



Report of the APFNet Workshop on Forestland Tenure System

Sponsored by

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

Organized by

National Plateau Wetlands Research Center (NPWRC)
Southwest Forestry University (SWFU)

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Last but not least, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the participants whose support and insights were invaluable in our collective efforts to understand the importance of forestland tenure reform and improve sustainable forest management for a better future, building on the support of the APFNet. We are looking forward to meeting you again as we pursue our common goals!

APFNet

NPWRC

SWFU

Preface

The workshop on the Forestland Tenure System is an integral component of the "Forestry and Sustainable Rural Development" under the APFNet capacity building programs. It was held in Kunming City, P. R. China 5-16 July ,2010. Participants consisted of fourteen senior officers from forestry departments, research institutes, and universities in the Asian and Pacific countries. The National Plateau Wetlands Research Center (NPWRC) and Southwest Forestry University (SWFU) organized and implemented the training, with full funding from APFNet.

By means of presentations, field tours and interactive sessions among participants and invited speakers, the workshop provided information on the latest developments in China's forestland tenure reform. It also provided the venue to share experiences, practices, knowledge and lessons from countries in the region. Thanks to the concerted efforts of all participants, organizers and collaborators alike, the workshop attained its objectives.

This report summarizes the objectives, themes, key activities, and outputs of the meeting. Recommendations on the design and planning of future training programs are also presented.

For more information of the workshop, please visit APFNet website at www.APFnet.cn

APFNet
July, 2010

1. Introduction

Forests provide important livelihood sources for local communities and play a key role in poverty alleviation. In many parts of the world, however, unclear forest property rights and weak local governance are key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Over past decades, many developing countries have undertaken forestland tenure reform with a view to reducing land use conflicts and providing incentives to local communities to improve forest resource management. In this context, the experiences that China has gained with recent forest tenure reforms can guide forest conservation and poverty alleviation, as well as offer important lessons for other developing countries that are addressing issues related to unclear forest tenure.



Within the framework of the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), the **Workshop on Forestland Tenure System** aims to increase understanding of sustainable forest management issues in the region and offer recommendations to address them based on regional perspectives and experiences.

1.1 Objectives

The purpose of the workshop is to identify the key challenges that Asia-Pacific countries face with regard to forestland tenure reform and to propose possible solutions. At the end of the training, participants will better understand the key factors which affect implementation of the reform, many of which will vary according to specific socio-economic and cultural conditions. They will also gain an appreciation of gaps and capacity building needs to carry out forestland tenure reform in their own countries.

1.2 Participants

Fourteen representatives (1 female and 13 male) from 12 developing APFNet member countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia participated in the session: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia,



Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Participants were selected based on the APFNet application procedures after country Focal Points issued announcements of the event.

Most participants were high ranking officials from forestry departments in each country, while others came from either a research institute or a university. (For details of participants and contact information, see Annex 2.)

2. Training themes and key activities

2.1 Training themes

The 12-day workshop was conducted in English and consisted of three components: presentations on specific themes, a three-day field excursion, and interactive sessions among participants, speakers and APFNet staff.

Course modules combined classroom lectures, case studies, country presentations and a field trip. Consistent with the objectives of the workshop, lectures covered the following topics: terminologies and theory of forest tenure; global and regional forestland tenure; use and management rights to forestland, transferability and ownership of trees; collective forest reform and management in China; participatory and social forestry; management of collective forests and forest cooperative organizations; and forestland tenure reform in Yunnan Province. A field excursion to several sites provided the opportunity for participants to interact with local forest managers and community members.

Thematic presentations

Presentations, followed by discussion, were given on forestry policies, laws and regulations on land tenure and forest management; theories and practices in community and social forestry; and the evolution of forestland tenure in China, including case studies. In addition, the Institute for Sustainability and Peace of the United Nations University was briefly introduced.



Field excursion

A 3-day field excursion to Dehong Prefecture in Yunnan was organized to showcase experiences and outcomes of forestland tenure reform in the province. Highlights included an overview of the reform process, afforestation and forest management at the household level; state management and protection of forest ecosystems; collective forest management; and visits to: a service center for the transfer of forestland tenure, a botanical garden, a tree plantation for cash crops, a nursery, a bamboo plantation, and the rehabilitation of a degraded community forest.

