

AFoCo Landmark Program

*Restoring Degraded Forest in Southeast Asia
as a Model for a Greener Asia:
Capacity-Building on Forest Restoration and Sustainable Forestry*



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Preface

When the Republic of Korea proposed the establishment of an Asian Forestry Organization, and successfully founded the ASEAN-ROK Forest Cooperation Organization, it is not an exaggeration to say that Asia's forests had turned for a better future. With the close cooperation of its member countries, consisting of 10 ASEAN Member States and the Republic of Korea, AFoCo has expanded its projects with an action-oriented focus which became the main policy measure for AFoCo. For this, I would like to thank all our member countries and the government of the Republic of Korea for putting aside differences and working in harmony for the future of Asia. The Landmark Program marks a new beginning for AFoCo, being the first long-term project that will serve as a monumental project conveying the status of AFoCo as a leading forestry cooperation institution in Asia.



The ASEAN is a concert of nations that are full of bio-diverse environments. Its vast tropical forests and suitable climate has enabled an unprecedented amount of indigenous species to flourish throughout the region. However, there is a need for economic development of countries, impacting forest resources in the form of deforestation, where most of its population rely on forest resources for their daily lives. In addition, there is still a lack of a supporting system and accessible information on how to manage forest resources sustainably. In some countries in ASEAN, the issue is of greater urgency.

AFoCo aims to advocate the need for a sustainable management of forests so that ASEAN Member States can achieve their country objectives and to manage forest resources. The Landmark Program will try to accomplish this through long-term projects concentrating on building a foundation for education, as well as technological advancements in the field of forestry. Also, the program will encourage community participation to spread the notion of sustainable forest management, reflecting the ASEAN characteristic of community forests. Beginning with Myanmar, this program will spread out to include all of our 11 member countries, and I am excited for its wide implementation.

I sincerely believe that the newly implemented Landmark Programs under the AFoCO initiative will act as a pioneer to practically sustain forest resource managements in ASEAN, as well as in Asia. I thank the Governing Council of AFoCo for their support, other contributors, and fellow AFoCo staffs. I hope that this completion of project documents could help policy makers, researchers, and many others aiming for a better and greener future for Asia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Susanto'.

Hadi Susanto Pasaribu

Executive Director, AFoCo Secretariat

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Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
AFoCo	ASEAN-Korea Forest Cooperation
ASFN	ASEAN Social Forestry Network
CF	Community Forestry
CFB	College of Forestry Biotechnology in Vietnam
CFDTC	Central Forestry Development Training Centre in Myanmar
CLMV	Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam
CNU	Chungnam National University in Republic of Korea
FA	The Forest Administration in Cambodia
FSRC	Forest Science Research Centre in Lao PDR
FWTC	The Forest and Wildlife Training Center in Cambodia
IAI	Initiative for ASEAN Integration
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IFEE	Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment in Vietnam
IRD	Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development in Cambodia
KFRI	Korea Forest Research Institute
KNA	Korea National Arboretum in Republic of Korea
KNU	Kyungpook National University in Republic of Korea
KOFPI	Korea Forestry Promotion Institute
KOICA	Korea international cooperation agency
KU	Korea University in Republic of Korea
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NDG	Narrowing Development Gap
NICEM	National Instrumentation Center for Environmental Management
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ROK	Republic of Korea
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SNU	Seoul National University in Republic of Korea

UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UPEACE	UN-mandated University for PEACE
UOS	University of Seoul in Republic of Korea
VFU	Vietnam Forestry University in Vietnam
VNFOREST	Vietnam Administration of Forestry in Vietnam

Executive Summary

The AFoCo Landmark Program is designed to address the degradation and deterioration of forests and unsustainable forestry in Southeast Asia by the Republic of Korea under the framework of ASEAN-Korea Forest Cooperation Agreement which has been entered into force on 5 August 2012. The primary aim of this program is to implement long-term regional cooperation projects to address above issues with the enhancement of capacity building and public awareness as a landmark of ASEAN-Korea Forest Cooperation. The AFoCo Landmark Program consists of four major projects: Project 1) Establishment of Education and Training Center; Project 2) Development of Education and Training Programs for Capacity Building; Project 3) Restoration of Degraded Forest Regions; and Project 4) Development of Advocating Activities. This proposal on the AFoCo Landmark Program was welcomed in the 2nd Session of the Governing Council of the AFoCo Agreement held on 23-25 January 2013 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar and the Governing Council further requested to improve the proposal taking into consideration the inputs and comments from all Parties to the AFoCo Agreement

Under the basic framework of the AFoCo Landmark Program, specific activities and work plans including budget arrangements for each project have been developed. 4 Projects under the AFoCo Landmark Program could be divided into hardware and software. Project 1 and 3 are mainly targeted at four lower Mekong countries, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV countries) as hardware to support the IAI (Initiative for ASEAN Integration) efforts for the narrowing development gap among the ASEAN countries, however, all Member States of ASEAN would be one of the beneficiaries of the AFoCo Landmark Program through the software projects (Project 2 and 4) open for participation to all AFoCo Member Countries.

For the Project 1, each of the CLMV countries proposed a potential host site for the establishment of education and training center. Each proposed site was assessed by evaluation criteria developed for site selection following the field survey. Site assessment was made both qualitatively and quantitatively by the following criteria: 1) Project Sustainability; 2) Administration Capacity; 3) Site Appropriateness; 4) Infrastructure; 5) Cost Efficiency; and 6) Others. Assessment results showed that Central Forestry Development Training Centre (CFDTC) in Myanmar was given the highest score with the most balanced figure. The AFoCo Member Countries agreed with this result and the 3rd session of the Governing Council of the AFoCo Agreement held in Singapore on 18 October 2013 approved to select the CFDTC in

Myanmar as a host for the Project 1.

For the Project 2, 4 education and training courses and 43 related modules were developed. Education and training courses divide into 4 different courses (short-term, long term, special and domestic courses) depending on target trainees, duration and also implementation region. Short-term courses deal with 3 thematic areas: 1) Forest assessment; 2) Sustainable use of forest resources; and 3) Technique for conservation and restoration of forest within 1 week duration. Long-term courses are the integrated approaches of the same thematic areas with the short-term courses with the duration of 1~2 weeks. Special Courses are proposed for the specific targets: 1) upper-level government officials; 2) scientists; 3) technical experts; and 4) trainers. Domestic Courses are available upon the request from the AFoCo Member Countries and could be provided everywhere in the ASEAN Region. Degree program was also developed as one of the training and education programs designed by the Project 2. This degree program was designed to produce 30 alumni at the end of project: Master course - 20 students per 10 years; Ph. D course - 10 students per 10 years. The scholarship will be offered for 2 years for Master's course and 4 years for Ph. D course, which are valued at up to 22,500 USD per student annually.

For the Project 3, according to the decision from the 3rd session of the Governing Council following the recommendation of a Technical Meeting for the Development of Landmark Program, organized on 26-27 September 2013 in Bangkok, 3 countries among the CLMV, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam, except for Myanmar, a host country for the Project 1, will host the Project 3. It was also noted in the Meeting that 3 countries should submit their proposals on forest restoration by the end of 2013. . The Project 3 will be implemented on the basis of their proposals completely.

For the Project 4, 6 advocating activities were developed to provide support for projects that fall under the AFoCo Landmark program in the short term, and to build AFoCo's strong competitive advantage as an international forestry hub in the long term. Based on a wide range of research, proposed advocating activities for AFoCo are: 1) Forest Biodiversity Awareness Campaign & Fundraising; 2) Community Build-up Program; 3) Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Conference & Green Job Fair; 4) Public and Private Partnership; 5) Integrated Website and Open Access Library; and 6) PR & Publications.

Chapter I

Outline of the Project

1.1. Project Title

Development of the project document for ‘Restoring Degraded Forest in Southeast Asia as a Model for a Greener Asia: Capacity-Building on Forest Restoration and Sustainable Forestry’ (AFoCo Landmark Program)

1.2. Context and Rationale

As one of the most densely forested areas of the worlds, the Southeast Asian region has 213 million hectares of forest covering almost half of the total land areas. However, the measured rate of forest loss in Southeast Asia increased after 2005 and degradation of natural forests continued apace (FAO, 2011). Such deforestation in Southeast Asia is attributed mainly to the unsustainable exploitation of forests by local stakeholders depending heavily on timber for livelihood and land-use changes for agricultural and industrial purposes. Although, ASEAN Member States have taken effort to protect forest and control the rate of exploitation of natural resources, they continue to face difficulties due to a lack of long-term and fundamental support especially, on improving human and institutional capacity for better management of natural resources and environment. Especially, there has been a rise demand for capacity building focused mainly on Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV) to address these issues in ASEAN region under the framework of IAI (Initiative for ASEAN Integration) for narrowing development gap (NDG). In this context, Korea proposed a long-term AFoCo Landmark Program entitled ‘Restoring Degraded Forest in Southeast Asia as a Model for a Greener Asia: Capacity-Building on Forest Restoration and Sustainable Forestry’ under the framework of ASEAN-ROK Forest Cooperation Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the “AFoCo Agreement”). This program consists of four major projects to address above issues with the enhancement of capacity building and public awareness: 1) Establishment of Education and Training Center; 2) Development of Education and Training Programs for Capacity Building; 3) Restoration of Degraded Forest Regions; and 4) Development of Advocating Activities. This proposal was welcomed in the 2nd Session of the Governing Council of the AFoCo Agreement held on 23-25 January 2013 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar and the Governing Council further tasked the Secretariat to improve the proposal taking into consideration the inputs and comments from all Parties to the AFoCo Agreement. Therefore, this project was designed to develop specific activities and work plans for each projects under the AFoCo Landmark Program reflecting various need and demand from all Parties to the AFoCo Agreement.

1.3. Main Objectives

Under the basic framework of the AFoCo Landmark Program, the specific objectives of this project are to synthetically:

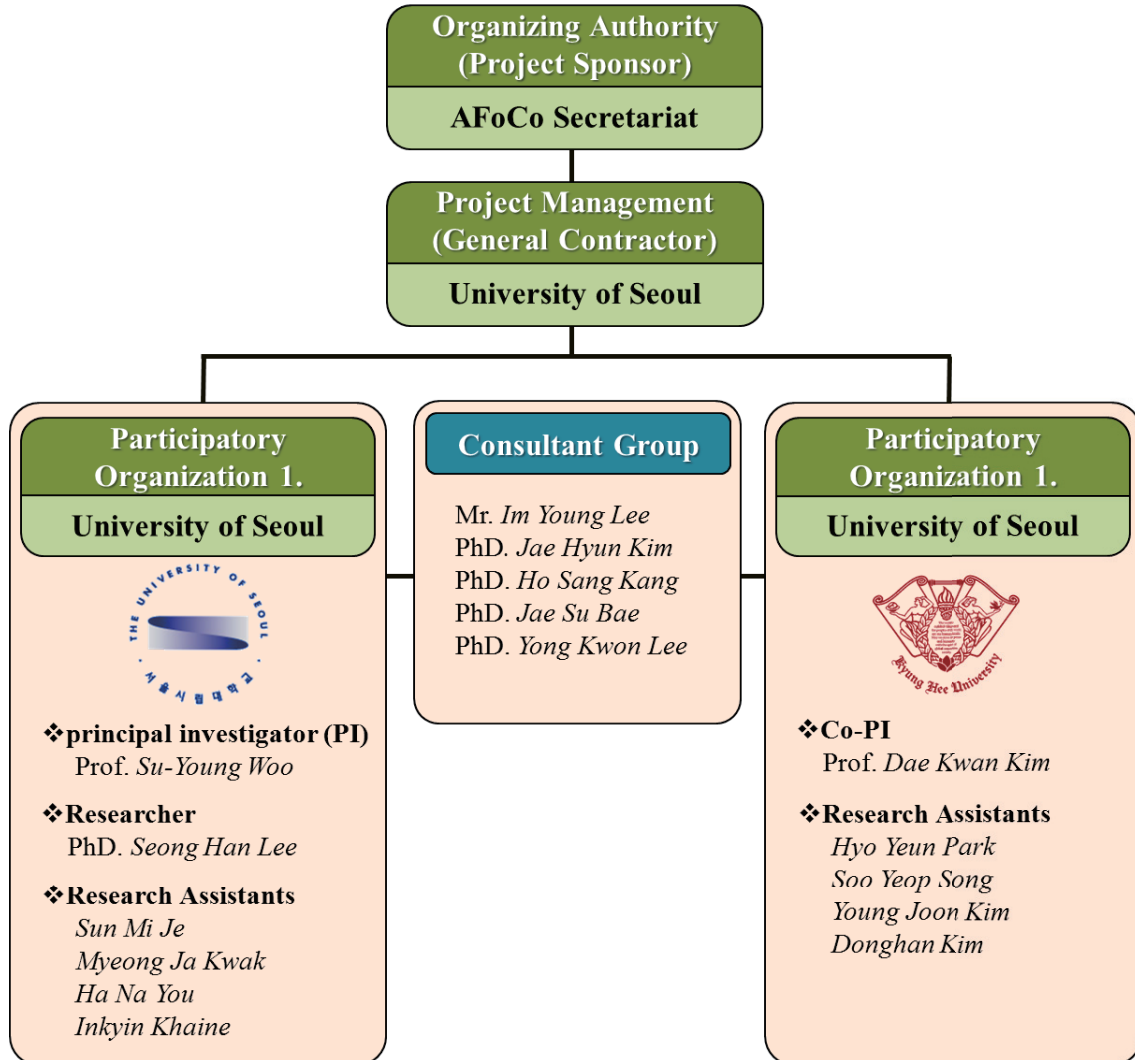
- 1) Develop specific activities and work plans including budget arrangements for each project under the AFoCo Landmark Program
- 2) Assist any preparatory meeting to support decision making from the Governing Council of the AFoCo Agreement on the AFoCo Landmark Program
- 3) Consult with all Parties to the AFoCo Agreement to take into consideration their inputs and comments for the improvement of the AFoCo Landmark Program

1.4. Project Scope

- 1) Project Duration: 29 March 2013 ~ 30 November 2013 (8 months)
- 2) Project Budget: USD 132,000
- 3) Implementation Scope:

Project 1.	Establishment of Education and Training Center for Mekong River Basin
<i>Main Task</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field survey for site selection ▪ Development of the selection criteria and assessment for candidate sites ▪ Development of building scope with necessary facilities ▪ Suggestion of operation and management strategies with budget assignment plan
<i>Target Region</i>	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV)
Project 2.	Development of Education and Training Programs for Capacity Building
<i>Main Task</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of education & training modules including duration and target trainees ▪ Development of degree program ▪ Suggestion of operation and management strategies with budget assignment plan
<i>Target Region</i>	All Parties to the AFoCo Agreement (ASEAN Member States and ROK)
Project 3.	Restoration of Degraded Forest Regions
<i>Main Task</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site recommendation based on the analysis of the current forest degradation status in target regions ▪ Development of rehabilitation plans & strategies with budget assignment plan
<i>Target Region</i>	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV)
<i>Note) The original plan concerning the Project 3 has been changed following the recommendation of a Technical Meeting for the Development of Landmark Program, organized on 26-27 September 2013 in Bangkok. The Meeting noted that after selection of the host country for the Project 1, the remaining 3 countries among CLMV will host the Project 3 automatically and they should submit their proposal by the end of 2013. The Project 3 will be implemented on the basis of their proposals completely.</i>	
Project 4.	Development of Advocating Activities
<i>Main Task</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of 'Forest diversity awareness campaign & fundraising' program ▪ Development of 'Forest experience program' as an alternative to eco-tourism ▪ Arrangement for 'Regular workshop and conference' ▪ Arrangement for 'Korea-ASEAN green jobs fair' ▪ Development of the basic frame for 'Integrated website (Open Innovation)'
<i>Target Region</i>	All Parties to the AFoCo Agreement (ASEAN Member States and ROK)

1.5. Project Organization & Personnel



Chapter II

Outline of the AFoCo Landmark Program

2.1. Backgrounds of the AFoCo Landmark Program

■ Rapid Southeast Asian Forest Degradation

As one of the most densely forested areas of the world, the Southeast Asian region has 213 million hectares of forest covering almost half of the total land areas. However, the measured rate of forest loss in Southeast Asia increased after 2005 and degradation of natural forests continued apace (FAO, 2011). It has also been estimated that large portion of greenhouse gas emission stem from land-use changes including deforestation.

■ Unsustainable Forestry in Southeast Asian region

ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook (2011) demonstrates that the deforestation in Southeast Asia is attributed mainly to the fact that the growing population depends heavily on timber for livelihood; wood for fuel; and new land to convert into agricultural and industrial estates. It is clearly revealed that the deforestation is concerned remarkably with unsustainable exploitation of forests by local communities as well as entrepreneurial and industrial concessioners. In this context, prevention of deforestation and forest degradation in a sustainable manner is one of the top priorities in ASEAN Member Countries and ROK.

■ Rising demand for capacity building on the forestry sector

The ASEAN Vision 2020, released in 1997, clearly recognizes the forestry sector as a model for sustainable development by harmonizing environmental, social, and economic policies between the 10 member countries. Sustainable forest management is one of the priority areas under section D in ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint. In a long-term perspective, it is most important to enhance regional capacity for the management of forest environment in a sustainable and sound way. The ASCC Blueprint (2009-2015) also clearly expresses the importance of enhancing capacities and human resources, including research and development in the forestry sector by exchange of information/knowledge and transfer of technology and best practices.

■ IAI efforts for Narrowing the Development Gap

The ASEAN Heads of State/Government at their Summit in 2000 launched the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) to narrow the development divide and enhance ASEAN's

competitiveness. Capacity building and human resource development is a key to IAI efforts to narrow the development gap (NDG) among the ASEAN countries, especially between ASEAN founding members and new members. In 2003 Declaration of the ASEAN Concord (Bali Concord II), ASEAN Leaders emphasized the development cooperation and technical assistance for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV) to enable all member states to move forward in a unified manner and share the benefits of ASEAN integration.

2.2. Goals and Objectives

Although, ASEAN Member Countries have taken effort to protect forest and control the rate of exploitation of natural resources, they continue to face difficulties due to a lack of long-term and fundamental support especially, in improving human and institutional capacity for better management of natural resources and environment. To address these regional issue, Korea would like to propose long-term regional cooperation program as a landmark of ASEAN-Korea Forest Cooperation under the Agreement between the Governments of the Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Republic of Korea on Forest Cooperation, which has been entered into force on 5 August 2012. This program namely “AFoCo Landmark Program” is focused on the sustainable and harmonious development of ASEAN Member States under the framework of IAI. For this purpose, the AFoCo Landmark Program aims to strengthen the capacity of scientific assessment and management of regional issues on forestry sector as well as academic research demand in the Southeast Asian region and also contribute to sustainable socio-economic development of local communities by promoting public awareness and participation on conservation and management of forest ecosystem, giving the priority to CLMV countries.

2.3. Expected Outputs

Successful implementation of the AFoCo Landmark Program would contribute to:

- i) Enhanced regional capacity of forest officials, scientists and related institutions to address main issue on forestry sector
- ii) Enhanced knowledge sharing among the stakeholders and public awareness on sustainable forest management
- iii) Improved prestige of AFoCo as one of the representative international organizations in forestry sector

2.4. Scope of the AFoCo Landmark Program

- Implementation Period: 2014~2023 (10 years)
 - 1st Phase: 2014~2018 (5 years) / • 2nd Phase: 2019~2023 (5 years)
- Implementation Budget: 15 Million USD
- Implementation Region: ASEAN Member Countries and ROK (Priority regions are CLMV)

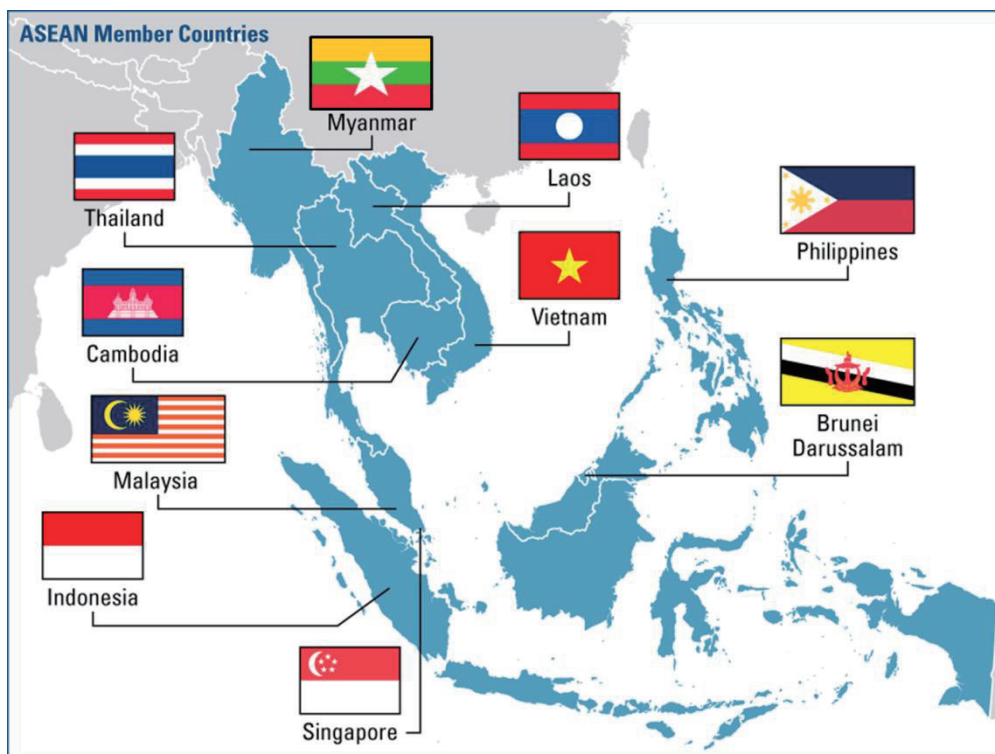


Figure 2-1. Map of target regions-ASEAN Member States

2.5. Configuration of the AFoCo Landmark Program

AFoCo Landmark Program consists of four projects divided into hardware and software: 1) Establishment of Education and Training Center; 2) Development of Education and Training Programs for Capacity Building; 3) Restoration of Degraded Forest Regions; and 4) Development of Advocating Activities. Project 1 and 3 are mainly targeted at CLMV countries as hardware to support the IAI efforts for NDG among the ASEAN countries, however, all Member States of ASEAN would be one of the beneficiaries of the AFoCo Landmark Program through the software projects open for

participation to all AFoCo Member Countries. The Project 1 was designed to enhance capacity building and instrumentation for scientific assessment and management of regional issues on forestry sector. The Project 2 was designed to develop multinational education and training programs which will be operated mainly in the education and training center proposed in the Project 1 and also provide the chance to pursue degree courses in the universities of Korea for ASEAN people. The Project 3 was formulated to restore degraded forests in ASEAN region as the best practice in forest restoration and symbolical model forest of AFoCo. The Project 4 was designed to provide support for projects under the AFoCo Landmark program in the short term and also build AFoCo's strong competitive advantage as an international forestry hub in the long term. Overall configuration and specific objectives of each project under the AFoCo Landmark Program are summarized as follows:

Hardware for the Program

Software for the Program

Project 1. Establishment of Education and Training Center for Mekong River Basin

- Construction of centralized scientific research and training center
- Provision of the center with research equipment and training facilities

Project 2. Development of Education and Training Programs for Capacity Building

- Development of education and training courses and modules specialized for target trainees
- Development of degree programs for MS and PhD.

Project 3. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest Regions

- Establishment of best practice in forest rehabilitation and model forest of AFoCo
- Installation of facilities related to the promotion of public awareness on forest conservation

Project 4. Development of Advocating Activities

- Development of public awareness campaign & Fundraising on forest conservation
- Improvement of knowledge sharing among various stakeholders on forestry sector

Chapter III

Review of the Current Status of Forest Management in Southeast Asian Region

3.1. Status and Trends in Forests and Forestry in Southeast Asian Region

3.1.1. Trends in Forest Resources

Forests cover some 3.9 billion hectares (or 9.6 billion acres) which is approximately 30% of the World's land surface. FAO estimates that around 13 million hectares of forests were converted to other uses or lost through natural causes annually between 2000 and 2010. The forests of Southeast Asia comprise some of the world's most valuable and productive tropical forests, forming unique ecosystems of high biodiversity composition. The forests area covers 214 million hectares and constitutes 29 percent of the Asia-Pacific region's total forest area (Figure 3-1-1, FAO, 2010). Forest cover in the region is projected to fall from 49 percent in 2010 to 46 percent in 2020 as a result of losses in the majority of countries amounting to 16 million hectares.

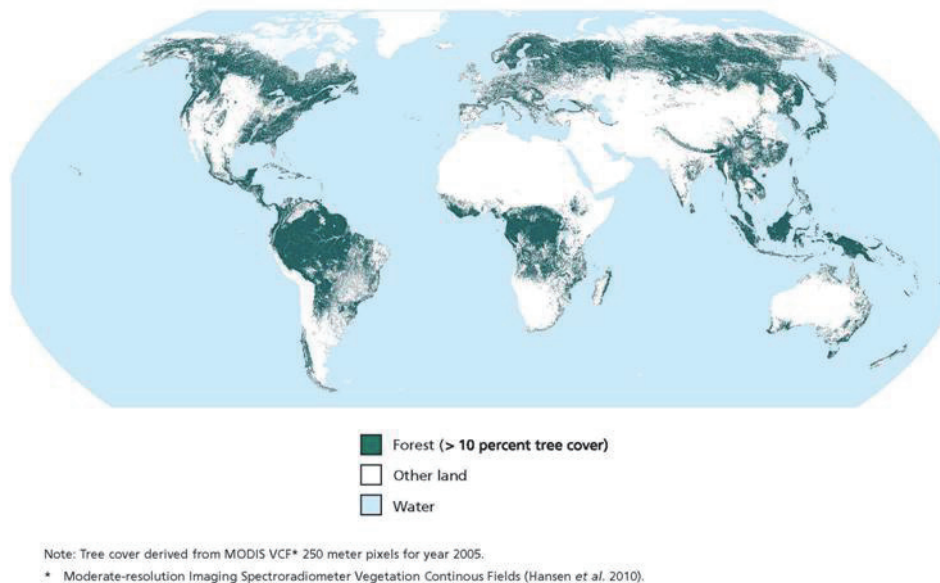


Figure 3-1-1. World's forests map (Global forest resource assessment-FAO, 2010)

According to the 2010 FAO global forest resources assessment, the rates of forest loss in Southeast Asia fell immediately after the millennium but have increased since 2005. Shrinkage of the forestry sector in Southeast Asia threatens timber production, watershed protection,

biodiversity, the global carbon balance and rural employment. The forest cover has been changed at a rate of -1.0 percent per annum during 1990 to 2000, and then the change rate was a little bit up until 2005 (-0.3 percent per annum) and subsequently increased again to -0.5 percent per annum until 2010 (Table 3-1-1).

Table 3-1-1. Area of forest and other wooded land in Southeast Asia in 2010 and rate of change in forest area

	Forest area 2010 (000 ha)	Forest cover (%)	Annual change in forest area (%)			Area of other wooded land 2010 (000 ha)
			1990- 2000	2000- 2005	2005- 2010	
Cambodia	10 094	57	-1.1	-1.5	-1.2	133
Indonesia	94 432	52	-1.7	-0.3	-0.7	21 003
Lao PDR	15 751	68	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	4 834
Malaysia	20 456	62	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	0
Myanmar	31 773	48	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	20 113
Philippines	7 665	26	0.8	0.8	0.7	10 128
Thailand	18 972	37	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0
Viet Nam	13 797	42	2.3	2.2	1.1	1 124
SE Asia	214 064	49	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	57 385

Source: FAO (2010).

3.1.2. Role of plantations in forestry

Losses of forests were proportionally highest in Cambodia (685,000 hectares/year) and Myanmar (310,000 hectares/year). Viet Nam was an increase in forest area, amounting to around 144,000 hectares/year, while the Philippines and Thailand also possessed modest increases of 55,000 and 15,000 hectares/year respectively (FAO, 2010). IPCC (2007a) estimated that during the 1990s, 17.4 percent of greenhouse gas emissions arose from forestry (mostly deforestation). Rates of deforestation and forest degradation in Southeast Asia were estimated to be around double those in tropical Africa or Latin America (Mayaux et al., 2005). Southeast Asia's forests have thus become an important focus of global climate change abatement efforts. To cover the forest degradation and reduced natural forests in some extent, special emphasis has been taken on the plantation establishment. The planted forest areas in Southeast Asia Countries are as shown in Table 3-1-2.

Table 3-1-2. Natural and planted forest area in Southeast Asia in 2010 (1,000ha)

	Total forest	Primary forest	% Primary	Other naturally regenerated	Planted	% Planted
Cambodia	10 094	322	3.2	9 703	69	0.7
Indonesia	94 432	47 236	50.0	43 647	3 549	3.8
Lao PDR	15 751	1 490	9.5	14 037	224	1.4
Malaysia	20 456	3 820	18.7	14 829	1 807	8.8
Myanmar	31 773	3 192	10.0	27 593	988	3.1
Philippines	7 665	861	11.2	6 452	352	4.6
Thailand	18 972	6 726	35.5	8 261	3 986	21.0
Viet Nam	13 797	80	0.6	10 205	3 512	25.5
SE Asia	214 064	63 992	29.9	135 540	14 533	6.8

Source: FAO (2010).

A review of forest cover change hotspots in Southeast Asia has highlighted that major hotspots of forest conversion and loss of canopy cover were identified in Sumatra, Borneo (both Malaysian and Indonesian) West Papua and Myanmar, with many smaller patches also appearing in Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia and in remaining mountain forests in the Philippines (Stibig et al., 2007). In Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Myanmar and Cambodia most areas of forest loss are in the hilly zones and along the mountain ranges where evergreen and semi-evergreen forests are located. Changes to both evergreen and deciduous lowland forests have also been recorded in the flatlands of Cambodia, central Myanmar, central and southern Lao PDR and central Viet Nam.

3.1.3. Forest health and vitality

The major factors threatened to the health and vitality of Southeast Asia forests are fires, pests and diseases, degradation, excessive extraction, poor harvesting or logging techniques and poor people awareness. Logging is the most significant impact on health and vitality and followed by degradation in this region. The intensive, (selective) logging activities in production forests were found in sites of central Myanmar, in southern and central Laos (state owned as well as foreign enterprises), in Cambodia, and to some extent in the highlands of southern Vietnam. In addition, fire used by farmers as a low cost way of clearing land and by cattle farmers to stimulate vegetation re-growth was seen across the Southeast Asia region. Low intensity fires are also used

to reduce forest fuel loads and prevent devastating fires. Uncontrolled and unmanaged fires, however, lead to large scale forest damage every year. Changing the weather pattern also effects on forest degradation and forest health directly and indirectly. The increasing frequency of El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events over recent decades and droughts have normally been associated with El Niño years in Myanmar, Lao PDR, Philippines, Indonesia and Viet Nam. Maintenance of forest health and vitality may, therefore, become of key importance in relation to slope protection as well as other climate change-related goals (Seppälä et al., 2009; Dolidon et al., 2009).

3.1.4. The service function of forests

The production as the primary function of forests in Southeast Asia was accounting for 49 percent of forest area in 2010. Although the proportion of forest conservation increased 16 to 18 percent, protection remained constant at 20.5 percent and other functions fell down 14 to 13 percent of the total forest area during 2000 to 2005. Figure 3-1-2 shows the extent of forest area by designation in Southeast Asia countries.

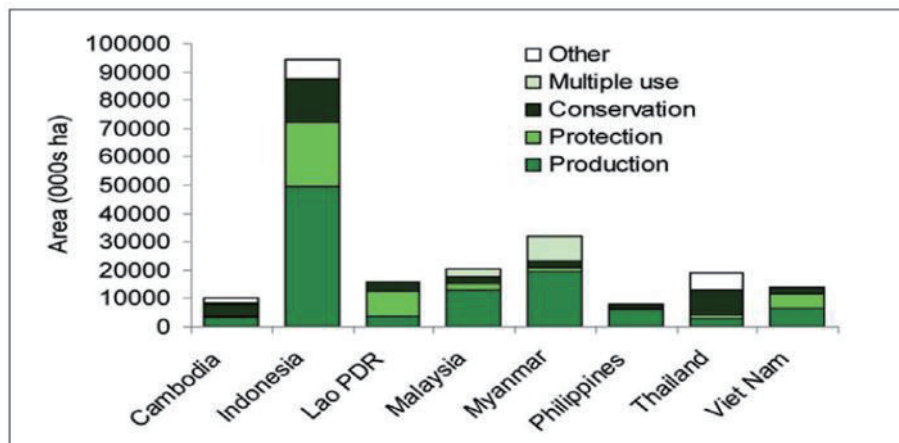


Figure 3-1-2. Extent of forest area by designation in Southeast Asia countries

But the trend of forest conservation area has been found as the area of forest designated for conservation in Southeast Asia increased by 6.4 million hectares between 1990 and 2010 to reach 38.7 million hectares – equivalent to 9 percent of the land area and 18 percent of the total forest area. The area of forests for conservation increased greatly between 2000 and 2010 in Myanmar, followed by Malaysia, Cambodia and Viet Nam (Figure 3-1-3).

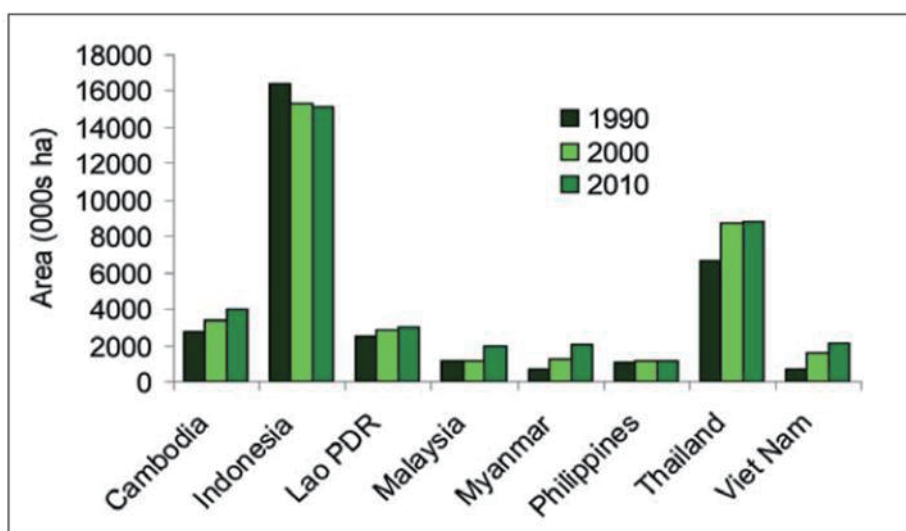


Figure 3-1-3. Change in the extent of forest area in Southeast Asia countries

3.1.5. Status and trend of deforestation and forest degradation

Deforestation and forest degradation has been known as one of the major threats in Southeast Asia. In most countries in the region rates of deforestation remain high, the highest deforestation and loss of growing stock was found in Indonesia which cover 63 percent of net forest cover loss. Table 3-1-3 shows the deforestation and degradation rate in Southeast Asia countries.

Table 3-1-3. Deforestation and degradation rate in Southeast Asia countries

	Forest cover change (000 ha/yr)		Growing stock change (million m ³ /yr)		Carbon stock in forest (tonnes)*
	2000- 2005	2005- 2010	2000- 2005	2005- 2010	2010
Cambodia	-163.0	-127.4	-16.8	-13.2	464
Indonesia	-310.4	-685.0	-154.0	-223.2	13 017
Lao PDR	-78.0	-78.2	-4.6	-5.6	1 074
Malaysia	-140.2	-86.8	-52.0	-39.4	3 212
Myanmar	-309.4	-309.6	-14.0	-13.8	1 654
Philippines	54.8	54.8	1.8	1.3	663
Thailand	-21.2	14.8	-0.8	0.6	880
Viet Nam	270.4	144.0	12.2	3.0	992
SE Asia	-709.8	-1 086.4	-228.6	-290.8	22 028

*Includes carbon in living above- and below ground biomass.

Source: FAO (2010).

3.2. Policy, legislation and institutional framework of Southeast Asian Region

In Southeast Asia countries, the policy and institutional framework has been conducted based on the sustainable management and Table 3-2-1 shows the target for forest coverage among those countries.

Table 3-2-1. Forest cover target in Southeast Asia countries

	Forest cover 2010 (%) ⁹	Annual change 2005-2010 (%)	Forest cover target
Cambodia¹	57.2	-1.2	Maintain 60% through 2015
Indonesia²	52.1	-0.7	“Sufficient area that is proportionally distributed [...] and an increase in forested areas and expansion of planted forest”
Lao PDR³	68.2 (41.6) [†]	-0.5	70% by 2020
Malaysia⁴	62.3	-0.4	Each state should maintain 47% of land area as forest reserve, with the long-term goal of 50%
Myanmar⁵	48.3	-0.9	50% (35% closed forest, 15% open forest)
Philippines⁶	25.7	0.7	27%
Thailand⁷	37.1	0.1	40% (25% conservation forests, 15% economic forests); not less than 33% (18% conservation area)
Viet Nam⁸	42.4	1.1	47% by 2020 (15.6 million ha)

3.2.1. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Cambodia

1) Policy and institutional framework

In Cambodia, the forests have been managed systematically since 1979, the foundation year of Department of Forestry and Wildlife (DFW). Forestry Administration conducted a series of forest cover assessments in 1993, 1997, 2000, 2002 and 2006 to monitor the loss of forest area. Currently, the forests are managed by classifying different categories based on sustainable forest management: 1) permanent forest estates which consist of permanent forest reserves and private

forest; 2) production forest; 3) protection forest; 4) conservation forest for other development purposes. The current forest management status can be seen as the tasks of development and maintenance of forest inventory data, forest resource development action plan formulation, development and technical implementation of production forest management, strengthen monitoring and reporting on sustainable forest management, promote research and development, forest certification, plantation establishment and watershed management.

The forestry policy development in Cambodia has been initiated since the French colonial time. The policy concept varies from one regime to another. In 1993-1998, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) started her activities in the development of the national forest policy. Then the National Policy statement on the Forestry Sector was declared in July 2002. Sustainable forest management is the heart of the National Forest Policy and the objectives are as follow:

- i) To dedicate appropriate forestlands as permanent forest estates to be safeguarded and managed for posterity
- ii) To assure and enhance the contribution of forestry to the welfare of the population and strengthen the national economy, with special attention paid to equity and economic development consistent with Government policy.
- iii) To promote greater participation of local communities and private sector.
- iv) To continue to support forestation of arable land and to protect those trees for the development of forest resources.

According to the National Strategic Development Plan update, 2009~2013 and the “Rectangular Strategy”, The Royal Government’s forestry policy is to ensure sustainable forestry management and the use of forests to improve the livelihoods of people living in rural areas and to contribute to economic growth (RGC, 2010; Hun Sen, 2008). The guide line on community forestry was conducted in 2006 and there are more than 420 community forestry sites covering around 400,000 hectares, although only 94 sites covering 113,544 hectares are legal recognized (Database of the Forestry Administration, February 2010). The Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Law and Protected Areas Law were conducted in 1996 and in 2008 respectively. The Protected Areas Law created two new zones within protected areas: community and sustainable use zones. For institutional arrangement, Cambodia possessed relatively low staffing levels in public forest institution and forestry section has been combined with associated sectors, agriculture, fisheries,

etc. Forestry Administration staff is trained in internal and external institutions for capacity building and research development. The Forestry Administration provides short term training and long-term academic courses on sustainable forest management. One of the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals is to get the forest cover up to 60 percent of the total land area by 2015. In order to support this goal, National Forest Program has been set up with six programs as followings:

- i) Forest demarcation; classification and registration program
- ii) Forest resource management and conservation program
- iii) Forest law enforcement and governance program
- iv) Community forestry program
- v) Capacity and research development program
- vi) Sustainable forest financing program

2) Key trend in forest legislation

The first forestry law was conducted at 1961 and was specially emphasized on timber exploitation without considering the rights of local communities. In 2002 this law was replaced by the Cambodia Forestry Law to provide the legal foundation.

