Programme Overview

Workshop on Role of Forest Resource Management in The Great Mekong Sub-region (GMS)

(July 11-21, 2012)

Sponsored by: Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)

Organized by: Mekong Institute (MI)
APFNet
Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity (YAB)
Southwest Forestry University (SWFU)

- Yunnan China -

Contents

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1. Background

Forests provide goods and services to contribute to social and economic development, sustaining livelihoods, addressing climate change, and maintaining biodiversity while the provision of the goods and services depends critically on how forests are managed. Forest resources are the basis of forest-related activities. The development and enforcement of forest laws and governance is the key to guarantee that forest resources are managed in a sustainable way.

The GMS is a diverse area that is primarily covered by wet evergreen forests in the Cardamom and Elephant Mountains of Cambodia and the Annamite Range in Viet Nam as well as semi-evergreen and dry evergreen forests in northern and central Thailand, Lao PDR, and Cambodia (MRC 2003). The region also boasts of vast shared watershed areas. Together with forests, these areas drive socio-economic development, are crucial to environmental sustainability and provide essential environmental services. Therefore, successful watershed management largely depends on the extent to which it is integrated with the sustainable management and use of forest resources in these areas.

Building on the International Symposium on Sustainable Forest Management in the Greater Mekong Sub-region in 2010, APFNet, the Mekong Institute (MI) and academic partners are convening a workshop entitled the Role of Forest Resource Management in GMS. The session aims to pool insights on the current situation and on the challenges facing GMS economies in terms of the sustainable management and use of forest resources to improve watershed management. It also seeks to foster regular information exchange and updates as a means to build capacity, facilitate research and foster the development and implementation of projects.

The Mekong river basin is home to more than 70 million people (2008) whose livelihoods depend on natural resources and, increasingly, on the region's forest resources. Experiences in the GMS economies in terms of sustainably managing forest resources have demonstrated the benefits and the potential of aligning the wise use of forest resources with the protection of watersheds to improve livelihoods. The workshop will provide a venue for participants to share successful case studies and further promote regional cooperation to enhance the role of forests in watershed management.

Objectives

1. Share good practices and lessons learned with regard to improving watershed management through better forest management

2. Identify the challenges associated with integrating watershed management with forest management

3. Explore the opportunities to develop and implement regional demonstration projects in this regard

Expected Outcomes

1.The situation in each GMS economy on the role of forest management to improve watershed management is presented and forms the basis to guide future action

2. A regular mechanism is established to share information and undertake activities, including joint initiatives

3. Suggestions are made for the development of demonstration projects

Targeted Participants

Four participants per economy from government agencies who are involved in policy-making, design and implementation of forest management projects. Representatives from inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in sustainable forest management in the region will also be invited.

Each participant is required to submit a report in word format based on the proposed outline in the attached annex, and a representative from each economy will be also invited to make country presentation with PPT slides. It should focus on a case study which details actions taken to manage forest resources as a means to improve watershed management and should be written from the perspective of the sector which the participant represents.

Approaches

- ✓ Guest lectures: Guest lectures will cover fundamental and topical issues related to forest resource management, forest laws and policies as well as governance in particular.
- ✓ Participant reports: Participants are required to make presentations about sustainable forest resource management in the Great Mekong Sub-region (GMS)
- ✓ Discussions: Participants will be encouraged to take part in the workshop actively based on the lectures and case studies.
- ✓ Field visits: Field visits will showcase performance of sustainable forest resource management after the indoor section.

Language: English

Sponsor and Organizers

The workshop is fully sponsored by the APFNet, with technical inputs from the collaborators of APFNet, and organized by Mekong Institute (MI), Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity (YAB) and Southwest Forestry University （SWFU）of China.

Workshop Venue:

Golden Spring Hotel (金泉大酒店)

Note:

1. Meeting room on the 20th Floor of the hotel
2. Dining hall for breakfast and dinner on the 2nd Floor of the hotel
3. Each room has access to Internet
4. International phone call can be made at reception desk

Workshop Secretariat/Working Group

1) Ms. Wang Qian, Program Officer, Institutional Development & Capacity Building, APFNet.
2) Ms. Rosalie McConnell, Senior Consultant/Technical Support, APFNet.
3) Ms. Jian Wang (Tina Wang), Program Coordinator, Mekong Institute (MI)
4) Prof. Shen Lixin, Deputy Director, Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity (YAF).
5) Prof. Li Maobiao, Deputy Director, Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity (YAF).
6) Dr. Zhang Yuan, Academic Official, Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity (YAF).
7) Ms. Wan Jun, Administrative Official, Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity (YAF)
8) Ms. Wang Qin, Southwest Forestry University (SWFU)

**Contact Persons in Case of Emergency*

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2. Prof. Shen Lixin, (+86) 13708468944 (mobile)

2. Workshop Schedule

Part 1: Indoor session (11-16 & 21 July, 2012)

(Golden Spring Hotel, Kunming City)

Date	Time	Contents	Remarks
10 July Tue.	Whole day	***Registration***	MODERATOR:YAB
11July Wed.	8:00-8:30	***BREAKFAST***	
	8:30-9:10	- Opening Ceremony **Welcome remarks:** -- Prof. Chen Baokun, Chair of the SWFU University Board Directors. **Guest speech:** -- Mr. Jin Puchun, Director General, Department of Foreign Affairs, China SFA. -- Mr. Lu De, Assistant Executive Director, APFNet Secretariat -- Mr. Jin chen, Director, International Regional Cooperation Office of Yunnan Province -- Prof. Wang zehua, MI China Coordinator	- APFNet - YAB/SWFU
	9:10-9:30	***Tea break and group photo***	MODERATOR: Prof. Shen
	9:30-11:00	**Keynote Lecture 1:** Importance of watershed-based forest management for sustainable livelihoods and development in GMS economies *- Dr. Appanah Simmathiri, FAO Bangkok office*	MODERATOR: -Ms. Rosalie
	11:00-11:40	- Q&A and group discussion	
	12:00-13:00	***LUNCH***	
	14:30-15:30 15:30-16:00 16:00-17:00	**Presentation by Laos Participant** -- Presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min. **Tea Break** **Presentation by Myanmar Participant:** -- presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min.	MODERATOR: -Ms. Tina Wang
	17:00-17:30	**Wrap-up**	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	18:00-19:00	***WELCOME DINNER***	Dining room of Hotel