Interactive discussion among participants

Each participant reported the status of forestland tenure reform in his/her country: the evolution, drivers of change, patterns, impacts, and future trends. Sharing such experiences and practices provided an additional opportunity for participants to increase their knowledge.



As a final exercise, participants completed an evaluation of the different aspects of the workshop and made recommendations on ways to improve future training sessions. They also suggested follow-up activities.

2.2 Preparation of training materials

The following materials were prepared and distributed to participants before the workshop.

Country presentations

Most participants submitted country reports prior to their arrival. This material was compiled into book form and distributed.

Programme overview

A manual covered the schedule of presentations and field visits, in addition to providing information on working group members and speakers, the list of participants, and background on the workshop and Kunming City. Details of the excursion and sites to be visited were also highlighted, in addition to a description of the support and coordination to be given by local forestry bureaus and communities to maximize discussion and exchanges.

2.3 Speakers and facilitators

Based on the topics to be covered during the workshop, the organizers selected well-qualified speakers to present and facilitate the sessions. Experts came from TNC, SWFU, Beijing Forestry University, and the China National Forestry Economics and Development Research Center, among other institutions. One presenter was also national coordinator of a project suggested by FAO, SFA and the EU.

3. Summary of topics and main activities

3.1 Opening ceremony

Professor Liu Huimin, President of SWFU, chaired the opening ceremony. He welcomed guests, introduced the head table and acknowledged the presence of forestry experts from the Asia-Pacific region. On behalf of APFNet, Mr. Lu De thanked SWFU for its valuable support to this workshop and noted that participants were senior officials who know much about forestry in their respective countries. Therefore, he expected that they could learn a great deal from each other, including China.



Professor Chen Baokun, Chair of the University Affairs Committee, indicated that Kunming City was a tourism destination, known for its unique climate and geography. Yunnan Province had one of the country's highest forest cover and, due to significant reforestation and afforestation efforts, forest area is increasing. As a university of higher learning, SWFU has many ties with international organizations which are involved in forest management, conservation and tenure reform. With reform well underway in China, attention is focusing on legislation, empowerment, devolution and review of progress. He emphasized that this APFNet workshop

will help not only to improve forestland tenure reform in China but also to strengthen regional collaboration on a range of forest issues. Additionally, Ms. Lu Qian, Acting Director of APFNet's Division of Institutional Development, gave an overview of the organization, including background, mission, programs, current initiatives and planned future activities.

This workshop marks the 2nd in a series of APFNet's capacity building program under the theme "forestry and rural sustainable development". It aims to strengthen forestry and community development in Asia-Pacific countries through lectures given by regional and international experts and scholars, country reports, and group discussions. Any comments and suggestions from participants and invited speakers on course design, training methods, and outputs, for example, are appreciated. APFNet will use this information to improve its future training and capacity building programs. As importantly, APFNet hopes that participants express their views on the regional training needs for forestry and rural sustainable development and further wishes that the foundation for regional cooperation under the framework of APFNet can be consolidated.

3.2 Overview of topics

The workshop on Forestland Tenure System covered the following topics: terminologies and theory of forest tenure; global and regional forestland tenure; use and management rights of forestland, transferability and ownership of trees; collective forest reform and management in China; participatory and social forestry; management of collective forests and forest cooperative organizations; and forestland tenure reform in Yunnan Province.



Terminologies and theory of forest tenure

Dr. Tint Lwin Thaug (TNC) began his presentation by stating that the development of the theory on property rights draws on three academic disciplines: economics, law and sociology. The term “tenure” is often erroneously equated with “ownership”. In fact, theorists describe tenure as a bundle of rights - different arrangements to allocate a variety of rights and to impose limitations on those who hold the land. However, ownership refers to a particular type of tenure which accords strong rights to the holder. Tenure arrangements may involve exclusive access to an individual

or to groups. They may also provide different types of access for different groups at different times. In addition, tenure varies in terms of which persons or groups enjoy some or a number of these bundled rights. For example, in a given area, certain groups can access certain forest products but not others. In other cases, individuals can own trees which are located on common property; certain groups have access during specific seasons; local people are legally entitled to particular products from government owned forests; and owners of forestland may not have the right to use their forests without additional approval.

Common assumptions are that secure tenure provides an incentive to invest time and money into forest management and that people will look after these resources if they can benefit from them. While many factors influence a government’s decision to embark on forestland tenure reform, authorities and other stakeholders increasingly recognize the need to offer a range of options that create better conditions to achieve the objective of sustainable forest management, including economic growth and improved livelihoods.