Key aspects of the Forestry Law include (Rotha, 2008):

- Establishment of the roles and powers of the government forest agency;
- Classification of forest lands including the establishment of a permanent forest estate;
- Establishment of the rights and obligations of forest users;
- Provision for private sector and community participation in forestry;
- Provision for the conservation and protection of forests and wildlife.

Management of flooded forest was not considered in that law and Fisheries Law, 2006 overwhelmed the 1.2 million hectares of inundated forests and protected inundated area. Flooded or inundated Protected Areas are considered State Public Property under the 2008 Protected Areas Law.

3.2.2. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Lao PDR

1) Policy and institutional framework

The forests have been managed as different categories under the Forest Law: protection forest, conservation forest, production forest, regeneration forest and degraded forest land or barren land. Forest and village lands are at the center of land use conflicts. The Government policy has specially promoted to the forest plantations both for reducing the pressure on natural forests and augmentation the local needs. The National Land Management Authority (NLMA) is responsible for monitoring concessions or plantation development but information on the extent of concessions is generally lacking. While biodiversity conservation has been launched, community forestry has been established for the production as well as poverty reduction. Village forestry was introduced in the early 1990s with the first initiative referred to as Joint Forest Management.

Protection and conservation of forests, improvement of logging practices, forest industry efficiency, forest rehabilitation, and protection against shifting cultivation and indiscriminate cutting of forests by rural people are the priorities of Lao forest policy, 1990. Based on first national forestry conference, the three national policy directions are:

- i) To preserve, improve and increase the biological capacity of the present forest, especially by improving existing management systems and protection;
- ii) To use forest benefits rationally, especially by using and improving the economic benefits of forest resources;
- iii) To link the rehabilitation, preservation and expansion of forests with the meeting of food requirements, commodity production, and reorganization of production systems and construction of permanent settlements for the upland population.

However the forestry sector is combined with some institutional organization. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has launched Agriculture and Forestry Development Plan 2006–2010. The sub targets for forestry mainly include increasing forest cover, continuing the forest survey and policy and regulations, acceleration of ground level identification of production forests, watershed management and environmental conservation.

For the long-term management, a considerable step forward in guiding the Lao forestry sector is the Forest Strategies 2020 and targets include:

- Improving the quality of forest resources by natural regeneration and tree planting for

protection and livelihood support;

- Providing a sustainable flow of forest products for domestic consumption and household income generation;
- Preserving species and habitats;
- Conserving environmental values in relation to soil, water and climate.

The long term goal of Forest Strategies 2020 is achieving and maintaining 70 percent forest cover and the trend directs towards local development, and community involvement (Hodgdon, 2008).

2) Key trend in forest legislation

Lao PDR has a short history of implementing its 1996 Forest Law, in comparison with other countries in Southeast Asia. In 2007 Forestry Law was revised and it determines the basic principles, regulations and measures on sustainable management, preservation, development, utilization and inspection of forest resources and forestland, promotion of regeneration and tree planting, and increase of forest resources in the Lao People's Democratic Republic aiming at maintaining a balance of nature, making forest and forestland stable sources of living and use for the people, ensuring a sustainable condition and protection of the environment, water resources, protection from soil erosion and maintenance of soil quality, protecting plants, tree species wildlife and aquatic life, as well as contributing gradually to national socio-economic development. The wildlife law that governs conservation, breeding and utilization of wildlife and aquatic animals was also conducted in 2007.

3.2.3. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Vietnam

1) Policy and institutional framework

For the past 20 years, Vietnam has improved the legal documents that relate to forest management, and the government in general and the forestry sector in particular have paid special attention to sustainable forest management. With increasing levels of development, forest management has changed from a traditional mode based on harvest of natural forest to more a more social footing with greater participation, improved forest protection and increased plantation establishment and timber processing for domestic demand and export. A large scale reforestation program has been implemented. Vietnam's export market for wood and wood products is rather diverse and there is no strong dependence on any particular country. To enable appropriate forest

management and use and in accordance with the law on forest protection and development 1991; 2004, forest in Vietnam is divided into three main categories: protection, special use and production forest.

In addition to protect the environment and biodiversity, the Government of Vietnam has promulgated many related legal documents, including the Law on Environment Protection (2005), the Law on Forest Protection and Development (1991, 2004) and the ordinance on seeds, tree and animal species (2004).

The Forestry Development Strategy introduced a new concept of the forestry sector as follows:

Forestry is a specific technical economic sector, including all activities connected with commodity production and services from the forest, such as reforestation/afforestation, harvesting, transportation, production and processing of forest products, and providing environmental services related to forests; the forestry sector plays very important role in the protection of the environment, biodiversity conservation, and poverty reduction, particularly for the people in the mountainous areas, and contributes to social stability and to national defense security.

Promotion of land and forest allocation and lease of forest to individuals, farmers, communities and non-state owned economic sectors is evidence of the Government’s effort to socialize forestry. The Forestry sector has made some significant strategic changes in accordance with renovation as shown in Figure 3-2-1.

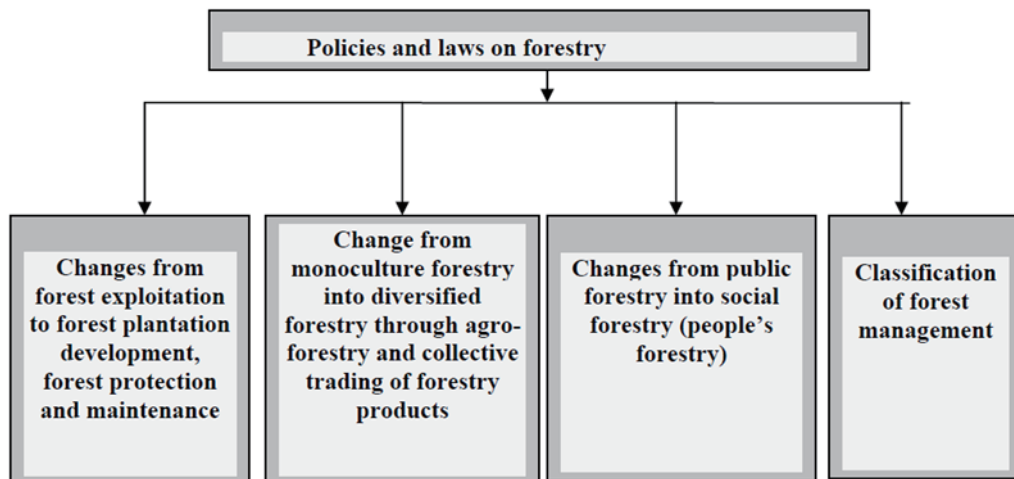


Figure 3-2-1. Trends in forestry law and policies

A network of education and research organizations exists including research institutes, universities, schools of forestry, local forestry related organizations and forestry related non-government

organizations. A central problem confronting sustainable forest management in Vietnam is the lack of unity between central and local authorities. In 2007, the government approved the Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy 2006-2020 which comprises five programs (MARD 2007):

- i) Sustainable Forest Management and Development Program;
- ii) Program on Forest Protection, Biodiversity Conservation and Environmental Service Development;
- iii) Forest Product Processing and Trade Program;
- iv) Program on Research, Education, Training and Forestry Extension; and
- v) Program on Renovating Forest Sector Institutions, Policy, Planning and Monitoring.

2) Key trend in forest legislation

The Viet Nam Forest Protection and Development Law of 2004 provides for reform of state enterprises, reclassification of forests, allocation of forest land to households and other organizations, and forest protection and reforestation/ afforestation (Lekhac, 2008). Numerous projects have explored modalities suitable for community forest management, but until the Land Law was passed in 2003 and the Forest Protection and Development Law in 2004, there was no legal basis for these approaches. Currently, households or individuals are allocated areas of forest land of up to 30 hectares for a maximum of 50 years (FSIV, 2008). The Law on Forest Protection and Development 1991 was replaced in 2004, the Law on Land 1993 was replaced in 2003 and the Strategy for Forestry Development 2006-2020 was approved by the Prime Minister in 2007.

3.2.4. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Myanmar

1) Policy and institutional framework

Myanmar national forest policy is actually the fundamental guideline for systematic development of the forest sector. It was conducted since 1995 and the major imperatives are:

- i) Protection of soil, water, wildlife, biodiversity and environment;
- ii) Sustainability of forest resources to ensure a perpetual supply of benefits from forests for present and future generations;

- iii) Basic needs of the people for fuel, shelter, food and recreation;
- iv) Efficient use, in a socially and environmentally friendly manner, of the full economic potential of forest resources;
- v) Participation of people in the conservation and use of forests;
- vi) Public awareness of the vital role of forests in the well-being and socio-economic development of the nation.

The areas that the forest policy focused include land use, conservation of natural forests, forest regeneration and plantation, wood-based industry, marketing and trading, research planning, budget and finance, people's participation and awareness. According to the forest policy, 30 percent of total land areas are intended to be permanent forest estate (PFE).

The National Forest Management plan or master plan has been drawn and implemented for 30 years period (2001 to 2031) with the objective of sustainable production, effective plantation management and people participation and awareness. Under this plan, the forests are categorized into six working cycle:

1. Production Working Cycle
2. Plantations Working Cycle
3. Local Supply Working Cycle
4. Watershed Working Cycle
5. Non-wood Forest Product Production Working cycle
6. Nature Conservation

The natural forests (Production Working cycle area) have been managed by the Myanmar Selection System (MSS) on the basis of sustainable forest management. The main objectives of the MSS are to harvest annual yield on a sustainable basis and to work out estimated future yield. The harvesting is based on the annual allowable cut (AAC) and the framework of MSS is as shown below (Figure 3-2-2):

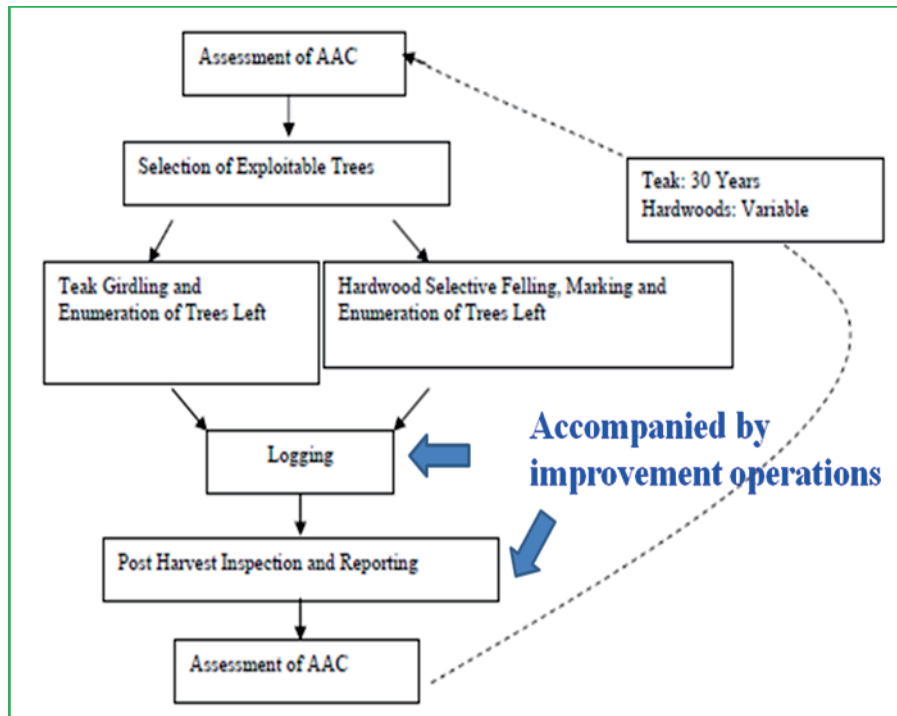


Figure 3-2-2. Flow chart of Myanmar Selection System

The establishment of teak (*Tectona grandis*) plantations are implemented by taung-ya (slash and burn) method. A Community Forestry Instruction, issued in 1995, has provided a foundation for about 600 community forest management agreements (Thaung, 2008). With the aim of reducing degradation and deforestation, the special greening programs such as dry zone greening operations and Bago Yoma greening operation, Inlay lake watershed conservation, etc. Poverty reduction, people participation and public awareness also play important roles of current management system. For long-term forest management, the sustainability status of forest resources, health and vitality of forest ecosystems, flow of forest product production, biodiversity conservation, soil and water resource preservation, and economic, social and cultural maintenance are standardized to achieve sustainable development in the management of natural forests. According to the National Forest Management Plan, the technicians who hold the bachelor of Forestry and Master degree are intended to 50 and 2.5 person per year respectively and are intended to increase the Doctorate. There has been arrangement for study abroad and is still active and promote for the future. For the enhancement of the capacity of forest staffs and forest officers, training courses have been delivered every year in Forest School, Central Forestry Development and Training Centre (CFDTC), etc. For capacity building, 80 trainees for public training courses, 65 trainees for forest officers, 70 trainees for other ranks have attended from 1990~ 91 to 2012~ 13.

Nowadays, the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAAF) is structured by five institutions including the Forest Department (FD), the Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE), the Dry Zone Greening Department (DZGD), the Planning and Statistics Department (PSD) and the Environmental Conservation Department.

2) Key trend in forest legislation

Myanmar Forest Act 1992 is focused on state control and policing and does not recognize tribal or communal ownership of forest lands, but provides private and communal tenure of various durations. The old 1902 Forest Act was laid down as the basis for the new 1992 law. There were eight principles in preparing the Forest law:

- To implement the forest policy nationally
- To implement national policy regarding national environmental preservation
- To promote the role of public participation in the implementation of the above policies
- To support the national economy and basic needs of the people as well as to ensure continuous fulfillment of benefits from the forests including recreation
- To carry out international contracts related to the environment and forest preservation
- To prevent depletion of ecosystems and biodiversity, forest fire, pest and disease
- To safeguard against degradation and depletion of natural forests and to conduct afforestation in areas where natural forests were depleted
- To fulfill domestic fuel needs

A Community Forestry Instruction was issued in 1995; since then there has been a gradual trend towards greater participation. Protection of Wildlife and Conservation of Natural Areas Law has been formulated for biodiversity conservation.

3.2.5. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Indonesia

1) Policy and institutional framework

Indonesia's forestry policy in the 1990s aimed to reduce unplanned forest conversion while promoting sustained yield management, land rehabilitation, plantation development, forest protection and conservation, and community participation (FAO, 1993). Three main objectives for managing forestland have been identified in Indonesia: supporting economic development,

improving rural livelihoods and reducing poverty, and producing environmental services and benefits.

The strategic priorities of Ministry of Forestry are combating illegal logging, forestry sector revitalization, conservation and rehabilitation of forest resources, community economic development in and around forest areas and stabilization of forest area. Illegal logging and trade have become increasingly important issues in Indonesian forestry. In 2005, related efforts included presidential instructions aimed at eradicating illegal logging and associated activities.

The basic principle and objectives of legal framework for managing forests resources are as follow:

- Forestry administration shall be based on benefits and sustainability, democracy, equity, togetherness, transparency and integration and shall be oriented for people's maximum welfare.
- The Government is obliged to encourage people's participation through various effective and efficient forestry activities and to effect this participation through assistance from a stakeholder forum (to this end, the National Forestry Council was formed).
- As long as they exist and are recognized, customary law communities have the rights to: collect forest products for daily needs, undertake forest management under customary laws that do not contradict national laws), and be empowered for improving their welfare.
- Communities can utilize forest and forest products and be informed about plans for forest allocation, forest product utilization and forestry information.
- Communities have the right to compensation for losing access to their forests due to designation as forest area, in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.
- Communities are obliged to participate in maintaining and preventing forest areas from disturbance and damage and can seek assistance and guidance in this task even from third parties.

Criteria and indicators for sustainable management of natural production forests were made compulsory by the Ministry of Forestry following ministerial decrees in 2002 (Wadojo and Masripatin, 2002). Gerakan Nasional Rehabilitasi Hutan (GERHAN) is a national forest and land rehabilitation movement established in 2003 with government funding. The government has set a target to rehabilitate 5 million hectares – 60 percent within forest areas, and 40 percent outside forest areas (Iskandarsyah and Wicaksono, 2008). The change of decentralization in forest law in 2004 promoted to local government to have experiences with innovative forest, watershed and community based management.

In January 2010, the Ministry of Forestry approved new strategic priorities for 2010~2014. The eight priorities are:

- i) Forest area zoning and forest unit establishment;
- ii) Forest rehabilitation and watershed carrying capacity improvement;
- iii) Forest area and forest fire control;
- iv) Biodiversity conservation;
- v) Revitalization of forest use and forest industry;
- vi) Empowerment of local communities around the forests;
- vii) Mitigation and adaptation to climate change; and
- viii) Strengthening forestry institutions.

2) Key trend in forest legislation

The Indonesia Forestry Act 1999 replaced the Basic Forestry Law of 1967 and introduced principles of good governance such as transparency, justice, synergy in forest management and people's participation (Iskandarsyah and Wicaksono, 2008). The law also makes provision for community rights in relation to forest utilization, management, allocation and protection (CFPS, 2009). Forest exploitation will be limited to protect the forests and sustainable production. State control of forest resources still plays a major role in forest legislation, particularly in promoting forest resource use and economic development; forest conservation and protection have become a focus in many forest laws in recent years.

3.2.6. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Malaysia

1) Policy and institutional framework

Under the Malaysian Constitution, forestry comes under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. A National Forestry Policy 1978 was formulated and approved by the NFC which is currently being implemented by all the States in Peninsular Malaysia, while the objectives of this Policy are also being implemented in Sabah. In Sarawak, the Forest Policy 1954

which has very similar provisions to the National Forestry Policy remains the basis for forestry practices. In this regard, the National Forestry Policy calls for the establishment of a Permanent Forest Estate (Permanent Reserved Forests) to be classified and managed under four major functions, namely, Protection Forest, Production Forest, Amenity Forest, and Research and Education Forest.

The salient features of the National Forestry Policy 1978 (Revised 1992) are to dedicate as permanent forest estate, to implement the forest development through forest regeneration and rehabilitation operations, to promote efficient harvesting and utilization within the production forest, to increase the production of non-wood forest produces, to conserve the biodiversity, to encourage private sector investment in forest development through the establishment of forest plantation, to enhance the research, training and educational program. Research and development (R&D) activities in Malaysia are mainly carried out by Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM).

Moreover, to mitigate the adverse impacts of forestry activities on the environment, the Environmental Quality Act 1974 was amended to include Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in 1985 which, inter alia, requires any land development schemes converting an area of 500 ha or more of forest land into a different land use, logging covering an area of 500 ha or more, and conversion of mangrove forests for industrial, housing or agricultural use covering an area of 50 ha or more, to conduct EIA reports before such activities can commence. Sabah also has set a target to establish 500,000 ha of forest plantation by the year 2020, while Sarawak is expected to have a total of 1.2 million ha of established forest plantation as it has already awarded 39 Licenses for Planted Forest, covering 2.4 million ha, to the private sector to establish forest plantation, besides the Government's forest plantation project covering another 500,000 ha.

2) Key trend in forest legislation

National Forestry Act (1984) provides provisions for forest planning, management and development, as well as for safeguarding and protecting the forest resources from encroachment and illegal forest harvesting activities. The Act was amended in 1993 to reflect concern over uncontrolled logging such that: (i) illegal logging became the joint liability of license holders and contractors; (ii) penalties for illegal logging were increased; and (iii) the police and armed forces were empowered to undertake surveillance of forestry activities.

3.2.7. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Philippine

1) Policy and institutional framework

Forest management in the Philippines is governed by a Presidential Decree issued in 1975, known as the Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. In 1992, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued an administrative order transferring harvesting in natural forest from old-growth forest to secondary forest (FMB, 2009).

A new mode of forest management which allows harvesting of forest resources is through the International Facility Management Association (IFMA) which is a production sharing agreement with duration of 25 years renewable for another 25 years. The IFMA integrates development activities with timber harvesting and thus, is a more development oriented forest management scheme than the Timber License Agreement (TLA). For individuals, families or organizations that are not capable of developing large tracts of forestlands, the Socialized Integrated Forest Management Program (SIFMP) is designed for them. The instability of government policies especially in timber harvesting has undermined the protection of the forests.

The Philippines has been active in biodiversity conservation and a major strategy is the proclamation of biodiversity areas into Protected Areas by the President through an Executive Order, prior to legislation by Congress into law.

Despite the huge amount of money spent by the government on tree plantation development, its accomplishment has yet to be desired. Establishment of commercial tree plantations by the private sector has been slow. Given the current pace of about 10,000 ha developed annually it will take years before the area of plantations needed to meet the local demand for logs will be established.

The increase in tenured areas is mainly due to the increase in Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) areas and IFMA/Industrial Tree Plantation Lease Agreement (ITPLA) areas. The area reforested by the government is decreasing while there is an increasing trend in the area of plantations developed by the private sector. Communities granted CBFMAs over forestlands that include residual natural forests can also access timber through a Resource Use Permit (RUP). There has been found a conflict between the farmer and TLA holder because the Philippine possesses the millions of farmers. To address these problems, the Integrated Social Forestry Program (ISFP) (LOI No. 1260, 1982) allowed individual farmers and later communities to cultivate the areas they were occupying but had the responsibility of protecting the forest and planting forest trees. Non-government organizations (NGOs) do not manage forestlands and

resources directly. They assist in the training of families and communities during community organizing.

The Philippines has also formulated the strategy for Improved Watershed Resources Management which is demand driven, community-based approach to watershed management considering national priorities and local stakeholders concerns. Biodiversity conservation has been taken mainly to protect wild flora and fauna.

There are 52 state supported colleges/universities and 2 private schools offering forestry education. All offer baccalaureate courses, 7 offer technician level programs, while only 8 offer graduate programs (RMPFD, 2003). Roughly, 275 registered Professional Foresters are added every year. As of April 2001, there were 7,451 registered foresters in the country. Seminars/workshops and skills enhancement training are likewise provided by the DENR to upgrade the skills of foresters and other personnel in implementing new policies and strategies in forest management.

A key reason for slow progress in Philippine forestry is the failure over almost 20 years to pass the Sustainable Forest Management Bill (FMB, 2009). Passage was stalled due to disagreement over whether to allow commercial logging in remaining natural forests (Quintos-Natividad et al., 2003). Forests and forestry in the Philippines in 2020 will see an improvement in the forest cover. This will come mostly in the form of forest plantations. It is projected that an additional 220,000 ha of forest plantations will be established, most as industrial forest plantations.

2) Key trend in forest legislation

The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines 1975 governs forest management and outlines priorities including multiple use of forest land; land classification and survey; establishment of wood-processing plants; and the protection, development and rehabilitation of forest lands (Quintos-Natividad et al., 2003). Forestry in general, and inclusion of local people in forest management in particular, has also been affected by the 1997 Indigenous People's Rights Act, the 1992 National Integrated Protected Areas System Act and the 1992 local government code (Castillo, 2008). The impact of Republic Act No. 9367 or the Biofuels Act on the forestry sector is the growing of sources of biofuels in forestlands. Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous People's Rights Act effectively classified ancestral lands and domains that are agricultural in character and used for agricultural, residential and grazing purposes as well as those used for tree farming even if the slopes are greater than 18% as A&D agricultural lands.

3.2.8. Policy and institutional framework and legislation of Thailand

1) Policy and institutional framework

Thailand's first comprehensive National Forest Policy was established in 1985 (RFD/DNP 2009). The policy is based around the principles of SFM and emphasizes environmental protection. Over the last four decades of national development all parties in Thai society have had to continuously adjust to changing socio-economic situations and so people-centered development is important aspect for the foundation of policy and rules. The important points of the country's situation may be summarized as society, national economy and environmental and natural resources.

There are five main Forestry Acts for the protection and conservation of forest areas including water and biodiversity.

- i) Forest Act, B.E. 2484 (1941) concerns logging operations and non-wood forest product (NWFP) collection, transportation of timber and non-timber products and sawn wood production as well as forest clearing.
- ii) National Park Act, B.E. 2504 (1961) covers the determination of National Park land, the National Park Committee, as well as protection and maintenance of National Parks.
- iii) National Forest Reserve Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) includes the determination of National Reserved Forest, control and maintenance of the National Reserved Forest.
- iv) Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2535 (1992) establishes provisions for national wildlife preservation, establishment of a Protection Committee and identification of 15 species of reserved wildlife.
- v) Forest Plantation Act, B.E. 2535 (1992) covers the determination of reforestation and land registration of private reforestation rights, ownership and exemption from royalty on forest products from reforested areas.

The Royal Forest Department (RFD) was founded in 1896 in Thailand to consolidate the exploitation of forests. Moreover, there are two state enterprises in the forestry sector: the Forest Industry Organization (FIO) involved in reforestation, teak plantation, sawmilling, and development of forest villages. FIO's subsidiary Thai Plywood Company Ltd. produces plywood and other wood products.

The new forest management approach has had three main interventions: (i) expansion of designated protected areas, (ii) expansion of the forest resource base by plantation to substitute wood supplies from natural forests, and (iii) development of community forestry. Reforestation in Thailand started in 1906. Teak was planted via the taung-ya agroforestry system. Since the enactment of the National Park Act in 1961 the areas under legal protection have expanded rapidly and they presently cover about 17 percent of the total nation territory. The Thai Forestry Sector Master Plan of 1992 recognized community forestry as one of the main strategies (TFSMP, 1993). The community forests have been widely distributed as the half of the villages have registered their community forests with RFD.

The research program is carried out by individual faculty members through the Forest Research Centre (FRC), which is basically a National Centre for Research and Development in all the fields of forestry. The FRC has 67 staff members with 58 percent holding PhD degrees.

2) Key trend in forest legislation

In the past, there were no laws or regulation for controlling issues by the government for exploitation of forest resources such as free-logging, clearing, and trading etc. In 1834, the first written law was issued but it focused on duty collection and there were no criminal penalty provisions. And then National Park Act, National Forest Reserve Act 1964, Forest Plantation Act 1992 and Chain Saw Act were issued until 2002. The Thailand 1941 Forest Act (amended 1948, 1982) originally contained provisions mainly related to extraction and transportation of forest resources while amendments progressively reflect the growing necessity for forest conservation (Ongprasert, 2008). Importantly, the 1997 constitution recognizes the rights and roles of people to participate in national policy formulation regarding resources, environmental development and conservation (RFD/DNP, 2009). The National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department and Marine and Coastal Resources Department were established for biodiversity conservation.

Chapter IV

Implementation Proposals for Each Project under the AFoCo Landmark Program

4.1. Project 1: Establishment of Regional Education and Training Center for Mekong River Basin

4.1.1. Basic Framework of the Project

1) Objectives

Great Mekong Sub-Region is virtually a region of great significance in terms of economy, culture, and politics along with abundant natural resources and biodiversity. Especially, lower Mekong countries are accorded special attention in all ASEAN Community Blueprint actions. Capacity building and human resource development for CLMV are also criteria for IAI Strategic Framework and Work Plan to narrow development gap among ASEAN Member Countries. In this context, Korea has proposed this project to facilitate sustainable development of the region by establishment of centralized education and training center. This project will contribute to enhance capacity building and instrumentation for scientific assessment and management of regional issues on forestry sector of AFoCo member countries, starting from Mekong River Basin Countries.

This project is especially aimed to:

- i) Construct centralized scientific research and training center on forestry sector
- ii) Supply the center with research equipment and training facilities
- iii) Enhance regional capacity of forest related personnel and institutions by delivering education and training courses

2) Implementation profile

- Project period: 2014~2018 (10years)
 - 1st Phase: 2014~2018 (5 years) / 2nd Phase: 2019~2023 (5 years)
- Target region: One of the CLMV Countries
- Project Configuration and Expected Outputs

Project configuration	Expected Outputs
1. Architectural Construction sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation and operation of the regional education and training center ▪ Training for forest officials, scientists, technicians and students
2. Equipment Provision sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting the scientific research on forestry sector in the region ▪ Facilitating the education and training program
3. Operation & Management sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment of staffs for center management and operation ▪ Short-term training for staffs on institutional management

4.1.2. Proposals for the Project Implementation

1) Proposed concept of building scope and design

■ Tentative Proposal for the Building Scope

Based on the Education and Training Courses designed for the Project 2, which will be operated in the prospective AFoCo Education and Training Center (hereafter referred to as “AFoCo Training Center”), the minimum scales of the main building and attached facility (dormitory complex) for the efficient delivery of the Education and Training Courses were developed as following Table 4-1-1.

Table 4-1-1. Proposed minimum scales of the main building and dormitory complex

Components	Main Facilities	Area (m ²)	Number
Main Building (total area of 2,500m ²)	Lecture room	100	4
	Multimedia room	100	1
	Administration Office	70	5
	Laboratory	135	3
	Conference room	600	1
	Others	645	
Dormitory Complex (total area of 1,500m ²)	Dormitory room	33	15
	Guest room for external trainers	90	4
	Canteen	330	1
	Others	315	

■ Conceptual Designs for the Building Construction

Buildings for the AFoCo Training Center were basically designed based on a typical shape of mountain. This shape was also borrowed from Chinese character “人” which means human beings. Thus, a guiding motif of this design concept is a harmonious development of human beings with the nature and, by extension, a cooperative relationship between humans and also nations. Based on this concept, two buildings (main building and dormitory complex) with similar shape were arranged consecutively. Each building was designed as a two-story and facilities for administration and communication were arranged on the 1st floor. Facilities for education and training were arranged on the 2nd floor with dormitory. Internal design was mainly focused on providing more

opportunities for communications between users by setting up more places for regular and also accidental meeting.

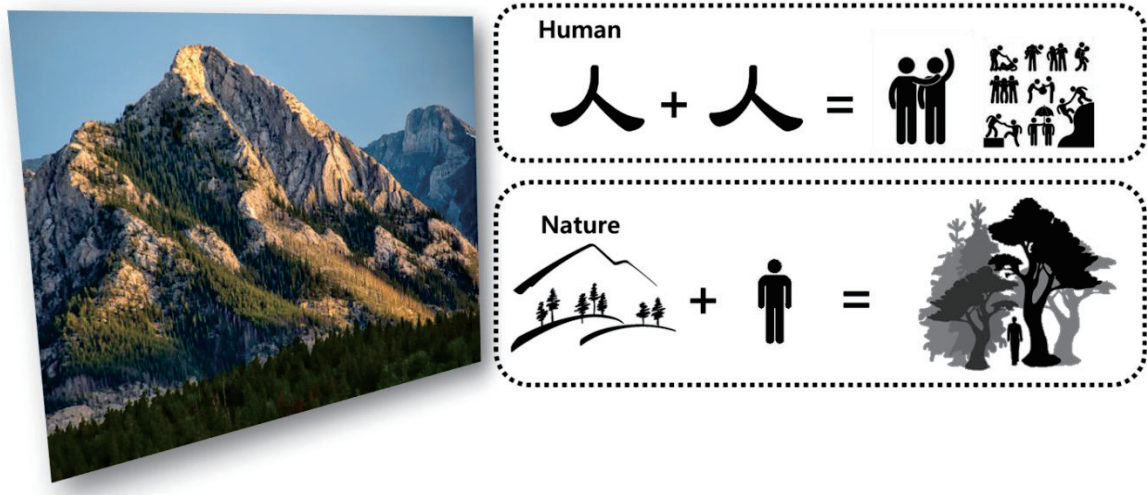


Figure 4-1-1. A guiding motif of design concept

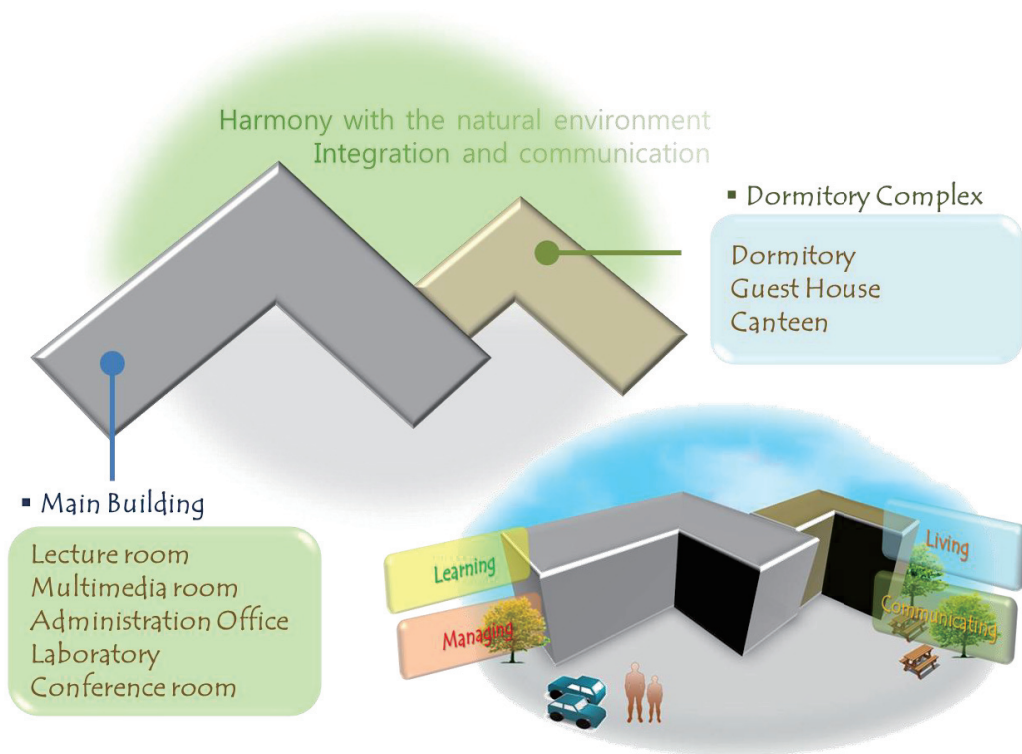
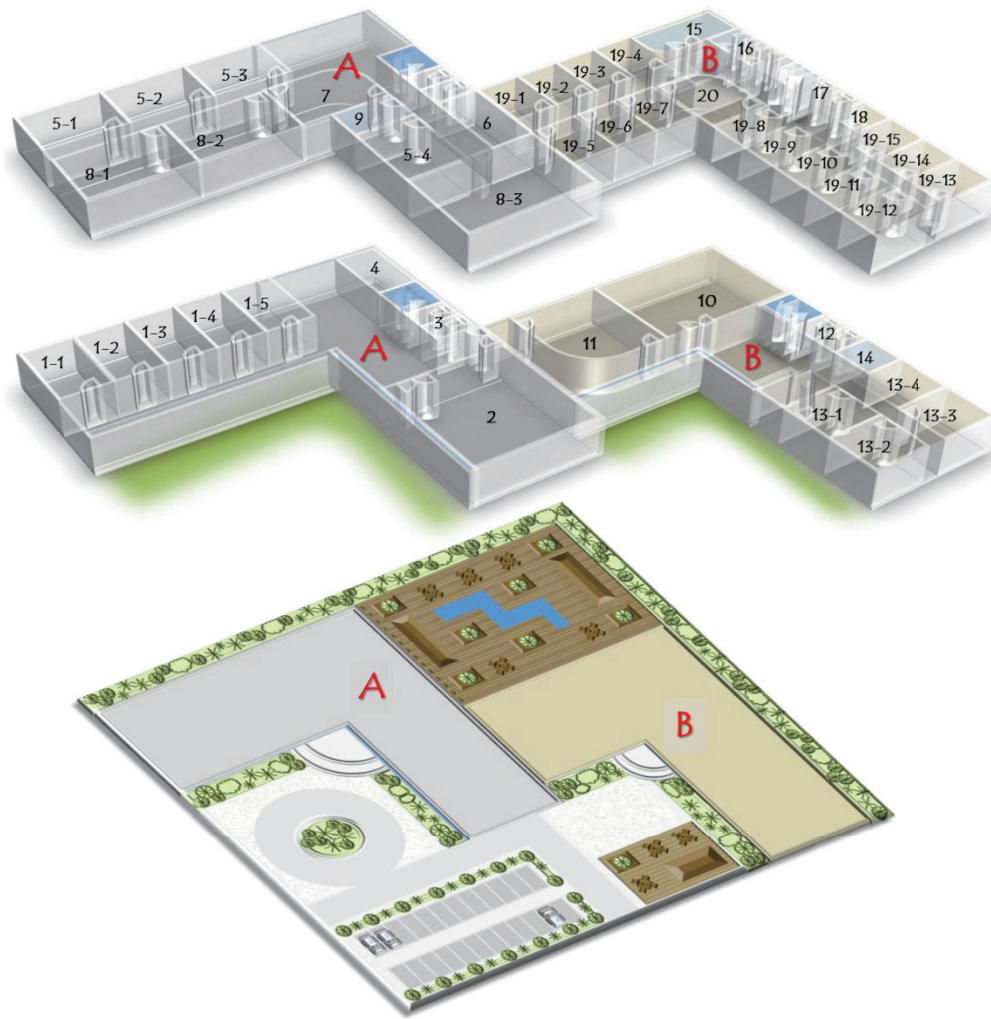


Figure 4-1-2. Facility arrangement plan



Floor	Legend	Facilities	Number	
Main Building (A)	1 st Floor	1-1~1-5	Administration Offices	5
		2	Conference room	1
		3	Washroom	4
		4	Storage	1
	2 nd Floor	5-1~5-4	Lecture rooms	4
		6	Multimedia room	1
		7	Computer room	1
		8	Laboratories	3
		9	Storage	1
Dormitory complex (B)	1 st Floor	10	Canteen	1
		11	Book cafe	1
		12	Washroom	2
		13-1~13-4	Guest rooms for external trainers	4
	2 nd Floor	15	Fitness center	1
		16	Shower room	2
		17	Washroom	2
		18	Laundry room	1
	19-1~19-15	Dormitory rooms	15	
	20	Lounge	1	

Figure 4-1-3. Internal facility arrangement and land use plan

2) Site descriptions proposed by each CLMV country (Field survey)

■ Cambodia: Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development (IRD)

① Outline of Field Survey

a. Visiting period: 4~5 June, 2013

b. Visitors: Dr. Lee Seong Han (Research professor in University of Seoul)

Mr. Htain Lin (Senior program manager in AFoCo Secretariat)

c. Main Activities

Date	Main activities
Tue 4, June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Arrival at Phnom Penh▪ Visiting the Forestry Administration of Cambodia▪ Meeting with Mr. Hang Sun Tra, Deputy Director of the Department of Forest Industry and International Cooperation▪ Visiting the proposed site (IRD) of Cambodia with the guidance of Dr. Sokh Heng, Director of IRD▪ Departure to Seoul
Tue 5, June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Arrival at Incheon

② Location & Current Use of Proposed Site

IRD is a new facility located in Rong Chak Village near Phnom Penh down town. Except for some subsidiary facilities, construction for the main building has been completed. This new construction has been funded by the Korea Rural Community Corporation and implemented by the Korea Green Promotion Agency starting from 2012.



Figure 4-1-4. View of IRD main building and main gate

The Forest Administration (FA) of Cambodia has ownership of this institute with responsibility for ex post facto management. This facility will function as a leading scientific research institute on forestry sector of Cambodia and one of the main stations for the supply of seedlings required for forestation of middle and southern part of Cambodia.