12 July Thu.	8:00-8:30	***BREAKFAST***	
	8:30-9:00	Morning Welcome and Daily Review	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	9:00-10:30	**Keynote Lecture 2:** Governance and law enforcement for watershed based forest management *- Dr. Isabelo R. Montejo, International Model Forest Network (IMFN).*	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	10:30-11:00	***Tea Break***	
	11:00-11:40	**- Q&A and group discussion**	
	12:00-13:00	***LUNCH***	1st Floor of Hotel
	14:30-15:30 15:30-16:00 16:00-17:00	**Presentation by <u>Cambodia</u> Participant** -- Presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min. **Tea Break** **Presentation by <u>Thailand</u> Participant:** -- presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min.	MODERATOR: -Ms. Tina Wang
	17:30-18:00	**Wrap-up**	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	18:00-19:00	***DINNER***	
13 July Fri.	8:00-8:30	***BREAKFAST***	
	8:30-9:00	Morning Welcome and Daily Review	MODERATOR: -Ms. Rosalie
	9:00-10:30	**Keynote Lecture 3:** Forests based management and biodiversity conservation in the GMS - Dr. Dietrich Schmidt-Vogt, KIB,CAS	MODERATOR: -Ms. Rosalie
	10:30-11:00	**Tea Break**	
	11:00-11:40	**- Q&A and group discussion**	
	12:00-13:00	***LUNCH***	
	14:30-15:30 15:30-16:00 16:00-17:00	**Presentation by <u>Vietnam</u> Participant** -- Presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min. **Tea Break** **Presentation by <u>China</u> Participant:** -- presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min.	MODERATOR: -Ms. Tina Wang
	17:30-18:00	Wrap-Up	MODERATOR: -Ms. Rosalie
	18:00-19:30	***DINNER***	2nd Floor of Hotel

14 July Sat.	8:00-8:30	***BREAKFAST***	
	8:30-9:00	Morning Welcome and Daily Review	MODERATOR: Rosalie
	9:00-10:30	**Keynote Lecture 4:** Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: achievements and challenges in GMS -- *Prof. K.G Saxena, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India.*	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	10:30-11:00	***Tea Break***	
	11:00-11:40	**- Q&A and group discussion**	
	12:00-13:00	***LUNCH***	1st Floor of Hotel
	14:30-15:30 15:30-16:00 16:00-17:00	**Presentations by Participants from NGOs** -- Presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min. **Tea Break** **Presentations by Participants from NGOs** -- Presentation: 40 min. & Discussion: 20 min.	MODERATOR: -Ms. Tina Wang
	17:30-18:00	Wrap-Up	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	18:00-19:30	***DINNER***	
15 July Sun.	8:00-8:30	***BREAKFAST***	
	8:30-9:00	Morning Welcome and Daily Review	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	9:00-10:30	**Keynote Lecture 5:** Watershed forest management and control of water and soil erosion -- *Prof. K.G Saxena, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India.*	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	10:30-11:00	***Tea Break***	
	11:00-11:40	**- Q&A and group discussion**	
	12:00-13:00	***LUNCH***	
	14:30-15:30 15:30-16:00 16:00-17:00	**Group discussion (3 group)** -- rise key issues and challenges associated with integrating watershed based forest management **Tea Break** **Group presentation**	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie - Ms. Tina Wang - Mr. Li Maobiao
	17:30-18:00	- Wrap-Up	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	18:00-19:30	***DINNER***	

16 July Mon.	8:00-8:30	***BREAKFAST***	
	8:30-9:00	Morning Welcome and Daily Review	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
	9:00-10:00 10:0-10:30	**Keynote Lecture 6:** Best practices and tools to ensure forest protection and efficient utilization in watershed areas: linking fragmented nature reserves in Xishuangbanna, China -- *Prof. Hu Huabing, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, CAS.* **- Q&A and discussion**	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie
		Tea Break	
	10:30-11:30 11:30-12:00	**Keynote Lecture 7**: Protection of a trans-boundary nature reserve: cooperation between China and the Lao PDR in the management of a trans-boundary nature reserve *-- Luo Aidong, Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve Management Bureau, China* **- Q&A and discussion**	
	12:00-13:00	***LUNCH***	
	14:30-15:30 15:30-16:00 16:00-17:00 17:00-17:30	**Group discussion (3 group)** -- Explore the opportunities to develop and implement regional demonstration projects **Tea Break** **Group presentation and Wrap-Up** **General review of field trip activities**	MODERATOR: - Ms. Rosalie - Ms. Tina Wang - Mr. Li Maobiao
	18:00-19:30	***DINNER***	
17-20 July Tues.-Fri.		**Field trip by Bus to Pu'er City** 17 July: Kunming to Pu'er 18-19 July: Field visit in Pu'er 20 July: Pu'er to Kunming	MODERATOR: - Prof. Shen
21 July Sat.	8:30-9:00	***BREAKFAST***	
	9:00-10:30	- Workshop Evaluation - Farewell remarks by participants	MODERATOR: Rosalie
	10:30-11:00	**TEA BREAK**	MODERATOR: - YAB, APFNet
	11:00-12:00	**Closing Ceremony** - Presentation of workshop certificates	
	12:00-13:00	***LUNCH***	
	13:00-17:30	**Visit Southwest Forestry University(SWFU)**	MODERATOR: - Prof. Shen
	17:30-19:00	***Farewell Dinner***	
22 July Sun.		***Participants Departure***	MODERATOR: YAB/SWFU

Part 2: Program Schedule for Field Sites

July 17 2012

08:30 - 12:30	Drive from Kunming to Tongguan.
13:30 - 13:30	Lunch in Tongguan.
15:00 - 16:00	Drive from Tongguan to Pu'er City and check in at Shuangfeng Hotel (Double Phoenix Hotel)
17:00	Introductory meeting with Pu'er Municipal Government and Pu'er Forestry Bureau. Introduction of local and international representatives and participants; Brief introduction to forest management in Pu'er.
18:00	Welcome dinner hosted by Pu'er Municipal Government.