Global and regional forestland tenure system

Dr. Thaug also instructed this module. His lecture highlighted trends, key issues, principles and the process of reform. He gave examples of global political events which influenced change in general: the breakdown of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the dismantling of the Berlin wall, the rise of China as a super power, and civil unrest in Indonesia. He also cited the trend toward market based economies and an expanding private sector; stronger demand for forest products and land for other uses due to population growth; increased power and influence of stakeholders; better recognition of the importance of forests in carbon sequestration; and greater focus on reducing poverty and improving livelihoods through income generation.



As part of any forestland tenure reform process, gender issues need to be fully taken into account. Because the role of women and men in forest management and use varies from country to country and from culture to culture, the changes introduced must reflect these differences if they are to be successfully adopted. Tenure reform must also draw a distinction between decentralization of administrative functions and devolution of power to either inform or make meaningful decisions.



Use and management rights to forestland, transferability and ownership of trees

Professor Xie Yi began by briefly describing the main reasons for reforming the forestland tenure system in China: to clarify property rights, alleviate the tax burden, make forest management more flexible, and increase farmer incomes. However, some of the changes are creating new problems. For example, the equitable allocation of forestland is causing fragmentation and is hindering sound forest management because of the small scale at which it must be carried out.

In addition, under the new structure, it is difficult for government to deliver the range of public services expected of it.

The State owns 47% of forestland while collectives own the remaining 53%. Forest tenure arrangements fall into 3 categories: ownership, use rights, and rights to benefit from the resources. In essence, ownership of forestland remains unchanged under the new system but the rights associated with ownership and utilization of forests and trees can now be given to individual farmers who are able to transfer these rights to others, including collectives, for a fee. It is also possible for communities to contract households to manage collective forestland or to transfer management rights to others via auction or bidding.

Transfers are carried out in centers, 426 of which are located in counties and cities. Information they convey is gathered using internet technology and transactions are open and transparent to the public. At the county level, transfer centers are jointly established and funded by local, provincial and central governments. Forestry bureaus are responsible for their operation, including registration of forest tenure, the issuance of tenure certificates, valuation of forest assets, and the provision of loans.

Collective forest reform and management in China

After providing background on China and its forest resources, Professor Can LIU summarized the evolution of the country's collective forestland tenure and identified



key issues for discussion. With regard to the current reform, the main reasons for its implementation are to increase both the quality and quantity of forest resources, improve productivity, narrow the income gap between urban and rural residents, and distribute income more equitably. So far, 10 provinces have defined forestland tenure, 13 are in the process of doing so, and 7 are at the pilot stage. The defined area now stands at 1.77 billion mu (64.7% of the total) and 59.54 million certificates covering 1.4 billion mu (15mu = 1 ha) have been issued.

Key changes that are taking place include insurance to protect against risks, reduction in taxes, better access to credit, and the option to transfer tenure rights. The reform process is characterized by participatory decision-making, increased technical support, and the issuance of certificates as proof clear of tenure. However, the productivity of collective forestland is still quite low and, although incomes from forest activities rose, they still constitute only a small portion of total household earnings.

Professor Can LIU also pointed out that tenure reform was not the main driver of change but the ability to benefit financially from the new arrangements. Thus, the importance of sustainable forest management, strong institutions, and supportive mechanisms and incentives should not be underestimated. In addition, reforms must be instituted gradually, involve stakeholders and move from approaches dominated by government to processes managed by local farmers.

Participation in forestry and social forestry development in Yunnan

Professor Xuan Yi highlighted key aspects of community projects in Yunnan Province to conserve biodiversity, reduce poverty, and promote good governance. She noted the 5 principles on which integrated conservation and development were based: responsiveness, trust and ownership, partnership, gender equity and driven at local level. She also indicated that the projects were built on the principles of good governance: public information, transparent and accountable decision-making, fair treatment of social concerns, sharing of benefits, responsibilities and risks, strategic vision and efficient management.



Innovative features of co-management include the establishment of joint councils to lead conservation efforts and resolve conflicts; the use of indigenous knowledge to monitor biodiversity; and the creation of an environment trust fund to reduce poverty, generate income and develop capacity. The shift to a participatory style of management from government dominated approaches of the past is yielding positive results.