③ Scope and Related Facilities of Proposed Site

The total area of IRD is about 20,000 m² including 2-story main building with the area of 2,196 m² (1,098 m² x 2 floors) and nursery with the area of 7,150 m². The Forest and Wildlife Training Center (FWTC) donated by JIAC in 2003 is also located in adjacent area to IRD. The main building is composed of variously-spaced rooms reserved for administration offices, laboratories, libraries, seed storages, meeting rooms, study & research rooms and also a workshop room. Large scale greenhouse facility equipped with automatic environmental control system is recently established by private company of Israel (Excellence Capital Group Co. Ltd.) on the reserved land between IRD and the Forest and Wildlife Training Center.

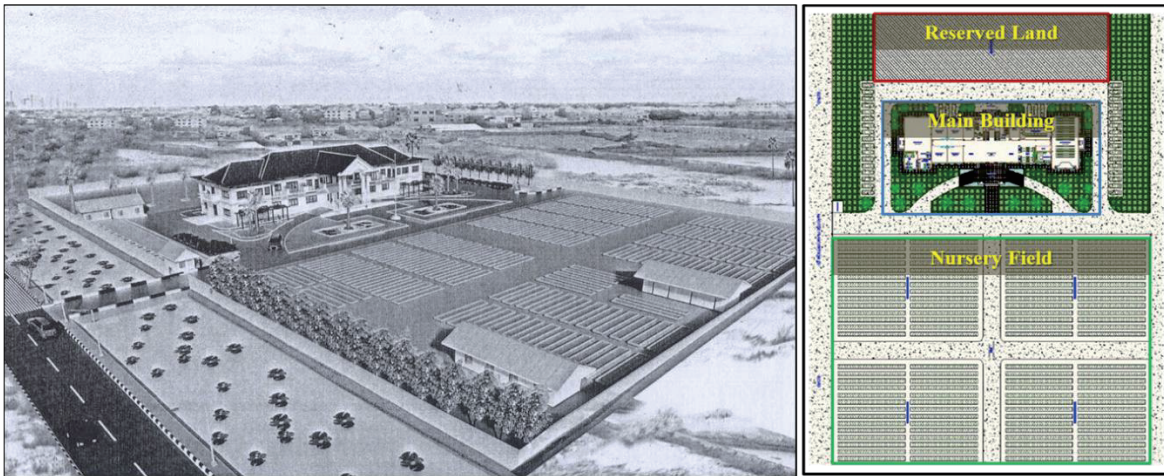


Figure 4-1-5. Aerial view of IRD



Figure 4-1-6. Facilities in IRD



Figure 4-1-7. Tissue culture laboratory currently operating in IRD



Figure 4-1-8. Facilities in FWTC

④ Conditions of Site Provision

FA of Cambodia has suggested that they can provide enough land for the construction of the AFoCo Training Center within and around IRD. FA has owned total land area of 60,125 m² including IRD and the Forest and Wildlife Training Center. Especially, 0.5 ha of reserved land just behind the main building of IRD is currently available for the new construction. If necessary, around 0.7 ha of the land currently used as nursery field in front of the IRD main building would also be available for the new construction. It is also possible to allocate and share some facilities of IRD with the AFoCo Training Center. However, some additional facilities such as dormitory and canteen should also be constructed newly. If possible, remodeling of existing Forest and Wildlife Training Center could be suggested as an alternative strategy. Although new construction of some facilities such as dormitory and canteen will still be required, this remodeling strategy would be more appropriate way to escape duplicated investment for similar facilities.



Figure 4-1-9. View of reserved land behind the IRD main building

■ **Lao PDR: Forest Science Research Centre (FSRC)**

① **Outline of Field Survey**

a. Visiting period: 31 May~4 June, 2013

b. Visitors: Dr. Lee Seong Han (Research professor in University of Seoul)

Dr. Lee Yeong Joo (Coordinator in AFoCo Secretariat)

Mr. Htain Lin (Senior program manager in AFoCo Secretariat)

c. Main Activities

Date	Main activities
Fri 31, May, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival at Vientiane
Sat 1 June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with Mr. Chaloun Bounithiphone, a staff officer in the Forest Ecology and Environmental Research Unit, FSRC
Sun 2 June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No official schedule
Mon 3, June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visiting the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) ▪ Meeting with Dr. Bounthong Bounahom, a Director General of NAFRI ▪ Visiting the proposed site (FSRC) of Lao PDR with the guidance of Dr. Chanh Samone Phongoudome, a Director of FSRC ▪ Visiting the Department of Forestry ▪ Meeting with Mr. Khamphay Manivong (a Deputy Head of Planning and Cooperation Division), Mr. Phomma Pathoummavong (a Deputy Head of Forestry Technique Standard Development Division), and Mr. Bounsouane Phongphichith (a Director of Planning and Cooperation Division) ▪ Visiting Lao National University and Department of Agricultural Extension and Cooperation with the guidance of Mr. Bounsouane Phongphichith
Tue 4, June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Departure to Phnom Penh, Cambodia and arrival

② **Location & Current Use of Proposed Site**

FSRC is located at Ban Phongthong Village adjacent to Namsouang Reservoir within Naxaithong District, 45 km away to the north from the urban area of Vientiane. It was established in 1996 as an affiliated organization of the Department of Forestry. During the general reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, it was brought under the management of the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) in 1999. The mission of FSRC is to provide scientific research, information exchange and consultation service on forestry sector in cooperation with national and international organizations. FSRC is currently composed by 8 research units organized by its three research priorities and 2 administrative units with 35 full-time staffs (2 with Ph.D. 11 with MSc, 6 with BSc, 7 with higher diploma and 9 technicians).



Figure 4-1-10. View of FSRC main building and main gate

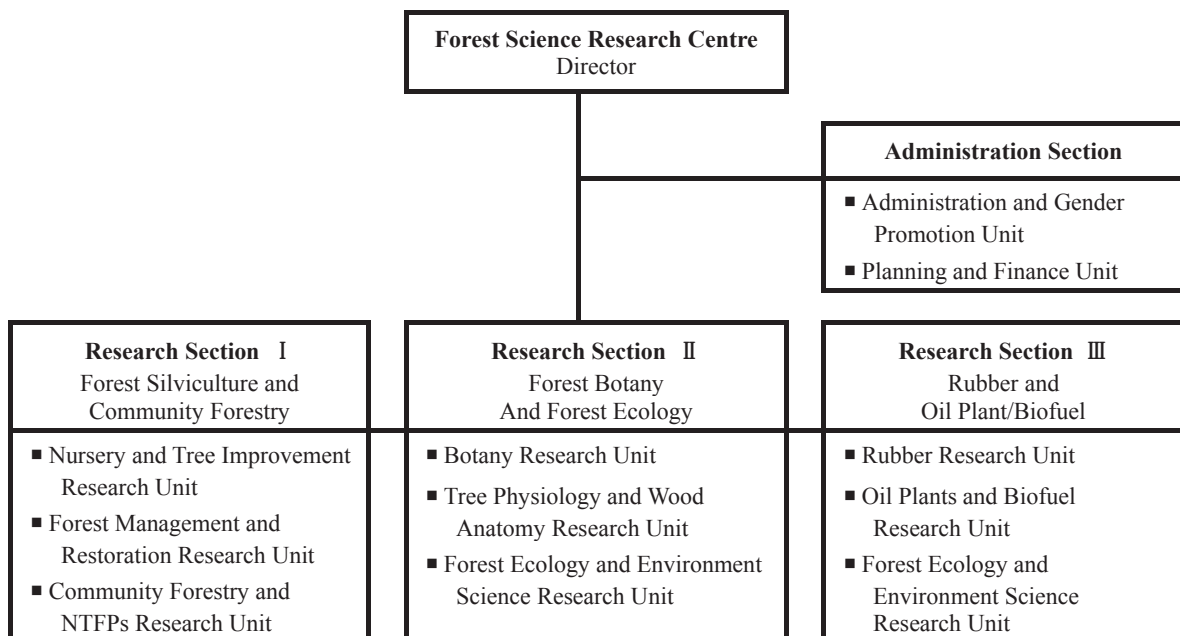


Figure 4-1-11. Organization chart of FSRC

③ Scope and Related Facilities of Proposed Site

The total area of FSRC is about 400 ha including 350 ha of plantation station. FSRC has research facilities such as seed laboratory, soil laboratory, herbarium and nursery with the production capacity of 1,000,000 seedlings per year and also plans to establish botanical garden within the center. Small scale dormitory (4 rooms) and conference room are also available.



Figure 4-1-12. Aerial view of FSRC and attached plantation station



Figure 4-1-13. Facilities in FSRC

④ Conditions of Site Provision

NAFRI of Lao PDR has proposed that large area of land reserved around and within FSRC is currently available for the construction of the AFoCo Training Center. Especially, more than 2 ha of land are reserved on the left side of FSRC entrance. Existing facilities for scientific research in FSRC could also be shared with the AFoCo Training Center. However, there is not enough space for delivering education and training and other supporting facilities of FSRC such as dormitory, conference room and administrative building are too small and old to be shared by remodeling. Therefore, in this case, new construction of almost all facilities for the AFoCo Training Center should be required. Supplementation strategies for insufficient social infrastructure around FSRC due to its location far from Vientiane urban area should be considered as well.



Figure 4-1-14. View of reserved land on the left side of FSRC entrance

■ **Myanmar: Central Forestry Development Training Centre (CFDTC)**

① **Outline of Field Survey**

a. Visiting period: 28~31 May, 2013

b. Visitors: Dr. Lee Seong Han (Research professor in University of Seoul)

Dr. Lee Yeong Joo (Coordinator in AFoCo Secretariat)

Mr. Htain Lin (Senior program manager in AFoCo Secretariat)

c. Main Activities

Date	Main activities
Tue 28, May, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival at Yangon
Wed 29 May, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visiting the Forest Department of Myanmar at Nay Pyi Taw ▪ Meeting with Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, a Director General of the Forest Department ▪ Discussion on the AFoCo Landmark Program with Dr. Thaung Naing Oo (a Deputy Director of Planning and Statistics Division) and other related officers of the Forest Department
Thu 30 May, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visiting the tree nursery and AFoCo Pilot Project site in Bago Yoma Region with the guidance of Dr. Naing Zaw Htun, an Assistant Director of Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division ▪ Visiting the proposed site (CFDTC) of Myanmar
Fri 31, May, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Departure to Vientiane, Lao PDR and arrival

② **Location & Current Use of Proposed Site**

CFDTC is located in 35 miles (56km) away to the north from Yangon City, Yedwingone village, Hmawbi Township in Myanmar. This facility was established by JICA Technical Cooperation Project (1988~2001) in 1990. The mission of CFDTC is to improve the socio-economic development in the forestry sector by providing educational training courses under the management of the Training and Research Development Division of the Forest Department.



Figure 4-1-15.View of CFDTC main buildings

Some research works related to tissue culture (Teak, Orchid and Eucalyptus) have also been undertaken in cooperation with the Forest Research Institute (FRI). The Forest Department has also set up a sub-center in Patheingyi, Mandalay Region for the training mainly on community forestry and community participation in affiliation with CFDTC. Over 14,000 persons from government and private sector have completed various training courses since its establishment in 1990 (1,555 persons for the Patheingyi sub-center and over 6,500 trainees after the termination of JICA's Technical Cooperation Project in 2001).

③ Scope and Related Facilities of Proposed Site

CFDTC consists of two compounds, 22 acres (89,000 m²) of the training compound and 13 acres (52,600 m²) of the residential compound for full-time staff. 681 acres (275 ha) of training forest adjacent to the center is also available. Training compound includes a drawing room, 4 lecture rooms, 3 laboratories for tissue culture with large incubation rooms, 1 assembly hall, library, canteen and dormitory. A maximum of 138 trainees can be educated at once in this training compound. National Institute of Biological Resources donated by Korea Ministry of Environment in 2011 is also located in this center. Fifteen training courses are currently opened in the Hmawbi center (9 training courses for the Patheingyi sub-center).

<Training Courses opened in the CFDTC during 2012~2013>

Training Courses opened in Hmawbi center (No. of Trainees during 2012-2013)	Training Courses opened in Patheingyi sub-center (No. of Trainees during 2012-2013)
▪Forest protection (41)	▪Participatory extension system (45)
▪Watershed management (3)	▪Local community forestry development (17)
▪Basic forestry induction (4)	▪Environmental conservation (9)
▪Basic forest engineering (11)	▪Agro-forestry (193)
▪Village-owned plantation establishment (2)	▪Refresher course for extension staffs (8)
▪Budget & account (41)	▪Participatory extension method (61)
▪Agro-forestry (65)	▪Bamboo plantation and bamboo products production (5)
▪Plantation establishment techniques (50)	▪Watershed management (not opened)
▪Basic Forestry Technique (25)	
▪Local community forestry development (16)	
▪Forest inventory (13)	
▪Tree improvement (16)	
▪Bamboo plantation and bamboo products production (4)	
▪Forest resource management (not opened)	
▪Environmental conservation (not opened)	

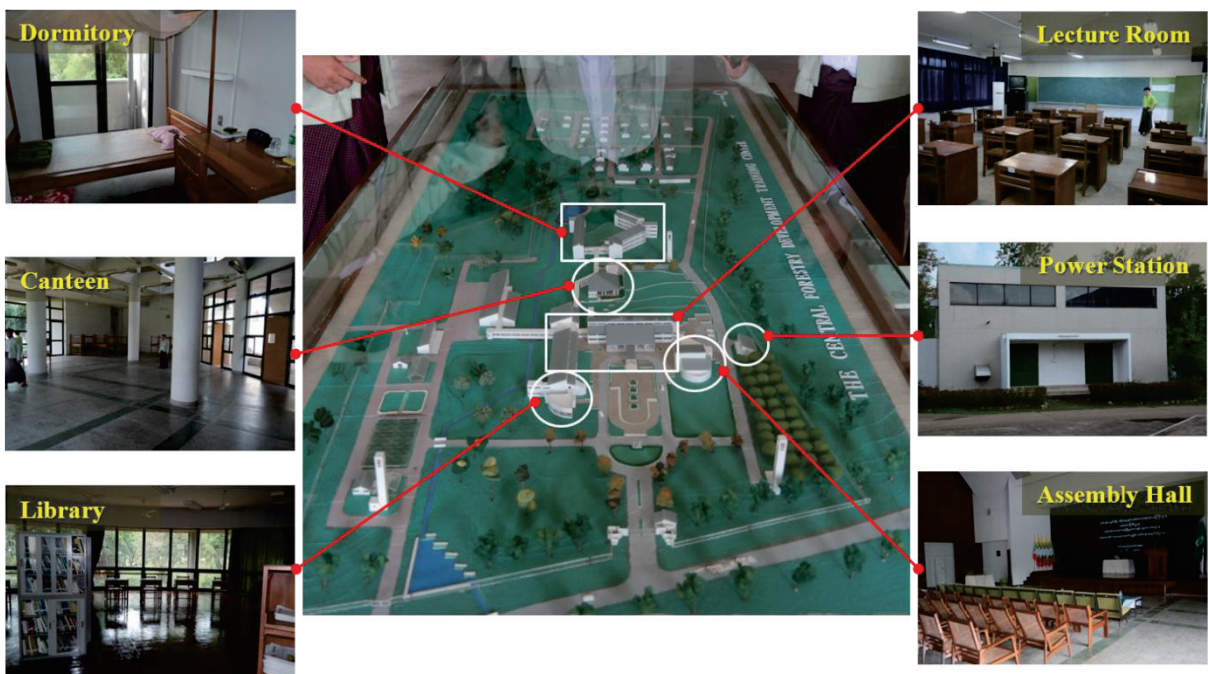
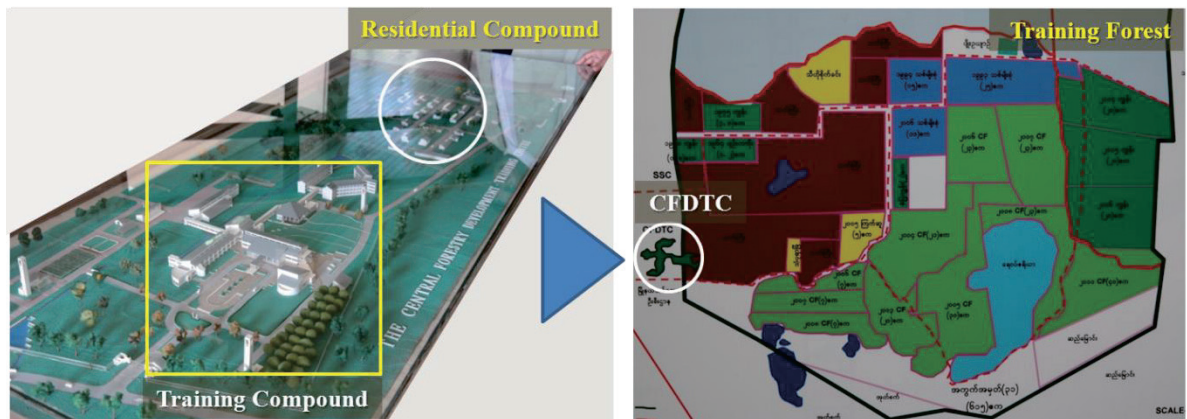


Figure 4-1-16. Facility arrangement in CFDTTC



Figure 4-1-17a. Facilities in CFDTC

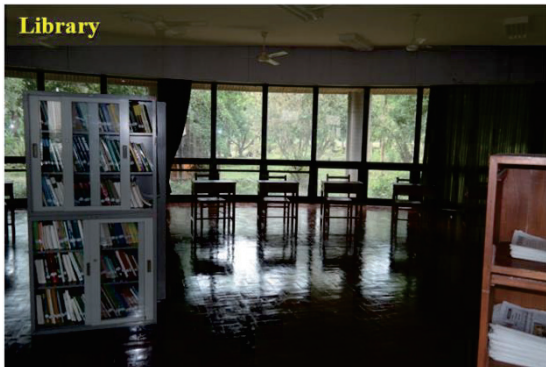


Figure 4-1-17b. Facilities in CFDTC

④ **Conditions of Site Provision**

The Forest Department of Myanmar has strongly suggested that facilities in CFDTC could also be available for the AFoCo Training Center through remodeling process. As mentioned above, basic components required for delivering forest education and training already exists in CFDTC and most of them such as lecture rooms, laboratories and assembly hall could be used after relatively simple renovation. However, it seems that overall remodeling process should be required for some facilities such as dormitory, library, canteen and also residential compound for the extension and improvement of facility. In case of this remodeling strategy for the establishment of the AFoCo Training Center, careful consideration and development of facility sharing strategies with CFDTC should be required for independent management and operation.

■ **Vietnam: Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment (IFEE) in Vietnam Forestry University (VFU)**

① **Outline of Field Survey**

- a. Visiting period: 12~15 June, 2013
- b. Visitors: Dr. Lee Seong Han (Research professor in University of Seoul)
- c. Main Activities

Date	Main activities
Wed 12, June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival at Ha Noi
Thu 13 June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointed meeting was postponed by local situation ▪ Preparation for the meeting
Fri 14 June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visiting the Vietnam Administration of Forestry ▪ Visiting the proposed site (IFEE) in VFU of Vietnam ▪ Meeting with Prof. Pham Van Chuong (a Vice Rector of VFU), Dr. Bui The Doi (a Director of Science, Technology and International Cooperation Office, VFU) and Dr. Hong Van Sam (a Director of the Biodiversity Center, VFU) ▪ Departure to Seoul
Sat 15, June, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival at Incheon

② **Location & Current Use of Proposed Site**

Vietnam Forestry University (VFU) is located in Xuan Mai town, Chuong My district, 30 km away to the west from central Ha Noi city. VFU has been recognized as a leading university-level forestry educational institution in Vietnam and offered higher education and training courses including graduate programs since its establishment in 1964. IFEE under VFU was established in 2006 and has been currently relocated to a new building completed in 2013.



Figure 4-1-18.View of VFU and IFEE main building

Main functions and tasks of this institute are scientific research and technology transfer in cooperation with domestic and foreign institutes. Institute of Forest Biotechnology (College of Forestry Biotechnology, CFB) has also been recently launched in 2013 and located at the same building with IFEE. CFB is also conducting scientific researches on tree breeding and genetic analysis and graduate courses for both MSc and Ph. D. have been currently opened.

③ Scope and Related Facilities of Proposed Site

VFU was established in 1964 by the decision upon the separation of the Faculty of Silviculture and Forestry Mechanization Unit from Hanoi Agriculture and Forestry University. Its second campus has also been founded recently (2008) in Trang Bom town, Trang Bom district, Dong Nai province. VFU is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and also managed by the Ministry of Education and Training in terms of educational and professional quality.

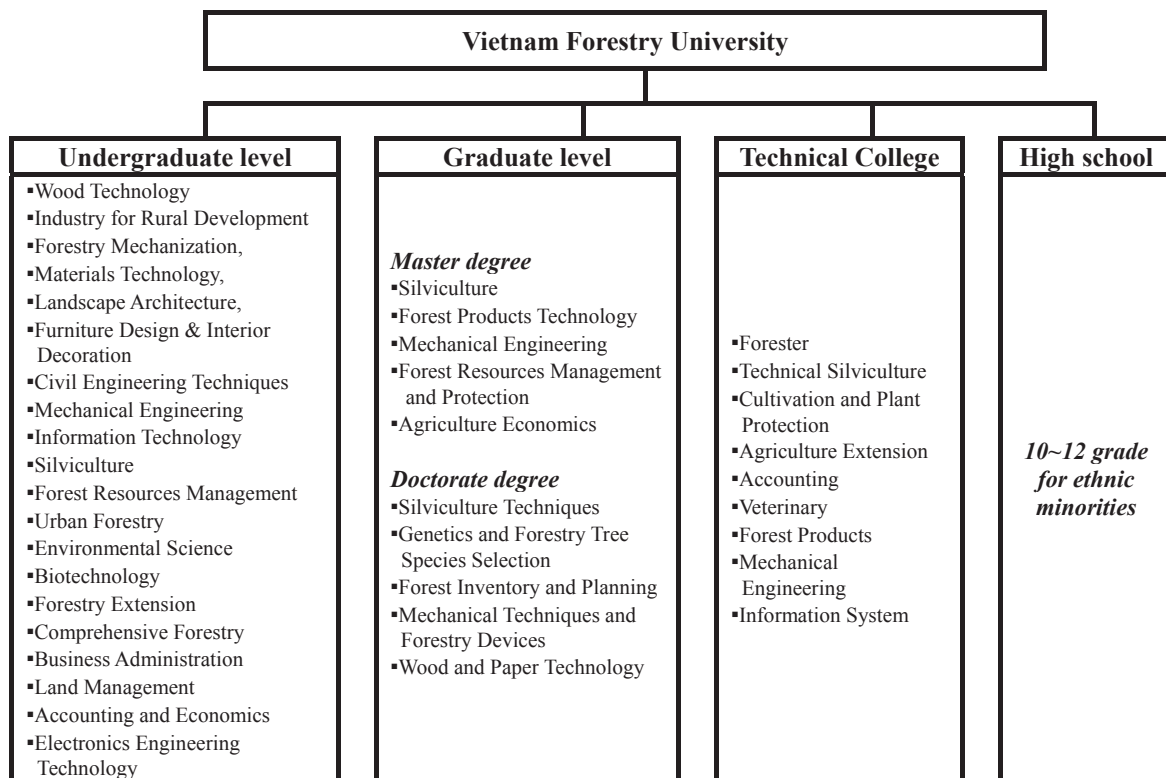


Figure 4-1-19. Academic programs in VFU

The total area of VFU is approximately 180 ha including its second campus. Main facilities are lecture hall (12,830 m²), experiment center (11,291 m²), library (2,465 m² with more than 12,000 textbooks), dormitory (19,123 m² for 8,000 students) and sports complex with stadium and swimming pools (20,000 m²). Over 130 ha of experiment forest with more than 300 species is also available. Currently, over 16,000 undergraduate and graduate students are attending their study courses under 22 disciplines for undergraduate level, 5 majors for master and doctorate levels with more than 700 staffs including 2 professors, 9 associate professors, 410 lectures, 65 doctors and 256 masters.



Figure 4-1-20. Map of VFU and the location of IFEE

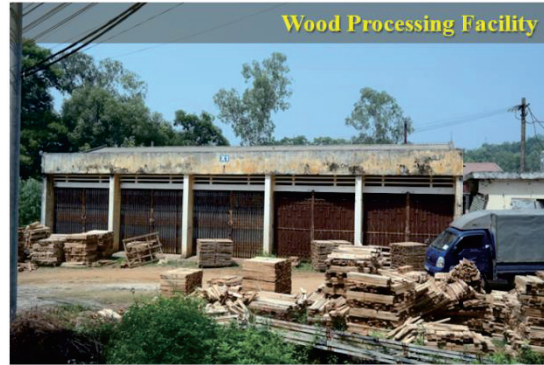


Figure 4-1-21. Main facilities of VFU



Figure 4-1-22. Experimental forest of VFU

④ Conditions of Site Provision

Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) has suggested that VFU could be a good cooperative organization for the establishment of the AFoCo Training Center by not only providing a building or land but also supporting operation and management. As mentioned above, VFU has a newly constructed building currently occupied by IFEE and CFB and approximate half of the total space of that building is currently available for any purpose. VFU has also suggested that they can provide additional lands for new construction within campus and university facilities such as experiment forest and guest house for supporting the AFoCo Training Center. During its development progress, VFU has collaborated with more than 50 universities and research institutions in different countries. Its relationships with international organizations, such as FAO, UNDP, ITTO and GTZ, are also well established. This aspect would seem to be helpful for strategic development of the AFoCo Training Center. The development strategy for 2006~2020 of VFU approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development also strongly support the establishment of cooperative institutions in VFU.



Figure 4-1-23. Proposed facilities in IFEE

3) SWOT analysis on the Proposed Sites

■ New Construction Strategy around IRD in Cambodia

FA of Cambodia has ownership of approximate 60,000 m² land including IRD in target region and over 1 ha of reserved land adjacent to IRD is currently available. Thus, Cambodia seems to have a quite favorable condition for the project implementation in terms of securing land for construction. It seems to be also possible that some spaces of newly constructed main building of IRD could be assigned to the prospective AFoCo Training Center. The location of target region is very close to the downtown of Phnom Penh, thus social infrastructure such as electricity, internet services and water would be well provided.

The target area is located on the new development district of Phnom Penh. Thus, there is no forest area around target region. Field training in the forest should be considered as an essential part of forestry education and training program. However, there is a forest of 2,285 ha managed by FA of Cambodia in the suburbs of Phnom Penh city. This forest is 45 minutes away from Phnom Penh city by car.

IRD is expected to function as a leading scientific research facility on forestry sector in Cambodia. Although research infrastructure on forestry sector of Cambodia is still insufficient, establishment of the AFoCo Training Center under close cooperation with IRD would provide a good opportunity to link capacity building with scientific research activities in long-term respect. The Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea (KFS) has also provided a financial support to IRD for the installation of research equipment and laboratory operation. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has formulated National Forest Program (NFP) as guidance on the forest policy of Cambodia for 2010~2030. Capacity and Research Development program is also one of the six priority programs under the NFP. IRD, as a leading research institution of Cambodia regarding the NFP, could also be provided an opportunity to improve its capacity to meet the long-term national goals by the cooperation with the prospective AFoCo Training Center.

As mentioned above, if the total floor area is larger than 2,000 m², permission from the relevant government agency, the Ministry of land management, urbanization and construction should be required for the new construction and this procedure might take a few months as the architectural design for the construction should be reviewed by the government agencies. As the

common constraint of CLMV countries regarding project sustainability, various post-assessment reports on international cooperation projects in Cambodia have also often pointed out low financial support from government after project termination as a main risk to project extension and sustainability.

■ New Construction Strategy around FSRC in Lao PDR

As one of the 11 research centers under the NAFRI, FSRC has performed a key role in scientific research on forestry sector of Lao PDR. FSRC's mission is to provide timely and efficient research and technical support at all levels of forestry sector. Supporting scientific assessment of regional issues on forestry sector is also one of the main purposes of the prospective AFoCo Training Center. In this context, cooperation with regional research institute would provide an effective way to achieve its goal. Furthermore, as a leading agriculture and forestry research agency directing FSRC, NAFRI has pointed out the need to strengthen staff capacity as one of its strategic plans for undertaking its missions. Thus, it would be expected to establish a good partnership for the project implementation between NAFRI and AFoCo Secretariat. Enough flat area (over 2 ha) around FSRC without any evident obstacle to construction seems to be currently available and relatively large scale of plantation station (approximately 350 ha) in FSRC would also facilitate education and training in the prospective AFoCo Training Center.

Although some research facilities in FSRC could be available for supporting the AFoCo Training Center, almost all buildings for the AFoCo Training Center should be constructed newly. Social infrastructure around FSRC is also insufficient due to its location far from Vientiane urban area. There are no public transportations available to access this region and no social amenities for residents. Long distance of main access road is also currently unpaved. Therefore, when compared with other cases proposed for the project implementation, more time and additional cost would be required for setting up the AFoCo Training Center in this region.

In 2000, Lao PDR has formulated the Forestry Strategy to the year 2020 (FS2020). This strategy provides guidance on the sustainable development and management of the forestry sector in line with national policies, strategies and priority programs for national socio-economic development and environmental conservation. FS2020 clearly expresses the need of capacity building for the institutions and human resources on the forestry sector to achieve national development goals. NAFRI's strategic plan for the future has also pointed out a shortage of

experienced staff, although it is the largest research institution in Lao PDR in terms of staff number, geographical coverage and network of partnerships. In this context, the AFoCo Training Center could provide significant opportunities to meet the Lao's demand for capacity building in forestry sector. As the heart of the Mekong region, Lao PDR has hosted many international organizations with an interest in the river basin such as the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in Vientiane. This could also provide a good opportunity to establish partnerships between AFoCo and other international organizations.

Relatively low ownership of Lao government in terms of ex post facto management after project termination and poor communication between relevant government agencies during the project implementation has been pointed out in many evaluation reports on international cooperation project in Lao PDR. Inappropriate human resource management, such as frequent transfer of the project personnel, has also been considered as one of the main risks in terms of project extension and sustainability in Lao PDR.

■ Remodeling Strategy for CFDTC in Myanmar

Strong points for the strategy of remodeling CFDTC are that the largest area in comparison with the areas suggested by other countries could be secured for the project implementation and existing facilities would be available after relatively simple renovation. CFDTC has a total area of 14 ha (35 acres) with relative facilities for forest education and training. Large scale training forest (275 ha) around the center could also be available for effective practices on forestry sector. These aspects would provide an opportunity for time- and cost-effective implementation and enable the AFoCo Training Center to be set up in early stage of the AFoCo Landmark Program.

Main weak point would be a problem related to facility sharing with CFDTC. Regarding similar function of CFDTC to the future AFoCo Training Center, development of strategies for facility sharing and differentiated operating should be required for the successful settlement of the AFoCo Training Center. Furthermore, careful consideration on the connection between JICA and CFDTC to ensure sharing of CFDTC with the prospective AFoCo Training Center should also be given. Insufficient socio-economic infrastructure of Myanmar such as shortage of electricity and high cost of water use could be another limitation on the future management of the AFoCo Training Center. Especially, electricity supply rate of Myanmar is only about 23%. Therefore self-generation system for electricity is generally required for the stable management of most facilities.

Establishment of the AFoCo Training Center could provide significant opportunities for achieving Myanmar's national strategies on forestry sector. Development of human resources and improvement of institutional capacity are key issues on most national development goals. Myanmar Agenda 21 on forestry sector concerning the adoption of the Rio Declaration has specified that activities such as strengthening forestry education, improving the institutional effectiveness of the forestry organizations, promoting forestry research and strengthening forestry information and communication should be required for sustainable forest and forestry development in Myanmar (FAO, 2009). Establishment of a human resource development unit and improvement of the existing facilities for forestry education at all levels have also been priorities among the long-term National Action Programs for improving Institutional Framework, one of the 8 key issues on combating desertification in Myanmar.

The most important threat would be a matter of effective management for long-term sustainability. The location of CFDTTC is far from headquarters of Forest Department in Nay Pyi Taw. Recent report from FAO (2009) has also pointed out a low investment of government to forestry sector despite of vast forestry resources in Myanmar. These aspects, especially in terms of maintenance of research equipment, could threaten the sustainable management of the AFoCo Training Center after project implementation period. National policy of Myanmar for a long-term stay of foreigner is still strict.

■ Sharing Strategy with IFEE in Vietnam

It seems that VFU has every intention to provide a fairly new building within campus for the establishment of the AFoCo Training Center. This building has been constructed in 2013 and two institutes, IFEE and CFB are currently located in this building. However, about a half of the total space is currently unoccupied. Although, new construction for some attached facilities such as dormitory and canteen would be still required, there seems to be enough spaces for the basic facilities of the AFoCo Training Center in this new building. In addition, as a leading university-level forestry educational institution in Vietnam, VFU has also good facilities for forestry education and students amenities. Especially, large scale experiment forest in VFU could facilitate the education and training program in the prospective AFoCo Training Center very well. Relevant staffs in VFU have also strong willingness to host the AFoCo Training Center within their campus.

Improvement of Research, Education and Training on forestry sector is one of the main issues in Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy 2006-2020. Specific goals such as training for 80% of local forest management staffs, 50% of farmers working on forestry activities and 5,000 students per year in the schools under ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) have been set up under the program on Research, Education, Training and Forestry Extension (RETE) in this strategy. The development strategy (2006~2020) of VFU approved by Minister of MARD also emphasizes the establishment of attached institutions for research and training. The prospective AFoCo Training Center would facilitate achievement of these goals from institutional to national scale. Furthermore, during its development progress, VFU has established good cooperative relationships with many international organizations. Many universities and research institutions in different countries such as China, Japan, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Canada, Germany, Australia and United States have also cooperated with VFU for human resources development. These aspects would provide a good opportunity for strategic development of the AFoCo Training Center and also raising international profile of the AFoCo.

VFU is administered by two governmental agencies, the Administration of Forestry under the ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in terms of financial support and the Ministry of Education and Training in terms of educational and professional quality. Therefore many stakeholders would be involved in the implementation process especially concerning the matter of land use, facility sharing and also building construction.

■ Summary of SWOT Analysis

IRD in Cambodia	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively low cost for the construction sector (new construction only for the dormitory complex) ▪ Easy access to basic social service or infrastructure due to the close location to the downtown of Phnom Penh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restriction on building scale larger than total floor area of 2,000 m² ▪ No forest area available for training around target region except nursery
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linkage between capacity building and prospective scientific research activities in IRD ▪ Contribution toward the implementation of Cambodia's National Forest Program (NFP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low financial support from government in the context of long-term sustainability ▪ Connection between Cambodia and other foreign donor agencies (KRC & JICA)

FSRC in Lao PDR	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Largest flat area (over 2 ha) without any evident obstacle to construction ▪ Largest area of forest (350 ha of plantation station) ▪ Development of good relationships with national forest research institutes to link capacity building with research activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old facilities unsuitable for remodeling ▪ Poor social infrastructure around the target region due to its location far from Vientiane urban area (no public transportation, social amenities and unpaved road) ▪ More time and cost for the construction sector
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution toward the achievement of Laos' Forest Strategy at the national (FS2020) and institutional (NAFRI) level ▪ Development of good partnerships between the AFoCo and other international organizations in Vientiane (MRC & IWMI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively slow bureaucracy and poor communication between relevant government agencies ▪ Low financial support and ownership of Lao government

CFDTC in Myanmar	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Largest building area (8.9 ha) with all necessary facilities ▪ Large area of training forest (275 ha) ▪ Time & cost-effective implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High management cost attributable to the shortage of electricity and high cost of water use ▪ Problems related to facility sharing with CFDTC
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution toward the achievement of Myanmar's national strategies and Action Programs on forestry sector ▪ Modernization of old forest research equipment at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote location from headquarters of Forest Department in Nay Pyi Taw ▪ Low investment of government to forestry sector in the context of long-term sustainability ▪ Connection between JICA and CFDTC

IFEE in Vietnam	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Newly constructed building with enough space for the training center ▪ Low cost for the construction sector (new construction only for the dormitory complex) ▪ Good facilities for forestry education including large scale experiment forest (133ha) and students amenities in VFU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negotiation with two different Ministries (the ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development & the Ministry of Education and Training)
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possible linkage of training courses with academic programs in VFU ▪ Good partnership of VFU with many foreign universities, institutes and international organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of VFU far from the headquarters of the Administration of Forestry ▪ Securement of suitable land within VFU campus for the construction of dormitory complex

4) Site Assessment and Recommendation

■ Evaluation Criteria for Site Selection

Site proposals from each of the CLMV country were assessed both qualitatively and quantitatively by the following criteria: 1) Project Sustainability; 2) Administration Capacity; 3) Site Appropriateness; 4) Infrastructure; 5) Cost Efficiency; and 6) Others. Project Sustainability and Administration Capacity were assessed in terms of qualitative criteria focused mainly on the project implementation capacity during the 10 years of project period and also sustainable management capacity after the project termination with the highest weight for Project Sustainability. Site Appropriateness, Infrastructure and Cost Efficiency were assessed in terms of quantitative criteria focused mainly on the site location, scale and conditions of provision. Site evaluation was conducted based mainly on available data from relative national statistics, assessment report of other international organization and field survey.

■ Assessment Result and Site Recommendation

Based on the above evaluation criteria, each candidate site proposed by CLMV countries were scored. Assessment result showed that CFDTC in Myanmar was given the highest score followed by IRD in Cambodia. Although each site has its own strengths both at the site specific and national level, Myanmar showed the most balanced figure. In terms of long-term sustainability, it is also worthy of notice that CFDTC has turned out more than 6,000 trainees after termination of JICA's Technical Cooperation Project in 2001 which had supported the establishment and management of CFDTC during the project period of 13 years (1988~2001). Therefore CFDTC in Myanmar could be considered as the most suitable site to host AFoCo Training Center among the other sites proposed by other 3 countries, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

Note) *CFDTC in Myanmar was proposed as a host for the AFoCo Training and Education Center by ROK in the 3rd session of the Governing Council of the AFoCo Agreement held in Singapore on 18 October 2013. This proposal was approved by the Governing Council. Regarding the procedural matters for the project implementation, it was also noted that individual MOU should be signed between the ROK and a host country, namely Myanmar.*

5) Tentative Proposal for Implementation Schedule & Corresponding Budget

Implementation Sector	Schedule & Budget Arrangement (in thousand USD)										Total
	1 st Phase					2 nd Phase					
1. Architectural Construction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Sub
▪ Main building (2,500m ² , 0.25 ha) ▪ Dormitory complex (1,500m ² , 0.15 ha)	438	1,108	1,109								2,655
2. Equipment Provision	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Sub
▪ Furnishings & Lecturing devices		265				100					1,040
▪ Research instruments			225			225			225		
3. Operation & Management	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Sub
▪ Experts dispatch		225									1,725
▪ Training & exchange visit		20		20		20		20		20	
▪ Operation expenses				200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Total	438	1,618	1,334	220	200	545	200	220	425	220	5,420
			3,810				1,610				

4.1.3. Suggestions for the Project Management

■ Responsibilities of AFoCo Secretariat and Implementation Agencies

As organizing authorities for the project implementation, AFoCo Secretariat should select a Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for the exclusive management of the project implementation. Selected PMC should dispatch a Project Manager (PM) and relevant experts to the project site for effective management. It is also recommended that timely assessment on the project implementation should be provided by relevant agencies both during the project period and after the project termination for the project extension and sustainability.