July 18 2012

08:30 - 09:30	Drive from Pu'er to Nanben.
09:30 - 10:20	Visit the propagation and cultivation base for rare and high value medicinal plants in Nanben, including Dendrobium spp..
10:30 - 10:20	Drive from Nanben to Wangzhangshan Forest Farm.
10:30 - 11:20	Visit the plantation forest of Simao pines (*Pinus kesiya*).
11:20 - 12:30	Drive to Simao Port, and visit the Simao Port on the Mekong River artery; and a distant view of Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve established for conserving the Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*).
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch in Simao Port.
13:30 - 15:30	Drive from Simao Port to Pu'er City.
15:30 - 17:00	Visit China Pu'er Tea Research Institute and agricultural landscape of vast tea farms.
17:30	Return to hotel in Pu'er City and take lunch midway.
18:00	Dinner

July 19 2012

08:30 - 09:30	Drive from Pu'er City to Caiyanghe Provincial Nature Reserve
09:30 - 10:00	Site visit in Caiyanghe Provincial Nature Reserve
10:00 - 12:30	Drive from the nature reserve to China Pu'er Tea Museum
13:00	Return to Pu'er City for Lunch.

July 20 2012

8:30 - 09:30	Drive from Pu'er City back to Kunming, lunch in Mojiang
17:00	Arrive in Kunming and check in at Jinquan Hotel
18:30	Dinner

3. List of Participants

No.	Name	Gender	Economies	Title	Institution	Email
1	CHEA SOKHON	M	Cambodia	Senior officer	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	sokhon2chea@yahoo.com
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4	LUM SEREYKUT	M	Cambodia	Deputy of Agriculture and Irrigation Office	Provincial Department of Water resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM),	lum_sereykut@yahoo.co.uk
5	SAN VIBOL	M	Cambodia	Lecturer and Researcher	Department of Environmental Science, Royal University of Phnom Penh	sanvibol@gmail.com
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8	SOMSAKOUN SOUVANHNASING	M	Laos PDR	Head	Provincial Forestry Section, Department of Forestry	somsakoune@gmail.com
9	PHOMMA PATHOUMMAVONG	M	Laos PDR	Head	Forest Certification Unit, Department of Forestry	p.pathoummavong@yahoo.com

10	WAI MYO HLA	M	Myanmar	Deputy Director	Dry Zone Greening Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	waimyohlla@gmail.com
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12	KYAWT KYAWT AUNG	F	Myanmar	Staff Officer	Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	Kyawtkyawtaung2012@gmail.com
13	YEA AYE	M	Myanmar	Program director	Deae Myanmar(NGO)	unityinle@gmail.com
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16	PIYACHAT CHUAYPLOD	F	Thailand	Foreign relations officer	International cooperation officer, Royal Forest Department	Ch_piyachat@hotmail.com
17	NGUYEN THANH TUNG	M	Viet Nam	Coordination/ Program Officer	Forest Sector Support Partnership Coordination Office, Viet Nam Administration of forestry, MARD	tung.fssp@gmail.com
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20	NGUYEN VAN YEN	F	Viet Nam	Program Officer	Forest Sector Support Partnership Coordination Office	yen.fssp@hn.vnn.vn
21	NGUYEN DANG HUNG	M	Vietnam	Official	Development Strategy Institute, Ministry of Planning and Investment	hungnd_dsi@yahoo.com.vn
22	Hang Jinjian	M	China	Senior Engineer	World Bank Loan Afforestation Project Office(Sichuan Forestry Station), Sichuan Forestry Department	hangjinjian@hotmail.com
23	Yang Xiaoyu	F	China	Senior Staff Member	International Regional Cooperation Office of the Foreign Affairs Office of the People's Goverment of Yunnan Province. P.R.China	yfaoyxy@163.com
24	Wang Ling	F	China	Staff	International Regional Cooperation Office of the Foreign Affairs Office of the People's Goverment of Yunnan Province. P.R.China	wlynfao@126.com
25	Li Jiang	M	China	Director/Associate Professor	Foreign Affairs Cooperative Office, Yunnan Academy of Forestry(YAF), China	lijianglyht@yahoo.com.cn,
26	Li Jianqing	F	China	Associate Professor	Forestry Faculty, Southwest Forestry University(SWFU),China	jqltc@yahoo.com.cn
27	Cili Norbu	M	China	Deputy Country Director	FutureGenerations China	cili@future.org

4. Resource persons – personal profile

1) Dr.Appanah, Simmathiri (Email：Simmathiri.Appanah@fao.org)

Dr. Appanah has been working for FAO Regional Office since June 2000. He joined as the Senior Programme Advisor for the Forestry Research Support Programme for Asia and the Pacific (FORSPA), and three years later he assumed the position of National Forest Programme Advisor. Prior to that, he held the post of Director of the Natural Forest Division in the Forest Research Institute Malaysia. He holds a B.Sc. (Hons.) and a Ph.D., both from the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

In FAO, as Advisor to FORSPA, he assisted many forestry research institutions throughout the region to renew their research management strategies, and strengthen their capacities. In the role of National Forest Programme Advisor, he has played a critical role in promoting the adoption of more multi-stakeholder, participatory and consultative approaches for formulating forest policies and legislation. Several, particularly some of the small countries, have been directly receiving his assistance for revising their forest policies and legislation. In addition to work on forest policy and legislation, he is currently working in numerous countries, with initiatives on institutional development, and field programmes directed at strengthening the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities. He is also looking further into inter-sectoral work linking forestry and other sectors with ensure communities are protected from the vagaries of climate change.

Besides conducting forestry research and development work, he was also active in promoting science. He was the founding member of DIVERSITAS (Japan's Research Institute for Humanity and Nature), editor/member of editorial boards of six journals, advisory committee member of several international research bodies, and an adjunct Professor of Guelph University. For his contributions, he received several awards, including the Monbusho Special Scholars Award (1995) and this was topped recently with recognition from the Commonwealth Forestry Association with their Medal of Excellence for outstanding work in forestry (2009).