Community residents make up the core of co-management councils, with the government playing a supportive role. Members safeguard the interests of marginalized groups (women, children, and sick, elderly, disabled people) ensuring that they can participate in activities. Farmers are involved in all aspects of decision-making regarding the management, use and conservation of natural resources at the local level.



Management of large-scale collective forests and forest cooperatives

After reviewing the strengths and weaknesses of past reforms and providing an update on current efforts, Professor Jiang Chunqian described a 3-year project which the European Union is financing and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the State Forestry Administration are jointly implementing in 6 provinces.

The main objective is to manage forests sustainably and improve rural livelihoods in the context of ongoing tenure reform in collective forests in China. More specifically, the project aims to strengthen policies and legal/institutional frameworks as well as provide a platform to share knowledge gained through implementation of the reforms.

In this regard, it is:

- ⇒ conducting case studies on cooperatives to assess experiences and lessons learned
- ⇒ analyzing incentives and disincentives for cooperatives in terms of forest management
- ⇒ providing technical support and training to select cooperatives with a view to formulating operational guidelines
- ⇒ assisting government forestry institutions to improve services to farmer cooperatives
- ⇒ developing policies for implementing the new national law on farmer cooperatives in collective forests.

Given the strengths and weaknesses of forest farmer cooperatives, local authorities should develop policies to better support these entities, for example, introduce provisions to reduce taxes and fees as well as offer mortgages and loans at preferential rates. Efforts should also focus on building the capacity of farmers to understand and participate in policy development, amending regulations to conform with the law on cooperatives, preparing guidelines to strengthen and standardize their management, and increasing farmer access to and awareness of relevant laws.

Forestland tenure reform in Yunnan Province

Professor Shen Lixin summarized forestland tenure reform in Yunnan Province. Historically in China, it took place in four phases:

- ⇒ early 1950s to 1958: Land and forests were allocated to households but rights related to ownership, use and benefits were unclear - a situation which provided little incentive to sustainably manage resources.
- ⇒ 1958 to early 1980s: Forestland management was highly centralized.
- ⇒ 1982 to 2008: The contracted responsibility system was introduced and collective forest



management improved but the concept of forest tenure was still intangible for local people and protection of benefits had no basis in law.

- ⇒ 2008 and ongoing: Rural collective forest tenure was launched nation wide.

The objectives of the current reform are to increase the confidence, initiative, and ability of communities to manage forest sustainably, and to clarify and transfer forestland tenure and ownership of forests to individual households by issuing certificates, valid for 70 years. All collective commercial forests and waste hills/fallow suitable for forestation are targeted but nature reserves and protected forests are excluded. Clear, transparent and participatory processes are used, where all villagers discuss details of the reform and at least two-thirds agree to implementation.

As far as progress in Yunnan Province is concerned, certificates covering 255.87 million mu of community forestland (80.7% of the total) were issued to 6.2987 million households. Planned completion of reforms nation wide is 2014. Professor Shen Lixin then gave examples of issues to be addressed:

- ⇒ The even allocation of forestland to individual households is difficult due to the different quality of land and the different value of the trees. Thus, some farmers received better parcels of land than others.
- ⇒ Villages where collective forests are designated as nature reserves and protected forests do not benefit as much as others, despite government compensation for the ecological functions these resources provide. (RMB75/per ha/year is low.)
- ⇒ Holy hills and sacred forests are irreplaceable in terms of cultural and spiritual values for indigenous ethnic communities. Traditionally, they are owned by the community and considered a shared resource but current emphasis on individual ownership may undermine these arrangements.
- ⇒ Minority ethnic groups traditionally used the slope fallow or swidden fields for shifting cultivation so that the distinction between forestland and farm land was not made. However, the current reform recognizes many slope swidden fields as forestland and, as a result, they cannot be reclaimed for farming. Only reforestation is allowed.
- ⇒ The reform allows households to sell or transfer both forestland and forest tenure to outsiders. However, reasonable standards or systems to handle the transfer, assess the real value of forests and forestland, and identify qualified agents to complete transactions are still missing.
- ⇒ Some villages and farmer households are transferring their rights over forestland to outsiders immediately in order to improve their living conditions over the short term. Their future well-being is uncertain.
- ⇒ Other possible impacts of the reform still need to be studied, including the loss of biodiversity caused by the establishment of single species plantations.