■ Responsibilities of Recipient Side

As one of the In-kind contributions for this project, implementation site as a form of reserved land for new construction and/or existing building(s) for remodeling should be secured by a recipient country at the right time. Recipient side should appoint a Project Coordinator responsible for the preparation and arrangement of details required for the project implementation in the recipient country including project office, custom clearance for building materials and other equipment, tax exemption and relevant governmental permissions. For the project extension and long-term sustainability, it is important to make additional funding sources from government and/or other international organizations available.

■ **Other Suggestions**

For timely and effective delivery of education and training program, it is strongly recommended that training for prospective staff and trainers should be arranged using the existing facilities in ASEAN Member States and/or ROK during the construction period. This would assist in the development of effective teaching materials and methods and also improvement of mutual understanding on various needs and demands for training. Center for Forestry Education and Training (CFET) or recently established Hambalang Eco-Edu Forest (Sentul) in Indonesia, for instance, is well organized and equipped for this purpose and could be one of the best cooperative organizations for the prospective AFoCo Training center.



Figure 4-1-24. Facilities in CFET



Figure 4-1-25. Facilities in Hambalang Eco-Edu Forest (Sentul)

4.2. Project 2: Development of Education and Training Programs for Capacity Building

4.2.1. Basic framework of the project

1) Objectives

There has been a rise in demand for education and training in the ASEAN region under the framework of IAI (Initiative for ASEAN Integration) for narrowing development gap (NDG). Improvement of communication among stakeholders at the national and community level are also one of the main issues in the forestry sector. In this context, Korea would like to propose this project to develop and operate multinational education and training programs reflecting on various needs and demands, as well as facilitate to manage education and training center proposed in the ‘Project 1’. These programs differ from those of RECOFTC in a sense that these programs will focus mainly on the encouragement of scientific approaches and entrepreneurship for the forestry sector.

This project is especially aimed to:

- i) Develop education and training courses and modules to address various topics
- ii) Develop integrated experts by the convergence of courses and modules
- iii) Subdivide education and training courses depending on the classes and levels of target trainees

2) Implementation profile

- Project period
 - 1st Phase: 2014~2018 (5 years) / 2nd Phase: 2019~2023 (5 years)
- Target region: ASEAN Member Countries
- Project Configuration and Expected Outputs

Project configuration	Expected Outputs
1. E&T courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of integrated experts in forestry sector ▪ Development of effective E&T courses ▪ Exchange of information/knowledge and technology of best practices
2. Degree program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 alumni at the end of project in degree program

4.2.2. Proposals for the project implementation

1) E&T Courses

■ Description of Education and training course (E&T courses)

We expect that E&T course can provide an effective and equitable means of addressing the many challenges that sustainable forest management in ASEAN regions. It can contribute to better management of forests and other natural resources. The E&T Program is comprised of three themes.

The list of thematic areas included:

- Forest assessment
- Sustainable use of forest resources
- Technique for conservation and restoration of forest.

Each theme has various courses. Main courses are 'Short-term Courses', 'Long-term Courses', 'Special Courses', and 'Domestic Courses'. 'Short-term Courses' and 'Long-term Courses' are similar in the contents and target. 'Long-term Courses' is that the themes are more integrated. Indeed, the modules of each course can produce the new program through the combination. 'Special Courses' are proposed for the specific targets (upper-level government officials, scientists, technical experts, trainers). Lastly, 'Domestic Courses' is available upon request and can be trained in everywhere (ASEAN regions). AFoCo will receive the application about 'Domestic Courses' from each region, and after reviewing the application, AFoCo will provide AFoCo E&T materials, lectures, and budget. This course can broaden the other regions (Figure 4-2-1).

AFoCo E&T courses

Short-term Courses (14)	Long-term Courses (4)	Special Courses (4)	Domestic Courses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Assessment (3 courses) • Sustainable Use of Forest Resources (4 courses) • Technique for Conservation and Restoration of Forest (4 courses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated approach of Forest Assessment (1 courses) • Integrated approach of Sustainable Use of Forest Resources (2 courses) • Integrated approach of Technique for Conservation & Restoration of Forest (1 courses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy & Management of Forest (1 course) • Practical Training for Experiment & Research Method Study (1 course) • Training for trainer (1 course) • New Community Movement (SAEMAUL UNDONG) (1 course) 	<p>Upon the request from all Member States of the AFoCo</p>

**Total Modules (43) : General lecture(28G modules), Technical training (14T modules),
Lecture for specific targets (11S modules)**

Figure 4-2-1. Diagram of Short-term E&T program in AFoCo E&T center

■ Courses

All courses were made through the modules combination. The ‘Short-term Courses’ has totally 16 courses, ‘Long –term Courses’ has 4 courses, and ‘Special Courses’ has 3 courses.

① Short-term courses

a) Forest assessment

There are three courses in relation to this theme. These courses have three main purposes of the following.

- i) Overcoming a lack of database on forest resource assessment
- ii) Coping with climate change
- iii) Enhancing capacity of local communities to measure stock change

Details of each course can be seen in the following table (Table 4-2-1).

Table 4-2-1. Details of course related to the theme of the forest assessment in the short-term course

Theme 1. Forest assessment					
	Course	Module	Duration	Main target	Capacity
1.	Monitoring the Change of forest (remote-sensing)	(G1), (G2), (G3), (G4), (T1)	5 days of field and office training	Scientists & Technical experts	20
2	Basic Measurement of Tree and Forest	(T2), (T3), (T4), (T5)	4 of field and office training	Technical experts & Local people	15
3.	Biodiversity	(G5), (G6), (G7), (G8), (T5)	3 days	Scientists & Technical experts	20

b) Sustainable use of forest resources

There are four courses in relation to this theme. These courses have two main purposes of the following.

- i) Preventing forest degradation through the control of forest resources use and pursuing balance between development and conservation

- ii) Enhancing the involvement of local communities for their sustainable benefit from forest resources

Details of each course can be seen in the following table (Table 4-2-2).

Table 4-2-2. Details of course related to the theme of the sustainable use of forest resources in the short-term course

Theme 2. Sustainable use of forest resources					
	Course	Module	Duration	Main target	Capacity
4.	Enhancing Awareness for the Sustainable Use of Forest Resources	(G9), (G10), (G11), (G12), (G13)	4 days of office training	Public & Officials	20
5.	Understanding about the Forest Policy Design for Pursuance of SFM (Especially REDD ⁺)	(G14), (G15), (G16), (G17), (G18)	4 days of field and office training	Public & Officials	15~20
6.	Forest Certification of Forest Stewardship Council(FSC)	(G19), (G20), (G21)	4 days of field and office training	Public & Officials	15
7.	Training for the Continuity of Eco-tourism	(G22), (G23), (G24), (G25)	4 days of office training	Local people, Public, Industries & Officials	15~20

c) Technique for conservation and restoration

There are four courses in relation to this theme. These courses have three main purposes of the following.

- i) Mass production of planting stock for rehabilitation of deforested areas in the tropical forest ecosystems
- ii) Conservation of forest genetic resources, especially threatened species due to over consuming, overexploiting and loss of habitat
- iii) Reproduction of primary commercial timber and non-timber forest species

Details of each course can be seen in the following table (Table 4-2-3).

Table 4-2-3. Details of course related to the theme of the technique for conservation and restoration in the short-term course

Theme 3. Technique for conservation and restoration					
	Course	Module	Duration	Main target	Capacity
8.	Technique for Restoration of Forest	(T6), (T7), (G26), (T8), (G27)	4 days of field and office training	Scientists, Technical experts & Local people	15
9.	Forest Genetic Resource Conservation and Managements	(G28), (T9), (T10), (T11)	4 days of field and office training	Scientists, Technical experts & Officials	15
10.	Use of Biotechnology for Genetic Conservation and Tree Improvement	(T12)	5 days of laboratory and office training	Scientists, Technical experts & Local people	12
11.	Information about the Cash Crop for Agroforestry	(T13), (T14)	3 days of field and office training	Local people, Public & Industries	20

② Long-term courses

There are four integrated courses as long-term courses. Applicants will be able to have enough time for learning and understanding about each theme. These courses have two main purposes of the following.

- i) Integrated approach to above themes (forest assessment, Sustainable use of forest resources, and Technique for conservation and restoration)
- ii) Opportunity offer which can be studied about various topics related to forest

Details of each course can be seen in the following table (Table 4-2-4).

Table 4-2-4. Details of each course in the long-term course

	Course	Module	Duration	Main target	Capacity
12.	Integrated approach of Forest assessment	(G2), (G3), (G4), (G5), (G6), (G7), (G8), (T1), (T2), (T3), (T4)	14 days of field and office training	Scientists, Technical experts & Officials	20
13.	Integrated approach of Sustainable Use of Forest Resources I	(G9), (G10), (G11), (G12), (G14), (G15), (G16), (G17)	1 week of field and office training	Scientists, Technical experts & Officials	20
14.	Integrated approach of Sustainable Use of Forest Resources II (REDD ⁺ , FSC)	(G18), (G19), (G20), (G21), (G22)	1 week of field and office training	Scientists, Technical experts & Officials	20
15.	Integrated approach of Technique for Conservation and Restoration	(G26), (G27), (T6), (T7), (T8), (T9), (T10), (T11), (T12)	10~14 days of field and office training	Scientists, Technical experts & Officials	20

③ Special courses

This course is intended for a particular layer, and also was formed to deal with specific issues. Details of each course can be seen in the following table (Table 4-2-5). The course is divided into four different courses. Firstly, course for policy makers in sustainable forest management, secondly, course for researchers in research methodology and experimental methods, thirdly, course for trainers to improve the quality of management of AFoCo E&T program, lastly, courses to address the issues 'New Community Movement' as one of the efficient rural development models in the world. The main objectives of each course are as follows;

a) Policy & Management of Forest

- i) Introduce about current governance issues and how to address them
- ii) Improve understanding of forest management coping with climate change
- iii) Understanding the role of forest in climate change mitigation, the principle of REDD⁺

b) Practical Training for Experiment & Research Method Study

- i) Practice techniques using the new tools and materials
- ii) Enhancing capacity of scientist and technical experts about research method

c) Training for trainer

- i) Improving the skills in communication and teaching
- ii) Curriculum empowerment about E&T programs

d) New Community Movement (SAEMAUL UNDONG)

- i) Promoting self-help and collaboration among the people
- ii) Exploring the sustainable development of community
- iii) Sharing the rural development experience

Table 4-2-5. Details of each course in the special course

	Course	Module	Duration	Main target	Capacity
16.	Policy & Management of Forest	(G1), (G6), (G9), (G12), (G14), (G18), (G19), (G20), (S1), (S2)	5 days of field and office training	Upper-level government officials	15
17.	Practical Training for Experiment & Research Method Study	(G1), (G2), (T1), (G5), (T6), (T7), (T9), (S3), (S4), (S5)	1 week of field and office training	Scientists, Technical experts	15~20
18.	Training for trainer	(G12), (G14), (S6), (S7)	4 days of field and office training	Trainers	20
19.	New Community Movement (SAEMAUL UNDONG)	(G15), (G16), (G17), (G23), (G24), (S8), (S9), (S10), (S11)	5 days of field and office training	Public, Officials & Industries	20

④ Domestic Course

This course is to run AFoCo E&T program in each region of ASEAN region. The education that takes place only in the center, there is a limit that it is not possible to provide educational opportunities to more people. Supporting the educational materials and operating expenses to the places that require training, it is expected to provide educational opportunities to more people overcoming the space constraints.

The key points of domestic course are as follows;

- i) Education & Training Program could be delivered everywhere in the ASEAN region upon the request from the each Member State of AFoCo.
- ii) AFoCo Landmark Program will provide necessary budget and also teaching materials.

Operation of the ‘Domestic Course’ is as follows (Figure 4-2-2).

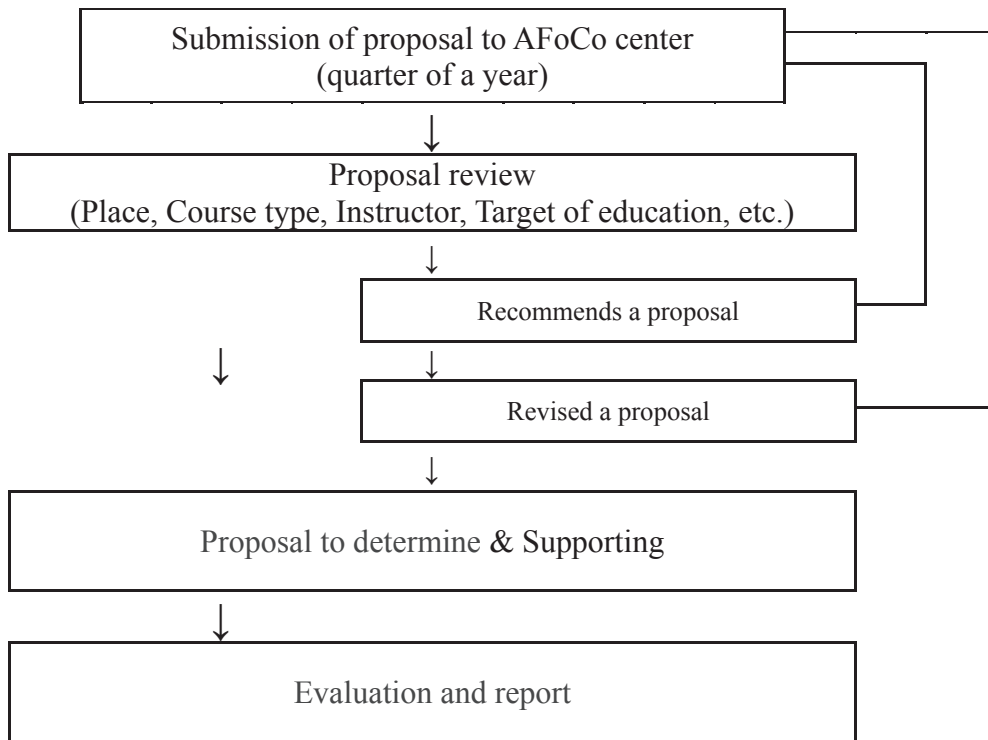


Figure 4-2-2. Schematic diagram for the operation of domestic course

■ Modules

The module is divided into the general lecture, technical lecture, and lecture for specific targets. By using these modules, all courses can be made and reinvented. The general lecture has 28 modules, technical lecture has 14 modules, and lecture for specific targets has 7 modules. Totally, we propose the 49 modules. More specific details of each module can be seen in the following table (Table 4-2-6).

Table 4-2-6. Details of each module in E&T courses

Section	Module		Lecture time	Facility
	No.	Title		
General Lecture	(G1)	Principles of remote sensing in the tropical environment	3h	1 Lecture room
	(G2)	Guiding principles of image processing(data transmission, archive methods, preprocessing data formats)	4h	1 IT room
	(G3)	The role of remote sensing in the study of global change	3h	1 IT room, 1 Lecture room
	(G4)	Introduction to new technologies	2h	1 IT room, 1 Lecture room
	(G5)	Plant Biodiversity	2h	1 Lecture room
	(G6)	Forest biodiversity awareness	2h	1 Lecture room
	(G7)	Threatened species	2h	1 Lecture room
	(G8)	Species identification	3h	1 Lecture room, Field
	(G9)	Current state of forest degradation	4h	1 Lecture room
	(G10)	Necessity for conservation biodiversity	3h	1 Lecture room
	(G11)	Relation between forest and our lives	3h	1 Lecture room
	(G12)	Current issues for forest management	3h	1 Lecture room
	(G13)	Case studies about CF	3h	1 Lecture room, Field
	(G14)	Introduction of sustainable forest use	4h	1 Lecture room
	(G15)	Forest fire control	4h	1 Lecture room
	(G16)	Conservation and preventive strategies	2h	1 Lecture room
	(G17)	Critical thinking for environmental global governance	2h	1 Lecture room
	(G18)	REDD ⁺ - Forest and climate change - Human dimensions of forest carbon management - Forest carbon policy and Socio-economic Issues - Understanding MRV of forest Carbon	4h	1 Lecture room
	(G19)	Introduction of FSC	3h	1 Lecture room

(G20)	Process of FSC	3h	1 Lecture room
(G21)	Case studies about other regions for FSC	6h	1 Lecture room
(G22)	Using resources sustainable	4h	1 Lecture room
(G23)	Eco-tourism as a conversation tool	3h	1 Lecture room
(G24)	Developing viable community-based ecotourism	3h	1 Lecture room
(G25)	Ecotourism workforce Development	4h	1 Lecture room
(G26)	Introduction of ecological restoration	2h	1 Lecture room
(G27)	Method of shallow soil artificial foundation planting	2h	1 Lecture room, Field
(G28)	Conservation technologies for forest genetic resources	2h	1 Lecture room, 1 Laboratory

Section	Module		Lecture time	Main target
	No.	Title		
Technical Lecture	(T1)	Collection of radiance and temperature data and application	3h	1 IT room
	(T2)	Diameter and height measuring	3h	Field
	(T3)	Various measuring tools and their use	2h	1 Laboratory
	(T4)	Tree marking and establishing plot	2h	1 Lecture room, Field
	(T5)	Data analysis (species composition)	3h	1 IT room
	(T6)	Tree planting	4h	1 Lecture room, Field
	(T7)	Soil analysis	4h	1 Lecture room, Field
	(T8)	Materials for restoration	4h	1 Lecture room
	(T9)	Tree breeding and improvement	5h	1 Laboratory
	(T10)	Genetic conservation	5h	1 Lecture room, 1 Laboratory
	(T11)	Seed storage	4h	1 Lecture room, 1 Laboratory
	(T12)	Tissue culture techniques for the mass production of planting materials	60h	1 Laboratory
	(T13)	Harvesting & Cultivation method (Selective species is depended on each demand.)	30h	1 Lecture room, 1 Laboratory, Field
	(T14)	Postharvest management	30h	1 Lecture room, 1 Laboratory, Field

Section	Module		Lecture time	Main target
	No.	Title		
Lecture for specific targets	(S1)	Organizational management & operation	3h	1 Lecture room
	(S2)	Management strategy	3h	1 Lecture room
	(S3)	Equipment operation practice	6h	1 Lecture room, 1 Laboratory
	(S4)	Study methodology	6h	1 Lecture room, 1 IT room
	(S5)	Trend of research	3h	1 Lecture room
	(S6)	Introduction to the training manual	10h	1 Lecture room

(S7)	Basic training skills and knowledge	10h	1 Lecture room
(S8)	Understanding of SAEMAUL spirit	6h	1 Lecture room
(S9)	Skills and Techniques for SAEMAUL UNDONG	3h	1 Lecture room
(S10)	Rural Development	3h	1 Lecture room
(S11)	Case Study of SAEMAUL UNDONG	10h	1 Lecture room, Field

■ **Schedule for E&T Courses**

AFoCo E&T Courses are planning to run 12 months of whole year. The ‘Short-term course’ and ‘Domestic course’ run 1 time in every month. The ‘Long-term course’ and ‘Special course’ run the annual with 3 times, 4 times (Table 4-2-7).

Table 4-2-7. Year-Round Schedule for E&T courses

Month \ Course	Short-term Course	Long-term Course	Special Course	Domestic Course
January	○	○		
February	○			
March	○		○	
April	○	○		
May	○			
June	○		○	
July	○			
August	○	○		
September	○		○	
October	○			
November	○	○		
December	○		○	
Total	12 times/yr	4times/yr	4times/yr	TBA

■ Operation strategy for E&T Courses

① Steering Committee

The steering commission is formed for the operation of the effective E&T courses. The steering commission's role is classified into the before construction of a center and after. Steering Committee comprises through the recommendation of each countries.

a) Before the construction of E&T Center

- i) Development of materials for E&T Modules and Courses
- ii) The instructor pool organization in ASEAN Regions (about 20 people).
- iii) Trial operation of E&T Courses with training centers in ASEAN regions.

b) After the construction of E&T Center

- i) Check of the materials for E&T Modules and Courses
- ii) Management of the instructor pool
- iii) Evaluation about management of the E&T Courses and establishment strategy and vision at once/2years

② Instructor

The instructors comprised by the operation committee determine the schedule of lecture before 6 months ago. AFoCo will support to the instructors (travel expenses, staying expenses, lecture fee, and training fee). More than 19 instructors we need for operating E&T courses (except 'Domestic courses').

③ Application

Applicant who wants to participate in E&T courses can apply to AFoCo. AFoCo will be main center for accepting the document and regulating capacities.

2) Degree program

■ Description of Graduate Education Program

The AFoCo Secretariat will provide scholarship to qualified candidates for graduate studies at universities in Korea seeking enrollment in a degree program in agriculture/forest and related environmental sciences with the intention of obtaining an advanced degree. The academic forestry education at the National University of ASEAN member countries is still very young and there is a need for trained academic staff in forestry. There is a vital need to strengthen both the M.Sc. and Ph.D. curriculum development in forestry at ASEAN member countries. Additionally, there is also a need to strengthen the administrative personnel training for their respective duties at the university and government transactions. Most of the forestry staffs in the government have the bachelor's degree. The shortage of skilled manpower in ASEAN member countries is recognized as one of the main problems.

The overall objective of the project is the strengthening of the international collaboration and an opportunity for international students for MSc and PhD with providing good forestry professionals and academics for the forest sector of ASEAN member countries.

- (1) To achieve an intensive training events in the Republic of Korea for forestry academia and professionals (especially trainers) in the field of forest landscape rehabilitation
- (2) To promote the participation of young staff of ASEAN member countries in intensive educational activities organized by the related department including the Department of Forestry, Department of Horticulture, Department of the Environmental Sciences, and Department of Community Development in the universities of the ROK - i.e. Chungnam National University (CNU), Dongguk University (DU), Kangwon National University (KNU), Korea University (KU), Kyung Hee University (KHU), Seoul National University (SNU), University of Seoul (UOS), and Yeungnam University (YU)
- (3) To strengthen the institutional capacity building in the form of curriculum development, teaching material preparation and new tools for E-Learning and Network Based Training

At the international level potential degree program providers include the following universities (Figure 4-2-3):

- i) Chungnam National University (Department of Environment & Forest Resources)
- ii) Dongguk University (Division of Biological and Environmental Science)
- iii) Kangwon National University (Department of Forestry Resources, Forest Management, and Forest Environment Protection)
- iv) University of Seoul (Department of Environmental Horticulture)
- v) Korea University (Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering)
- vi) Kyung Hee University (Department of Hotel and Tourism)
- vii) Seoul National University (Forest Environmental Science)
- viii) Yeungnam University (Park Chung Hee School of policy and Saemaul)









 <p>Chungnam National University Department of Environment & Forest Resources A. Official website – http://plus.cnu.ac.kr/english B. Official guidelines for international students http://plus.cnu.ac.kr/english/M04/sub_0401.jsp</p>	 <p>Kyung Hee University Department of Hospitality and Tourism A. Official website – http://www.khu.ac.kr/eng/index.jsp B. Official guidelines for international students http://www.korea.edu</p>
 <p>Dongguk University Division of Biological and Environmental Science A. Official website – http://www.dongguk.edu/mbs/en/index.jsp B. Official guidelines for international students http://www.dongguk.edu/mbs/en/subview.jsp?id=en_030203_010000</p>	 <p>Seoul National University Department of Forest Sciences A. Official website – http://en.snu.ac.kr B. Official guidelines for international students http://calseng.snu.ac.kr/edu/edu0201.php</p>
 <p>Kangwon National University Department of Forestry Resources, Forest Management, and Forest Environment Protection A. Official website http://www.kangwon.ac.kr/english/main/main.php B. Official guidelines for international students http://graduate.kangwon.ac.kr/eng</p>	 <p>University of Seoul Department of Environmental Horticulture A. Official website – http://english.uos.ac.kr B. Official guidelines for international students http://iice.uos.ac.kr/iice_eng/html/admission/admission2.jsp?x=4&y=2&w=4</p>
 <p>Korea University Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering A. Official website – http://www.korea.edu B. Official guidelines for international students http://www.korea.edu</p>	 <p>Yeungnam University Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul A. Official website – http://psps.yu.ac.kr B. Official guidelines for international students http://psps.yu.ac.kr/subPage.php?lang=&main=program&sub=01&thrd=01</p>

Figure 4-2-3. Participating universities for the ‘Degree program’

Forestry-related core curriculums addressed by the Master's and Doctoral degree programs in the universities of the ROK partnered with ASEAN member countries are 74 lectures for the Department of Environment & Forest Resources in the CNU, 114 lectures for the Department of Forestry Resources, 94 lectures for the Department of Forest Management, 57 lectures for the Department of Forest Environment Protection, and 67 lectures for the Department of Forest Biomaterials Engineering in the KNU, 83 lectures in the KU, 27 lectures in the KHU, 34 lectures for the Program in Forest Environmental Science and 28 lectures for the Program in

Environmental Materials Science in the SNU, 53 lectures for the Department of Environmental Horticulture in the UOS, and 77 lectures for the Park Chung Hee School of policy and Saemaul in the YU.

It is an advantage for the degree programs that the experience and knowledge of these potential providers could be tapped and their capacity be enhanced and strengthened by involving them as partners and members of the AFoCo Landmark Program.

■ Eligibility

The degree program is open to ten member countries of ASEAN who are pursuing a Master's and Doctoral programs. Applicants must be a citizen of the ASEAN Member States in good health, and should be in good command of spoken and written English. All applicants should also have obtained Bachelor's degree from an approved college or university with sufficient academic record and professional preparation in a field of science such as agriculture, forestry and/or environment.

- a. Students who are pursuing a Master's and Doctoral Degree in any university in the ASEAN Member States
- b. Previous AFoCo Fellowship awardees are not eligible to apply for another AFoCo Fellowship within two years of receiving the first award

The scholarship scheme is announced widely through AFoCo Secretariat. The announcement will state clearly the program structure, selection criteria, desirable research areas, and application procedures.

■ Selection criteria

Qualified candidate should submit an application form provided by AFoCo Secretariat together with required documents including academic transcripts (university), letter of recommendation, employment certificate, relevant certificate for English test or equivalent (please see below V. Documentation) For example TOEFL score of not less than 197(in CBT) or 530(in PBT) or better is expected. TOEFL must be taken in time to submit at least a provisional score report at the time of application. Also a medical report on each applicant prepared by qualified physician should be submitted.

- i) Based on the recommendation of the national coordinator of AFoCo Secretariat and other relevant consideration, the AFoCo Secretariat will make the final selection of candidates for AFoCo scholar.
- ii) Fellowship applications will be assessed against the following selection criteria (in no priority order):
 - a. Consistency of the proposed activity with the Program's objective and priority areas
 - b. Qualifications of the applicant to undertake the proposed Fellowship activity
 - c. The potential of the skills and knowledge acquired or advanced under the Fellowship activity to lead to wider applications and benefits nationally and internationally
 - d. Reasonableness of costs in relation to the proposed Fellowship activity.

■ Financial Support

The number of graduate students through AFoCo degree program will produce 30 alumni at the final year of project: Master course - 20 students per 10 years; Ph. D course - 10 students per 10 years. AFoCo Secretariat offers 2 years for Master's course and 4 years for Ph. D course to the generous scholarships which are valued at up to US\$22,500 per student for annual scholarship. The financial support for graduate study includes expenses for the round-trip air ticket (US\$1,500), the registration and tuition fee (US\$4,000), the stipend (US\$10,000), the research allowance (US\$5,000), the language training fee (US\$1,300), the dissertation printing costs (US\$450), and the health insurance (US\$250). The research support will be given to the academic advisors of the students in compensation for their contribution to the ASEAN-Korea Forest Cooperation Project by instructing the students. The monthly stipend will be provided to cover the expenses for food and lodging and other petty expenses, which would be adequate to cover the essential costs incurred by an unmarried international student in the Republic of Korea. However, as the program does not cover expenses of family members, married students must have sufficient personal funds to cover the expenses of any accompanying family members. The financial support becomes effective when the candidate's admission at a university or other institution in Korea has been confirmed and the candidate is notified to that effect by AFoCo.

■ **Operation strategy**

① **Application**

Applicant who wants to participate in Degree program can apply to AFoCo. AFoCo will be main center for accepting the document and regulating capacities (Table 4-2-8).

Table 4-2-8. Application Procedures for the ‘Degree program’

Step 1 Eligibility					
Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The degree program is open to ten member countries of ASEAN who are pursuing a Master's and Doctoral programs. ▪ Applicants must be a citizen of the ASEAN Member States in good health, and should be in good command of spoken and written English. ▪ All applicants should also have obtained Bachelor's degree from an approved college or university with sufficient academic record and professional preparation in a field of science such as agriculture, forestry and/or environment. 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students who are pursuing a Master's and Doctoral Degree in any university in the ASEAN Member States ❖ Previous AFoCo Fellowship awardees are not eligible to apply for another AFoCo Fellowship within two years of receiving the first award 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The scholarship scheme is announced widely through AFoCO Secretariat. ➤ The announcement will state clearly the program structure, selection criteria, desirable research areas, and application procedures. 				
Step 2 Selection criteria					
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualified candidate should submit an application form provided by AFoCO Secretariat together with required documents. ▪ TOEFL must be taken in time to submit at least a provisional score report at the time of application. A medical report on each applicant prepared by qualified physician should be submitted. 				
	Academic transcripts	Letter of recommendation	Employment certificate	Relevant certificate for English test	
			197 score (in CBT)	530 score (in PBT)	

The AFoCO Secretariat will make the final selection of candidates for AFoCO scholar. Fellowship applications will be assessed against the following selection criteria (in no priority order):

- a. Consistency of the proposed activity with the Program's objective and priority areas
- b. Qualifications of the applicant to undertake the proposed Fellowship activity
- c. The potential of the skills and knowledge acquired or advanced under the Fellowship activities to lead to broader applications and benefits nationally and internationally
- d. Reasonableness of costs in relation to the proposed Fellowship activity.

Step 3 Financial Support

- Budget Plan: \$22,500 per student for annual scholarship

Division	Course	Payment time	Amount (USD)
Stipend	▪ Master's course	Beginning of each month	10,000
	▪ Ph. D course		
Research allowance	▪ Master's course	Once a year	5,000
	▪ Ph. D course		
Airfare	▪ Master's course	Round-trip economy class ticket	1,500 (Actual amount)
	▪ Ph. D course		
Tuition	▪ Master's course	Beginning of each semester	4,000 (per 2 semesters)
	▪ Ph. D course		
Language training fee	▪ Master's course	Feb.~Mar.	1,300 (per 2 semesters)
	▪ Ph. D course	Aug.~Sep.	
Dissertation Printing costs	▪ Master's course	In time with thesis completion	450 Actual costs (once)
	▪ Ph. D course		
Health insurance	▪ Master's course	-	250 (per year)
	▪ Ph. D course		
Total Amount/year (USD)			22,500

② Application check list

- Recommendation : from your previous and current professors
- Official transcript of record in English from your Bachelor's degree for Master's degree programs and your Master's degree for Doctoral degree programs
- Proof of English proficiency
- Thesis proposal
- Study plan
- Additional documentation from each university

3) Tentative Proposal for Implementation Schedule & Corresponding Budget

Implementation Sector	Schedule & Budget Arrangement (in thousand USD)										Total
	1 st Phase					2 nd Phase					
1. E&T courses	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Sub
▪ Development of E & T materials and courses	80					80					1,090
▪ E & T program operation		110	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	90	
2. Degree program	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Sub
▪ Master course (support 20 person/10yr)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1,800
▪ Doctor course (support 10 person/10yr)	135	135	135	135		90	90	90	90		
Total	305	335	335	335	200	360	280	280	280	180	2,890
			1,510				1,380				

4.2.2. Case Studies in E&T course and degree program

1) Case studies in E&T courses

■ **Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific, RECOFTC**

① **Background**

RECOFTC¹ is an international non for profit organization that focuses on capacity building for community forestry in the Asia Pacific region to assist people of the Asia-Pacific region to develop community forestry and manage forest resources for optimum social, economic, and environmental benefits. It advocates for the increased involvement of local communities living in and around forests in the equitable and ecologically sustainable management of forest landscapes. RECOFTC is opened in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 1987 with support from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Government of Switzerland (through the Asian Development Bank, ADB), and Kasetsart University in Thailand. In 1999, a charter was developed with a proposal to turn RECOFTC into an international organization, which was signed by seven countries (all the Mekong countries and Switzerland). In 2000, the Royal Thai Government signed an agreement with RECOFTC that formally recognized the Center as an autonomous international organization. In 2009, the organization adopted the new name RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests to reflect this broader scope of work.

The Center has trained over ten thousand practitioners at all levels in community forestry. The Center's capacity building program consists of training courses, learning activities and networks, workshop, and study tours. During the past two decades, RECOFTC has trained more than 10,000 people from 20 countries in devolved forest management – from national policy makers to researchers and practitioners, right through to local forest users. Training and other learning events are central to all of RECOFTC's work. The program seeks to enhance skills in its four thematic areas, listed below.

The Center's work is focused in four thematic areas:

- i) **Expanding community forestry:** Through frontline country programs, RECOFTC works to secure rights for forest-dependent communities to manage their forests. RECOFTC-supported sites-maintained in close partnership with communities,

¹ Headquarters : Bangkok, Thailand, +66-2-940-5700, <http://www.recoftc.org>

nongovernment organizations(NGOs), and all levels of government-demonstrate good practices and develop key lessons, which are shared nationally and internationally to accelerate the scaling up of community forestry and its impacts.

- ii) People, forests, and climate change:** In the Asia-Pacific region, local people hold the key to forests fulfilling their potential for climate change mitigation and adaptation. RECOFTC advocates for pro-poor climate change strategies and policies, working to ensure that all forestry stakeholders, especially those at the grassroots level, are prepared to meet the social, economic, and financial challenges that lie ahead.

- iii) Transforming forest conflict:** Marginalized communities, powerful commercial plantation developers, corruption, unclear land tenure laws — stories of local people involved in conflicts over forest resources regularly fill the pages of the region's newspapers, exposing the scale of damaging impacts.

- iv) Securing local livelihoods:** RECOFTC's livelihoods program seeks to realize the full potential of forest-related resources. By analyzing the opportunities and constraints of local people's access to market-based forest activities, this program proposes solutions that are socially just.

The Center's portfolio currently includes over 40 projects and services, including large capacity-building projects for REDD⁺ regionally and for community forestry in Cambodia. Initiatives such as the Regional Conflict Study, the Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT) program, and REDD-Net allow the Center to share global trends and issues concerning people and forests with national and local stakeholders in local languages. In turn, feedback from them and lessons learned are shared with global audiences at key international fora. The Center continues to engage with policy makers through expert consortia like the Forest Stewardship Council, Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and the ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN).

② Organization and Management

Over 50 staff members are based in Bangkok, Thailand, at the Center's headquarters, and in-country staffs are based in offices in Cambodia, Indonesia, and Vietnam. RECOFTC's current portfolio of over 60 projects and training services has doubled under the current Strategic Plan with new opportunities for further expansion on track in Myanmar and Laos in 2013.

The Board of Trustees is RECOFTC's paramount governing body. It consists of 15 members drawn from senior government and civil society organizations, eminent individuals from the world of community forestry, donors, a dean of Kasetsart University — where the organization is based in Bangkok — and the Center's executive director.

Chair of the Board David Cassells leads the six-monthly board reviews of the Center's implementation of its mandate to develop community forestry in the Asia- Pacific region, as well as organizational matters. The present Mr. Cassells is The Nature Conservancy's Senior Policy Adviser on Forests & Climate Change and took over in 2007.

③ Facilities

a) Accommodation

- 41 guest room (It is available attending a meeting at RECOFTC, visiting friends at Kasetsart University, or just exploring the city)

b) Meeting facilities

- With five fully equipped meeting rooms, two minivans, a library, and inexpensive guest rooms.

Name	Capacity (people)	Size (m)	Rate Per Weekday (8:00–17:00)	Rate Per Weekend Day (8:00–17:00)
China Conference Room	60	8.5 X 14	Less than 25 people: 3,000 baht More than 25 people: 4,000 baht	Less than 25 people: 4,000 baht More than 25 people: 5,000 baht
Myanmar Meeting Room	12	5 X 7	1,200 baht	2,200 baht
Nepal Meeting Room	12	3.5 X 5.6	1,000 baht	2,000 baht
RECOFTC Classroom	30	6.3 X 13.6	2,500 baht	3,500 baht

c) Meeting Equipment

Meeting Equipment	Rate
LCD Projector	5,000 baht/day
Laptop	500 baht/day
Printer	500 baht/unit/day
A4 Printing Paper	100 baht/ream
Microphones	Free of charge (China Room only)

d) Library

- One library is in headquarter, Bangkok, Thailand.

④ Funding source and Partnership

Core donors are Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), The Royal Thai Government. Others represent below:

Kasetsart University, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), The Asia Foundation, CCCA Trust Fund, Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Department for International Development (DFID), Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), European Commission (EC), Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Environmental Systems Research Institute (Esri), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ford Foundation, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF), Mangroves for the Future (MFF), Microsoft (Thailand), Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), Rights and Resources Initiative (PRI), Siam Commercial Bank Foundation, Six Senses and Evason Hua Hin, Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC), Thailand Convention and Exhibition Bureau (TCEB), Thailand Research Fund (TRF), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Bank

⑤ **E&T program**

a) E&T contents

They offer customized training courses, action-learning programs, tool kits, and materials. They also try to facilitate networks for ongoing learning about community forestry. The main contents are ‘Training Courses’ and ‘Study tours’ and other contents are ‘Learning Networks’, ‘Training Materials’, ‘Action Learning’, ‘Alumni and Training Reviews’, ‘Meet Our Experts’.

Firstly, there are three types of the training course. One is an ‘Open courses’. Throughout the year, it holds scheduled courses available for open registration. Below are currently scheduled courses for 2013 (Table 4-2-9).

Table 4-2-9. Open courses in RECOFTC

Courses	Date	Location	Registration Deadline	Tuition fee
Free, Prior, and Informed Consent(FPIC)	13-18 May 2013	Palankaraya, Indonesia	12 April 2013	USD 1,600
Forest Tenure Reform	22-26 July 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	30 June 2013	USD 1,500
Community Forestry for Adaptation to Climate Change	19-24 August 2013	Chiang Mai, Thailand	19 July 2013	USD 1,600
Landscape Functions and People	18-29 November 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	7 October 2013	EUR 2,200
Conflict in the Context of Climate change	9-13 December 2013	Bangkok, Thailand; Siemriep, Cambodia	30 October 2013	USD 1,600

Notes: 1.The tuition fee covers all training expenses, course materials, as well as all costs incurred during the field visit (meals, accommodation, and transport). 2.Please allocate adequate budget for daily meals, accommodation, and incidental fees. RECOFTC's Bangkok facilities are available for accommodation in a private, air-conditioned room for an additional US\$30/day per participant for the duration of all the courses in Bangkok. Accommodation for courses in other countries will vary from city to city.

The others are ‘Customized Courses’ and ‘Core Courses’. ‘Customized Courses’ is available upon request, and all can be fully tailored to suit the specific wishes of clients. ‘Core Courses’ consists of specific topics on community forestry, climate change, forest conflict, and livelihoods, as well as broader courses on training, facilitation, writing, and more. Below are core courses programs (Table 4-2-10). Some courses can extend the period depending on client needs.