2) Dr. Isabelo R. Montejo (Email：rtdforestrydenr7@yahoo.com.ph)

Regional Technical Director for Forestry

DENR, Region 7, Cebu City, Philippines

3) Dr. Dietrich Schmidt (Email：Simmathiri.Appanah@fao.org)

As a geographer and fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt-Foundation, a CIM-Integrated Expert at the Centre of Mountain Ecosystem Studies and Professor at the Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS in Kunming, China, since 2009. He was previously affiliated for seven years as Associate Professor with the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand, and before that as Senior Lecturer with the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University, Germany. He obtained his doctoral and postdoctoral degrees at Heidelberg University, Germany, and has 30 years of research experience in the Himalayan region and in Southeast Asia. His research interests include forest management, forest-farming interactions, biodiversity conservation, land use change, and development studies. He has focused especially on the study of traditional land use systems, such as shifting cultivation, on forests in mountainous areas of Asia, and on the role of secondary forests in landscapes and livelihoods. Since joining the Kunming Institute of Botany he has involved in transboundary projects in the Mekong region which focus on developing biodiversity

and carbon assets in multifunctional landscapes, on the impact of REDD+ policies on forests and livelihoods, and on agroforestry systems with nitrogen-fixing tree species. He has published extensively in a wide range of international journals, especially in Mountain Research and Development, the Journal of Tropical Forest Science, Forest Ecology and Management, Regional Environmental Change, and the Journal of Environmental Management. At Heidelberg University and at AIT, he has acquired extensive experience in teaching and supervising Master and PhD students. During his time at AIT he has built up an extensive regional of colleagues and former students all over the Mekong region. He also has extensive experience in capacity building for academic institutions in Southeast Asia, helping to develop curricula on Natural Resources Management for Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia, National University of Laos, Hanoi Agricultural University, and Andalas University, Indonesia.

4) Prof. K.G. Saxena (kgsaxena@mail.jnu.ac.in)

Personal profile: Prof. K.G Saxena, fellow of National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS), India and fellow of Leadership in Environment and Development, was Dean of the School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, from 2008 to 2010. Prior to that time, he was a scientist at the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development as well as at the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing. His research interests focus on ecology, natural resource management and sustainable development and have received funding from national and international agencies, including NORAD, ICIMOD, the Netherlands, Global Environmental Facility, UNESCO, MacArthur Foundation, United Nations University, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, India. He has supervised 12 Ph.D. students and 6 post-doctoral students, published 150 research papers, edited 10 books and authored 3 others.

5）Dr. Hu Huabin (Email: huhb@xtbg.ac.cn)

Ethno-botany professor and assistant director at Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), graduated from the Central South University of Forestry and Technology in 1983, and took his Master of Development Management at the Asian Institute of Management on a scholarship from the Ford Foundation in 1997. Later he earned his PhD at the Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS. He is also honored as an adjunct professor at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Japan, from December 2010. Professor Hu has spent his time working on botanical survey in Nature reserves, ethnobotany, regional development, landscape ecology, biodiversity conservation corridors, as well as biodiversity information systems. He also served as a consultant for WWF, FFI, and the World Bank etc. Over the last 10 years, he has published more than 30 research articles in relevant journals.

6） Mr. Luo Aidong (Email: roger_aidong@yahoo.com.cn)

Mr. Luo Aidong earned his bachelor's degree in agriculture in the Department of wildlife sciences at Northeast Forestry University in Har'erbin of China, and subsequently Master of Forestry Sciences from Michigan State University of the United States. With wildlife protection and forestry science background, he has been working in Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve since 1991. His current research interests focus on studying the human-elephant conflicts, conflict resolution and creating the harmonious coexisting environment for elephants and local people in the Upper Mekong Basin, Yunnan of China. Since 2006, he has been the program director of Sino-Laos trans-boundary nature resource protection cooperation project in the Upper Mekong Basin., The project has a major focus on the cooperation between Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve and the Laos Forestry Department in the Northern Laos. His publications relates to the distribution

and populations of green peafowl in Xishuangbanna, habitat selection of Tragulus Javanicus in Xishuangbanna NNR, and the indigenous knowledge on nature forest, trees and ethnic minorities, as well as on the NTFP harvest and marketing in the local region.

7) Ms. Rosalie McConnell (Email: mcconnellrosalie2@gmail.com)

Ms. McConnell spent the last 8 years in the Forestry Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, Italy. Her responsibilities included advising senior management on policy aspects of international agreements related to forests, supporting the office of the Assistant Director-General, and compiling two editions of the department's flagship publication, State of the World's Forests. She also led a study in 10 countries in Africa on the links between national forest programs and poverty reduction strategies and produced a report of key findings and recommendations which was distributed worldwide in two languages. Prior to her assignment in Rome, Ms. McConnell was Senior Policy Advisor in the International Affairs Division of the Canadian Forest Service for many years. Presently, she is working for APFNet as senior consultant.

5. Profile of Kunming City

Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province (Fig.1), dates back to a history of more than 2400 years and owes its importance as the gateway to the celebrated Silk Road that facilitated trade with Tibet, Sichuan, Myanmar and India. Today, the city is the political, economical and cultural center of Yunnan and the provincial center for transport, science and technology. Consequently, it has become the most popular spot for tourism in Southwest China. Kunming enjoys a pleasant climate and does its best to live up to its title of 'the City of Eternal Spring'. The average temperature is expected to be 18°C~26°C during the season of the training workshop, with slightly lower temperatures in the morning and evening.

Fig.1

Some 26 ethnic minorities such as Yi, Bai, Miao, Dai, Hani inhabit the region and each group has its own festivals - the Torch Festival and the Golden Temple Fair, for example. The hugely successful 1999 International Horticultural Exposition enhanced Kunming's influence in the world and, as a result, more and more foreigners come to discover this enchanting part of China. Its alluring highland scenery, bewitching karst landform, varied and exotic habitats and customs, and places of historical interest can be found at major scenic spots such as Dianchi Lake, Stone Forest, the Village of Ethnic Culture, and Grand View Pavilion. Kunming is also renowned for many delicious local dishes, the most famous being Across the Bridge Rice Noodles and Xuanwei Ham. You can enjoy them both at local restaurants or the night markets where you will find many pubs, bars and cafes that serve good quality meals.