3.3 Field excursion

Following the classroom segment of the workshop, a three-day field trip took place from 13-15 July, 2010. Participants travelled to Dehong Prefecture where they visited 2 counties (Luxi and Longshuan), 3 cities (Mangshi, Luxi and Riuli), and six villages (Xiangguntang, Fangmaqiao, Padi, Makandi, Manhuan, and Lvliang).

They learned about forestland tenure reform and forest management in the region and were shown a large-scale afforestation project; the protection of state forests for ecological benefits; community forestation supported by forestry bureaus; a service center where tenure rights are traded; a botanical garden for in-situ and ex-situ conservation; trees bearing cash crops planted by households; a forestry bureau nursery; a bamboo plantation; and a rehabilitated degraded community forest. All information conveyed was of great interest and provided participants the opportunity to see first hand the outcomes of forestland tenure reform.

3.4 Communication among participants

Every afternoon during the workshop, participants described various aspects of forest tenure in their respective countries. A question period and group discussion then followed each presentation.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

Reports covered historical changes in forestland tenure, drivers of reform, patterns of forestland tenure and ownership, impacts of reforms, and future trends. This rich exchange of information highlighted similarities among countries but also underscored vast differences - differences which



confirm the need for reform measures to be based on specific contexts and unique circumstances.

A questionnaire was distributed at the end of the workshop to assess the level of communication and understanding among the participants and to obtain their feedback and suggestions on the organization and design of activities (topics, field tour and communication), preparation of materials, arrangements for the field trip, accommodation, and secretariat services, for example.

Findings showed that, in general, participants were satisfied with the field tour, course design, and preparation of materials. All indicated they learned a lot from the rich exchange of information and experience and all spoke highly of the organization and of the secretariat. However, a few noted it was sometimes difficult to understand the lecturers. Since English is also not the participants' first language, this problem is difficult to overcome.

More specifically, participants made the following suggestions to improve future workshops:

Presenters

- ⇒ bring guest lecturers in from other countries
- ⇒ engage presenters who are more fluent in English (3 participants)

Participation

- ⇒ allow more time to discuss case studies
- ⇒ include discussion of research activities
- ⇒ involve stakeholders in classroom portion of the training
- ⇒ invite experts from other ministries
- ⇒ limit participation to 1 person per country
- ⇒ involve other Pacific Island countries

Field excursion

- ⇒ arrange for some lectures to be given on the field trip
- ⇒ ensure team leaders are technical experts

Future workshops

- ⇒ add training sessions on
 - ❖ harvesting and trade
 - ❖ conflict management/resolution

In summary, this training workshop was successful because of the concerted efforts of the attendees, organizers and sponsor. Participants expressed their thanks to APFNet for such an excellent training opportunity and stated that they benefited a great deal. Many committed to put the knowledge they acquired over the 12 days into practice. In this regard, organizers and participants alike felt that a 2nd workshop in about a year's time should be convened to discuss follow-up that was done in each country and lessons learned. For continuity, it would be highly desirable for the same participants to attend this second session.

5.Proposal for case studies



At APFNet's suggestion, all participants expressed interest in conducting a case study on aspects of forestland tenure reform in their country. APFNet will attempt to secure funding for this exercise and will compile all submissions into a publication to be posted on its website.

The ideal length would be 3000-4000 words (6-8 pages) and the proposed deadline would be 10-12 months from the date APFNet provided participants with an outline of the contents to be covered. Following the compilation of submissions, a 2nd workshop would be organized to exchange experiences and identify country priorities for further follow-up action.

Once APFNet obtains funding to support the case studies, it will contact each participant to determine the best way to transfer the money and ensure it is used for the purpose intended.