Table 4-2-10. Core courses in RECOFTC

Theme	Courses	Period
Community Forestry and Natural Resource Management	- Introduction to Community Forestry	5~10days
	- Internal Governance of Community Forests	3~5days
	- Landscape Functions and People**	
	- Participatory Action Research for Community-Based Natural Resource Management	3~21days or more than
	- Participatory Forest Management in Protected Areas	5-14days
	- Participatory Mapping	5~15days
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	- Community Forestry and REDD+	6~10days,The 10days course includes field work
	- Community Forestry for Adaptation to Climate Change	6~10days,The 10days course includes field work
	- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent for REDD+	This set course lasts six days.
Forest Conflict and Governance	- Conflict Mediation in Natural Resource Management (Advanced Course)**	This set course lasts five days.
	- Forest Policies and Institutions	5~14days
	- Managing Natural Resource Conflict	6-days, The 10-day course includes a 2-day field visit.
	- Natural Resource Governance	This set course lasts five days.
Livelihoods and Markets	- Community-Based Tourism Development	5~14days
	- Market-Oriented Approaches and Forest Livelihoods	This set course lasts seven days and includes a full-day field visit.
Community Outreach Skills	- The Art of Building Facilitation Capacities	This course can range from five days upward, including a training needs assessment conducted by participants during the course.
	- The Art of Building Training Capacities	This course ranges from 3 to 21 days and can be further extended.

Secondly, the center offers a number of study tours in Thailand. There are two types of the study tours. One is an ‘Open Study Tours’ and the other is a ‘Customized Study Tours’. ‘Open Study Tours’ held throughout the year for public participation. Occasionally, they offer specialized Executive Study Tours, designed for decision makers, donors, and key figures to create an opportunity to experience community forestry in action, network, and share experiences on the development of community forestry. Below are ‘Open Study Tours’ programs (Table 4-2-11). And ‘Customized Study Tours’ offer tailor-made study tours to serve the specific educational or capacity building needs of diverse organization.

Table 4-2-11. Open Study Tours of RECOFTC

Course	Learning Expectation	Date	Location	Tuition Fee
Executive Study Tour on “Community Forestry for Climate Change Adaptation”	Participants can recognize linkages and benefits of community forestry as a mechanism for climate change adaptation.	27–28 June 2013	Thailand	550 USD
Study Tour on "Community Forestry Network Development"	Participants expand upon their practical experiences to develop a community forest network across local, provincial, regional, and national levels.	10–12 July 2013	Thailand	550 USD

The center develops the customized study tours on a range of topics, including:

- i) Agro-forestry
- ii) Community Based Marine and Coastal Resource Management
- iii) Community Bases Natural Resource Management
- iv) Community Forestry for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
- v) Community Forestry Development
- vi) Community Forestry Product Marketing and Enterprise Development
- vii) Natural Resource Conflict Management
- viii) Participatory Management in Protected Areas

ix) Participatory Watershed Management

In addition, clients may request specialized study tours on other topics, as long as they fall within RECOFTC's scope of work.

Thirdly, for long term learning, continuous networking, and real problem solving, the center offers the following programs.

- i) Learning Networks
- ii) Action Learning
- iii) Training Materials
- iv) Alummmi and Training Reviews
- v) Meet Our Experts programs.

⑥ **Feature**

- Development of teaching materials in accordance with the consumer
- Evaluation and application system
- Adjusting the program on demand
- Practical program for problem solving and project consulting
- Meeting for maintaining continuous network of graduates

■ Tropical Forest Foundation, TFF

① Background

The Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)² was formed in 1990 as the result of a Smithsonian Institution workshop that brought together leaders of industry, science and conservation to address the growing concern for the protection of tropical forests. TFF was created to enhance dialogue about the issues surrounding tropical forest and rainforest conservation, to improve sustainable tropical forest management and to enhance the economic value of the tropical forests. The headquarters of the TFF is located in Alexandria, Virginia. There are four training centers in tropical regions for on-site training programs (Brazil, Indonesia, Guyana and Gabon). Among them, Asia regional center is located in Indonesia. This center is opened in January 2003. The focus of the Indonesia/South East Asia program is on Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) promotion, training, and demonstration.

In early 2004, TFF started implementation of a certification support program in partnership with a Dutch consulting company. The project has helped in assisting two forest concessions to achieve FSC certification.

② Organization and Management

TFF collaborate with group of industry and non-industry organization and their opinions are reflected in composition of the Executive Committee and the TFF Board of Directors. An Executive Director coordinated Regional Programs based in Brazil, Indonesia, Guyana, and Gabon. Biannual board meetings held for closing participation from an international state of Directors. Each Regional Program operates under specific funding arrangements and manages individual programs directly.

③ Funding source and Partnership

a) Funding source

In the past, the Indonesia program has received donor support from USAID, USDA-Forest Service, ITTO, Home Depot, Association of Indonesian Forest Concessionaires, and private industry donations. Currently, majority funding for TFF's Indonesia program comes from a number of private sector initiatives representing major exporters as well as Indonesian

² Southeast Asia center : Jakarta, Indonesia, +62-21-573-5589, <http://www.tff-indonesia.org>,

forest companies. TFF also receives contracted funding from The Nature Conservancy and specific project funding from WWF.

b) Partnership

- i) Partner : United States Agency for international development (USAID), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Centre for international Forestry Research (CIFOR), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Indonesian Forest Concession Holders Association (APHI), USDA Forest Service Office of International Programs (FSOI), Conservation Management Institute-College of Natural Resources (Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA, USA)
- ii) Chairman’s advisory council/partrons : Amstrong World Industries. Inc., Catepillar. Inc., Firestone Natural Rubber Company, Gibson Guitar Corporation, IMRE Communications, Stihl Inc.
- iii) Sustaining Contributors : Architectural Woodwork Institute (AWI), Bozovich Timber Products, Canusa Wood Products. Inc, Crown Hardwood Company, Haworth, Inter-Continental Hardwoods. Inc/Northwest Hardwoods. Inc., International Wood Products Association (IWPA), Interwood Forest Products. Inc, Olam International, The Penrod Company, PT Trakindo Utama, Sebert Landscaping
- iv) Association contributors : Bailie Lumber Company, Clarke Veneers and Plywood, Diamon Hardwoods, Dooge Veneers. Inc., Fetzner Architectural Woodwork, Marvin Companies, National Hardwood Lumber Association (NHLA), Newman Lumber Company, NHG Timber Ltd., Omni Specialty Packaging. Inc., Pennsylvania Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Company, Robert Weed Plywood Corporation, Robinson Lumber Company. Inc., Remea Legnami spa, Sabra International, Swaner Hardwood, Tradeleaf. LLC, U-C Coatings Corporation, UCS Forest Group of Companies, VM International, Wood brokerage International, Yndo Commercial Real Estate

④ E&T program

a) E&T module

TFF organizes field training in Reduced Impact Logging, certifications and other related topics on an individual request basis. Training requirements are usually discussed at an initial planning meeting. A detailed training proposal is then prepared based on these discussions. Once the training proposal has been accepted, the scheduling and logistical arrangements for

the actual field training are made on an individual basis depending on the company requirements.

Interested forest management units can choose one of the following training modules or discuss their individual training needs directly with TFF. The following sample modules are indicative of the type of training available from the TFF training centers. Training centers offer more or different modules depending on the needs of the forest management community in their respective regions.

Table 4-2-12. Modules that The Indonesia/Asia Pacific Program offers

Training Module	Subject Matter	Commitment
Technical Procedures for Topographic Forest Surveys	This module covers the theory and practice of contour and tree position mapping. Candidates learn how to collect the necessary data, process it and produce detailed contour and tree position maps.	5-7 days of field and office training, usually out of a forest concession camp. Follow-up support services and training are strongly recommended to help develop interpretive skills and to ensure the achievement of adequate quality control.
Road Planning and Field Location	A field-orientated training in road planning and location. The course covers road network planning using contour maps. Special emphasis is placed on actual road location and survey techniques.	5-6 days field and office training.
RIL Planning and Implementation	This module focuses on the application of contour and tree position maps for maximum operational benefit. Participants are required to develop a detailed harvesting plan including the location of skid trails. Environmental concerns such as steep slopes and riparian protection zones are included in the planning exercise. The course then requires participants to carry out field location of the skid trails according to technical guidelines. Skid trails are opened using company equipment and the felling and extraction process is initiated. A final day in the office introduces the concept of guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures	
Workshop on Forest Certification	This module is intended for companies who are interested in learning how forest certification works. The activities can vary from a simple, introductory workshop on forest certification, to a pre-scoping field evaluation followed by a detailed analysis of the company performance as measured against certification standards presented in a workshop environment	Varies from a 1-day introductory workshop to a 3-day scoping and workshop combination.
Management's Role in Implementing RIL	Workshop on what management needs to do to make adoption of RIL an operational reality. Emphasis is placed on structural and functional adjustments within a clearly defined framework based on a set of Standard Operating Procedures.	1-day workshop.

Post Harvesting Activities	This module introduces the ‘follow-up’ activities of RIL which tie it into the overall management system. Emphasis is placed on monitoring of logging activities, deactivation of skid trails, post harvesting evaluation and the mapping of logging impact. The practical role of a system of Standard Operating Procedures is emphasized.	4-6 days of office and field training.
Training for Computer Assisted Contour Mapping	This module is a step-by-step approach to the use of the ROADENG program for the purpose of road design. The training also includes data collection requirements and procedures.	The ROADENG training has been held in collaboration with CIFOR as a 5 day course. These training modules are currently not covered under any funding arrangement. Courses may be offered based on adequate expressions of interest and/or the procurement of adequate funding.
Community Development and Conflict Mitigation	Training, workshops, directed studies etc. designed to address specific needs of concession.	TFF draws on contacts in the social sciences community to tailor inputs to specific needs of a forest concession. Funding is through negotiated consultancy arrangement.

⑤ Feature

- Customized Training Programs Meet Every Organization’s Needs
- Binding of the partner organizations in regional project and education program

2) Case studies for Degree program

■ The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Fellowship Program

① Background

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)³ is an intergovernmental organization working to promote the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources within its member countries. Its members represent about 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade. Since ITTO was established as a commodity organization under the auspices of United Nations Convention on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1986, it provides a forum to discuss global forest policies and has implemented more than 850 projects and activities in the last 20 years in order to achieve its primary goal: to promote sustainable forest management (SFM). These activities include a wide variety of workshops, training activities, and fellowships at the national, regional and global levels. Training events are focused on three technical domains, namely reforestation and forest management, forest industry, and economic information and Market Intelligence. They cover critical issues, such as sustainable forest management, reforestation, biodiversity conservation, community forestry, illegal logging, efficient timber processing, forest statistics and timber market strategies. Recently, ITTO's work has been expanded to cover global warming and climate change, including promotion of CDM in afforestation/reforestation and bio energy. This holistic approach to forestry has had a great impact on the environmental awareness of citizens, students, and government authorities, as well as on environmental problems. It also calls for, and has generated, strong partnerships among international organizations, forestry research institutes, NGOs, and universities.

② Structure

The governing body of the ITTO is the International Tropical Timber Council, which is composed of all the Organization's members. ITTO has two categories of membership: producing and consuming. Annual contributions and votes are distributed equally between these two groups, which are called caucuses. Within each caucus, the dues and votes of individual members are calculated based on tropical timber trade and, in the case of producers, also on the extent of tropical forests within the country.

The Council is supported by four committees, which are open to all members and observers and provide advice and assistance to the Council on policy and project issues. Three of the committees deal with key areas of policy and project work: economic information and market intelligence; reforestation and forest management; and forest industry. These committees are supported by the Expert Panel for the Technical Appraisal of Projects and Pre-projects, which

³ International Organizations Center : Yokohama, Japan, +81-45-223-1110, <http://www.itto.int>

reviews project proposals for technical merit and relevance to ITTO objectives. The fourth committee, on Finance and Administration, advises the Council on matters related to the budget and other funding and administrative issues concerning the management of the Organization. ITTO's organizational structure is shown graphically in the current Action Plan.

Non-member stakeholders have established two advisory groups to facilitate their participation in the Council and to provide input to the Council's decision-making process. These are the Trade Advisory Group (TAG) and the Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG).

ITTO's small secretariat of about 35 staff is based in Yokohama, Japan. It is headed by an Executive Director, who is responsible to the Council for the administration and operation of the Agreement in accordance with decisions made by the Council. The Organization also has the regional officers in Latin America and Africa to assist with project monitoring and other duties.

③ Objectives

ITTO's objectives, as set out in the ITTA, 1994, are:

- i) To provide an effective framework for consultation, international cooperation and policy development among all members with regard to all relevant aspects of the world timber economy;
- ii) To provide a forum for consultation to promote non-discriminatory timber trade practices;
- iii) To contribute to the process of sustainable development;
- iv) To enhance the capacity of members to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources by the Year 2000;
- v) To promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainable sources by improving the structural conditions in international markets, by taking into account, on the one hand, a long-term increase in consumption and continuity of supplies, and, on the other, prices which reflect the costs of sustainable forest management and which are remunerative and equitable for members, and the improvement of market access;
- vi) To promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests;
- vii) To develop and contribute towards mechanisms for the provision of new and additional financial resources and expertise needed to enhance the capacity of producing members to attain the objectives of this Agreement;

- viii) To improve market intelligence with a view to ensuring greater transparency in the international timber market, including the gathering, compilation, and dissemination of trade related data, including data related to species being traded;
- ix) To promote increased and further processing of tropical timber from sustainable sources in producing member countries with a view to promoting their industrialization and thereby increasing their employment opportunities and export earnings;
- x) To encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources;
- xi) To improve marketing and distribution of tropical timber exports from sustainably managed sources;
- xii) To encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade;
- xiii) To promote the access to, and transfer of, technologies a technical cooperation to implement the objectives of this Agreement, including on concessional and preferential terms and conditions, as mutually agreed; and
- xiv) To encourage information-sharing on the international timber market.

④ Partnership

ITTO is also a global partnership promoted to accelerate progress towards the SFM. As the SFM is a holistic approach to the conservation of forest resources and sustainable development, it involves a variety of stakeholders. ITTO has expanded its work beyond projects and organized many training workshops, seminars and conferences in collaboration with local and national governments, many international organizations such as Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), Convention on International Trade for Endangered Species (CITES), World Conservation Union (IUCN), regional organizations such as African Trade Organisation (ATO) and ATIBT, international and local NGOs, research and educational institutes and local communities. A good example of partnership in training is an international short course on forest policy conducted in Bangkok, Thailand in April 2007, which ITTO sponsored in collaboration with FAO, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service and other partners. The advantage of this kind of course is that a number of experienced international foresters, forest policy makers and professional educators are brought together to teach a course that makes forestry a challenging area for effective policy making.

ITTO forms cooperative partnerships between the following organizations: African Timber Organization (ATO), Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Civil Society Advisory Group, Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), C&I processes, Forestry Department of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Forest Watch, International Partnership for Forestry Education (IPFE), International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME), International Trade Centre (ITC), International Union for Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO), IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Trade Advisory Group (TAG), Tropical Forest Trust (TFT), UNECE Timber Committee, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO).

⑤ **Training projects in the framework of SFM**

ITTO uses the C&I of SFM as a central tool to develop and implement field projects, which include training on the successful implementation of SFM. For instance, an Indonesian project on SFM and human resource development was undertaken as a field test of the C&I and trained more than 500 forestry staff in various subjects related to SFM and eventually led to 90 people receiving PhD, or Master's Degree at national and overseas universities. The project also created a research and training station in West and Central Kalimantan where research and training on C & I, such as biodiversity, participatory park management, forest fire management, soil erosion control, forest inventory, were conducted in collaboration with several universities in Indonesia.

Another successful example is a Brazilian project on development of human resources in SFM and Reduced Impact Logging (RIL), which provided practical training and workshops in SFM and RIL to more than 2,500 forestry professionals including community people in the Brazilian Amazon. The project contributed to increased awareness of the importance and benefits of forest management and RIL for many stakeholders across Amazon, and especially benefited forest-based communities as the training allowed them to be more competitive in the timber market and less dependent on large timber companies.

Until December 2006, there were a total of 852 projects, pre-projects and activities completed or under implementation, of which 468 are projects, 195 pre-projects and 189 activities. A summary of all ITTO projects approved by 2006 can be found in the ITTO Annual Report 2006. About 80 % of all ITTO projects contain some kind of training components, as it is necessary to train project related personnel to successfully implement the ITTO projects. Furthermore, about 30% of the projects are directly related to human resources development and strengthening institutional capacity building or have large training components. These training events are focused on the three technical domains as mentioned earlier.

There is a clear shift in the trends in forestry training for the last 20 years. In earlier years, ITTO projects provided training that is more technical for foresters working in the forestry sector and private sector involved in forest management. Recently ITTO's projects offer more training involving community groups. This is because the importance of social, environmental and cultural aspects in SFM has been emphasized lately, and community forestry has been recognized as an important mechanism for "addressing social equity while pursuing the sustainability of the forest resources." Community forestry could protect the traditional culture and wisdom to live in harmony with the nature that the villagers and indigenous people have inherited for hundreds of years and promote community life.

⑥ Fellowship Program

In addition to the projects and workshops, ITTO offers fellowships through the ITTO Fellowship Program to promote capacity building and capacity enhancement of young and middle-level professionals who are engaged in the sustainable management of tropical forests, the efficient utilization and processing of tropical timber, and the provision of economic information on the international trade in tropical timber. Fellowships support a wide range of activities, including participation in international conferences, short training courses and study tours, preparation of manuals and monographs and pursuit of post-graduate study.

The program provided fellowships to 911 people from 44 member countries working for government, research institutes, universities, NGOs and private sector by 2006. More than 95% of all fellowships have been awarded to nationals of the ITTO member countries in Africa, Asia/Pacific and Latin America, with almost even distribution. The total amount of fellowships is more than US\$ 5.2 million. A survey of fellows conducted in 2006 showed that the Fellowship Program has made a significant contribution to professional development and promotion of SFM in tropical countries. Many fellows have been promoted in their workplace and taking leadership roles in forestry and related fields in their home countries after completing fellowship trainings. ITTO has made efforts to promote gender equality, with 46% of ITTO fellowships awarded to women in 2006.

Since 2000, 45% of the fellowship activities are related to Masters and PhD programs in forestry and forest sciences, such as management and conservation of forest and forest resources, conservation of biodiversity, community forestry, participatory management of forest and forest resources, forest industry and forest products, in prestigious universities in both developed and developing countries. More than 25% of the fellowships have been awarded for undertaking short training courses in the subjects, such as Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing, diversified management of natural tropical forests, tree breeding and improvement, biodiversity assessment and monitoring, forest products marketing, forest and natural resources management (NRM), tropical dendrology, forest governance and forest policy, and environmental leaderships, in esteemed universities and training institutions. It is advisable that students and educators of

research and educational institutes utilize this mechanism of funding to enhance their knowledge and skills in SFM.

a) Program objective

To develop human resources and enhance professional expertise in member countries in tropical forestry, tropical timber industries and related disciplines, with a view to promoting sustainable management of tropical forests, efficient utilization and processing of tropical timber, and better economic information on the international trade in tropical timber.

b) Eligible activities

- i) Participation in international/regional conferences, short-term training courses, training internships at industries, research and educational institutions, study tours, and lecture/demonstration tours;
- ii) Technical document preparation, publication and dissemination, such as manuals and monographs;
- iii) Small grants for post-graduate studies.

c) Award

The maximum amount for a fellowship is **US\$10,000**. ITTO Fellowships provides tuition/training/conference fees, transportation fees, daily subsistence allowance, book allowance and other allowances. For post-graduate studies, only a partial tuition fee or a small research grant can be provided. Approved Fellowships are non-transferable to other programs or institutions.

d) Eligibility

- i) Awards are to be made to individuals not to institutions.
- ii) Only nationals of ITTO Member countries are eligible to apply
- iii) Awards are to be made to individuals not to institutions.
- iv) Previous ITTO Fellowship awardees are not eligible to apply for another ITTO Fellowship within two years of receiving the first award and submitting to the Secretariat a final report on the activity for which the award was made.

e) Appraisal

Applications are appraised by a Fellowship Selection Panel twice a year. The Panel comprises six individuals, three from producer member countries and three from consumer member countries, and is chaired by the Vice Chairman of the ITTC.

f) Priority areas

Based on the goals and cross-cutting strategies identified in the ITTO Action Plan 2008-2011, eligible activities will aim at developing human resources and professional expertise in one or more of the following areas (in no priority order):

- i) Increasing production and further processing of tropical timber and other forest products from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources;
- ii) Increasing efficiency in harvesting, processing and utilization of tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources;
- iii) Improving data and knowledge, projections and competitiveness on trade in timber and timber products in international markets;
- iv) Increasing supplies of tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources;
- v) Better securing tropical forest resources;
- vi) Sustainably managing tropical forest resource;
- vii) In any of the above areas, the following are relevant: Research and development, and technology transfer, Communication and outreach, Strengthening databases and information system, Capacity building; and International cooperation.

g) Selection criteria

Fellowship applications will be assessed against the following selection criteria (in no priority order):

- i) Consistency of the proposed activity with the Program's objective and priority areas;
- ii) Qualifications of the applicant to undertake the proposed Fellowship activity;
- iii) The potential of the skills and knowledge acquired or advanced under the Fellowship activity to lead to wider applications and benefits nationally and internationally;
- iv) Reasonableness of costs in relation to the proposed Fellowship activity.

Additional consideration will be given to:

- i) Geographic and gender balance;
- ii) Balance among the ITTO priority areas;
- iii) Competency in the language in which the training will be given, where applicable (e.g. courses, conferences, study tours).

The ITTO Fellowships are awarded mainly to nationals of developing countries. However, ITTO may award Fellowships to nationals of consumer developed countries when: (a) the activities for which the awards are made are carried out in Producer Member countries and the activities tend to benefit Producer Member countries; and/or (b) there is evidence of technology transfer for activities to be carried out in developed countries.

h) Application

Application forms and information notes are available in English, French, and Spanish. Please download the documents from the ITTO Website: <http://www.itto.int> or request them by e-mail at fellowship@itto.int or by post. Please submit a completed application attaching all required documents by e-mail to fellow-application@itto.int or by post to the following address.

Contact

ITTO Fellowship Programme
International Tropical Timber Organization
Pacifico-Yokohama 5F, 1-1-1, Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku
Yokohama 220-0012, JAPAN
Tel: (81-45) 223-1110 Fax: (81-45) 223-1111
E-mail: fellowship@itto.int (for enquiries)
fellow-application@itto.int (for submitting applications)
Homepage: <http://www.itto.int>

■ ASEAN University Network (AUN)

① Background

The ASEAN University Network (AUN)⁴ was established in November 1995 under the Charter signed by the Ministers responsible for higher education in ASEAN countries. The AUN is perceived as a mechanism to help hasten solidarity and development of regional identity through the promotion of the existing network of leading universities and higher education institutions in ASEAN region. Currently, the AUN is actively involved in collaborative projects with the following partners; P.R. China, the European Union, United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.

The AUN's strategic focus built on those identified by ASEAN to facilitate regional cooperation in developing:

- i) Southeast Asian studies interdisciplinary academic programs and the availability of academic degrees in these fields of study in at least one major university in each of the member states;
- ii) ASEAN MA and PhD programs to be undertaken as cooperative regional academic programs, each involving courses offered by institutions of higher education in more than one member state;
- iii) ASEAN regional research projects to be undertaken jointly by scientists/scholars of more than one member state; and
- iv) ASEAN Visiting Professors programs to enable academics from one member state to lecture for a given period of time at an institution of higher education of another member state.

When the First AUN Board of Trustees Meeting convened in November 1996, the above priorities guided the AUN's immediate plan of work in four key areas: student and faculty exchanges, ASEAN studies, information networking, and collaborative research.

Later, when the ASEAN Charter was signed by the Ministries of 10 ASEAN Member States in 2007, AUN became tasked as a key implementing agency of ASEAN in the Socio-cultural portfolio. AUN conducts programs and activities to encourage and promote higher education cooperation and development to enhance regional integration in achieving global standards.

Our current activities are categorized into the following five areas covers:

- (1) Youth Mobility;
- (2) Academic Collaboration;
- (3) Standards, Mechanisms, Systems and Policies of Higher Education Collaboration;
- (4) Courses and Programs Development and;
- (5) Regional and Global Policy Platforms.

⁴ Office of the AUN Secretariat : Bangkok, 10330, Thailand, +662-215-3640, <http://www.aunsec.org>

② Structure

In terms of organizational structure, the structure can be categorized the following 3 levels.

a) Level 1. AUN Board of Trustees (AUN-BOT, policy level)

AUN Board of Trustees (AUN-BOT, policy level) serves as policy-making body comprised of:

- i) 10 university representatives, from each ASEAN Country, designated by the government of 10 ASEAN Countries
- ii) The Secretary-General of ASEAN (ex-officio)
- iii) The Chairperson of AUN Board of Trustee (Secretary-General of the Office of the Higher Education Commission, Thailand) (ex-officio)
- iv) The Chairperson of Senior Official Meeting on Education (SOM-ED) (ex-officio)
- v) Director of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) (ex-officio)
- vi) The Executive Director of the AUN Secretariat as secretary

b) Level 2. The AUN Member Universities (Implementing level)

The AUN Member Universities (Implementing level) participate and implement the programs and activities under AUN. AUN membership has currently extended to 30 Member Universities are listed below:

AUN membership	
Brunei Darussalam Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD) www.ubd.edu.bn	Myanmar University of Yangon (UY) Institute of Economics, Yangon (IEY) University of Mandalay
Cambodia Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) www.rupp.edu.kh Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) www.rule.edu.kh	Singapore National University of Singapore (NUS) www.nus.edu.sg Nanyang Technological University (NTU) www.ntu.edu.sg Singapore Management University (SMU) www.smu.edu.sg

<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) www.ugm.ac.id</p> <p>Universitas Indonesia (UI) www.ui.ac.id</p> <p>Inistitut Teknologi Bundung (ITB) www.itb.ac.id</p> <p>Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR) www.unair.ac.id</p>	<p>Viet Nam</p> <p>Vietnam National University, Hanoi (VNU-HN) www.vnu.edu.vn</p> <p>Vietnam National University-Ho Chi Minh (VNU-HCM) www.vnuhcm.edu.vn</p> <p>Can Tho University (CTU) www.ctu.edu.vn</p>
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<p>Lao PDR</p> <p>National University of Laos (NUOL) www.nuol.edu.la</p>	<p>The Philippines</p> <p>De La Salle University (DLSU) www.dlsu.edu.ph</p> <p>University of the Philippines (UP) www.up.edu.ph</p> <p>Ateneo de Manila University (ATMU) www.ateneo.edu</p>
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<p>Malaysia</p> <p>Universiti Malaya(UM) www.um.edu.my</p> <p>Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) www.usm.my</p> <p>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) www.ukm.my</p> <p>Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) www.upm.edu.my</p> <p>Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) www.uum.edu.my</p>	<p>Thailand</p> <p>Burapha University (BUU) www.buu.ac.th</p> <p>Chulalongkorn University (CU) www.chula.ac.th</p> <p>Chiang Mai University (CMU) www.chiangmai.ac.th</p> <p>Mahidol University (MU) www.mahidol.ac.th</p> <p>Prince of Songkla University (PSU) http://www.psu.ac.th/en</p>
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c) Level 2. The AUN Member Universities (Implementing level)

The AUN Secretariat serves as a coordinating and monitoring body. Its main functions cover planning, organizing, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating AUN programs and activities. The AUN Secretariat’s tasks also include developing ideas, innovations and proposal for cooperation under AUN as well as to develop plans and mechanisms for sourcing and generating funds for self-reliant and self-sustaining operation of AUN. The AUN Secretariat is based at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand, and works closely with the ASEAN Secretariat in coordinating and implementing regional cooperation activities on higher education.

③ **AUN's objectives**

The AUN's strategic focus built on those identified by ASEAN to facilitate regional cooperation in developing:

- i) To strengthen the existing network of cooperation among universities in ASEAN and beyond;
- ii) To promote collaborative study, research and educational programs in the priority areas identified by ASEAN;
- iii) To promote cooperation and solidarity among scholars, academicians and researchers in the ASEAN Member States; and,
- iv) To serve as the policy-oriented body in higher education in the ASEAN region.

④ **ASEAN–EU University Network Programme (AUNP)**

The ASEAN–EU University Network Programme (AUNP) builds on the long-standing, high-level political dialogue between the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and on a series of initiatives already undertaken by the European Commission to increase mutual understanding between the two regions.

Relations between the EU and ASEAN are based on a cooperation agreement between the EU and the following ASEAN member countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

The European Commission's priorities for the development of economic cooperation with Asia, and its aim to establish an overall strategic framework for EU–Asian relations over the coming decade, are outlined in the communication 'Europe and Asia: a strategic framework for enhanced partnerships' (adopted in September 2001). This communication identifies ASEAN as a strategic economic and political partner of the EU and emphasis its importance as a protagonist in the field of relations between Europe and Asia. A key requirement is the need to enhance reciprocal understanding and to strengthen the mutual awareness of European and Asian cultural perspectives through enhanced cooperation in the higher education sector.

The AUNP was initiated through the signing of a financing agreement on 20 January 2000 by the European Community and the ASEAN University Network (AUN). The objective of the program is to enhance cooperation between higher education institutions in the two regions, to promote regional integration within ASEAN countries, and to strengthen the mutual awareness of European and Asian cultural perspectives.

The AUN was established in 1995, with the signing of its charter by the ministers responsible for higher education from ASEAN countries. The AUN seeks to strengthen the existing network of cooperation among higher education institutions in ASEAN by promoting collaborative

studies and research programs on the priority areas identified by ASEAN. The AUN aims to promote cooperation and solidarity among scientists and scholars in the ASEAN member countries; to develop academic and professional human resources in the region; to promote scientific and scholarly knowledge and information dissemination; and to enhance the awareness of regional identity amongst its members.

The ASEAN–EU University Network Programme (AUNP) aims to reinforce the capacity of higher education institutions in eligible ASEAN countries through the transfer of European expertise and knowledge. It supports joint cooperation projects in order to strengthen coordinated and sustainable relations between higher education institutions in eligible European Union and ASEAN countries.

A total budget of EUR 7 767 500 has been allocated to fund the program over a five-year period, valid until January 2006. The European Union contribution to the program amounts to EUR 7,000,000. The ASEAN University Network (AUN) contributes EUR 767,500 to the program implementation. The European Union funds will be managed by the European Commission, whereas the ASEAN contribution will be administered by the AUN.

The AUNP will serve to benefit post-graduate students, tutors/professors, principals, administrators, and educational practitioners in European Union Member States and in the eligible ASEAN countries. It will also benefit the higher education institutions and the academic community, whose international activities and collaborative arrangements will be established or strengthened. The program ultimately aims to benefit actual students, whose choices and opportunities in terms of higher education are increased, and whose mobility is enhanced.

Contact

ASEAN University Network

Office of the AUN Secretariat

Room 210, 2nd Floor, Jamjuree 1 Building, Chulalongkorn University, Phayathai Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

Tel: +662 2153640/2153642/2183256

Fax: + 662 2168808

Homepage: <http://www.aunsec.org>

4.2.3. Suggestions for the project management

1) Suggestions for E&T courses

■ Development of E&T courses

- In the future, AFoCo E&T program become stable, the development of educational programs for the local people is necessary for the implementation ‘on-the ground’.
- Course formats, through the test period it is necessary to adjust the time to allow the learner to learn enough.
- Training materials should be contextualized to the national and local context, being simple, user-friendly and easy to update and adapt in the future. Translating these manuals into local languages should be given priority.
- It should reflect what the consumer wants through the evaluation of the course and the module.

■ Alumni Networking and advantage

- Alumni network is important assets for their countries and AFoCo E&T program and their increasing knowledge and experiences should be shared with others.
- As there is an advantage when returning to his hometown in order to have a meaning and durability of the E&T program, may enter into MOU with each country is also necessary.

■ Improvement of the quality of the trainer

- It is important to the quality of the trainer. Selected through the evaluation of the qualities trainer is required, and in order to nurture them and maintain employment stability is obtained.

■ Relationships with other organization

- Relationships with existing strategic partners, funding agencies, and the private sector are enhanced and new relationships are established.
- Enhanced coordination of training activities and materials among training organizations is essential to better target audience groups and not duplicate training activities.

■ Evaluation systems of the E&T courses

- At the end of the training, class evaluation may be useful to improve the understanding and concentration of the students.
- By the end of the first year, a system to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of AFoCo E&T courses and activities in ASEAN focal countries is developed and subsequently adopted.
- The AFoCo E&T programs and its performance are reviewed externally by the end of the fifth years.

2) Suggestion for graduate degree programs

■ The Project Brief

- The Project Brief is required to enable a process to delineate time line, funding, responsibilities, and expectations among persons concerned between Korea and the countries in the ASEAN region.

■ Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding

- After the arrangement stipulated in the development plan for degree programs had been thoroughly evaluated based on the selection criteria, a decision about funding will be made by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The signing of the MOU will be drawn up between the eight universities in Korea and the concerned organizations in the ASEAN countries.

■ **Selection Criteria for Major Allocation**

- The participated universities offer the opening lecture on a wide range of the related department including the Department of Forestry, Department of Horticulture, Department of the Environmental Sciences, Department of Community Development, etc.
- An applicant for entrance has an option to select the specific field.

■ **Support service for Korean language education**

- The candidates will be supported served the language training fee (approximately US\$1,300 per year) for the support service of Korean language education.

■ **Supporting lectures in English**

- Lectures of the participating universities below are offered in English and Korean languages.
- The candidates can be able to apply exchange lectures among the participated universities for the credit acquirement based on the disciplines of each university.

■ **Alumni Networking**

- The candidates are provided the extensive and active network through a mutual contact or a regular alumni association networking event that plays a key role in the career success of our graduates.

3) Common suggestion for E&T and degree program

As organizing authorities for the project implementation, AFoCo Secretariat will make a financial contribution from the Korea Forest Service available and select a Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for the exclusive management of the project implementation. AFoCo Secretariat will also select qualified person for E&T program and actively will support them.

4.3. Project 3: Restoration of Degraded Forest Regions

4.3.1. Basic Framework of the Project

1) Objectives

The four lower Mekong countries, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam, have suffered severe forest degradation during the past 40 years. The forest loss was estimated about 9 million ha between 1980 and 1990 and the forest loss is still keep going at a rate of about 1.7 % per year. It is clearly revealed that the deforestation is concerned remarkably with unsustainable exploitation of forests by local communities. Some of these deforested lands have been utilized as arable land but much of them have been left in a degraded condition without any protection. It is estimated that there are currently more than 23 million ha of deforested lands in the four lower Mekong countries which would be suitable for forest rehabilitation. In this context, Korea has proposed this project to restore degraded forests in ASEAN region starting from the four lower Mekong countries in accordance with IAI efforts for NDG among ASEAN Member States. This project is also aimed to install facilities for promotion of public awareness on forest conservation. It is expected from successful implementation of this project to establish best practice in forest restoration and symbolical model forest of AFoCo.

This project is especially aimed to:

- i) Rehabilitate deforested and degraded forest areas in ASEAN region, especially the four lower Mekong countries
- ii) Promote public awareness on conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystem
- iii) Promote participation of local communities in forest conservation activities

2) Implementation profile

- Project period: 2014~2018 (10years)
 - 1st Phase: 2014~2018 (5 years) / 2nd Phase: 2019~2023 (5 years)
- Project region: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

Note) Following the recommendation of a Technical Meeting for the Development of Landmark Program, organized on 26-27 September 2013 in Bangkok, it was decided that 3 countries among CLMV except 1 country hosting the Project 1 will host this Project. As Myanmar was selected as a host for the Project 1 by the decision of the 3rd session of the Governing Council of the AFoCo Agreement held in Singapore on 18 October 2013, the remaining 3 countries, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam will host this Project and they should submit their proposals on forest restoration by the end of 2013. This Project will be implemented on the basis of their proposals completely and currently 2 countries (Cambodia and Lao PDR) have submitted their proposals.

4.3.2. Proposals for the Project Implementation

1) Cambodia

■ Background of the project

Cambodia is very rich in biodiversity and forest resources. However, after decades of unrest, many parts of the forests have been destroyed and degraded. There has been a huge need for restoration of degraded forest. Nevertheless, the Forestry Administration of Cambodia is currently implementing some researches of forest restoration aiming to define the suitable and effective methodologies in forest restoration and rehabilitation.

■ Proposal for forest restoration

- ① Recommended site: The ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia has designated an area of 1,888 ha of forests as the seed source area.
- ② Current status: Although most parts of this forest are still in good conditions but they are disturbed by human activities. Some other parts are degraded and have been encroached and cleared, slashed and burned. There is a need to restore this area back.
- ③ Reason of recommendation: Cambodia has a few forest seed source areas across the country but this recommended site is the largest and most important site for collecting seeds of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierre, one of endangered species.

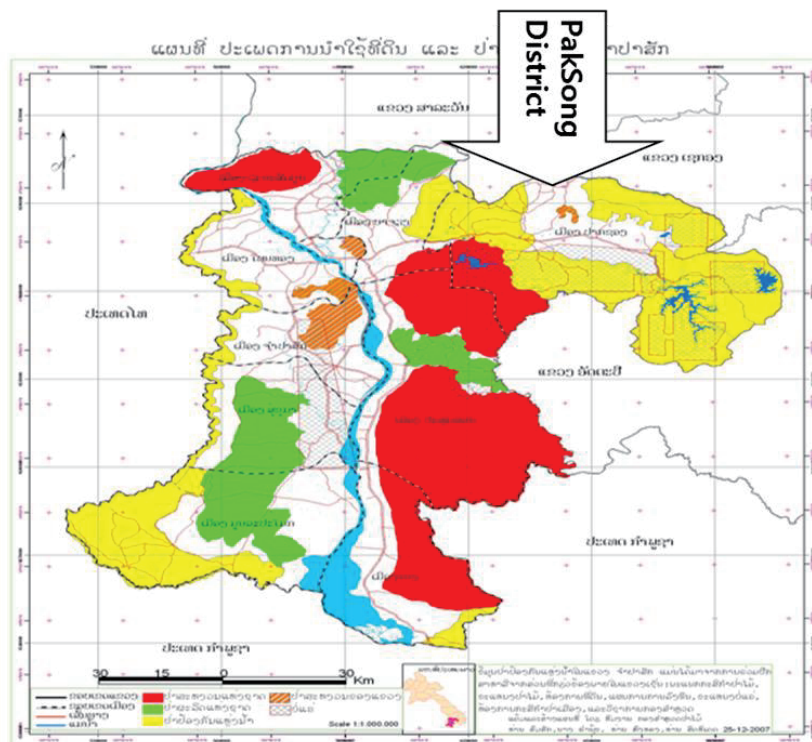
■ Current forest policies and legislation related to forest restoration

The Cambodian Forest Law encourages the restoration of the forests for biodiversity preservation, economic development and poverty reduction. The Government has set the Millennium Development Goal that Cambodia has to increase the forest cover to 60% in 2015. However, the restoration work on the ground has been slow. The main obstacles related to forest restoration include the lack of funding and limited technical capacity.

2) Lao PDR

■ Background of the project

- ① **Name of the Project:** Participatory forest restoration for development and Sustainability, Paksong, District, Pakse Province.
- ② **Key Persons:**
 - Mr. Bounsouane Phongphichith, PC Cabinet, Division of Planning and Cooperation, Project Coordinator
 - Mr. Somsack Sysomvang, Deputy Project HeadMobel: +856 020 55601666; Tel: +856 21 215001. E-mail : Sysomsack@yahoo.com
- ③ **Funding arrangements:** The project is funded through donor assistance from AFoCo
- ④ **Project Sector:** Village forest and NTFP Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- ⑤ **Location of the Project:** Pakxong District, Pakse Province, Lao PDR



⑥ **The total proposed budget: (USD):** 500,000USD

⑦ **Reliability estimated timeline:** Period of project two years 2013~2015.

- Reliability estimation year begins: 01 January 2014
- Reliability estimation year completed: 30 December 2015

■ **Project Framework**

① **Project Goals**

To restore a large area of natural Conservation Forest to contribute to the sustainable development of forestry in the district and to create a natural ecological support mechanism to the local community, who will be involved in the management, conservation, protection and use of the forest. The area is important because it contains remnant rosewood communities.