6. Field trip outline

1. Overview

The destination of the field trip, Pu-er City was a major waystation of the Ancient Tea-Horse Road. It is located in the southern part of Yunnan Province, connecting to Laos and Vietnam on the south and Myanmar on the southwest. With a tropical monsoon climate at an elevation of 365 to 3306m, it is a famous area of tea production (Pu-er tea). The region is blossomed with cultural diversity, with 61% of the population comprised of ethnic groups such as Hani, Yi, and Dai.

A total of 6 sites will be visited throughout this trip, representing the diversity of efforts and achievements the Forestry Department and related authorities have been making towards sustainable forest resource management over the years, i.e. reforestation from land clearing, rock desertification, protection and utilization of protected species, forestry development and technological demonstrations, wetland utilization and community livelihood development etc.

2. Sites to be visited

1). Nanben Propagation and Cultivation Base for Rare and High Value Medicinal Herbs

Jinling Plant Pharmaceuticals Company is the largest of its kind in using the medicinal herbs *Dendrobium spp.* in China. Currently, the company has three subsidiary companies, two of which are in China and one in Oudomxai Province of the Laos PDR. All of these subsidiary companies are specialized in growing rare and high value medicinal herbs, such as *Dendrobium* species, and they are the leading enterprises in Pu'er City. For a decade since the founding of the company, it has become the earliest *Dendrobium* growing enterprise, and the largest of its kind in the region. The company has adopted the management model of "company + plantation bases + farmer households". It has promoted the development of more than 30 plantation bases and 3,000 farmer households specialized in growing *Dendrobium* medicinal herbs which have contributed substantially to poverty alleviation amongst the rural farmers in the mountainous areas. These efforts further contributed significantly to the sustainable extraction and use of *Dendrobium* resources, and to promoting the modernization, internationalization and industrialization of traditional Chinese herbal medicines.

2). Wanzhangshan and Mayanshan Afforestation Project

Wanzhangshan Forest Farm is a new type of state-owned forest farm that was created through reforming a previous forest logging enterprise. The forest farm covers 8,800 hm^2, of which 4,267 hm^2 are commercial forest and 4,533 hm^2 amenity/ecological forests that are distributed in the first level tributary of the Lancang (Mekong) River. Currently, the forest farm hires 60 staff members to carry out the overall forest management and protection. In the past decade, the forest farm has implemented the low-yield forest improvement program and afforestation on barren mountains. In total, about 4,000 hm^2 of plantation forest was established and eight million trees planted. The indigenous species, *Pinus kesiya* (Simao pine), is the main tree species used in the afforestation project. The survival rate has maintained at above 96% in the planting year and preservation rate above 86%. Through years of efforts, the forest stands in Wanzhangshan Forest Farm has been greatly improved. Sustained forest resources were enhanced significantly and net growth of forest resources is also increasing steadily. The establishment of effective management models for state-owned forest farms has contributed substantially to the management goals of "seeing green mountains and steady stock growth", and to the erosion control and ecological protection in the watersheds of the Mekong River.

Mayanshan Afforestation Project

Mayanshan Forests belong to state-owned forest with a total area of 1,667 hm^2. Incompatible uses since history have led to species reduction, drastic degradation of forest physiognomy and forest quality. Since 2001, the forest farm launched the low-yield forest improvement project. Multiple logging models including forest clearing, selective logging and thinning in small patches have been practiced. Nutrient bag seedlings were used in refforestation in cleared areas and resin tapping on the remaining trees on logged over areas was banned. As of 2010, the overall forest thinning and tending for the area was completed. Through these improvement efforts, the overall forest physiognomy has shown great uniformity and the quality of forest stands has improved to a great extent. Plants and animals in the forest areas were well protected and the ecological functions of the forest for watershed protection have been greatly strengthened.

3). Simao Port and Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve

Simao Port

Simao Port is the first port in China's territory for international navigation on the Lancang-Mekong River. Traversing alone the Lancang-Mekong River, the navigation route takes you to the Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. It is a golden navigation channel that links China with the Southeast Asian countries, and an important gateway for Yunnan and the Great Southwest Region of China to reach Southeast Asia. The port is 87 km from Simao, 85 km from Jinghong (water course), 420 km from the Golden Triangle, 787 km from Luang Prabang in the Laos and 1,260 km from Vientiane, thus enjoying very advantageous geographical positions.

The total planned area for Simao port is six square kilometers and the designed annual freight transport capacity is 300,000 tons and 100,000 passenger times. Up to now, 0.5 km^2 has been constructed and 140 million Chinese yuan was invested from the national, provincial, municipal funding sources, as well as from other circles of the society. The dock, transportation roads, port administration, warehouse and equipment have been furnished. Within the port, the customs and offices for border check, commercial check, quarantines for animals and plants, as well as health check have been set up.

Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve

Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve is located at a junction area between Simao District and Lancang Lahu Ethnic Minority Autonomous County of Pu'er Municipality in Yunnan Province. The Lancang-Mekong River flows through the nature reserve from northwest to southeast. The nature reserve is positioned in the low-latitude region in Southern Yunnan on a transient zone between the northern edge of the tropical and the southern subtropical regions. It is a typical nature reserve of the subtropical forest ecosystems in Southern China. The area of the nature reserve is 21,679hm^2.

Found in the nature reserve are 2,010 species (variants) of vascular plants belonging to 201 families and 906 genera, including 102 fern species from 32 families and 63 genera, 1,914 seed plant species from 169 families and 843 genera, of which eight genera are endemic to China. There are 29 wild animal species listed for national and provincial protection, including eight species for National Class I Protection, 17 species for National Class II Protection and one species for Provincial Class I Protection and three species for Provincial Class II Protection. The key species listed for special monitoring include the Asian elephant (*Elaphas maximus*), Indian buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*), Malay bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), (*Nycticebus coucang*), Assamese macagu (*Macaca assamensis*) and Komodo dragon (*Varanus salvator*).