Annex 1: Schedule of Workshop and Field Excursion

1.1 Workshop

| Date | Time | Contents | Resources |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Day 1 4 July, Sunday | Whole day | Transport service and registration | NPWRC/SWFU |
| Day 2 5 July, Monday | 8:30-9:30 | Opening Ceremony - Welcome remarks - Guest speakers | NPWRC/SWFU |
| | 9:30-10:00 | Introduction of workshop and APFNet programs | APFNet |
| | 10:30-11:30 | Tour of SWFU campus | SWFU |
| | 13:30-17:00 | West Mountain National Park | |
| Day 3 6 July, Tuesday | 8:30-11:00 | Lecture 1: Theory of property rights and forest tenure | Dr. Tint Lwin Thaug |
| | 11:00-12:00 | Questions and group discussion | |
| | 14:30-17:00 | Country reports: Thailand and Sri Lanka | |
| | 17:00-17:30 | Wrap-Up | Dr. Tint Lwin Thaug |
| Day 4 7 July, Wednesday | 8:30-11:00 | Lecture 2: Review of global and regional forestland tenure systems | Dr. Tint Lwin Thaug |
| | 11:00-12:00 | Questions and group discussion | |
| | 14:30-17:00 | Country reports: Cambodia and Philippines | |
| | 17:00-17:30 | Wrap-Up | Dr. Tint Lwin Thaug |
| Day 5 8 July, Thursday | 8:30-11:00 | Lecture 3: Use and Management Rights of Forestland, Transferability & Ownership of Trees | Dr. Xie Yi |
| | 11:00-12:00 | Questions and group discussion | |
| | 14:30-17:00 | Country reports: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Viet Nam | |
| | 17:00-17:30 | Wrap-Up | Ms. Rosalie McConnell |
| Day 6 9 July, Friday | 8:30-11:00 | Lecture 4: Collective Forest Reform & Management in China | Prof. Liu Can |
| | 11:00-12:00 | Questions and group discussion | |
| | 14:30-17:00 | Country reports: India, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea | |
| | 17:00-17:30 | Wrap-Up | Ms. Rosalie McConnell |
| Day 7 10 July, Saturday | Whole day | Free Time | |
| Day 8 11 July, Sunday | 8:30-10:00 | Lecture 6: Management of large-scale collective forests and forest cooperatives | Prof. Jian Chunqian Prof. Xuan Yi |
| | 10:30-12:00 | Lecture 5: Community Participation in Forestry and Social Forestry Development | |
| | 14:30-17:00 | Country reports: Lao PDR, Mongolia | |
| | 17:00-17:30 | Wrap-Up | Ms. Rosalie McConnell |
| Day 9 12 July, Monday | 8:30-11:00 | Lecture 7: Forestland Tenure Reform in Yunnan Province | Prof. Shen Lixin |
| | 11:00-11:30 | Introduction to field trip | |
| | 12:30-13:00 | Departure to Kunming Airport | |

1.2 Field excursion

| Date | Time | Contents | Resources |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| Day 10 13 July, Tuesday | 9:30-11:30 | -Welcome address by prefecture government -Forestland tenure reform and forest management in Dehong | NPWRC/SWFU Dehong Forestry Department |
| | 13:30-17:30 | -Afforestation and forest management at household -level in Xiangguntang -Management and protection of state eco-forests in Fangmaqiao -Community forestation in Padi, supported by forestry bureaus -Service Center for transfer of forestland tenure | NPWRC/SWFU Luxi Forestry Department |
| | 18:00-22:00 | Welcome dinner and culture night | Prefecture Government |
| Day 11 14 July, Wednesday | 8:30-10:00 | - Wangding National Frontier Port - Jiegao National Frontier Port | NPWRC/SWFU Ruili Forestry Department |
| | 10:00-12:00 | - Ruili City botanical garden | NPWRC/SWFU |
| | 12:30-14:00 | LUNCH on the way | |
| | 14:30-16:30 | -plantation of cash trees at household level, Makandi Village | |
| | 16:30-18:00 | - Central nursery | NPWRC/SWFU |
| | 18:00-18:30 | Hotel check-in | NPWRC/SWFU |
| Day12 15 July, Thursday | 8:30-11:30 | - bamboo plantation, household level - rehabilitation of degraded community forest in Lvliang | NPWRC/SWFU Longchuan Forestry Department |
| | 12:30-14:30 | Departure from Mangshi | |
| | 15:45-16:35 | Flight MU5976 to Kunming | NPWRC/SWFU |
| | 17:00-19:00 | Hotel check-in and DINNER | |
| Day 13 16 July, Friday | 9:00-11:30 | Workshop evaluation and Tea Break Presentation of certificates | APFNet |
| | 11:00-12:00 | Farewell speeches | NPWRC/SWFU/APFNe |
| | 13:00-17:30 | FREE TIME | |
| | 17:30-19:00 | FAREWELL DINNER | |
| Day 14 17 July, Saturday | Whole day | Departure | NPWRC/SWFU |

Annex 2: List of participants and resource persons

2.1 Participants

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