② **Indicators on the overall success of the project**

Indicator	Verification of data and methods
The village level planning, inventorying and management of forest areas restored by the village	Cooperation between Provincial and District Office of Agriculture and Forestry and The Division of Village Forests to form a partnership for implementing formulated restoration plans
-Forest degradation has been identified in 16 villages in Packsong district with a total area of 13,500 hectares	This identifies and defines the extent of the restoration plan and the forest area to be worked in. These will be mapped and demarcated on the ground.
Zoning of degraded forest areas for restoration through participatory mapping exercises, sign posting and demarcating the restoration area in and around the 16 villages	The village and District will cooperate in implementing the action plans for restoration
Construction of plant nurseries of native forest timber and NTFP species and the capacity building in the appropriate techniques for maintaining the nursery. This will then support extension activities to the 16 villagers	The village and District will cooperate in implementing the action plans for restoration Certificates obtained from the District Officer
Registration and certification for restoration of the identified Restoration Forest areas in 16 village forest areas	

③ Groups or individuals who have benefited from the success of achieving project

Indicate the group / individuals	Number of people
Village Community Forest Division and Provincial and District Office of Agriculture and Forestry, and villagers of the concerned villages	Provincial and District staff officials, and people of 16 villages (exact figures to be reported at a later date)

■ Project Objective

① Summary of objectives of the project

The restoration of degraded village forest areas and extension work to foster and promote the sustainable management, protection and development of these forests in the future.

② These indicators show the achievement of objectives of the project and how monitoring will be conducted

Indicator	The means of proving success and the solutions
Forest and forest resource in the 16 villages will have a management plan to ensure sustainable use	The forest area in the target 16 villages level will have developed and a map and management plan at the Village level
People will have ownership over forest management and benefits from the forest	The village will have permanent village forest organization to oversee the management and restoration of the forest and the development of restoration infrastructure (nursery etc.)

③ Groups or individuals who have benefited from the success of achieving project

Indicate the group/individuals	Number of people
Village Community Forest and Provincial and District Office of Agriculture and Forestry, villagers in target village's	1 Provincial and 1 District staff officials, and people of 16 villages (exact figures to be reported at a later date)
1 Province, 1 District and the people in the 16 villages have benefited from restoration of the forest	Participatory involvement in the development of restoration infrastructure and the protection, management and use of forests and forestland for sustainability

■ **Project Outcomes**

- ① Completion of management plans for land use and restoration maps of the 16 villages
- ② Identify areas for forest restoration via a system of determinants and restoration plans developed
- ③ The degraded forest lands will be rehabilitated and increases in the rate of forest cover will be observed-. Forest canopy closure will signify complete restoration
- ④ A nursery center will be established for the dissemination of techniques and free distribution of seedlings to farmers to plant in restoration zones.
- ⑤ The scope of forests will be labelled with signposting and boundary markers so that the restoration area is visible in the actual forest area
- ⑥ The construction of a building for the forest management committee and this will be used as a dissemination point in the village for information relating to the project and promoting forest conservation and restoration
- ⑦ Capacity building of all stakeholders and ensuring they fully understand the project and their roles and responsibilities within it. Additionally, the strengthening of all institutions involved in village level forest governance and management

■ **The total Plan of activities identified**

The activities for results	
The activities will be to complete	The time limit
Central Level	
① Organize meetings and macro level meetings at the central level to plan and determine approaches, activities and strategies on forest restoration	3 meetings/yr
② Recommendations and support to the province and district on the principles and activities involved in forest rehabilitation and the terms of strategic plan forest rehabilitation	1/yr
③ Training the committees in target villages to development plan and methods on the technical aspects of forests restoration	2 week/village
④ Monitoring of the implementation of activity related to forests Restoration	2/yr
⑤ Evaluation of the forest restoration in 16 villages	2/yr

The activities for results	
The activities will be to complete	
Rural: (Province, District and Village)	
① the survey and rehabilitation of the forest ② Appointment of Forest Management Committee in 16 villages ③ Identify the areas, survey, collect data on the restoration areas in the 16 villages and planning activities ④ Analysis of data and categorizing with a land use map the areas for inventory to attain the tree species and NTFP's present and conduct ground truth to determine the level and extent of degradation to assist in choosing the appropriate restoration methodology ⑤ Formulation of land use and zoning map and restoration plans ⑥ Land use forest zoning according to forest type and marking with sign posts and physical demarcation ⑦ The formulation of regulations and agreements on the management plans in the restoration forest areas ⑧ The development of capacity in the target villages ⑨ On training and the capacity building of the communities on village forest management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of target species for use in restoration projects and areas for seed collection from mother trees - Extension work on the cultivation of trees and NTFPs for use in restoration - Training methods for sustainable management of the restoration forest such as fire management and control - Certificate for restoration forest areas to complete the identification and classification 	1~2 weeks/village

■ **The Budget used to conduct all activities**

Budget line	Total the budget (USD)	Objective of using the budget
The budget includes central and rural levels	500,000	To facilitate the completion of activities at the central and local authorities

■ **Total budget (2013~2015)**

Items	Total (USD)
Year 2013 ~ 2014	200,000
Year 2014 ~ 2015	300,000

Description	Budget (USD)
I. Central	200,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize meetings and macro level meetings at the central level for planning on activities and restoration forest strategies management - Support Province and District on the strategy, principles and activities for achieving forest rehabilitation and the terms of strategic planning for ongoing engagement - Training and capacity building for the Village Forest Committee to develop plans and methods on the technical aspects of forest restoration - Monitoring of the implementation of activity related to forests Restoration - Evaluation of the forest restoration in 16 villages 	
Rural Provincial, District and Village	300,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the survey and rehabilitation of the forest - Appointment of Forest Management Committee in 16 villages - Identify the areas, survey, collect data on the restoration areas in the 16 villages and planning activities - Analysis of data and categorizing with a land use map the areas for inventory to attain the tree species and NTFP's present and conduct ground truth to determine the level and extent of degradation to assist in choosing the appropriate restoration methodology - Formulation of land use and zoning map and restoration plans - Land use forest zoning according to forest type and marking with sign posts and physical demarcation - The formulation of regulations and agreements on the management plans in the restoration forest areas - The development of capacity in the target villages - On training and the capacity building of the communities on village forest management - Identification of target species for use in restoration projects and areas for seed collection from mother trees - Extension work on the cultivation of trees and NTFPs for use in restoration - Training methods for sustainable management of the restoration forest such as fire management and control - Certificate for restoration forest areas to complete the identification and classification 	-
The total proposed the budget	500,000

■ **Stability of the project**

This project is administered by the Department of Forestry. Therefore the security of the location falls directly under the Government of Laos and the central level government workers, the local level and village authorities and the villagers themselves.

■ **The security of the organization**

The project falls under the management authority of the Village Forestry and NTFP Division under of the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3) Tentative Proposal for Implementation Schedule & Corresponding Budget

Implementation Sector	Schedule & Budget Arrangement (in thousand USD)										Total	
	1 st Phase					2 nd Phase						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
1. Forest Restoration												Sub
▪ Tree nursery installation	487					503						4,950
▪ Tree planting and management		487	487	487	487		503	503	503	503		
2. Facility Installation & Maintenance												Sub
▪ Seed orchard and storage facilities	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	25	25		740
▪ Arboretum (for conservation of native and endangered species)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		
▪ Information center for public education and publicity activities	25	25	25	25	25	28	28	28	28	28		
Total	557	557	557	557	557	581	581	581	581	581		5,690
	2,785					2,905						

4.3.3. Case Studies

1) Improvement of the sustainable management and utilization of non-timber forest products(NTFPs) in Cambodia	
1) Project Country	Cambodia
2) Target Site Area	Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Mondulkiri and Rattanakiri
3) Budget	588,412 USD
4) Implementing Organization	Cambodia Forestry Administration
5) Trees to Plant	<i>Dipterocapus alatus</i> , <i>Hopea odorata</i> , <i>Anisoptera glabra</i> , <i>Dalbergia bariensis</i> , <i>Afzia xylocapa</i>
6) Summary	
<p>This 36-month project will promote the sustainable management of NTFP resources by improving social, economic and legal aspects of NTFP production and trade. Specifically, the project will: help strengthen the local management of NTFPs in four provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Mondulkiri and Rattanakiri) through the development of villagers' associations in collaboration with local communities and NGOs; and build local capacity to better integrate local villagers with NTFP markets by addressing socioeconomic and legal aspects of existing market channels.</p>	

2) The Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project (FORCAP) Phase II	
1) Project Country	Lao PDR
2) Term of Cooperation	July 16, 1998 - July 15, 2003
3) Target Site Area	Hinheup district of Vientiane province
4) Budget	630 million yen
5) Implementing Organization	National Agriculture and Forestry and Extension Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Vientiane Province
6) Summary	
<p>The capacity of the local administration for promotion of participatory forest management is strengthened. The Government of Lao PDR requested the Japanese Government to provide technical cooperation to reduce shifting cultivation while improving the living standard of the people in Num Ngum Watershed area.</p>	

3) Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to promote cooperation for transboundary biodiversity conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos	
1) Project Country	Thailand and Cambodia
2) Target Site Area	The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex situated between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR
3) Budget	1,551,943 USD
4) Implementing Organization	Royal Forest Department (main agency) (Thailand); Forestry Administration (Cambodia)
5) Summary	
<p>This project will continue efforts to conserve biodiversity in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex situated between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR in the framework of a transboundary biodiversity conservation area. Its specific objectives are to: i) strengthen cooperation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos for biodiversity conservation in the transboundary conservation area; ii) enhance protection measures and monitoring of the biological resources along the tri-national borders; and iii) strengthen the involvement of local communities and stakeholders to ensure the sustainable use and management of natural resources both in community enclaves within the conservation areas and in the buffer zones.</p>	

4) Rehabilitation of degraded forest using indigenous species through collaboration with local communities in West Kalimantan	
1) Project Country	Indonesia
2) Target Site Area	West Kalimantan
3) Budget	68.952 USD
4) Implementing Organization	Kapuas Watershed Management Agency in collaboration with Forestry Faculty, Tanjungpura University of West Kalimantan, Indonesia
5) Summary	
<p>This pre-project will a) collect and analyze the information necessary to evaluate the underlying causes of forest degradation in West Kalimantan; and b) define an overall strategy based on the ITTO Guidelines for the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests for a community-based pilot project for the ecological rehabilitation and socioeconomic management of degraded forests in West Kalimantan.</p>	

5) Contribution to livelihood and forest rehabilitation in Thailand's areas affected by tsunami disaster	
1) Project Country	Thailand
2) Target Site Area	The mountain located in Ha Tay Province and shared the border with 2 districts of Hoa Binh Province.
3) Budget	1,133,640 USD
4) Implementing Organization	Royal Forest Department in collaboration with Thailand Environmental Institute
5) Summary	
In Thailand the 26 December 2004 tsunami caused a lot of destruction of human life, property and economic infrastructure and environmental assets in six southern provinces along the Andaman coastline. This project will initiate a process for medium and long-term rehabilitation of the damaged coastal forests in that zone.	

6) The establishment of seed orchards for selected indigenous tree species in Sabah, Malaysia	
1) Project Country	Malaysia
2) Target Site Area	Sabah in Malaysia
3) Budget	729,782 USD
4) Implementing Organization	Sabah Forestry Department
5) Summary	
The development objective of this project is to encourage and support the large-scale planting of indigenous timber tree species. Its specific objectives are to establish seed orchards of selected indigenous tree species and promote the planting of such species.	

4.3.4. Suggestions for the Project Management

- 1) Forest rehabilitation should be incorporated in projects and programs at the national level and implemented through projects at the local level with well-defined goals. The more detailed the project objectives and plans of implementations are, the more the project achievements will reflect the goals and objectives.
- 2) The procedure of project monitoring of project operation is essential to ensure the success of the projects. The nursery will be managed adequately by someone who has a responsibility for the management. And tree planting from nursery to planting area will be conducted at the proper time. Monitoring of trees by professional will be good to maintain the nursery and restoration of the degraded land.
- 3) The management of facilities should be evaluated by specialist once every two years. And the total facilities management during the five years has to be evaluated at the last year of the first phase. These valuation results have to be reflected in second phase facilities management program. Proper evaluation will be useful in maintaining the facilities.
- 4) The implementation of forest rehabilitation projects could be integrated with other projects that aim to improve the socio-economic conditions of local populations. Public education and activities should be supported and administered by social participation.
- 5) Forest rehabilitation projects should be combined with other supporting activities to ensure that the major goals of the projects are met.

4.4. Project 4: Development of Advocating Activities

4.4.1. Basic Framework of the Project

1) Objectives

Advocating activities are designed to provide support for projects that fall under the AFoCo Landmark program in the short term, and to build AFoCo's strong competitive advantage as an international forestry hub in the long term. This project attempts to advocate both 'forest restoration' and 'socio-economic prosperity of local communities' simultaneously. The global improvement of sustainable forestry knowledge sharing is another main purpose of this project. Therefore, the main objective of this project is to develop a framework that facilitates the improvement of public awareness on forest conservation and the improvement of communication among various levels of stakeholders.

This project is especially aimed to:

- i) Develop and disseminate effective information and knowledge using existing techniques and expertise
- ii) Develop and disseminate the significance of Southeast Asian forestry
- iii) Increase global awareness and share values of Southeast Asian forestry
- iv) Strengthen community risk management skills in AFoCo member countries
- v) Ultimately contribute to sustainable forestry.

2) Implementation profile

- Project period: 2014~2018 (10years) :
 - 1st Phase: 2014~2018 (5 years) / 2nd Phase: 2019~2023 (5 years)
- Target region: Countries worldwide (mainly AFoCo member countries)
- Project Configuration and Expected Outputs

Project configuration	Expected Outputs
1. Forest Biodiversity Awareness Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increasing public awareness of the issues that confront Southeast Asian forestry
2. Community Build-up Program	
3. Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Conference & Green Job Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Active supporting and fundraising for Southeast Asian forestry ■ Better understanding of each other among stakeholders
Public and Private Partnership	
Integrated Website and Open Access Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity building and Green jobs creation in AFoCo member countries ■ Cooperation with public and private partners
PR & Publications	

4.4.2. Proposals for the Project Implementation

1) Research methodology

This project used various methods of secondary research, field surveys and technical assistance in order to achieve the objectives. Such basic information, for example, as academic research related to advocacy, status and macro environment factors of Asian forestry, thematic issues and local demands in each member country was collected by reviewing existing documents and website. Data such as statistic for each AFoCo member country was carefully scrutinized. In addition, face interviews, in-depth meetings and technical consultations including international cooperation development experts were conducted to establish considerably appropriate programs and to plan sustainable management strategies for the improvement of local community's participation.

2) Project procedures

This project was done by five stages of research procedures:

1. The objectives of project were designed for facilitating productive advocating activities among AFoCo member countries;
2. Collecting basic data on the information regarding advocating and case studies, and conducting interviews from public officials and international consultants to gauge the current status of where AFoCo stand in terms of the cooperation body for Asian sustainable forestry;
3. Identifying the hurdles faced towards facilitating the AFoCo Landmark program, and identifying cases on advocating activities for AFoCo itself including implications for encouraging international partnership;
4. Developing activities with strategic operational planning for entire period of the AFoCo Landmark program; and,
5. Providing implications for facilitating productive activities among AFoCo member countries and recommendations.

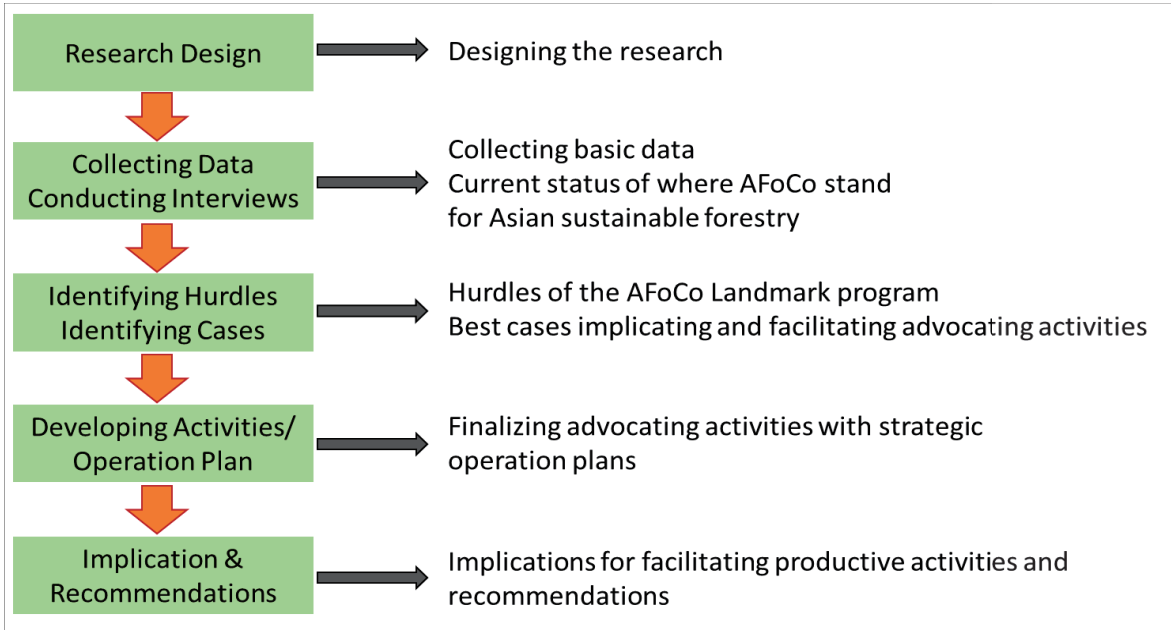


Figure 4-4-1. Research procedures for developing advocating activities

3) What is an advocating activity?

This section describes what advocating activity is, and why it is a programming approach worth considering, especially when influencing and changing are at the root of the problems you hope to solve. It also suggests key functions AFoCo can take to prepare itself to be an effective advocate.

4) Characteristics of advocating activity

Advocacy is a strategy that is used around the world by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, activists, and policy makers, to influence people and policies. A policy is a plan, course of action, or set of regulations adopted by government, business or an institution, designed to influence and determine decisions or procedures. Advocacy is a way to address the issues that people consider to solve through other programming strategies as a means to an end.

First, advocating activity is about influencing those who make policy decisions. Second, advocating activity is a deliberate process, involving intentional actions. Therefore, before implementing its strategies it must be clear who you are trying to influence and what issues you wish to change. Third, policy makers are not restricted to those who work for the government.

Policy makers can encompass many types of decision makers such as those who work for the private sector, and who wield enormous influence over poor communities. So, advocating activity is used to influence the choices and actions of those who make a plan, put a plan into practice and distribute resources in order that they can make other decisions that affect the well-being of many people.

5) Key functions of advocating activity

Communication medium

General objective of advocating activities within international organizations is to positively impact the survival and prosperity of the organization itself, and to aid the organizations in successfully reaching their goals. In order to maintain and develop international organizations close co-operation, knowledge in each field and efficiently exchanged information between all member countries is needed. Communication, the process of information exchange, is always considered important in decision-making, execution and assessment within the international organizations. The communication process also has a greater function in regards to sharing pending issues of the organizations with the public.

As the communication tool, advocacy is an effort to speak for and inform the interests of the organization externally, as well as to maintain the homogeneity of the members while controlling information flows. In addition it represents the concerns and interests of the member countries by reflecting the public opinions and needs in the internal decision-making process. Thus, international organizations communication strategies should be audience-centered, trustful and mutually understood when inducing people to form public opinion. Communication activity is mainly done through media, public events, publications, and so on.

Better policies for local community

Local policy work deserves more attention, not only for its local impact but because it is now the primary form in which social policy is developed. Policy development, previously the domain of experts and lobbyists, is increasingly being used as a tool for community change. Policy is more than law. It is any agreement (formal or informal) on how an institution, governing body or community will address shared problems or attain shared goals. It spells out the terms and the consequences of these agreements and is the codification of the body's values - as represented by those present in the policymaking process.

Efforts that engage community residents and give them a sense of their own power can make a real difference in a community's ability to solve problems as well as strengthen individual community members' sense of “community”. This type of organizing offers greater representation and more opportunities for participation. Anyone can get involved from new residents to those who have deep roots in their community; all it takes are folks willing to advocate to make it safer for themselves and their families.

Advocating activities involves delivering messages that are intended to influence the actions of related stakeholders. Advocacy audiences typically include multilateral institutions (e.g. the United Nations or the World Bank), governments and bilateral donors (e.g. the ASEAN government or KOICA), and governments at the local, regional, or national level. Advocating activities can be direct, like asking a policy maker in person to take action, or indirect, such as trying to influence public opinion through the media. There is a wide range of advocacy that we can use to influence the relevant, ranging from providing information, to working in coalitions, to mobilizing constituencies, to using the media.

6) Types of advocating activity

The kind of advocating activity discussing in many cases relates to influencing and changing the decisions of all stakeholders. When it comes to advocacy, it is generally means:

Information, Education, and Communication

Advocating activity is about launching a public campaign to change specific practices through informing, educating, and communicating – such as social marketing encouraging people to buy fairly traded products, participate in eco-tourism. Also, advocating campaign is intended to change public opinion about a policy issue. For example, a climate change advocacy campaign might promote more funding for REDD+ programs or carbon reduction policies toward more green growth. But advocating activity is not just about informing about programs. In advocating, information sharing is used as a deliberate strategy to influence specific decisions of all stakeholders. Still, building good relationships with stakeholders is an important way to lay the foundation for advocacy.

Raising public awareness and its programs

Often, Public relation disseminates information through the media to raise their profile or visibility. The same techniques can be used for advocating activity. In advocacy, we use the media to deliver policy messages, to encourage people to take a certain point of view on an issue and,

hopefully, to communicate their views with others. Promoting something's image is not the goal of advocacy, but it can have the beneficial effect of raising public awareness about it and its work.

Extension work

Encouraging people to change their practices is an important programming strategy used in many advocating programs. Extension work is designed to influence not only individual decisions made at the household level but also the behavior or decisions of policy makers that affect many households at once.

Fundraising

The primary purpose of advocating activity is not to increase the budget for profit. But fundraising may generally benefit to support and develop projects for achieving the objectives. More often, it involves public-private partnership trying to influence an intergovernmental agenda, corporate behavior or the implementation of a policy.

7) Planning process of advocating activity

These are the basic building steps for getting started an advocacy planning. Important things to consider at planning stage are: who you are trying to influence, what their interests are, and how you can be a legitimate and effective advocate on behalf of your cause. There are needed to think about different roles an activity can play in advocacy and how it can build on its advantages from other activities to craft an effective strategy. Describing four essential steps for planning an advocacy activity are the following Figure 4-4-2.

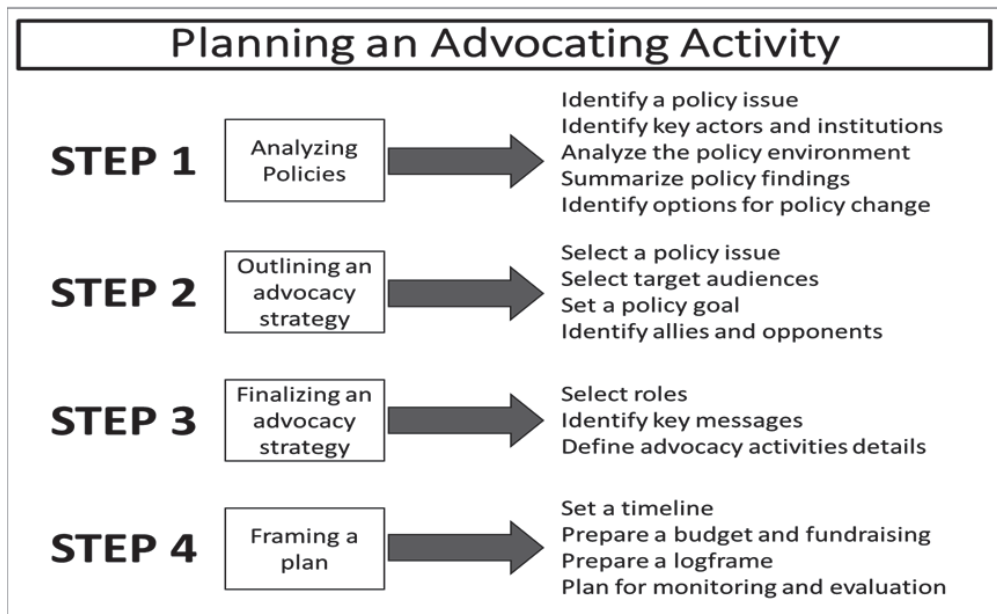


Figure 4-4-2. Planning process for advocating activity

8) Advocating programs for AFoCo

AFoCo's vision and mission acknowledge that innovative solutions will be needed for forestry conservation, and that influencing various stakeholders should be part of efforts to achieve lasting change for sustainable forestry. Advocating activities can be a powerful tool. It complements AFoCo's work including the AFoCo Landmark Program via direct information and service delivery, capacity building, and technical assistance to support tangible improvements in the lives of local communities. Through these programs AFoCo could play a role as a driving force to activate sustainable forestry.

This project is designed to perform effectively two functions mentioned previous section through understanding and benchmarking the best practices of advocating and promotion programs framework in many international organizations, NGOs, institutions and private sectors which have rich experiences and relevant knowledge. Based on a wide range of research, proposed advocating activities for AFoCo are the following:

- **Forest Biodiversity Awareness Campaign**
- **Community Build-up Program**
- **Fundraising**
- **Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Conference & Green Job Fair**
- **Public and Private Partnership**

- **Integrated Website and Open Access Library**
- **PR & Publications**

Additionally it is noted that the combined programs may create alternatives in some cases because the proposed programs are related to one another rather than implemented independently.

■ **Forest biodiversity awareness campaign & fundraising**

World Wildlife Fund International (WWF) said that Campaigning is about mobilizing a critical constituency to force or empower a decision-maker to make a decision they wouldn't have taken otherwise. A successful campaign changes the rules of the game – people do something they wouldn't normally do to achieve something extraordinary, because there's a threat or an opportunity that wasn't there before.

The ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook spotlights Southeast Asia as a primary terrestrial and marine biodiversity “hotspot”. The region embraces more than 18% of all species listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and one third of the world's coral reefs. But regional biodiversity loss has increased at an alarming rate and affects such ecosystems such as forests, agro-ecosystems, peat-lands, freshwater systems, mangroves, coral reefs and sea-grass (UNESCAP, 2011). Therefore, this program is designed to promote forest biodiversity awareness among the public globally and, at the same time, plan fundraising for forest biodiversity conservation. With that in mind activities within the Forest Biodiversity Awareness Campaign should include:

- Identifying core themes for education, awareness and communication programs
- Strengthening information mechanisms directed at target groups
- Developing channels for dialogue and information exchange
- Establishing systems to evaluate impacts.

Guide plan

- Select a main theme every year, which activities will focus and be representative of during the relevant year
- Conduct with the help and active participation of NGOs, institutions, professional associations, community organizations and a whole range of agencies
- These bodies propose and perform the campaigning programs connected with the theme and are supported the financial assistance from AFoCo

- All programs should be monitored and evaluated for effective campaigning
- If necessary, fundraise through online crowd-funding and partnering
- Basically programs under the awareness campaign are including all manner of activities:
 - Seminar/Workshop/Training Course/Camp/Public meeting
 - Film show/AV show/demonstration
 - Competition
 - Advertisement/poster/banner campaign
 - Social Networking and Others

■ **Community Build-up Programs**

Building the capacity of communities to deal with their own problems and development has become an important aspect of work for a range of government and international organizations. The importance of widening the scope in order to help livelihoods and sustain the communities people live in has become widely recognized among social providers in Asia and globally. Sometimes this may mean offering advice services, giving small resources to communities to kick-start community-led initiatives or facilitating the bringing-together of expertise and experience in the community to deal with particular problems. All of this can go to promote the skills and capacities of communities and their members to better deal with the kinds of problems they may face.

ASEAN Member Countries are increasingly using community forestry approaches to provide a mix of social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits (ASFN 2012). However, governmental control and management of forests is still the dominant model and local communities and people only manage around 8% of the land allocated to forestry in Southeast Asia (Doris Capistrano, 2012). Therefore, this program is designed to consult and evaluate various community forestry projects and select good cases that emphasize the capacity of local community to control and manage community forestry. In some situations, this program may be involved in the actual implementation of community forestry projects and in the field. Also this program is an attempt to give people the chance to learn about best practices of sustainable community forestry. In this context, three (3) activities are proposed as below:

- Developing and disseminating “good” cases of community forestry model and fundraising
- Customized consulting services like Knowledge Sharing Program
- Korean-ASEAN Experience Program

Guide plan

- ① Developing and disseminating “good” cases of community forestry model and fundraising
 - Best cases studies of community-based projects that are dedicated to a specific principle for Sustainable Forestry
 - Link up on/off-line promotional activities such as publications, blogging, SNS, etc.
 - Share the exceptional cases, increase the interest in local communities and grow participation in local communities
 - Fundraise for and certify in the actual implementation of community forestry projects

- ② Customized consulting services like Knowledge Sharing Program
 - Seek solutions for current community issues based upon socio-economic analysis. Put forth concrete recommendations for converting these theory-based circumstances to actual situational solutions
 - Customized and comprehensive consulting services are provided by the Korean-ASEAN experts who offer policy recommendations after having analyzed a community's current conditions
 - In general the consultation would fulfill a one-year program

- ③ Korean-ASEAN Experience Program
 - As part of an exchange program it offers an opportunity to have a firsthand experience on advanced cases (countries) in the forestry field
 - Organize a 3~5 days' program including cultural experience program
 - Once a year (second half) / 10~20 persons

■ Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Conference & Green Job Fair

Often, a conference is organized to raise awareness and to build the knowhow and operating capacity of public officials, NGOs, the private sector and local communities, to help the participation of colleagues in the field with networking opportunities and collaborations. These days, ASEAN member countries are also interested in green jobs creation to help environmental activities such as emissions reduction, sustainable forestry and biodiversity conservation. In this regard, conferences and green job fairs are needed to create more awareness and interact with the best and brightest in sustainable forestry. This program may be a great facilitator to share values of Southeast Asian forestry and promote the green economy.

Guide plan

- Organize a 2~3 days' program in May or June each year
- Hosted in Korea during the first two years (2014~15) and then tour AFoCo member countries
(Only the first 2-year budget is included in the Landmark project)
- The conference program will cover a range of topics from bringing all the member countries up to date, sharing success stories, lessons learned and innovative ideas for sustainable forestry
- About 20 companies would take part in the Green Job fair as a subsidiary event of the conference

■ Public and Private Partnership

Public sector organizations including national governments, bilateral and multilateral international development institutions, and national and regional development banks have a major influence on our planet and its future. It is vital that sustainability is at the heart of their policies, planning and projects, particularly in areas of rapid change and strong economic growth. Private corporations hold tremendous influence in today's world when considering the ratio of natural resources they use to the waste they generate. But there are many examples of businesses that have challenged and enabled themselves to reduce their environmental footprint; they develop positive solutions from reducing greenhouse-gas emissions and investing in renewable energy to supporting conservation initiatives. It can be a powerful force for change. Also the active support and monitoring of local coordinators is a key factor for success in community-based projects. The mission of this program is to attract public and private partners and co-operate with them. In doing so, turn the whole program into a reality and keep sustainable forestry high on the public agenda. When partnerships are used in the appropriate context, potential benefits include:

- Improved service levels or maintaining existing levels of services
- More efficient implementation
- Risk Mitigation or Risk Sharing
- Enhancement of revenues
- Cost savings and other economic benefits

Additionally, the following Table 4-4-1 shows parties can be involved in public and private partnerships.

Table 4-4-1. Parties involved in public and private partnerships

Public	Private
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state - municipalities - the legislative (courts/politicians) - the executive (government, administration, authorities) - public institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - private enterprises - economic associations - chambers of commerce - labor unions - interest groups - private / single persons - private clubs and societies - citizen action groups
<p>At least one player from each side and a common formal / informal agreement are needed to form public and private partnerships.</p>	

Target lists of partnerships and financing

There are many possible sources of partnering and financing that may be considered for public and private partnerships projects, and the following Table 4-4-2 shows the target sources of them.

Table 4-4-2. Target lists of partnerships and financing

Sector	List
Multilateral agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The World Bank Group - UN Environment Programme - UN Development Programme - Asian Development Bank - Asian Development Fund - Global Environment Facility
Bilateral agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - America : USAID, USDA - Australia : AusAID - Canada : CIDA - Denmark : Danida - Germany : BMZ, BMU, GTZ - Japan : JICA - Korea : KOICA - New Zealand : NZAid - Norway : Norad - UK : DFID, Defra
Related forestry agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CIFOR(Center for International Forestry Research) - RECORTC(Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific) - FAO Committee on Forestry - ITTC(International Tropical Timber Organization)
Private Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International/Regional Leading Enterprises - International/Regional Forest Investors

■ **Integrated Website & Open Access Library**

Sustainable forest use and biodiversity conservation are global issues. Therefore, they deserve far more global attention. In this regard, this ‘Integrated Website’ may be an innovative tool to draw global attention upon Southeast Asian forests. Moreover, this website is implemented in light of ‘Open Innovation’ (Henry Chesbrough), which is expected to create an inward and outward flow of information and knowledge between Southeast Asia and other regions. This program will also attempt global fundraising for Southeast Asian forests.

By “Open Access” to this program, it means its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of all materials, or use them for any other lawful purpose without financial, legal. Or technical barriers

other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Therefore, this program propose to build 'E-Resources' as an open access library in order to contribute to education's mission of advancing knowledge with better visibility and impact of research, and to encourage and enable greater innovation by doing easier access to information for anyone.

This programs aim is to:

- Share information and knowledge of what AFoCo does:
 - Education & Training Center & Programs
 - Capacity Building and Awareness Rising Seminar & Green Job Fair
 - Forest Experience Program and Community Build-up Program
- Increase public awareness of the issues on Southeast Asian forests and Fundraising
- Share the values of Southeast Asian forestry and find a way to resonate with local audiences
- Provide unrestricted access via the internet.

Development plan

- Renovate the current homepage of AFoCo Secretariat (www.afocosec.org)
- Main Contents
 - **Main homepage of AFoCo:** General information, What AFoCo does, Donote, News
 - **Education & Training Center Website:** Center introduction, E&T programs and Faculty, On-line Application, Center lease Information
 - **Conference & Green Job Fair website:** schedule, Job fair program, Registration, etc.
- Main homepage and E&T center website are supposed to be constructed by December 2014 (E-Resources by 2018), December 2015 relatively. On the other hand, Conference & Green Job fair site will be developed according to every event period.
- Donation page consists of 3 categories – Project-based fundraising (crowd-funding), Regular Donation, Major Donor membership

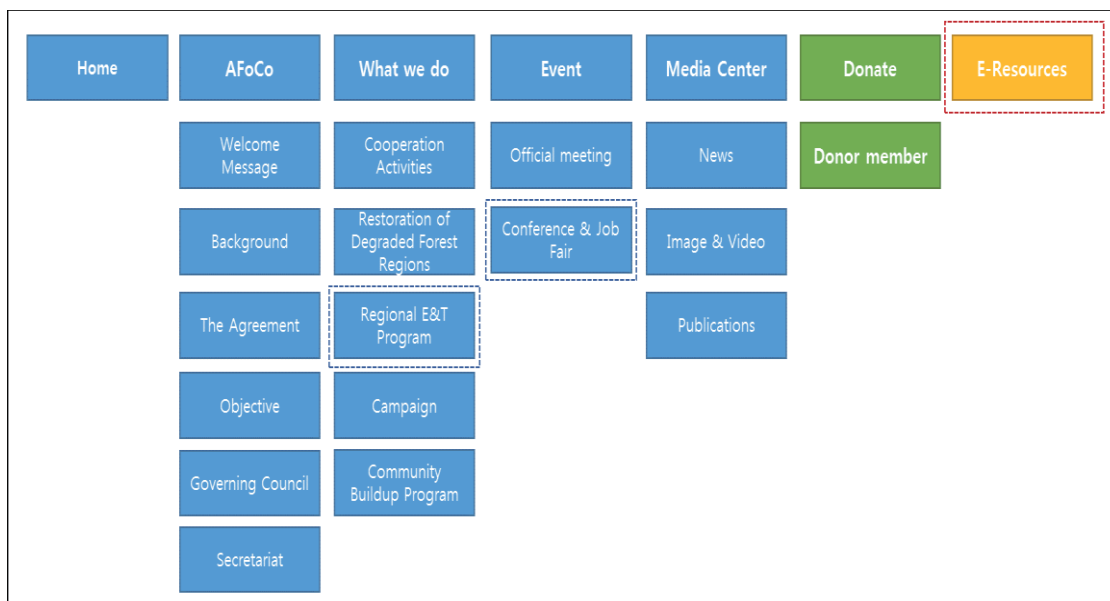


Figure 4-4-3. Example sitemap of AFoCo's renewal main homepage

■ PR & Publication

Public relations, better known as PR, are well-known to everyone for the art and science of making people, governments and organizations look better. In today's media-saturated culture, effective PR is a crucial part of any public undertaking. Image and public opinion mean everything, especially in the increasingly influential realm of social media. Also the distribution of publication has generally the purpose to further spread of public performance, or public display of a work or deliberate specific information to the public. This program is designed to enhance advocating activities' effect and to increase public awareness of AFoCo and its activities through on/off-line means.

This program includes the followings:

- PR activities through Media
- SNS: Blog, Facebook, Twitter
- Publications: Newsletter, Brochures, Annual Report, Success Story book, etc.
- Running off-line Information Corner in E&T center

Guide plan

In this guide plan, newsletter and annual report which is needed to additional explanation are stated only.

The current AFoCo *newsletter* contents are as illustrated in the Figure below. However, we recognize the need for additional modification and refinement of the contents. Therefore, we plan to not only include stakeholder interviews; industrial trend; and forest policy, but also emphasize success stories and best practices in the newsletter to fulfill such requirements. Special report will provide the noteworthy feature of trends and issues in forest industry, including concepts, theories and share examples to help readers to understand the change in Asian forestry. Success stories section aims at understanding the major forestry issues worldwide by describing practical examples and good cases. In policy section, detailed information on forest policy and case studies on the current status of respective policies in the Asian region will be introduced and this section also will result in the understanding of current policy trend in the global forest industry. In initiatives existing Forest Organization worldwide programs projects and activities will be highlighted.

In parallel with this publication, we propose the *annual report* to encompass in-detail information pertaining to our projects; activities; financing; and partners so that we may effectively deploy promotional activities.



Figure 4-4-4. Expecting newsletter contents

9) Tentative Proposal for Implementation Schedule & Corresponding Budget

■ Implementation Schedule

Implementation Sector	Implementation Period									
	1 st Phase					2 nd Phase				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Forest biodiversity awareness campaign										
2. Community build-up program										
▪ Consultation services										
▪ Korean-ASEAN experience program										
▪ Developing community forestry model										
3. Conference & Green job fair										
4. Public and private partnership										
5. Integrated website & OA library										
▪ Developing integrated website										
▪ Operating										
▪ Data collecting and developing open access system										
▪ Open access library										
6. PR & Publications										

■ Budget arrangement

Implementation Sector	Budget Arrangement (in thousand USD)										Total
	1 st Phase					2 nd Phase					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Sub
1. Forest biodiversity awareness campaign		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	270
2. Community build-up program											
▪ Consulting services		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	300
▪ Korean-ASEAN experience program	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
▪ Developing community forestry model	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3. Conference & green Jobs fair	150	150									300
4. Public and private partnership	20	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	80
5. Integrated website & Open access library											
▪ Integrated website	20	20									50
▪ Open access library						10					
6. PR & Publications											
Total	202	252	67	67	67	77	67	67	67	67	1,000
	655					345					

10) Conclusions and recommendations

Vision and mission of this project acknowledge that innovative solutions will be needed for promoting the AFoCo Landmark program and AFoCo itself, and that influencing all activities should be part of AFoCo's efforts to achieve sustainable forestry. Using comprehensive approach of reviewing the trends, existing plans and experts' consultations, this project developed several categorized activities and guide plans belongs to each item for advocating activities. Although the designed activities were proposed for expanding the menu of effective strategies available to AFoCo and their member countries, they could not be always suitable and right. Sometimes it will be an appropriate strategy, other times it will not. Nevertheless, a more holistic point of views, this program will help and can be a model for implementation of advocacy priorities increasing the depth and breadth of AFoCo's impact on Asian Forestry. Success of advocating activities requires a deep understanding of the interests and concerns of the related stakeholders. Hence its next step may be to plan an advocacy initiative or advocacy working group as part of a new or ongoing project.