4). China Pu'er Tea Museum and Tea Farm Agricultural Landscape

China's Pu'er Tea Museum, being situated in the background of 1,533 hm^2 of tea plantations at an elevation of 1,700 meters and surrounded by green mountains of beautiful sceneries, is composed of a tea house, an area for tea harvest experience and the Pu'er Tea Museum. It is reputed as a miniature panorama of Pu'er tea. The mysterious world of Pu'er tea is introduced here to the visitors, ranging from the origin and improvements, development and evolution, planting and production, ethnic origins, processing and packaging, historical cultures, collection and marketing, as well as tea serving and appreciation. Here in the Pu'er Tea Museum, you are entertained with the pleasure in viewing tea plantations, tea picking, tea making, tea drinking and appreciation, tea competition, tea worshiping and tea purchase, which demonstrate best of the exclusive "six most" of the tea cultures: the largest theme park of Pu'er tea, the most complete types of tea resources, the richest specimens of Pu'er tea, most tablets, poems and lyrics about Pu'er tea, and the most elite Pu'er tea arts and ceremonies, as well as the most profound Pu'er tea cultures.

5). Caiyanghe Provincial Nature Reserve

Caiyanghe Provincial Nature Reserve is located in the southeastern part of Simao District in Pu'er Municipality. Covering an area of 14,892 hm^2, the nature reserve is located in the low latitude zone in Southern Yunnan and belongs to the type of nature reserves with subtropical forest ecosystems in Southern China. It is named after the Caiyanghe River that flows through the nature reserve. The nature reserve was established in October 1981 upon the approval of Yunnan Provincial Government. In 1986, the management office of the nature reserve was officially set up with staff quota to carry out the management and patrolling of the nature reserve. The core zone of the nature reserve is 6,747hm^2, or 45.3%, and the experimental zone 8,145 hm^2, or 54.7% of the total.

Wild animals: There are 415 wild animal species listed for national and provincial protection in the nature reserve, including 71 species for national protection and 344 species for provincial-level protection. These include 102 mammals, 222 birds and 91 reptiles. The species listed for key monitoring include: Indian buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*), sambar deer (*Hydropotes inermis*), Indian muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*), red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), silver pheasant (*Lophura nycthemera*), great white egret (*Oriolus traillii Vigors*), Komodo dragon (*Varanus salvator*), python (*Python molurus bivittatus*) and latera-stripe salient tree frog (*Chirixalus vittatus*) and so on.

Vegetation and plants: The nature reserve is rich in plant species. There are 2,104 high plant species (variants) above the ferns recorded in the nature reserve that belong to 883 genera in 209 families. Also, there are 892 species of medicinal plants in the reserve that belong to 530 genera in 163. In total, 36 species are listed for protection, including one species for National Class I Protection, 15 species for National Class II Protection, and 20 species for provincial protection in Yunnan. Fifty species are endemic to Yunnan.

6). China's Pu'er Tea Research Institute

Yunnan Pu'er Tea Research Institute is the only tea research institute established within the university system in Yunnan. The institute has implemented more than 20 research projects funded by the provincial government, the provincial departments of sciences and technology, agriculture and education. Some outstanding achievements have been made in the germplasm of tea trees in Yunnan, the intrinsic relationship between Pu'er tea processing techniques and its quality, the functional elements in Pu'er Tea, and processing of large-leaf high quality tea varieties in Yunnan as well as the integrative utilization of tea products. The areas of research include the genetic diversity of Pu'er tea germplasm; the key techniques for managing ecological Pu'er tea

plantations, key techniques for post fermentation of Pu'er tea, fine processing and integrative use of Pu'er tea, improving the quality of Pu'er tea by using beneficial microorganisms; appreciation of Pu'er tea quality; safety assessment and evaluation of the quality of Pu'er tea; the sustainable development of the Pu'er tea culture, and so on. All these efforts have contributed constructively to the leap-fogging development of the tea industry in Yunnan Province.

7. Outlines of Keynote Lecture

1). The importance of forest and watershed management for sustainable livelihoods and development in GMS economies

-- Dr. Appanah Simmathiri, FAO Bangkok office

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) which is fed by the Mekong River basin, embraces six countries, and has a combined population of over 300 million people. The subregion's geographic variety and climate zones embrace an incredible wealth of biodiversity. This confluence of life-supporting water, good soils, and wealth of forest resources provided the foundation for subsistence to near subsistence agricultural lifestyles for over five thousand years. But with modernization and industrialization emerging, the GMS is experiencing an unprecedented growth in its economy over the past ten years. This rapid economic growth, coupled with increase in human population, has placed unanticipated pressure on land, water and forests. The economies are being transformed from subsistence-based to consumer-driven or export-led ones, mainly benefiting the urban populations. This growth, relying heavily on natural resources, is leading to an imbalance – natural resources are being exploited at rates faster than their replacements, and it is not leading to concomitant economic growth in rural settings. Aggravating the situation even further are the environmental problems likely to impact the populations across the region, foremost being that emanating from the anticipated climate change. Here again, the rural populations are likely to be worst hit, and stand to pay a heavier penalty. Under the circumstances, management of natural resources, particularly forests and watersheds in the GMS, require urgent attention so livelihoods are not jeopardized. The converse would be unacceptable.

With the foregoing introduction, the presentation would attempt to cover the following areas. The starting point would be the forest resources in the region. The era of high-impact logging has ended, yet the loss of forests continues to undermine their sustainable management. With the ongoing losses, production in plantations and trade measures to ensure legal and sustainable timbers are being sought as potential approaches to ensure forestry is sustainable. Additional sustainable approaches are being approached through community-based forest management, along with diversification of forest products and development of micro-enterprises based on NTFPs, including medicinal plants. Other frontiers appear in the service sectors such as ecotourism. In the same realm, valuation of ecological services is beginning to gain more attention. There is potential with Payments for Environmental Services (PES) to offset farmers for giving up farming options on forest lands. But as with all the ecological services, translating good ideas to realization of benefits remains challenging. The new interest in food security based on products from forests is gaining attention, and new approaches are being sought to ensure these sources of nutrition are safeguarded and equitably available to the most vulnerable populations. Finally, forests and forestry intersect with the food-water-energy nexus at several points. Agriculture is totally dependent on water, and forests influence the availability of water in the region. This linkage is vulnerable to massive land-use changes which the region is undergoing at present. Likewise,

the role of forests in climate change mitigation, and the role of afforestation and reforestation are getting increasing attention from the global community. The challenge for the region is to ensure the forests are managed sustainably, and the benefits of the ecosystem are equitably distributed.

