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*Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management
and Rehabilitation*

Completion Report

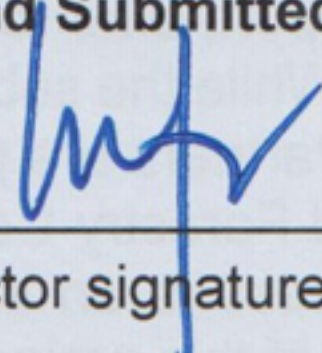
APFNet –2010–PP–001

Comparative Analyses of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation

Asia Pacific Association of Forestry
Research Institutions
(APAFRI)

28 February 2014

Basic Project Information

Project Title(ID)	Comparative Analyses of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation	
	Approved	Actual
Date of commence	1 Oct 2011	1 Nov 2011
Date of completion	31 Sep 2013	31 Dec 2013
Extension period	3 months	3 months
Project Budget (in USD)		
APFNet's Grant (in USD)	268,000	
Counterpart Contribution (in USD)	49,500	
Supervisory Agency	-	
Project Executing Agency	Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI)	
Project Director	Dr SIM Heok-Choh	
Project description: <p>The ever worsening global climate and economic crises with their increasingly acknowledgeable impacts on the environment warrant the search for new and better approaches that can help reduce deforestation, induce rehabilitation and foster sustainable forest management. Deforestation and forest transition studies of the last two decades have generally failed to provide workable models and tools that can be effectively used to achieve these objectives. Comparative analyses using data collected from nine economies in Asia Pacific: China, Korea, Japan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam, provided a better understanding of underlying causes and their complex interactions on forest cover changes. Concepts and theories from ecology, economy, social sciences and political sciences were exploited to explain forest cover change, and changing forest quality. The outputs of this proposed two-year project provide valuable guidelines for forest practitioners, including policy makers, for shaping strategies and policies and formulating management practices towards achieving sustainable forest management.</p>		
Prepared and Submitted by  <hr/> Project Director signature Date <u>10 March 2014</u>		Reviewed and Endorsed by <hr/> Project Steering Committee Chair signature Date
FOR APFNET USE		
Reviewed and comments by <hr/> ED signature Date		Reviewed and comments by <hr/> PO signature Date

Executive Summary

A project was proposed to identify the underlying causes of forest cover changes in the Asia Pacific region. The selection of economies for this project included economies having a net forest cover increase and also economies that still experience forest cover decline. Economies with forest reduction in some areas and forest recovery in others within the same economy were also selected as good candidates for the analyses pursued in this project. After much discussions, Focal Points from nine economies: China, South Korea, Japan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam were engaged and commissioned to compile data from various sources, including primary data from case studies.

The Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) implemented this project in technical collaboration with the Renmin University of China (RUC), Seoul National University (SNU) and Kyoto University (KU). A Project Core Team comprising representatives from these four organizations oversaw and managed this project.

The slow progress in the early stage was inevitable, as much effort was necessary to recruit the right persons as Focus Points; getting familiar with project documents required by Funding Agency, and in particular to provide opportunity to the Focal Points in gaining a better understanding of the background theories and concepts as well as the requirements of the whole project. The Second Workshop, July 2012, in Kuala Lumpur, provided another opportunity for the Focal Points to sort out the differences in understanding of the project requirements, and also to adjust project implementing strategy with adjusting the allocated durations for some of the activities. The most crucial being the allocated duration for the Focal Points to carry out case studies and compile reports has been shortened from the originally proposed 18 months to 12 months. A few of the Focal Points were incapable of completing their tasks on time, which then delayed the subsequent activities. An extension of three months was approved to enable the project to complete all the proposed activities by December 2013.

A Third Workshop was held in Indonesia in February 2013. Seven out of the nine Focal Points presented their progress and discussed various issues with the three Technical Assistance Partners. The end-of-project symposium was hosted by RUC in October 2013 in Beijing. The Focal Points presented their findings, followed by the team from RUC with their proposed models for comparative analyses.

The reports from the Focal Points have since then been formatted and edited by APAFRI after reviewed by the Technical Assistance Partners. These reports were uploaded onto APAFRI website with free access to whoever may be interested. The proceedings of the symposium, a compilation of extended abstracts, had been printed in hardcopies. Sufficient copies were sent to all for distribution within a month after the official completion of the project.