4.4.3. Case studies for Advocating Activities

1) Intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and etc.

■ AESAN

Website & SNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Board of Investments site (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) • ASEAN Related Sites: 49 sites, which includes from each country's center to global issue relating sites (environmental, cultural, tourism etc.)
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics : ASEAN Statistics, ASEAN Community Statistical System, Workshop Materials, Statistical Publications such as GDP snapshots, Community chart book • Articles : Annual report, Infrastructure investor report, Opinions, Staff papers, Regional and country report of the ASEAN assessment • Speeches & statements : Speeches & Statements of the Secretary General of ASEAN, Speeches & Statements of the Former Secretaries-General of ASEAN, Speeches of Deputy Secretaries-General, Leaders views • Fact Sheets on ASEAN Political-Security Community, Economic Community, Socio-Cultural Community

■ APEC

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEC projects include workshops, symposia, publications, and research. • Supporting Projects: promote public health, improve the skills of workers, contribute to green growth, reduce the risks of and improve responses to natural disasters and emergencies, help small, medium and micro-sized enterprises to grow and access markets.
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications: Trend analysis, Annual report, Education guidelines • Meeting papers: Leaders' declarations, Minister statements, Meeting document database • Subscribe to news
Website & SNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick links to the APEC Indonesia 2013, Officials' Login, Events, Leaders' declaration, Ministerial statements, Key publications, Photos, Videos, ABAC, StartsAPEC. • Social Networking Service (SNS) : Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Linked in
Fundraising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Operational Account (OA): This is funded from annual membership contributions. • The Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation Account (TILF): TILF is sourced from voluntary member contributions. • The APEC Support Fund (ASF): The ASF complements OA and TILF to meet capacity-building needs for APEC developing economies in agreed high-priority areas for economic and technical cooperation. The ASF and its sub funds are sourced from voluntary member contributions. • Self-funding: This refers to any non-APEC amount provided to the project.

■ World Wildlife Fund

Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF supports and organizes different campaigns aimed to stop degradation of natural habitats and raise awareness on hot environmental issues in Armenia: “Let’s do it Armenia!” Cleaning Campaign to keeping landscapes clean), Save Trehkan Waterfall to prevent from constructing hydropower plant nearby the waterfall on Chichkhan river, SOS Shikahoghi to prevent massive deforestation in the country.
Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF are involved in the creation of some conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Wetlands of International importance (Rasmar Convention), and Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is to promote public awareness on environmental issues through environmental education, mass media and communications among all Armenians they are implementing many projects. • Conservation of Large Carnivores in Armenia: This program is especially objective to save the brown bear cub by creating facilities for temporary keeping of the cub and later releasing the cub to the nature • Conservation of Leopard in the Southern Caucasus (Armenia, Georgia & Azerbaijan): This program is especially objective to ensure the increase of endangered leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) populations as an indicator of improved conservation, strengthened environmental management and stabilized ecosystem processes in the Caucasus. • Developing the Protected Area System of Armenia: Improving Capacity Building and Management Regime: The Project objective is to catalyze the expansion of the nature reserves to provide better representation of ecosystems within Armenia’s current protected area system and enable active conservation of biodiversity. • Protected Areas in Armenia’s Javakhq (Ashotsk) Region: Overall project objective is to conserve the unique biodiversity of the Javakheti-Shirak plateau in Armenia on the border with Georgia and Turkey thus enhancing sustainable rural development in the northern Shirak region through establishment of the “Lake Arpi” National Park and implementation of a support zone program, targeting around 20 villages. • EU ENRTP Caucasus: This project is objected to increase the resilience of forest ecosystems in the Southern Caucasus against climate change impacts and to improve biodiversity and livelihoods of local populations • Forest Landscape Restoration in Northern Armenia: The overall objective of the project is reforestation of forests and thus restoring the natural habitat of critically endangered plant and animal species and income generation for the local population. • Enhancing the Integrity of the East Lesser Caucasus Corridor through the Establishment of Gnishik Community Managed Protected Area (Armenia): This program is especially objective to long-term perspectives of development objectives and impacts were set as contribution to establishment of Gnishik Protected Area
Fundraising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment fund • Donor membership (private)
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications: Annual report, Articles about environmental issues, Newsletter • Meeting papers: Leaders’ declarations, Minister statements, Meeting document database • Subscribe to news
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO partners: Green 10, Concord, Civil Society Contact Group

■ RECOFTC

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECOFT currently works in four countries in South Asia: Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia) • ASEAN Social Forestry Network: Collaborating to build a framework for social forestry in Southeast Asia • Capacity Building in Cambodia: Helped to secure local forests for 60,000 households in five cantonments in Cambodia • Conflict Learning Network: Building the knowledge and skills of stakeholders involved in forest conflict situations and institutionalizing national conflict management • Grassroots Capacity building for REDD+: Training and Capacity Building of Forest sector Grassroots Stakeholders for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in Asia and the Pacific • Forest Governance Learning Group: Improving citizen empowerment and public accountability in Asian and African forestry • For Info.: Improving livelihoods through generation and ownership of forest information by local people • Indonesia Community-Based Forest Management: Supporting the establishment of one of the country’s first Village Forests • REDD Learning Network: Helping decision makers, advisers, and the media stay informed about Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) • REDD-Net Asia-Pacific: Supporting national and community-level networks working for social equity in REDD+ • Rights and Resources Initiative: Improving local people’s access, use, and tenure rights to forestland • Study of Forest Conflict in Asia: Analyzed forest conflict to inform national and international forest policy processes • GREEN Mekong: The Grass roots equity and Enhanced Networks in the Mekong Program is a three year, US\$ 2 million program engaging policy makers, civil society organizations and grassroots stakeholders in capacity building focused on equity in forest-based climate change mitigation
Community building up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECOFTC Training Course: This course builds the capabilities of organizations, policy makers and practitioners, and forest users to make community management of forests more effective.
Website & SNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blog: It updates about climate change, REDD+, indigenous rights, governance, livelihoods and benefits, and • Other issues affecting the 450 million people living in and around forests in Asia and the Pacific. • E-book : They provide several books on-line
Fundraising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norad: Supporting RECOFTC with core funding since 2006, the Norwegian Government contributed first through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and currently does so through Norad • Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC: SDC has been a key supporter of RECOFTC since its establishment in 1987 and remained a core donor till 2008. • Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency: Jointly responsible for sowing the seeds for RECOFTC's establishment, SIDA has actively supported RECOFTC since 1997 through project funding. • The Royal Thai Government
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and Private Partnership • Government Partner

■ Mekong Institute

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mekong Institute is focusing on three main thematic areas which are rural developments and livelihoods, trade and investment facilitation and human migration and care. And followings are the projects (Improving Agriculture Productivity Component of ADBI ASEAN Project; Toward ASEAN Equitable and Inclusive Growth, SME Biz Networks to Promote Thailand as ASEAN Regional Gateway for SMEs, with Institute of International Trade and Development, Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Program with the Mekong River Commission (MRC))
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications: newsletters, annual reports, research papers, strategic plan, publication database Program report: completed reports Working paper series: reports from each country's project Journal: review of development and cooperation
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internship program: An MI internship MI offers outstanding university students and graduates from the Mekong region and abroad who have studied or are interested in themes related to GMS regional cooperation and integration an opportunity to acquire working experience in an intergovernmental organization (IGO). Courses: They provide 9 courses in year of 2013.
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development partners: New Zealand Foreign Affairs & Trade Aid program, Thailand international Development cooperation agency, government of Japan, etc. Implementing partners: GMS Business forum, Mekong Migration Network, Vietnam Tourism research institute, etc.

■ Deccan Development Society

Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International GM Opposition Day: The genetic industry's lies continue to consume farmers' lives. 20 Paisa and a Little Motivation!: A postcard campaign against National Environment Policy and draft EIA Notification. Campaign against terminator seeds: After leading an intensive campaign as conveners of South against Genetic Engineering [SAFE]. On 20th March, we sent the petition signed by hundred.
Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDS projects include sustainable community action, women society, and food sovereignty. Implementing projects: 'Dalit Watersheds' which is conceived as equity based model and as an alternative to area based watershed approach, 'Balwadies (Through a crisis, strongly)', 'Food Security (Four major steps)' which look back at the DDS work with the women and agriculture gives us a clear indication on the direction.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pachasaale-The green school: This school is not meant for children of 4-5 years but for the little grown up 9- 10 years old, some were school dropouts and some were not fortunate enough to go to the school at the right time. Night school: Deccan Development Society has endeavored to provide educational opportunities to the most deprived Dalit Children in the Project Area. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK): The vision of Krishi Vigyana Kendra (KVK), Medak, has been developed in consonance with the organizational ethos and philosophy of the host institution, the Deccan Development Society.
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current funders: EED, Germany & Christian Aid, U.K, Swallows, Sweden & Interpares, Canada, HIVOS, The Netherlands: Interpares, Canada & Misereor, Germany From Government agencies: India Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, National bank for

	agriculture and Rural development, Hyderabad
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status & Impact report: Bt Cotton & Beyond • Book: India's Agrarian Crisis, Agrobiodiversity Heritage Sites of Zaheerabad Medak District • A Report on the India's First national convention of millet farmers(2011) • Media interface

■ WEFORREST

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project objectives: to make earth cooler, WEFORREST is projecting a planting project throughout the world. • Planning projects in Burkina Faso: In the Sahel, in the Northeast of Burkina Faso, WEFORREST contributes to replanting the native forest and reverse the decline in biodiversity affecting the 'Partial faunal reserve of Ansongo-Menaka', whilst promoting a sustainable local economy. • Planning project in Ethiopia: All efforts have been made to improve conditions in Ethiopia but progress remains elusive. Sadly, the extremely poor people are often the small and marginal farmers • Planning project in Haiti: The haitian planting project uses community based nurseries to provide seedlings that locals use for shoreline stabilization and fruit tree groves. These plantings address the most immediate needs of the people in the Anse Rouge area. • Planning project in India: We train local communities in the Sirumalai Hills in sustainable reforestation to address food insecurity caused by population growth, land degradation and water shortage. • Planning project in Kenya: Today, Kenya's forest cover is less than 2% and Mount Kenya Forest constitutes some of the most significant reserves of the remaining forestland in the country. With a big part of the country being arid and semi-arid, this produces a lot of strain on the rest of the land - since the economy is natural-resource based.
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Books: The great food robbery, Collapse, Guns, germs and steel, Seeing the woods, From grains to Rain etc. • Newsletter: Annual reports, Issues on forest industry • Brochures • Scientific paper
Website & SNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNS (Facebook, Twitter, Linked in)

■ Wildlife alliance

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation: Maintaining continuous forest cover in the Southern Cardamom Mountains is critical to protect large mammal ranges and migration routes, safeguard the biological integrity of the forest's many different ecosystems, and above all, to preserve the watershed. Wildlife Alliance's Tropical Reforestation Project has been increasing forest cover in the Southern Cardamom Mountains since 2007.. • Forest Rangers: The Southern Cardamom Forest Protection Program patrols over 720,000 hectares (approximately 1.7 million acres) of forest in the Southern Cardamom Mountain Range. Wildlife Alliance, in partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia, operates six ranger stations, and supports several others in the area • Zoning & Demarcation: Wildlife Alliance works with village, district, and provincial authorities, the Ministry of Land Management, the Ministry of Environment, the Forestry Administration, and commune leaders to determine zoning and to demarcate these zones with clearly marked boundary posts • Community Agriculture Development Project: Recognizing that the forest was being destroyed by people with no alternative means of existence, in 2004 Wildlife Alliance initiated the Community Agriculture Development Project in Sovanna Baitong village.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile Education: The Kouprey Express is a mobile environmental education unit that travels to schools and villages throughout Southwestern Cambodia • Classroom Lessons: The curriculum includes educational flipcharts to teach children about environmental stewardship. • Field Trips: Field trips to PTWRC are integrated into the lessons so children can see firsthand the wildlife they are being taught to protect.
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Legislation: Suwanna presents the Vice Prime Minister with maps and images that highlight the urgent need for new protected forest legislation. • Government Meetings: Suwanna testifies before a high-level government ministry about land concessions • National and International Advocacy: As threats to the natural environment emerge, Wildlife Alliance is active at all policy levels to respond. In Cambodia, we engage with numerous ministries, agencies and the private sector and create new partnerships at the national, provincial, and local level to advocate for sound policies that protect forests while enabling communities to develop responsibly. • Economic Incentives: The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project has been developed by Wildlife Alliance and the Royal Government of Cambodia's Forestry Administration, with technical assistance provided by ONF International
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports: Annual report, Financial report • Monthly Newsletter • Press room (downloadable PDFs of its press releases and for press contact information)
Website & SNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field blog; It features the latest stories of their direct action on the ground as they protect forest and wildlife, rescue trafficked species, connect fragmented forests) • Founder's blog: updates direct from founder and CEO Suwanna Gauntlett • SNS: Facebook, Twitter

■ UNWTO ST-EP Foundation

Publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual on Tourism and poverty Alleviation: Practical steps for destinations (2010): The Manual outlines practical steps for tourism destinations to shape and manage tourism in ways which deliver more benefits to disadvantaged individuals and communities • Poverty Alleviation through Tourism: A Compilation of Good Practices” (2006): The fourth volume in this series was published in 2006 and it takes a detailed look at clear examples of public and private tourism development projects, systems and methodologies, which have been presented by UNWTO Member States as effective, sustainable practices in poverty reduction that deliver tangible results • Tourism, Microfinance and Poverty Alleviation (2005): The third volume of the series examines the close link between the potential for tourism to contribute to poverty alleviation and accessibility of financing sources. • Tourism and Poverty Alleviation: Recommendations for Action (2004): The second volume was launched in 2004 and is based on a detailed analysis of tourism policies and frameworks and outlines a series of practical approaches and guidelines to be applied by tourism practitioners, that would seek to integrate a greater number of the poor in tourism operations and ensure that the benefits of tourism are delivered directly and indirectly to the poor. • Tourism and Poverty Alleviation (2002): This is the first volume in the series on tourism and poverty alleviation.
Conventions & Seminar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Seminars: The ST-EP Initiative regularly organizes seminars to raise awareness and build the capacities among public officials, NGOs, the private sector and local communities. Since 2004, UNWTO has organized over 20 regional and national training seminars on tourism and poverty reduction, with a total participation of over 2,000 officials. Many times, the seminars have helped establish partnerships at national and regional level to plan and execute interventions to enhance the local economic impact from tourism.

■ AVSEC (aleeVee8)

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Foundation’s activities will benefit both the public in general, and specifically economically-disadvantaged communities in Nepal, and later other countries, on whom the Foundation’s activities are focused. These communities will benefit through developing sustainable livelihoods to support themselves and their families, which will alleviate poverty. These communities will also benefit from receiving education on sustainable development, environmentally friendly farming practices and conservation.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having aVSEC as part of working eco-lodge compliments the hands-on tourism and hospitality training with additional and necessary vocational skills. As well as tourism training, aVSEC will deliver vocational skills to match the needs of local projects: the transfer of knowledge and technology through a practical approach to sustainable capacity building programmes—matching outputs to opportunities. In essence, aVSEC will provide skills to the community that will be beneficial in multiple ways and for generations to come.
Integrated website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNS: Facebook, Linked in, Twitter, Youtube(Activities, interview video)
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public partnership: National tourism administrations ministry of culture, sports and tourism of korea, korean interntional cooperation agency. National library of korea • Private partnership: Songpa-gu office in seoul, POSCO, KB bank, Eximbank, MBC, etc.

2) Community build-up and consulting services

■ Knowledge Sharing Program

Host Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea Development Institute (KDI)
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overarching goal of the KSP is to assist in enhancing national development capacities and the institutional restructuring efforts of the development partner countries by sharing Korea's development experiences. Building and enhancing the policy management and formulation capabilities of government officials and institutions through various consultation activities, as well as assisting in the implementation of KSP's policy recommendations. Seeking solutions for current policy issues based on economic analysis and putting forth concrete recommendations for converting these theory-based circumstances to actual situational solutions. Nurturing mutually beneficial relationships through tangible and functional approaches for supporting other countries' economic development efforts
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSP offers comprehensive development assistance programs including in-depth analysis, policy recommendations on priority policy areas and policy training workshops for practitioners of developing countries based on Korea's economic development experiences. It has drawn much attention from developing countries as well as international organizations for being an alternative to the existing theory-oriented policy recommendations from developed countries. Comprehensive consulting services are provided by the Korean experts who offer policy recommendations, after having analyzed a nation's current economic conditions, as well as its legal and legislative structures. Policy-oriented consulting services are provided to the partner countries and represent policy recommendations that draw on the experiences gained throughout Korea's economic development process. Demand-driven consulting services, tailored to the development objectives of the partner countries, are offered by committing to the interests of the partner nation's government officials as well as their development policies
Consulting areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development strategy : Economic planning system, Public-Private Consultation, Feedback Mechanism • Industrialization and Export-promotion: Development of Manufacturing Sector, Promotion of Entrepreneurship, Promotion of Exports • Knowledge-based economy: Support for R&D, Innovation clusters, E-government and IT industry • Economic Crisis management: Early Warning system, Macroeconomic Stabilization, Resolution of Nonperforming Loans, Structural Reform • Human resources development: Education, Job training, Social Safety Net and Retraining
Project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Partner Country: In general, a KSP consultation is a 1 year duration program. The project cycle consists of four main stages which are distinguished as Stage 1. Demand Identification Stage 2. Policy Research Stage 3. Policy Consultation Stage 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Development Partner Country: KSP provides a 3 year comprehensive consultation program for the Strategic Development Partner country on a wide variety of socio-economic development areas, based on, but not limited to, the Korean experience First year – Policy Research and Consultation on Policy Priorities Second year – Institution and Capacity Building Third year – Project Evaluation and Sectoral Linkage
Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011 – Vietnam: Support in the Establishment of Mid-and Long-term Socio-Economic Development policies for Vietnam (Development of Modern Seaports and Airports) • 2011 – Cambodia: Policy Agenda for Cambodia in SME, Industry and Trade (Establishment of SME-focused bank, developing electronics industry) • 2011 – Indonesia: Supporting Indonesia’s Development Strategy in Key policy areas (Public finance, credit infrastructure, and water resources management) • 2011 – Gabong : SME Development, Non-Oil Sector Development, Eco-tourism, ICT, Bank Services, Agricultural development, Private sector development strategy • 2011 – South Africa: Development of integrated infrastructure methodologies and tools for SA, Rural Development Research in 3 Provinces(North West, Free state, Mpumalanga), Services Provision (Water and Sanitation) • 2011 – Saudi Arabia: The role and strategy of science and technology parks for national economic development-lessons, SME support policy based on industrial technology development, Supplementing Public Education & Enhancing life-long Education • 2011 – Equatorial Guinea: Development of Agriculture sector to insure food security, development of tourism, financial service and national fishing sector

3) Conference and Green job fair

■ Mekong Forum 2013

Host	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-organized by International Institute for Trade and Development and the Mekong Institute
Target Site Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Mekong sub-region
Holding Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually(2 days)
Major activity content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-organized by the International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD) and the Mekong Institute (MI), the multi-stakeholder dialogue/forum will focus on examining the social and ecological implications of rapid economic development and integration. This Forum is aimed to seek appropriate measures and plans which support positive gains made by regional economic growth and social development and avoid, minimize, or mitigate the negative consequences and development disparities within and between Mekong countries. • Objectives: Move toward inclusive and equitable growth within and between Greater Mekong Sub region countries, comprehensive and integrated capacity development programs must be designed and implemented which address the following concerns and questions • How can Mekong countries move rural farmers and local producers from subsistence farming to modern farming system without losing their land rights and accessing to natural resources? • How can trade facilitation and business development services within and between GMS countries be improved to promote rural non-farm employment, community-led

	<p>business enterprises and enhance competitiveness of local SMEs and small producers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the new generation develop the skills, knowledge and attitudes required to compete in the modern, more diversified and competitive working environment?
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■ Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Conference (ESTC13)

Host	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized by the International Ecotourism Society (TIES)
Target Site Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally
Holding Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually(4 days)
Major activity content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESTC is a unique annual conference focused on the advancement of sustainability goals for the tourism industry. ESTC13 aims to strengthen the industry's commitment to the recent UN resolution, "Promotion of Ecotourism for Poverty Eradication and Environment Protection", which recognizes ecotourism's positive impact on sustainable community development efforts. The conference program will feature ideas, opportunities and solutions for the tourism industry to support conserving natural areas, alleviating poverty, empowering women, enhancing education, and improving the health and well-being of local communities

■ Massachusetts Green Career Conference

Host	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted by the Massachusetts
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marlborough, MA
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Massachusetts Green Career Conference connects stakeholders from government, education, business and nonprofits and people interested in green careers to advance sustainable development. • Engage in cross-sector dialogues • Learn about best practices, research, innovations, trends, products, services, opportunities • Take home inspiration, connections, resources
Exhibits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibitors: ACDC (Auto Careers Development Center for Hybrid & Electric Vehicles, Antioch University of New England, Boston Architectural College, Building performance institute, Clark University, etc.) • Job Opportunities
Green events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green features of 2013 conference include Food rescue, Excess food from breakfast and lunch donated to Roland's house, a homeless shelter, in Marlborough, Food prep and plate waste collected and composed locally
Sponsor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platinum sponsor: Green workforce training • Gold sponsor: Massachusetts clean energy center
Education & Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massachusetts clean energy careers training & education on-line directory: There are 2 types of training. One is academic programs which include associates, bachelors, certificate program, and master's degree. Another is Career training. This is consists of apprenticeship, community-based programs, continuing Ed/Professional development, curriculum development, licensing, certification, vocational and technical program

4) Public and Private Partnership

■ Activity areas where partnering can assist in product development

Activity Areas	Partnership Examples
Technology: Use of technologies can improve communications, marketing & information exchange	
Technology Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Northern Wilderness Adventure PC not only has a web site, but developed an intranet capability for PC member communications • The Golf PC has just developed an agreement with Golserv – a golfwebsite provider • The Festivals Network has developed a website for hundreds of Canadian festivals, using HRDC job creation assistance for staff. This is a website for the public to search festivals, & assists members, is a marketplace for suppliers, & is updated daily
Technology Diffusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bay of Fundy PC finds it much easier to communicate between partners with email • The Conservation Lands of Ontario & the Northern Wilderness PCs have developed new communications tools for members – electronic bulletins • The Quebec Maritime PC uses Flash4 technology to enable website visitors to send electronic postcards to others – new electronic marketing materials
Operations: Groups have more negotiating power	
Materials Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECONOMUSEUMTM network negotiated volume rates on products with logos, such as paper bags, craft paper, silk paper.
Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECONOMUSEUMTM network is negotiating group insurance rates for cars & for buildings
Services Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ski & Snowboard negotiated joint advertising rates in regional newspapers, to obtain the best prices • The ECONOMUSEUMTM Network negotiated with a craft show to have all members together on one aisle of the show. They also plan to rent a group truck to take crafts to the show.
Contracting Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Lands of Ontario staff charge for substantive advice which they provide others
Staff Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario East Tourism Association shares its staff with the Ontario East PC
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners for the Saskatchewan River Basin Tourism Consortium (a PC partner) had an organizational structure, later used for management of the Saskatchewan River Basin PC
Advocacy: Adopt policies or guidelines of appeal	
Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there was a move for Lighthouses decommissioning, the partners took legal action. Each had different roles: – provinces offered postage, copying, meeting space, phones, etc.; they had Coast Guards financial assistance. They developed good news stories which gave PR to their cause, & they lobbied for a Lighthouse Protection Act. Every time there was an award, they nominated a Lighthouse, to increase publicity & awareness & mobilize community groups outside the partnership. When the public responded by asking for further information, volunteers provided the best information possible giving “their story” first, then passed the queries on to others last. This prominence helped mobilize community groups to say “there is hope, hang in there & stay interested.” Now, the Coast Guard is asking that lighthouse queries are referred to champions from the partnership.
To markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Lands of Ontario implemented policies to improve quality & appeal of services & packages, (related to environmental protection, community development, recycling, conservation, sustainable development, \$\$ investment) embedded in membership conditions • Adoption of codes of ethics gives a message of conservation & sustainability, as exemplified by the Ecotourism PC, the Saskatchewan River Basin PC, & the CLO

Government programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ski & Snowboard has influenced federal government marketing programs • WTAY partnered with YTG in developing the Wilderness Tourism Licensing Act. “The PC frees up resources & strengthens our sector, allowing WTAY to pursue advocacy”
Government programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ski & Snowboard advocates positions on behalf of members, e.g., supporting the development of limits in the Banff/Jasper ski areas • WTAY partnered with YTG in developing the Wilderness Tourism Licensing Act. “The PC frees up resources & strengthens our sector, allowing WTAY to pursue advocacy”
Product Development: Partners provide ability to develop powerful product databases & quality standards	
New Product Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New product testing with target markets • Fundy touring. Or new package (Saskatchewan R Basin) • The ECONOMUSEUMTM Network is aware that some traditional craftspeople made articles or products which are not likely to be bought by one of their main markets – bus tours. They tend to buy lower cost souvenirs. Whereas some craftspeople might have made items which started from \$50, which is too expensive for many markets. The ECONOMUSEUMTM have a program of assistance to show craftspeople how to do different, less expensive items for bus markets • The CLO conducted serious research with bookstores & staff when developing Guidebooks, to have correct price points for middle markets, but with the best maps, to ensure high quality product
Product/ Service Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greektown/Taste of the Danforth - approach a business which adds to variety & dimension of product with your customer base as a potential new market for their operation. • Or new services/amenities to serve a specific market, e.g., group of resorts might feel real need for additional winter activities for family market – Ski & Snowboard, so they expanded offerings at ski hills (not just snowboarding, but lodge, transportation, etc.) • Offer value-added (e.g. complimentary item with purchase of package). Or cross promotion, where purchasing one gives discount at another • Win a contest or prize - e.g., a holiday (Independent Innkeepers of Ontario) • Frequent buyer promotions (retail purchase points to help buy a w/e special at your venue) • Bay of Fundy PC developed a self-critiquing operator tour of attractions & operations on both sides of the Bay of Fundy
Facility Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECONOMUSEUMTM Network assists new crafts workshops with the layout and details of their enhanced facilities, to provide welcome, interpretation, viewing & retail opportunities
Product Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLO developed a series of packages, combining accommodations, activities, transport, B&Bs, restaurants, research, native culture, attractions, & other elements Product Database • Developing an inventory of product, or supply, particularly when dispersed, e.g., the Health PC • Ontario East developed a database of shipwrecks, to assist its scuba diving industry • The Travelers with Special Needs PC developed an inventory of tourism facilities which cater to the disabled. This has proved to be tremendously helpful for those seeking to develop packages, since the appropriate partners were not previously well known • The Lighthouse PC developed an inventory of lighthouses (& lighthouse keepers’ quarters) in the Maritimes (over 300) with a record of: which are operational, surplus, history, & whether or not the Canadian Coastguard is willing to release them, those of no use for tourism, those with potential, & current use. Also technical information about such topics as foghorns, sounds, lights, paints, salt-box styles. They will to put this on the web

Product Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECONOMUSEUMS have very clear standards about the product & presentation • The Bay of Fundy PC has developed a Mentoring Program for key operators, who are eligible for a personalized market-readiness report card with established benchmarks. These will be eligible for a quality recognition package, possibly the Ultimate Fundy Operators. • The Ecotourism PC developed operator principles which it communicates to visitors. It invites visitors to comment to both the PC & the operator, after experiencing the product.
Value Added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservation Lands of Ontario retail bottled water & discovery guide books to benefit consumers, with profits funneled back into the agencies & projects to benefit the resource • Ontario East developed a cycling guide to the region in the form of a map, which is for sale so continually reinvests in future printings • The Independent Innkeepers of Ontario developed a guidebook & travel planner, which not only focused on inns, but the activities, attractions & events around their properties, which not only provided value-added for visitors, it often induced them to stay longer
Human Resources: Share costs of training or staffing	
Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greektown businesses shared the cost of shuttle bus & driver taking visitors from down town hotels to Greektown, & interpreting on the way
Apprenticeship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the Biosphere Reserves hosted a college student doing a practicum. From that position, she moved to be part time manger of the Ecotourism PC on graduation
Skills Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with a training institution & other businesses to develop & implement training courses for your staff. E.g. Adventure PC partners with the Tourism Chair at the University of Montreal to work on market research & other studies • The Outdoor Adventure PC meets regularly where individual sectors share their experiences, product & expertise, so as to benefit the entire alliance
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice tours/evaluation • The PC for Travelers with Physical Disabilities trains by using a team of disabled people who, with simplicity & humor, break the ice around discussions of the topic of disability. They provide a description of the different types of disabled clientele (impairment related to motor, speech, hearing, visual, intellectual & emotional aspects), or even the elderly. They discuss perceptions & attitudes, & propose techniques for helping & welcoming these clients. Training is directed at the managers & staff of hotels & restaurants, tourist attractions, activities, & students, guides & recreation organizers. • Ontario East developed & delivered seminars to industry partners
Information & Research: Collectively undertaking joint research	
Gathering Information (On Competitors Or More General)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aboriginal PC works with the University of Montreal which conducts studies & surveys for them, usually charging only for hard costs, & providing the intelligence at no cost • The Health PC conducted product specific research outside its region, on spas & health tourism • The Saskatchewan River Basin PC commissioned research related to attitudes & knowledge about the PC throughout the river basin
Customer Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market research (current or niche) • Satisfaction research or motivations (for traveling to the area) • Common customer base • Combine data bases on customers to do joint research on price-sensitivity • Ski & Snowboard conducted significant psychographic research on their national markets, examining origins, characteristics, motivations & overnight stays, providing first time new knowledge to partners • The Conservation Lands of Ontario conducted branding-related research with markets to assist position the CLO PC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because small attractions had insufficient resources, the Arts in the City PC developed a standard visitors' form to be used by all attractions, to centralize & analyze all market information.
Benchmarking / Industry Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Saskatchewan River Basin PC commissioned Tourism Saskatchewan to evaluate their performance • Performance measures or benchmarking
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservation Lands of Ontario jointly commissioned a strategic marketing audit
Product Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product info not necessarily in same region, about competition • The Health PC developed an inventory of research materials on spas & health tourism as well as on Canadian health tourism product supply • The Conservation Lands of Ontario developed a complete properties & facilities inventory
Industry Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greektown developed a manual for its members, which could also be used by other communities across Canada
Feasibility Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic impact studies to allow you to quantify benefits of tourism to area • Feasibility studies for specific projects

Appendix

Appendix 1. Total Budget Assignment Plan by Project during the Implementation Period

Project configuration	Budget (in thousand USD)									
	1 st Phase					2 nd Phase				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Project 1. Establishment of regional E&T center for Mekong River Basin										
▪ Architectural Construction sector	438	1,108	1,109							
▪ Equipment Provision sector		265	225			325			225	
▪ Operation & Management sector		245		220	200	220	200	220	200	220
Subtotal	438	1,618	1,334	220	200	545	200	220	425	220
	3,810					1,610				
Project 2. Development of E&T program for capacity building										
▪ Education and Training course	80	110	110	110	110	180	100	100	100	90
▪ Degree program	225	225	225	225	90	180	180	180	180	90
Subtotal	305	335	335	335	200	360	280	280	280	180
	1,510					1,380				
Project 3. Rehabilitation of Degraded forest regions										
▪ Forest Restoration	487	487	487	487	487	503	503	503	503	503
▪ Facility Installation & Maintenance	70	70	70	70	70	78	78	78	78	78
Subtotal	557	557	557	557	557	581	581	581	581	581
	2,785					2,905				
Project 4. Development of Advocating Activities										
▪ Forest biodiversity awareness campaign		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
▪ Community build-up program	12	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
▪ Conference & green Jobs fair	150	150								
▪ Public and private partnership	20	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
▪ Integrated website & Open access library	20	20				10				
▪ PR & Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	202	252	67	67	67	77	67	67	67	67
	655					345				
Total	1,502	2,762	2,293	1,179	1,024	1,563	1,128	1,148	1,353	1,048
	8,760					6,240				

Appendix 2. Participants profile form for E&T program (refer to the RECOFTC form)

1. Personal information		
1.1 First name		
1.2 Last name		
1.3 Gender	Male/Female (Please circle what is appropriate)	
1.4 Age in years		
1.5 Highest education level(circle, whichever applicable)	1=High School	2 = Technical/Trade school
	3=Diploma	4 = Bachelors or equivalent
	5=Master or equivalent	6 = PhD or equivalent
1.6 Telephone		
1.7 E-mail address		
2. Official		
2.1 Position		
2.2 Organization		
2.3 Mailing address		
Street/number		
City/province/state/postal code		
Country		
2.4 Telephone/Fax		
2.5 Manager's/supervisor's name (if any)		
3. Remarks (if any)		
4. What is the type of your organization? (Please circle the appropriate number)		
1 = Government	2 = NGO	
3 = University	4 = Network /federation	
5 = Private	6 = INGO	
7 = Forestry project	8 = Any other (please specify)	
5. What are the main activities in which your organization is involved? (Please circle the appropriate number & You may select more than one choice)		

1 = Research studies in forestry	2 = Policy and advocacy in forestry
3 = Management of forest	4 = Promoting forestry – based livelihoods
5 = Community development	6 = Capacity building
7 = Any other (please specify)	
6. What are your main job responsibilities? (Please circle the appropriate number & You may select more than one choice)	
1 = Overall forest management & administration	
2 = Training and capacity building	
3 = Research and academic	
4 = Forestry extension	
5 = Project coordination	
6 = Technical support in forestry	
7 = Any other (please specify)	
7. How do you expect that this training will help you in your work?	

Appendix 3. Training course evaluation form (refer to the RECOFTC form)

Title of the training course : Date : Name of the participant :					
Please note that your constructive feedback is valuable as it will help in assessing the quality of our training programs and improving them further to be more effective. Kindly read each question carefully and respond openly, if possible with examples and comments. ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED.					
1. The objective of the training program and contents					
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1.1 The objectives of the training program were clear					
1.2 The contents of the training program and activities were relevant to the objectives					
1.3 The length of the program was appropriate					
comments					
2. The resource person(s)/facilitator(S)					
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
2.1 Is (are) highly competent in the subject area.					
2.2 Delivered clear and logical sessions.					
2.3 Was (were) well organized and prepared.					
2.4 Presented material at an appropriate pace.					
2.5 Encouraged participation.					
2.6 Responded well to participants' needs and questions.					
2.7 Provided up to date and useful backgrounds on subject.					

2.8	Addressed the methodology for dissemination of the training contents.					
2.9	Addressed the links between their sessions and the training manual					
comments						
3. The training course materials & exercise						
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
3.1	Were sufficient, clear and relevant.					
3.2	Will be useful back on the job.					
3.3	Will assist with disseminating the training contents					
3.4	Will assist with developing the training methodology					
3.5	Are up to date					
3.6	Provide adequate background					
comments						
4. Conductive working environment						
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither disagree nor agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
4.1	Current working environment is favorable for applying learned knowledge and skills to my work					
comments						
5. Do you have any suggestions to improve the training program to make it more effective?						

Appendix 4. Person’s feedback form for trainer of E&T program (refer to the RECOFTC form)

Date	:	
Name of the participant	:	
<p>First of all, we thank you very much for your valuable inputs to this training program. In order to evaluate and assess the quality of the training program and continuously keep updating and improving it, we request that you please provide your valuable feedback by responding to the following questions. Wherever possible, may we also request that you support your responses with examples and critical comments?</p>		
<p>1. How will you rate the selection of participants on following criteria: (please tick)</p>		
SN	Criteria	
1	Age composition	<input type="checkbox"/> Balanced <input type="checkbox"/> Imbalanced
2	Gender mix	<input type="checkbox"/> Balanced <input type="checkbox"/> Imbalanced
3	Organizational representation	<input type="checkbox"/> Balanced <input type="checkbox"/> Imbalanced
4	Any other observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Balanced <input type="checkbox"/> Imbalanced
<p>2. Could you please list down 2-3 key questions from the participants on your presentation?</p>		
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">i .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ii .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">iii .</p>		
<p>3. How will you rate the response of the participants to your presentation?</p>		
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">i . Very interactive/participatory</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ii . Critical and constructive comments</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">iii . Learning oriented</p>		

iv. Any other observations

4. How would you rate the training facilities?

- i . Well organized
- ii . Sufficient
- iii . Inadequate

5. Any other suggestions you may have to improve the quality of the training :

Appendix 5. Introduction of the participating universities for the ‘Degree program’ in the Republic of Korea

(1) Chungnam National University

Name	Chungnam National University	Tel. +82-42-821-8001	Fax +82-42-823-5875
Website	http://ipsi.cnu.ac.kr	E-mail	grad@cnu.ac.kr
Address	Chungnam National University 99 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 305-764)		

① Introduction to the Department of Environment & Forest Resources

In the Department of Environment & Forest Resources, researches and education are carried out for the comprehensive management and administration of the vast forest resources covering 65% of national territories, as well as prepare the skills to adapt climate changes, to combat desertification and to mitigate various natural environmental problems.

Production-related knowledge can be applied to creative forest ecology, forest composition & genetic breeding, forest management, forest engineering, forest soil, environmental & ecological planning, forest environment & human health and education as a multifaceted study.

This division deals with efficient utilization of the most valuable natural resource, wood, in this world. Wood is the most unique and valuable material that we can use for our everyday living on earth in terms of reproducibility, environmental aspects and human-friendliness. Forest Products Division is composed of six major fields such as Wood-based Materials, Furniture Design and Manufacturing, Timber Engineering and Construction, Wood Preservation and Protection, Paper Making, and Chemical Utilization of Wood. Wood-based Materials Field teaches development and utilization of engineered wood products. Furniture Design and Manufacturing Field teaches how to design and manufacturing beautiful and strong furniture. Timber Engineering Field teaches structural design of timber buildings and how they can survive under fire and natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons. Wood Preservation and Protection Field teaches how to treat wood to lengthen the life cycle of wood products and how to protect wood products under natural weather conditions. Paper Making Field teaches about bio-pulping, and how to make papers and give special effects and functions to paper. Chemical Utilization of Wood Field teaches about chemical aspects of wood and how to utilize chemical components of wood for human life.