As the above brief suggests, the role of the forestry sector in ensuring sustainable livelihoods and development of the economies of GMS is indeed complex and multifaceted. That being the case, the forestry sector must be cognizant of the changing demands in the GMS, determine potential impacts and trades-offs, and position itself to continue providing its services and products, through careful balance of economic and environmental interests, while safeguarding the livelihoods of the millions of rural populations.

2). Governance and law enforcement for watershed based forest management

-- Dr. Isabelo R. Montejo, International Model Forest Network (IMFN)

3). Forests based management and biodiversity conservation in the GMS

-- Dr. Dietrich Schmidt-Vogt, KIB,CAS

Synopsis: The objective of the lecture is to better understand the linkages between forests and biodiversity in GMS, and to assess how forest use and forest management can affect or contribute to biodiversity conservation. The presentation starts out by providing an overview on forest types and forest cover in the GMS on the one hand, and on biodiversity in the GMS, on the other. This is followed by an exploration on how forest-based natural resources management affects forest biodiversity. The focus of this section is on shifting cultivation as the most important land use of the past in mountainous parts of the GMS, and on permanent farming and forestry, which are the most important land uses following upon shifting cultivation with respect to affecting forest cover and biodiversity. Special emphasis will be on the role of commercial plantations.The final section of the presentation looks at how forest resources can be used and managed in order to also serve the goals of biodiversity conservation. The focus of this section is on both, biodiversity conservation in protected areas, and biodiversity conservation on a larger scale, employing a landscape or ecosystem approach emphasizing landscape connectivity.

Lecture outline

1. Forest Types and Forest Cover in the GMS
2. Biodiversity in the GMS
3. The effects of forest-based natural resources management on forests and biodiversity
    a. Shifting cultivation
    b. Permanent farming
    c. Forestry
    d. Commercial plantations
4. Biodiversity conservation in the GMS
    a. Protected areas
    b. Landscape Approach

4). Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: Achievements and challenges in GMS

-- Prof. K.G Saxena, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India.

Arising from the 2010 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries (REDD+) is an upcoming international instrument of compensation, in financial terms, provided by the developed countries to the developing countries for mitigating climate change through actions viz., (i) reducing emission from deforestation, (ii) reducing emission from forest degradation, (iii) conservation of existing forest carbon stocks, (iv) sustainable management of forests and (v) enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Currently, the funds have been made available to few countries preparing themselves to participate in the REDD+ programmes likely to take off in full scale after expiry of the Kyoto protocol. There are two major challenges for participation in REDD+ and getting potential economic benefits from it: (i) climate change mitigation without creating new or aggravating the preexisting problems in the developing tropical countries, e.g., planting fast growing tree species might enhance carbon stocks but might increase the risks of loss of biodiversity, new pests and pathogens and depletion of soil moisture and nutrients, (ii) avoidance of deforestation or forest degradation in one area might increase these changes elsewhere, e.g., protection and tree planting in one patch of degraded forests might increase pressure on other patches if suitable alternatives are not provided to meet local demands, (iii) mechanisms ensuring permanence of carbon storage after compensation ceases, an agency may not be very enthusiastic to support tree plantations anticipating that local people will degrade the after some time or when resources become too scarce to meet their essential needs, (iv) measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of enhancement and conservation of carbon stocks to the satisfaction of the funding agencies – carbon stock estimation is a highly technical matter, altogether new to both the local communities and conventional forest departments and (v) streamlining REDD+ such that it promotes equity within and between developing countries and avoiding any crash in carbon markets in future. Participatory forest management has paved the way of people and foresters coming and working together reducing the cost of forest conservation and management over the last couple of decades. For getting benefits from a programme like REDD+, there is a need of participation of people, conventional foresters, forest scientists/ecologists and economists.

5). Watershed forest management and control of water and soil erosion

-- Prof. K.G Saxena, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India.

Forests play a crucial role in achieving the most desired functions of the watershed: (i) regulation of quantity and quality of water available for human activities, (ii) conservation of dry season stream adequate enough to support navigation, recreation, wildlife, potable water and irrigation systems, (iii) reduction of storm flow enabling protection of housing, infrastructure and agriculture in flood prone areas and (iv) conservation of total annual water flow: reservoirs for drinking water and hydroelectricity. For a long time, it was generalized that richer the forest resources, lesser the storm flow, more the base flow, greater the slope stability, lesser the soil erosion and sediment load in streams. However, the recent experimental researches and re-examination of past studies do question the validity of these generalizations. Nevertheless, while one may question ability of forests to prevent large-scale floods, their role in preventing average and most frequent floods cannot be undervalued. Forests contribute not only to these

conventional watershed functions/services but also supply other equally crucial goods and services for sustainable livelihoods: natural forest regrowth is key to sustainability of shifting cultivation while manure and fodder from relatively old forests to that of settled upland terraced farms, forests provide a range of wild edibles, spices, condiments, beverages and medicinal products contributing to the health of poor and marginalized people deprived of access to the modern nutritional and health facilities are inaccessible and forests ingrained in the culture of the poor mountain people. Timber is highly profitable but this resource has been exploited for economic development more by the national governments/large companies/industries than by local people. Watershed management requires an integrated approach: (i) looking forests not an isolated ecosystems or land use but as an integral component of landscape with significant interactions with other ecosystems/economies in the watershed, (ii) harmonizing diverse functions (production, regulatory, habitat and information functions) or services (as in Millennium Development Goals: provisioning, regulatory, supporting and cultural services) of watersheds to the benefits of both local and global communities in both short and long term perspectives. Integrated watershed management approach offers a scope of addressing a range of problems simultaneously and designing and implementing the 'win-win' options that resolve/mitigate environmental and economic problems simultaneously. However, this necessitates changes in the existing sectoral policies and implementation arrangements where farming, forestry, economic development and social development remain the domains of the different government agencies with poor communication with them.

6) Best practices and tools to ensure forest protection and efficient utilization in watershed areas: linking fragmented nature reserves in Xishuangbanna, China

-- Prof. Hu Huabing, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, CAS.