② **Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Environment & Forest Resources during the last three years (2010~2011) in Chungnam National University**

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Environment & Forest Resources	
Sampling and Data Analysis	Plant distribution
Identification of Trees	Advanced Tree Physiology
Advanced Wildlife Management	Advanced Forest Machinery
Advanced Landscape Architecture	Advanced Forest Tree Breeding
Advanced Silviculture	Advanced Cytogenetics
Advanced Forest Resource Management	Advanced Aerial Phtogrammetry
Advanced Forest Recreation	Filed Ecology
GPS in Forestry	Theory of Seed Orchard Establishment
Special Topics in Korean Forestry	Remote Sensing
Special Topics in Forest Resources	Forest Fertilization
Special Topics in Forest Management	Advanced Soil Erosion Control
Advanced Forest Ecology	Advanced Plant Morphology
Research in Economics Tree Species	Population Genetics of Forest
Advanced Forest Engineering	Theory of Forest Protection
Advanced Forest Resource Economics	Advanced Forest Hydrology
GIS in Forestry	Advanced Forest Insect Control
Advanced Forest Policy	Forest Community Ecology
Thesis Research	Advanced Forest Pollution
Thesis Research	Forest Environmental Impact Assessment
Urban Forestry	Genetic Engineering in Forest Resources
Marketing of Forest Products	Planning of Forest Road Network
Theory of Forest Investment	Forest Work planning
Production Economics in Forestry	Ergonomics in Forestry
Forestry Finance	Timber Harvesting System
Forestry Cooperation	Special Research in Forest Ecology

Multiple Use Forestry	Special Research in dendrology
History of Forest Policy	Forest Environmental Conservation
Operations Research in Forestry	Advance Forest Soil
Advanced Forest Planning	Nutrient cycle in Forest Ecosystems
Landscape Planning	Soil Environmental Restoration
Environmental Ecology Restoration Planning	Cytogenetics
World Forestry	Advanced Forest Plant Propagation
Advance Forest	Issue Culture in Forest Plants
Amenity Resource Management	Special Topics in Forest Therapy
Greenway & Urban Forestry Policy	Special Research in Therapeutic Environments Design of Forest
History of Landscape Architecture	Design of forest Therapy Program
Forestry Cooperation	Advanced Forest environment and Human Health

(2) Kangwon National University

Name	Kangwon National University	Tel. +82-33-250-6985, 7194 Fax +82-33-251-3556
Website	http://www.kangwon.ac.kr	E-mail intn@kangwon.ac.kr , enter@kangwon.ac.kr
Address	Office of International Affairs, Kangwon National University, 1 Kangwondaehak-gil, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 200-701)	

① Introduction to the Department of Forestry Resources, Forest Management, and Forest Environment Protection

Forestry Resources, Forest Management, and Forest Environment Protection are acquired for the effective management and protection of forest's natural resources based on the biological theory of forest ecology.

This division educates students to effectively produce, manage and utilize forest resources and to help foster ecological principles that are necessary in our industrial society in the student consists of the Division of Forest Resources and the Departments of Wood Science & Technology, and Department of Paper Science & Engineering. The Division of Forest Resources contains three Programs: "Forest Resources Development," "Forest Resources Production," and "Forest Resources Protection." In Department of Forest Resources, professional knowledge and technology are acquired for the effective management and protection of a forest's natural resources that are based on the biological theory of forest ecology.

The Program of Forest Resources Production provides students with knowledge in the field in accordance with the newly growing recognition of the importance of forests. The Program of Forest Resources Protection offers courses to protect and foster forest trees, forest wildlife, and other secondary products from insects, disease, forest fire, pollution and climatic disasters. The Department of Wood Science & Technology concentrates on the theory and development of up-to-date technology in order to utilize forest resources effectively and completely with the rapid development of the forestry Industry. The Department of Paper Science & Engineering provides students with education in the physical sciences and chemical engineering, with specific emphasis on those aspects that are related to the manufacture of pulp and paper.

- Official guidelines for international students: <http://graduate.kangwon.ac.kr/eng>
- Guidelines for graduate admission: <http://graduate.kangwon.ac.kr/eng>

② **Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Forestry Resources in Kangwon National University**

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Forestry Resources	
Climate change and Forests	Forest Insect Control
Advanced Tree Breeding	Advanced Forest Insect Pest Ecology
Forest Ecosystem-Community Ecology	Experimental Methods in Entomology
Carbon Balance of Forest Ecosystem	Advanced Insect Physiology
Research Topics for M.S.	Advanced Wildlife Animal
Advanced Forest Soil Science	Advanced Pesticide Science
Advanced Dendrology	Epidemiology and Management of Forest Tree Diseases
Thesis Advising	Advanced Forest Pathology
Advanced Forest Ecology	Advanced Mushroom Science
Advanced Forest Tree Breeding	Taxonomy of Tree Pathogens
Advanced Forest Hydrology	Advanced Soil Microbiology
Seminar	Research Methods in Forest and Shade Tree Pathology
Seminar for Ph.D.	Introduction to Forest Pollution
Advanced Silviculture	Forest Meteorology 2
Advanced Tree Physiology	Field investigation 2
Forest Biomass Production	Forest Hygiene
Tree Seed Biology	Advanced Biological Control
Forest Tree Propagation	Advanced Wildlife Management
Experimental Design	Analytical Methods in Forest Pollution
Research in Forest Tree Breeding	Advanced Landscape Plants
Quantitative Genetics in Forest Tree Breeding	Advanced Landscape Floriculture
Advanced Forest Tree Nutrition	Advanced Forest Recreation & Cultural Space Planning
Seminar in Forest Soil	Advanced Landscape Reclamation Planning

Forest Nutrient Cycling	Advanced History of Western Landscape Architecture
Research in Dendrology	Residential Environment
Advanced Erosion Control	Landscape Assessment
Laboratory and Field Work on Erosion Control	Advanced Computer Applied Technics
Sediment Hydraulics	Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources
Laboratory Work on Sediment Hydraulics	Ecology of Riparian Forests
Forest Machinery	Advanced Landscape Ecology
Advanced Forest Engineering	Regional Landscape Planning
Environmental Forest	Advanced Landscape Maintenance
Design for Forest Road	Native Plants Utilization
Hydrometerology	Advanced Ecological Planting Design
Research in Forest Ecology	Advanced Park and Recreation Resources Policy
Research in Tree Physiology	Advanced in History of Oriental Landscape Architecture
Tree Water Physiology	Trend of Contemporary Landscape Architecture
Tree Growth and Development	Advanced Greenspace Planning
Research in Molecular Genetics	Environmental Impact Assessment
Tissue Culture in Forest Trees	Advanced Environmental Design Methods
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function	Sustainable Landscape Resource Planning
Genetic Engineering in Forest Trees	Insect Morphology
Research in World Forest Tree Resources	Advanced Hydrology
Current Topics in Forest Environmental Chemistry	Advanced Forest Soils
Environmental Change and Forest Ecosystems	Advanced Forest Ecology
Forest Plant Taxonomy	Advanced Forest Hydrology
Forest Meterology	Advanced Silviculture
Forest Development and Conservation	Research Method in Forest Ecology
Fluvial Morphology	Advanced Forest Engineering
Field Investigation	Forest Meteorology

Advanced Engineering Geology	Forest Nutrition Management
Felling and Log-hauling	Forest Nutrient Cycling
Aerial Photo Interpretation	Forest Plant Taxonomy
Biological Indicator	Advanced Fire Ecology
Advanced Forest Protection	Advanced Science of Forest Resources
Advanced Forest Insect	Soil Test and Plant Analysis
Insect Taxonomy	Exercise in Quantitative & Population Genetics

③ Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Forestry Resources in Kangwon National University

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Forest Management	
Research Topics for M.S.	Advanced Remote Sensing I
Seminar for M.S.	Advanced Forest Aerial Photogrammetry 1
Thesis Advising	Forest Rent Theory
Seminar	Price Theory of Forest Products
Advanced Forest Economics	Forest Investment Theory
Advanced Forest Policy 1	Forest Interest Theory
Advanced Forest Mensuration 1	Study of Forest Law 2
Advanced Practice of Silviculture	Advanced Rural Sociology
Advanced Forest Management Planning 1	Advanced Forestry Development
Advanced Forest Road Engineering 1	Forest Resource Inventory 2
Advanced Forest Accounting	Advanced Forest Management Computation 2
Advanced Forest Policy 2	Advanced Forest Statistics 2
Advanced Forest Mensuration 2	Advanced Forest Growth 2
Advanced Forest Management planning 2	Management of Natural Forest
Management of Forest Ecosystem	Interaction Theory Ecology and Forest Resources Management
Advanced Forest Road Engineering 2	Forest Stand Dynamics

Forest Resource Economics	Advanced Agro-Forestry
Forest Taxation	Biodiversity and Forest Resources Management
Economical Theory of Forest Labour Market	Global Environmental Change and Forests
Advanced Environmental Economics	Advanced Forest Management 2
Welfare Economics	Advanced Forest Planning 2
History of Korean Forestry	Advanced Forest Harvesting 2
Study of Forest Law 1	Advanced Forest Management Science 2
Advanced Forest Administration	Decision Making Theory
Theory of Cooperative Union	Valuation of Forest Social Economical Functions
Topics on Foreign Forest Resource	Advanced Forest Road Construction 2
Forest Resource Inventory 1	Advanced Forest Road Designing 2
Advanced Forest Management Computation 1	Advanced Soil Mechanics 2
Advanced Forest Statistics 1	Advanced Forest Machinery 2
Advanced Forest Growth 1	Advanced Analysis of Forest Machinery 2
Advanced Forest Environmental Science	Advanced Timber Harvesting Engineering 2
Advanced Natural Resources Conservation	Timber Harvest Scheduling and Analysis 2
Topics in Stand Regeneration	Advanced Forest Operations Analysis 2
Topics in Forest Tending Operation	Advanced Remote Sensing 2
Advanced Forest Management 1	Advanced Forest Aerial Photogrammetry 2
Advanced Forest Planning 1	Forest Stand Dynamics
Advanced Forest Harvesting 1	Forest Land Use Policy
Advanced Forest Management Science 1	Forest Management Planning
Natural Resource Management	Extraction and Transportation Engineering
Advanced Forest Road Construction 1	International Comparative Forest Polices
Advanced Forest Road Designing 1	Topic on World Forest Resources
Advanced Soil Mechanics 1	Forest Recreation Economics
Advanced Forest Machinery 1	Ecological Economics
Advanced Analysis of Forest Machinery 1	Production Economics

Advanced Timber Harvesting Engineering 1	Theory of Forest Insurance
Timber Harvest Scheduling and Analysis 1	Forest Taxation
Advanced Forest Operations Analysis 1	Valuation of Non-Market Goods

④ Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Forest Environment Protection in Kangwon National University

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Forest Environment Protection	
Forest Environment Protection	Environmental Forestry
Advanced Mushroom Science	Methods in Forest Fire
Forest Environmental Disaster Management	Wildlife Resources
Softwood Identification	Wildlife Physiology
Hardwood Identification	Wildlife Propagation
Thesis Advising	Hunting Science
Seminar	Ecology of Forest Fungi
Insect Physiology	Diagnosis of Tree Diseases
Experimental Methods in Entomology	Forest Tree Nematology
Taxonomy of Tree Pathogens	Forest Insect Pests
Research Methods in Forest and Shade Tree Pathology	Forest Environment Protection
Molecular Biology of Tree Pathogens	Experience in Forest Pest Management
Forest Fire Ecology	Forest Insect Pest Control
Forest Fire Management	Forest Insect Ecology
Forest Fire Control	Forest Hygiene
Advanced Wildlife Management	Animal Populations of Ecology
Viral Diseases of Woody Plants	Epidemiology and Management of Forest Tree Diseases
Forest Environmental Management	Analytical Methods of Forest Environmental Pollution
Mushroom Science & Cultivation Technology	Forest Bioclimatology

Wildlife Science	Bioclimatological Observation Lab.
Pesticide Science	Forest and Soil Microorganisms
Insect-Tree Interactions	Methods of forest fire spread modeling
Insect Morphology	Global Environmental Change and Forests
Natural Enemy	Topics on Forest Environmental Conservation
Taxonomy of Larval Insects	Forest Environmental Biogeochemistry
Insects Diversity and Classification	Conservation Genetics
Industrial Entomology	Climate Change Impacts on Forest Environment
Forest and Plant Diseases	Forest Environmental Monitoring
Fungal Tree Pathology	

(3) Kangwon National University

Name	Korea University	Tel. +82-2-3290-1358	
		Fax +82-2-925-2633	
Website	http://www.korea.edu	E-mail	graduate1@korea.ac.kr
Address	Academic Affairs Office, Graduate School, Korea University, Anam-Dong, Seongbuk-Gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 136-701)		

① Introduction to the Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering

The Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering adopts a macroscopic view to the understanding of the environment, teaching ecological concepts on resources and energy flow to support the co-existence of humankind and nature. Environmental problems in modern society should be overcome through global recognition and interdisciplinary collaboration.

Korea University's Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering was established in 2001 to satisfy the demands of society. The division commenced from four core majors: bioresource & ecology, water & soil environment, biomaterial science & technology, and environmental planning & landscape architecture. Environmental restoration was added as a major in 2008, and a faculty of 17 professors are training experts and participating in world-class research.

The Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering is providing integrated education in ecology, environmental science and ecological engineering. It offers comprehensive solutions to educational challenges to produce environmental leaders for an Eco-Korea.

- Official guidelines for international students:
<http://www.korea.edu>
- Guidelines for graduate admission:
<http://graduate2.korea.ac.kr/main/main.jsp>
- Admission contacts:
<http://graduate2.korea.ac.kr/main/main.jsp>

② **Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering in Korea University**

Lists of the core curriculums for the Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering	
Systematic Botany	Korean Traditional Landscape Architecture
Systematic Zoology	Environmental Impact Assessment)
Advanced Ecology	Advanced Digital Image Processing
Population Ecology	Pulp and paper making
Statistics in Environmental Science	Advanced Landscape Facilities and Furniture Design
Principles of Plant Production	Urban Open Space Planning and Design
General Entomology	Advanced Environmental Planting Design
Biogeochemistry	Advanced Mycology
Silviculture	Environmental Mycology
Genetics in Toxicology	Advanced Soil Microbiology
Environmental Toxicology	Advanced Environmental Biotechnology
Special Topics in Environmental Issue I	Biodiversity
Advanced Topics in Environmental Soil Science	Ecology of Wild Plants
Soil Physics	Weed Management
Soil Genesis and Classification	Urban Ecology
Soil Mineralogy	Ecophysiology of Woody Plants
Advanced Soil Colloidal Chemistry	Mathematical Ecology
Physiology of Plants under Stress	Special Topics in Environmental Issue II
Environmental Organic Chemistry	Theory of Population Management
Advanced Environmental Engineering	Soil Fertility
Advanced Environmental Biochemistry	Soil Chemistry
Topics in Hazardous Materials	Advanced Topics in Environmental Chemistry
Advanced Topics in Water Pollution	Advanced Topics in Plant and Environmental Sciences
Environmental Risk Assessment	Special Topics on Environmental Remediation
Advanced Environmental Microbiology	Pollutant Source Control

Advanced Microbial Ecology	Systematic Microbiology
Polysaccharide	Advanced Biomass
Lignin and Extractives	Special topics in Forest Products
Waste Paper Recycling	Environmental Technology in Forest Products
Wood Anatomy and Identification	Management of Urban Forest
Wood Physics and Mechanics	Advanced Forest Inventory and Growth Model
Wood Microbiology and Wood Protection	Environmental Planning in Law
Wood Composite Products	Environmental Civil and Restoration Engineering
Environmental and Forest Policies	Advanced Urban Design
Wildlife Management and Applied Planning	Computer Aided Environmental Planning and Design
Forest Recreation Planning and Design	Bioproducts industry and environment
Forest Planning and Management	Conservation and Restoration of Traditional Landscape
Advanced Remote Sensing	Succession of Imaginary Environment in Landscape Design
GIS Application in Natural Environment	Ecological Landscape Design
Spatial Data Analysis for Natural Environment	Advanced Microbial Resources
Advanced Landscape Architecture	Advanced Applied Microbiology
Advanced Landscape Plants	

(4) Kyung Hee University

Name	Kyung Hee University	Tel. +82-2-961-0121 Tel. +82-2-961-0028
Website	http://www.khu.ac.kr/eng/index.jsp http://hot.khu.ac.kr	E-mail admissions_s@khu.ac.kr khsa0035@khu.ac.kr htg@khu.ac.kr
Address	Graduate School, Kyung Hee University, 26 Kyungheedaero, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 130-701)	

① Introduction to the Department of Hospitality and Tourism

Hospitality and Tourism studies at Kyung Hee University include all the main areas such as theory, practice, principles, and philosophies. The degree programs have been designed to provide a broad but thorough study of tourism and tourism related disciplines while allowing students to pursue their own interests in more specialized aspects of the subject. The Department of Hospitality and Tourism, established in 2001, offers the master and doctoral course thorough study of tourism and tourism-related disciplines reputation as a center for the study of hospitality and tourism.

a) The educational objectives of this department are:

- to develop theories of hospitality and tourism as a separate academic field;
- to provide students with broad knowledge and theory about hospitality and tourism so that they can work as competent experts in the fields of hospitality and tourism;
- to increase students' competitiveness in the fields of hospitality and tourism as scholars, government officials, policy makers, practitioners, CEOs, and those who can play a major role in the tourism industry and other related fields.

b) Degree Requirements

- Master's degree: 24 credits and a thesis are required; Ph.D. degree: 36 credits and a dissertation are required.
- Students with similar or different majors should take prerequisites.
- Students must pass a qualifying examination.
- Students must fulfill presentation, defense, and document requirements for the Thesis committee.
- A thesis advisor can be any faculty member from the Hospitality and Tourism Department.

- Official guidelines for international students:
<http://www.khu.ac.kr/eng/index.jsp>
- Guidelines for graduate admission:
<http://www.khu.ac.kr/eng/download/Graduate/Graduate%20School.pdf>
- Tel for Graduate School : +82-2-961-0867
- Fax for the Department of Hospitality and Tourism : +82-2-964-2537

② Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Hospitality and Tourism in Kyung Hee University

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Hospitality and Tourism	
Tourism Theories	Hotel Service
Tourism and Leisure Theories	Event Management
Place Marketing	Leadership
Tourism Development	Hotel Human Resource Management
Tourism Policies	Applied Economics on Tourism
Tourism Management Studies	Resort Development
Tourism Resources Management	Tourism Consumer Behavior
Hotel Marketing Strategies	Planning Cultural Tourism Product
Hotel Management	Convention Brand Marketing
Hotel and Tourism Information	Convention Marketing Strategies
Hotel Financing and Accounting	Convention Management
Exhibition Management	Methodology
Statistics	Negotiation on International Meetings
Planning Trade Shows	

(5) Seoul National University

Name	Seoul National University	Tel. +82-2-880-6971/6977 Fax +82-2-873-5021
Website	http://en.snu.ac.kr	E-mail snuadmit@snu.ac.kr
Address	Office of Admissions, Seoul National University, 1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 151-742)	

① Introduction to the Department of Forest Sciences

The Department of Forest Sciences specializes in nurturing forests and the sustainable use of forest resources which includes the direct and indirect use of forest products. Recognizing that forests are environmental resources, the Department of Forest Resources and the Department of Forest Products have been reorganized into the Department of Forest Sciences, offering two programs: forest environmental science and environmental materials science.

With the expansion of global desertification, the destruction of tropical rain forests, and the increase in greenhouse gases the need for forest resource conservation has become a very important issue from an environmental perspective.

The major in forest environmental science major covers important issues and emphasizes the various virtues and functions of forests and environmental resources. The students in this major focus on how to maintain and enhance the functions of forest ecosystems, how to efficiently manage and use forest resources, and how to restore the destroyed environments or disturbed ecosystems. This course of study aims to produce well-trained people who are capable of keeping our forest resources (wildlife, forest materials, water, and recreation resources) sustainable, as well as researching methods for efficient conservation, use, and management of forest resources.

The environmental materials science program offers diverse basic and applied courses as well as laboratory and field practices in physics and chemistry to teach students how to utilize wood more effectively and efficiently both in industry and daily life. The major's study and research material is wood, which is a natural, high molecular, environmentally friendly, and permanently recyclable material; the environmental materials science program deals with the development of a new environmentally friendly bio-material composite, a new technology for producing pulp and paper, a new wood structure, a new chemical utilization of wood components, and a new technology for cleaning pollutants by using forest microorganisms. The major is designed to create and disseminate knowledge about wood, paper science and engineering, and forest products and their utilization, through lectures, labs, and practices.

The goal of the department is to identify and resolve important problems in biology, conservation, management, and utilization of forest resources and to disseminate research results to the scientific community, resource user-groups, and the general public.

- Official guidelines for international students: <http://calseng.snu.ac.kr/edu/edu0201.php>
- Guidelines for graduate admission:
<http://en.snu.ac.kr/apply/graduate/timeline>
<http://ipsi5.uwayapply.com/foreign/snu/?CHA=1>
- Tel for Graduate School : +82-2-880-6971/6977
- Tel for the Department of Forest Sciences : +82-2-880-4750
- Admission Website : <http://en.snu.ac.kr/apply/info>

② **Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Forest Sciences in Seoul National University**

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Forest Sciences	
Program in Forest Environmental Science	
Topics in Wildlife Management	Topics in Forest Resources Management
Plant Biogeography	Topics in Rural Tourism
Riparian Ecology	G.I.S Applications in Forestry
Tree Physiology	Topics in Forest Soil
Population Genetics in Forest Trees	Topics in Ecological Economics
Seminar in Forest and Environmental Science 1	Forest History and Culture
Seminar in Forest and Environmental Science 2	Topics in Forest Production Engineering and Planning
Topics in Plant Identification	Forest Ecosystems Management and Planning
Survey Sampling in Forestry	Topics in Forest Genetics and Tree Improvement
Forest Stand Dynamics and Regeneration	Park and Recreation
Forest Microbiology	Recreation Environment & Human Behavior
Molecular Genetics of Forest Trees	Topics in Forest Plant Taxonomy

Topics in Wildlife Ecology	Behavioral Ecology of Wildlife
Forest Fire Management	Dissertation Research
Topics in Forest Engineering	Topics in Forest Resources Assessment and Planning
Forest Watershed Management and Modeling	Mountain Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
Topics in Forest Resources Policy	Topics in Conservation Biology

Program in Environmental Materials Science

Topics in Residential Performance of Wood Structure	Mechanical Properties of Wood
Nondestructive Evaluation of Wood	Topics in Paper Chemistry
Topics in Environmental Engineering of Bio - Materials	Topics in Paper Converting Technology
Topics in Papermaking Processes	Topics in Special Drying of Wood
Topics in Pulping & Papermaking Machinery	Papermaking Process Control
Topics in Pulping Technology	Deinking and Wastepaper Recycling Technology
Topics in Wood Machining	Design of Wood Structures
Topics in Bio-Composite Materials	Topics in Kiln Drying of Wood
Topics in Adhesion Science	Topics in Wood Chemistry
Topics in Organic Coatings	Topics in Fiber & Paper Physics
Topics in Instrumental Analysis of Lignocellulose	Topics in Forest Products Bioenergy
Topics in Utilization of Forest Products	Thermochemical Conversion Techniques
Topics in Forest Microbiology	Dissertation Research
Topics in Physical Properties of Wood	Topics in Conservation Biology

(6) University of Seoul

Name	University of Seoul	Tel. +82-2-6490-6661, 6663 Fax +82-2-6490-6664
Website	http://english.uos.ac.kr	E-mail iice-grad@uos.ac.kr
Address	Institute of International Cooperation and Education, University of Seoul, 163 Siripdaero, Dongdaemun-gu Seoul, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 130-743)	

① Introduction to the Department of Environmental Horticulture

The department covers a diverse field of study which includes air pollution and plant science, environmental biochemistry, plant pathology, plant molecular biology, environmental soil science, environmental control of horticultural plant, plant genetics and breeding and environmental floriculture. Students can study alleviation of air pollution by plants, plant physiological ecology, plant protection, tissue culture and biotechnology, remediation of contaminated soil by plants, greenhouse and plant factory crop production, plant propagation and urban environmental floriculture and forestry.

- Official guidelines for international students:
http://iice.uos.ac.kr/iice_eng/html/admission/admission2.jsp?x=4&y=2&w=4
- Guidelines for graduate admission:
http://iice.uos.ac.kr/iice_eng/html/admission/admission2.jsp?x=4&y=2&w=4
- Admission Website :
http://iice.uos.ac.kr/iice_eng/html/admission/admission2.jsp?x=4&y=2&w=4

② Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Forest Sciences in Seoul National University

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Environmental Horticulture	
Advanced Vegetable Crops	Advanced Turfgrass Pathology
Advanced Genetics	Mycology
Advanced Plant Breeding	Environmental System of Urban Forest
Advanced Plant Tissue Culture	Theory of Environmental Biochemistry

Advanced Seed Production	Theory of Soil Pollution
Advanced Pathology of Horticultural Crops	Advanced physiology of Flowering I
Advanced Crop physiology I	Bioinformatics
Advanced Seed Pathology of Horticultural Crops	Safety and Use of Natural Resources
Advanced Greenhouse Management	Special Topics in Urban Soils
Advanced Biochemistry	Methods of Soil and Growing Media Analysis
Molecular Biology	Restoration of Environmental Ecosystem
Advanced Floral Art	Advanced Environmental Horticulture
Advanced Environmental Control of Plant growth	Chemistry for Plant Growth Regulation
Advanced Environmental Biology	Seminar of Environmental Horticulture I
Advanced Soil Science	Seminar of Environmental Horticulture II
Computer Application Technique in Environmental Horticulture	Ecological Chemistry
Computer Programing in Environmental Horticulture	Plant Systematics
Research Methods in Environmental Horticulture	Current Issues of Environmental Horticulture I
Gene Manipulation	Current Issues of Environmental Horticulture II
Advanced Biotechnology	Hydroponics
Advanced Ornamental Arboriculture	Current Topics in Plant Breeding
Advanced Native Plant Science	Plant and Environmental Pollution
Advanced Ground Cover Plants	Plant Growth Modeling
Crop Production System Engineering	Advanced Urban Park and Garden Design
Advanced Science on Soilborne Disease of Horticultural Crops	Advanced Garden Construction and Management
Advanced Science on Agro Chemical Control Method of Plant Disease	Advanced Urban Afforestation and Gardening
Advanced Science on Biological Control of Plant Pathogens	

(7) Yeungnam University

Name	Yeungnam University	Tel. +82-53-810-1316~8
		FAX +82-53-810-2055
Website	http://psps.yu.ac.kr	E-mail psps@yu.ac.kr
Address	PSPS Administration Office, 1st Floor, Chunma Arts Center Tower Building, Yeungnam University 280 Daehak-ro, Gyeongsan City, Gyeongsangbuk-do 712-749, Republic of Korea (Zip code: 712-749)	

① Introduction to the Department of Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul

The Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul (PSPS) at Yeungnam University was named after Park Chung Hee, former President of the Republic of Korea who led Korea into an unprecedented era of modernization by transforming it from a recipient of international aids to one of its donors within a half century.

The Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul (PSPS) was established to share Korea's experiences in the socio-economic development with the rest of the world and thus to contribute to the development of poorer countries and to the progress of mankind. In order to achieve this goal, the PSPS invites promising young students and leaders from various countries in the world and developing countries in particular, to teach and train them about the state philosophy and leadership of President Park Chung Hee, the public policies and programs that the Korean state initiated and implemented during the development era of the 1960s and 1970s including forestation programs as well as the strategy and experience of Saemaul Undong. It also aims to educate dedicated and determined students in the field of 'international development cooperation' to produce competent experts for the field.

The PSPS offers master's degree programs in 'Saemaul Undong Theory and Practice', 'International Development Cooperation' and 'Forest Resources and Ecological Restoration' in the Departments of Saemaul & International Development and 'Public Policy and Leadership' in the Department of Public Policy and Leadership. The degree program can be completed within a year and a half, or four semesters. We currently have students from 26 different countries and more than 90 percent of the students are foreign nationals. The cultural and ethnic diversity of its student body may be one of the greatest strengths of the PSPS as it provides a rich environment for the students to nurture creative and innovative thinking and to develop a sense of harmonious and inclusive global community.

- Official guidelines for international students:
<http://psps.yu.ac.kr/subPage.php?lang=&main=students&sub=01&thrd=01>
- Guidelines for graduate admission:
<http://psps.yu.ac.kr/subPage.php?lang=&main=admissiors&sub=01&thrd=01>
- Admission Website :
<http://psps.yu.ac.kr/subPage.php?main=admissiors&sub=01&thrd=01>

② Master's programs

The PSPS offers Master's degree programs. This Master's programs require full-time study and all students are able to graduate in 18 months. All classes are conducted in English. A one-year residency is required for all students.

Department	Major	Degree
Saemaul and International Development	Saemaul Undong Theory and Practice	Master of Saemaul Studies (MSS)
		Master of Public Administration (MPA)
	International Development Cooperation	Master of Arts in International Development (MA/ID)
		Master of Public Policy in International Development (MPP/ID)
	Forest Resources and Ecological Restoration	Master of Science (MS)
		Master of Science in Agronomy (MS/A)
Public Policy and Leadership	Public Policy and Leadership	Master of Arts in Development Economics (MA/DE)
		Master of Public Policy (MPP)
	Public Policy and Leadership	Master of Pubpic Policy in Economic Development (MPP/ED)
		Master of Pubpic Policy in Economic Development (MPP/ED)

③ **Lists of the core curriculums addressed by the Department of Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul (PSPS) in Yeungnam University**

Lists of the core curriculums for the Department of Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul		Park
Understanding of Korean Society	International Development Project Management 2	
Understanding of Korean Economics	Seminar in International Development Cooperation 1	
Understanding of President Park Chung Hee Leadership	Seminar in International Development Cooperation 2	
Understanding of SAEMAUL Spirit	Understanding International Development Cooperation	
Research Methodology	Internship in International Development Cooperation	
Economic Analysis	Field Study in International Development Cooperation	
Skills and Techniques for SAEMAUL UNDONG	Global Economics	
SAEMAUL UNDONG Field Work	Rural Development	
SAEMAUL Planning	Seminar in East Asian Economy	
Leadership	Cost-Benefit Analysis	
Citizen Participation	Poverty and Social Policy	
Rural Development	SAEMAUL Planning	
Community and Cooperatives	Skills and Techniques for SAEMAUL UNDONG	
Telecommunications and SAEMAUL UNDONG	Human Resource Development	
International Relations	NGOs and International Development Cooperation	
Multiculturalism and Development Cooperation	Forest Resources Science	
SAEMAUL UNDONG Seminar I	Tree Identification and Silviculture	
SAEMAUL UNDONG Seminar II	Forest Ecology	
Comparative Community Development	Conservation Biology	
Conflict and Negotiation Management	Wood utilization Technology	
Case Study of SAEMAUL UNDONG	Forest Genetics	
Field Study in SAEMAUL UNDONG	Environmental Engineering	

Politics in the Developing World	Erosion Control Engineering
Business Strategy	Bio Energy Engineering
Economic Development	Forest Management and Policy
International Development English	Lignocellulosics
Restoration Ecology	International Development Project Management 1
Leadership Case Study	Field Study in Forest Resources
Development Economics	Seminar on Forest Issues
Contemporary and Modern History of Korean Economic Development	Conflict and Negotiation Management
International Economic Policy and Development	Presidential Leadership
Seminar on East Asian Economy	Urban and Regional Planning
Global economics	Leadership and Media Communication
Topics in International Development	Government Reform
Financial and Fiscal Policy for Development	Regional Development and Infrastructure
Seminar on Korean Economy	Conflict and Negotiation Management
Seminar on Korean Economy	Leadership Case Study
Policy Seminar(1)	Field Study on Economy Development
Policy Seminar(2)	

Appendix 6. Application for the ‘Degree program’

ASEAN-KOREA FOREST COOPERATION

Please observe the following instructions carefully before beginning your application.

Form 1: Application Form

- Form 1 contains your personal information. Please specify your desired area of study.
Graduate Applicants: Indicate the corresponding major.



Form 2: Recommendation

- Two recommendations from supervisors or professors are required.
- Complete your part of this form and give it, along with a stamped and addressed envelope, to two recommenders who know you well. Be sure to give them adequate time to complete the forms before the application deadline. Recommendations should be sealed in an official envelope and signed across the back by the recommenders.
- Your recommenders should give us their appraisals of the contributions you made in their institutes or academic field. They are asked to give their personal impressions of your character, intellectual ability, aptitude in research, and the quality of your previous work and potential.



Study Plan

- The Study Plan should state your academic goals and career aspirations. You may include questions that you hope to answer through your program of study and/or a timeline for how you plan to meet your objectives. It is advised that you review the requirements for the desired degree.
- We recommend that you discuss your academic goals with a supervisor or professor prior to composing your study plan within A4 two pages.



Personal Statement

- This is an opportunity for you to convey information about yourself and your accomplishments that could not be adequately expressed through other portions of the application.

- Include family background, academic achievements, extracurricular commitments and accomplishments, volunteer work, employment experience, and your reasons for applying to AFoCO Scholarship within A4 two pages. You may even include personal interests and your taste in music and the arts.



Transcripts, Graduation Certificates, Degree Certificates

- ① These documents detail your academic achievements and are required from every institution that you attended in the past.
- ② Transcripts must provide a record of the courses you have taken in each year of study along with the final grades. If an institution cannot provide a year-by-year record, then the school official must at least provide us with a listing of the disciplines you have studied (i.e. English, Biology, History, etc.) and a summary of your achievement in each.
- ③ Please submit official transcripts as issued *directly* by the institutions you have attended. You must also submit official evidence of the conferrals of all degrees, diplomas, or professional titles showing the date of the conferrals (month and year).



Test Scores

- All applicants must submit a score report of a recognized English proficiency test (TOEFL, TEPS, TOEIC, etc.). Native speakers of English are exempt from this requirement.
 - ✗ Depending on the academic department, no submission of the English test score report may negatively affect your candidacy for admission
- Other standardized tests are optional for foreign students. Test scores, however, are helpful indicators of an applicant's abilities, and will be considered in the admissions decision if submitted.



Important Notes for All Applicants

- ① All documents should be in English.
- ② If any material submitted contains false information, admission may be rescinded.
- ③ Original documents should be submitted. However, if they should be unavailable, copies must be authorized by the originating institution before they are submitted.

- ④ Be sure to make and keep photocopies of all completed forms. Submitted documents become property of AFoCo and will not be returned to the applicants.
- ⑤ Documents that are not in English or Korean must be accompanied by English or Korean notarized translation. Please submit the originals as well.

Appendix 7. Admissions eligibility and requirements for the ‘Degree program’

ASEAN-KOREA FOREST COOPERATION

MASTER'S PROGRAM APPLICANTS

Eligibility for Application

1. International applicants must meet all of the following requirements: He or she holds a Bachelor’s degree

Required Documents

1. One completed Application Form (**Form 1**)
2. Study Plan and Personal Statement
3. Two Letters of Recommendation (**Form 2**) from your professors/supervisors
4. Official documents:
 - A. Official Undergraduate Studies Transcript
 - B. Notarized Certificate of a Bachelor's Degree / Undergraduate School Graduation Certificate

NOTE: If you are currently enrolled in an undergraduate program, you should submit an official document that indicates your expected date of graduation.

5. A copy of the applicant's passport (or other official document indicating your nationality)
6. A score report of a recognized English proficiency test (TOEFL, TEPS, TOEIC, etc.). Native speakers of English are exempt from this requirement.

DOCTORAL PROGRAM APPLICANTS

Eligibility for Application

1. International applicants must meet all of the following requirements: He or she holds a Master’s degree.

Required Documents

1. One completed Application Form (**Form 1**)

2. Study Plan and Personal Statement
3. Two Letters of Recommendation (**Form 2**) from your professors/supervisors
4. Official documents:
 - A. Official Undergraduate and Graduate Studies Transcripts
 - B. Notarized Certificates of Bachelor's and Master's Degrees
 - C. Graduation Certificates of Undergraduate and Graduate School

NOTE: If you are currently enrolled in a graduate program, you should submit an official document that indicates your expected date of graduation.

5. A copy of the applicant's passport (or other official document indicating your nationality)
6. A score report of a recognized English proficiency test (TOEFL, TEPS, TOEIC, etc.). Native speakers of English are exempt from this requirement.

Contact

AFoCo (ASEAN-Korea Forest Cooperation)

8th Floor, 9 Gukhoe-daero 62-gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu

Seoul 150-874, Republic of Korea

Telephone: +82-2-785-8961

Fax: +82-2-785-8970

E-mail: contact@afocosec.org

Homepage: <http://www.afocosec.org/>

ACADEMIC INFORMATION

※ In chronological order, list the names and complete addresses (including zip code) of all the schools and institutions that you attended. Indicate the expected graduation date for the current

	Dates Attended (DD/MM/YY)	School Name	School's Complete Address, including Country (English only)	Graduation Date (DD/MM/YY)	Telephone, Fax	E-mail Address
Primary (Elementary) Schools	From / / To / /			/ /		
	From / / To / /			/ /		
	From / / To / /			/ /		
Secondary (Middle & High) Schools	From / / To / /			/ /		
	From / / To / /			/ /		
	From / / To / /			/ /		
Post-Secondary Studies (Undergrad / Graduate)	From / / To / / (Major:)			/ /		
	From / / To / / (Major:)			/ /		
	From / / To / / (Major:)			/ /		

I declare that the information contained in this application is complete, accurate and true. I understand that any untrue, misleading or omitted information may result in my disqualification from further consideration for admission and will be cause for the rescinding of any offer of admission, or for discipline, dismissal, or revocation of degree if discovered at a later date.

Applicant's Signature

Date (DD/MM/YY)

Appendix 9. Recommendation form for the Degree program (Form 2)

ASEAN-KOREA FOREST COOPERATION PROJECT

Note to Applicant: Please fill in your name and country of citizenship below. Deliver or mail this to the person who will write this recommendation. Ask your recommender to enclose this in an official envelope and sign across the seal. We cannot accept letters of recommendation that are not sealed and signed.

1. Name of Applicant: _____
Last Name First Name Middle Name (if any)

2. Country of Citizenship: _____

3. Proposed Department: _____

Note to Recommender: We would appreciate your frank and candid appraisal of the candidate as a potential student at Seoul National University.

4. How long have you known the applicant and in what capacity do you appreciate him/her? _____

5. What do you consider to be the applicant's strengths are? _____

6. What do you consider to be the applicant's weaknesses are? _____

7. How do you think the applicant has thought out plans for study in Korea? _____

8. Do you know of any medical or emotional condition which might affect the applicant's performance during the graduate study? If so, please explain. _____

9. Please give us your appraisal of the applicant in terms of the qualities listed below. Rate the applicant in comparison with others applying for the proposed program which you have known.

	Unusually Outstanding (Top 2%)	Superior (Top 5%)	Excellent (Top 15%)	Good (Top Third)	Average (Middle Third)	Poor (Bottom Third)	No Information
Intellectual Ability							
Ability to Work with Others							
Ability in Oral Expression							
Ability in Written Expression							
Imagination and Probable Creativity							

10. Please comment on the ratings that you have assigned in #8 and make any additional statement about the applicant's record, potential, or personal qualities which you believe would be helpful in considering the applicant's application for the proposed degree program.

Recommender's Signature _____

Recommender's Name (Please print clearly) _____ Date _____

Position or Title: _____

School or Firm: _____

Address: _____

Zip code _____ Country _____

Tel: _____ Fax : _____

E-mail: _____

Please return this form by the application deadline sealed in an official envelope and signed across the back to: AFoCo (ASEAN-Korea forest cooperation), 8th Floor, 9 Gukhoe-daero 62-gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 150-874, Republic of Korea. Your recommendation is considered as an important part of the applicant's application. We will take no action on the applicant's application until we have heard from you. Thank you again for your assistance.

AFoCo Landmark Program



ASEAN-Korea Forest Cooperation Secretariat

8th Floor, 9 Gukhoe-daero 62 gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu,
Seoul, Republic of Korea, 150-874