Xishuangbanna in Southwest China, bordered with Laos and Myanmar, is one of the biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. The two national level nature reserves in this area cover a total land area of 269,110 hectares (14.0%), consists of 8 fragments. Economic development activities have put great pressure on the nature reserves. Being an important part of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), Xishuangbanna, with its abundant biological diversity, has attracted the attention of Asian Development Bank (ADB). Since 2007, an Ecosystem Based Conservation approach - Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiatives, as the flagship component of Core Environment Programme of ADB began to operate in the GMS. This paper reports the practices and experiences to establish conservation corridors linking national nature reserve fragments, through a series of activities categorized as poverty reduction, land use planning and management,

forest restoration, capacity building as well as sustainable financing. Till 2010, 2 of the 8 identified corridors in Xishuangbanna have been established covering a total land area of 17,918 hectares, and additional 35,300 hectares of land has been declared as a new nature reserve. Several ways of sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation have been operational. Lessons learned from project implementation suggest that it is important to respect, recognize, rely and reward the people and plants in the ecosystem, it is strongly suggested that effective conservation should call for ecosystem based approach, so as to main forest connectivity and ecological integrity.

7) Protection of a trans-boundary nature reserve: cooperation between China and the Lao PDR in the management of a trans-boundary nature reserve

-- Luo Aidong, Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve Management Bureau, China

The presentation outline

(1) Why and how the project come?

(2) When did the project start?

(3) What has the project achieve?

(4) What is the project outlook?

(5) How did the project outcomes achieve?

(6) Acknowledgment

Key points and issues: The presentation is a brief profile for the 6 years' implementation of the Transboundary Biodiversity Protection Programm Across China Xishuangbnana----Laos Namha Joint Protected Area. The project focus on the biodiversity protection in this Upper Mekong Basin, the transboundary region between China and Laos. The project is a new approach raised firstly by Xishuangbanna national nature reserve(NNR) ,cooperating with Laos Namha national protected area(NPA) since 2006. The main issues the project covered have three. Firstly, enhancing capacity building of Xishuangbanna NNR, Namha NPA and the relevant agencies. Secondly, carrying out the biodiversity baseline survey in the joint protected area. Thirdly, enhancing awareness education for villagers across the China and Laos transboudary joint protected area. Generally speaking, by 6 years' effort from two sides, the mute understanding and friendship, the agencies capacity, the biodiversity situation in project area, the villager's protection awareness have been enhenced and approved on some degree. Another one very important significance of the programm is the "Leading-Function" by the project implementation and experience, enlarging and extending the transboundary joint protected area along the project goes. Currently, except Luang Namtha province where Laos Namha NPA locates, more area in adjacent Oudomxay and Phong Saly province in Laos were covered in China-Laos Transboundary Joint Biodiversity Protection Area. By larging the joint protected area, a new biodiversity protection corridor came into being in Upper Mekong Basin. The implementation of such project is a good pilot and new approach for biodiversity protection in transboudary region for other nature reserves in China and also the other countries in Mekong basin as well.

Attached files

1. Participant's Report received before 8 July 2012

1) Integrated Forest/Watershed Management in Cambodia
2) INTEGRATED FOREST/WATERSHED MANAGEMENT IN CAMBODIA
3) Case study on: Deforestation effected to Water Shortage for Irrigation on Paddy Field in Tipou commune, Santuk District, Kampong Thom Province, Cambodia
4) Watershed Management in Laos PDR: Development of a Countrywide Protection Forest System
5) Case Study of Integrated Inlay Lake Watershed Management_ Myanmar
6) Turning Mangroves into Riches in Vietnam's Mekong delta
7) Sustainable Forest Management by Participatory Community Development for the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex, THAILAND
8) Case study at Nam Mong Sub-river Basin_ Thailand
9) A Case Study on Upland Arbor Tea Cultivation in Natural Forest of Bulang People at Mangjing Village, Lancang County, Yunnan Province, China
10) The Introduction of Sichuan Sustainable Forest Management Program, China

2. PPT files provided by participants before 8 July 2012

1) Cambodia PPT, Integrated Forest/ Watershed Managemen
2) Cambodia PPT, integrated Watershed Forest Management In Cambodia
3) Lao PPT, Presentation for Training Workshop on the Role of Forest Resource Management in the GMS
4) China PPT, A Case Study on Upland Arbor Tea Cultivation in Natural Forest of Bulang People at Mangjing Village, Lancang County, Yunnan Province, China

Note

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Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation

The Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), proposed by China and co-sponsored by Australia and the United States, was established following approval at the 15th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in September 2007 in Sydney, Australia and was included in the Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development.

APFNet is an open regional organization which promotes sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the Asia-Pacific region. The Network aims to collaborate with all regional forest initiatives through capacity-building, information-sharing, policy dialogue and pilot projects.

Southwest Forestry University

Southwest Forestry University (SWFU) is located in Kunming City in Yunnan Province. Its mission is to support the economic and social development of Southwest China by building a sound ecological environment and forestry sector in the region. After 70 years of education experiences and 30 years of independent operation, the university has become the only institution of higher learning in the Western Region of China that specializes in forestry. SWFU's fields of study are centered on disciplines relevant to forestry, with special features and excellence in environmental and biological subjects that encompass multidisciplinary degree programs in agriculture, science, engineering, law, arts and management. The university has18 colleges, and 12,463 full time students, including 1000 students in Master Degree programs and 11,155 in Bachelor Degree programs.

The Mekong Institute

The Mekong Institute (MI) is an Inter-Governmental Organization (IGO) operating in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). It works with the governments of Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and the Yunnan Province and the Guangxi Autonomous Region of China to provide capacity building training for government officials and members of private enterprise and civil society involved in the development of the sub-region.

In 2003, the six GMS governments signed a charter founding Mekong Institute as a non-profit, autonomous, international organization, working in close collaboration with other GMS institutions. On July 17, 2007, the Thai Cabinet approved MI Headquarters Agreement to recognize MI as an intergovernmental organization under the Thai law. With this intergovernmental status, MI is now in a very favorable position to facilitate regional development, cooperation and integration through its human resource development programs, GMS-focused action researches, and policy dialogue facilitation.

Programme Overview

Workshop on Role of Forest Resource Management in The Great Mekong Sub-region (GMS)

(July 11-21, 2012)

Sponsored by: Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)

Organized by: Mekong Institute (MI)
APFNet
Yunnan Academy of Biodiversity (YAB)
Southwest Forestry University (SWFU)

- Yunnan China -