Comparative analyses using the results from the nine participating economies were conducted by the Technical Team headed by Prof Dr Liu Jinlong of RUC. The final report, after formatting and editing, had already been circulated and posted on APAFRI website. While the submission of this report closed the present project, the three Technical Assistance Partners are planning to present the results of these comparative analyses at the IUFRO World Forestry Congress, to be held in Salt Lake City in October 2014. The IUFRO World Congress is an important global forestry event most appropriate for the dissemination of the results of this project.

The successful completion of this project will contribute to a better understanding of the underlying causes and their interrelations contributing to forest cover changes in the region, as well as strengthening the capability and capacity in adapting to these changes. In addition, this project has contributed substantially to enhancing the collaboration among forestry research agencies and academia of the Asia Pacific region.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Forests play a vital role in sustainable development, providing a range of economic, social and environmental benefits, including essential ecosystem services such as climate change mitigation and adaptation. The worsening global climate change and other environmental issues have been calling for better understanding and approaches to reduce deforestation, enhance forest rehabilitation and improve quality of forests. In general, deforestation and forest transition are driven by complex of social, economic and political factors. However, studies on these matters of the last two decades have generally failed to provide workable models and tools leading to concrete policy recommendations that can effectively be used to achieve intended objectives of reducing deforestation, inducing forest rehabilitation towards achieving sustainable forest management.

The Asia-Pacific region is rich in forest resources, and experiences diverse and complex processes of deforestation, and forest rehabilitation. Some newly industrialized economies, for instance, Japan and South Korea increased their forest resources with the same pace of urbanization process. In others, in particular, the Philippines and Indonesia, the forest cover has been declining for three decades. In the case of Philippines, however, in recent years net forest cover has started to increase. Yet in some others, for instance, in China, India and Vietnam, forest cover has increased substantially and contributed greatly to reversing global forest resource. This project proposed formulating a set of categorization models using data collected from nine participating economies that either have already experienced net forest cover increase or are still experiencing net forest cover decline. Concepts and theories from ecology, economy, social sciences and political sciences were to be exploited to explain forest cover change, and possibly also changing forest quality.

The Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) implemented this project in technical collaboration with the Renmin University of China (RUC), Seoul National University (SNU) and Kyoto University (KU). A Project Core Team comprising of representatives from these four organizations oversaw and managed this project. The selection of case studies included economies having a net forest cover increase and also economies that still experience forest cover decline. Economies with forest reduction in some areas and forest recovery in others within the same economy were also considered appropriate candidates for case study. After much discussion, case studies and national reports were commissioned for nine economies: China, South Korea, Japan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam.

The successful completion of this project should contribute to a better understanding of the interrelations of various factors contributing to forest transition, as well as strengthening the capability and capacity in adapting to these transitions.

2. PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND FORMULATION

2.1 Project Goal

The goal of this project is to identify factors contributing to forest cover changes in a number of economies in the Asia Pacific region. A better understanding of the impacts of these factors assist in the formulating of strategies and policies to reduce deforestation, induce forest rehabilitation and foster sustainable forest management.

2.2 Project Objectives

The project has been proposed to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. To assess the underlying processes that explain forest cover changes;
2. To formulate categorization models characterizing the implications for forests' environmental and economic benefits; and
3. To enhance the regional capability and capacity in reducing deforestation, induce rehabilitation and foster sustainable forest management.

2.3 Project Designing

Focal Points from a number of economies in the region were engaged to conduct case studies and compile national reports. These economies included those having a net forest cover increase and also those that still experience a total forest cover decline during recent years. Economies with forest reduction in some parts and forest recovery in others were also included. The final list of participating economies included China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam. The Focal Points compiled reports using secondary data from various sources, supplemented with data/information collected from localized case studies.

The Focal Points were identified through personal contacts of the four Project Core Team members, and their tasks and responsibilities were discussed and finalized after the first couple of meetings during the early months, after the project was officially launched.

A set of Comparative Analyses were designed based on various concepts and theories of forest transition. These analyses were conducted to identify common trends and common factors contributing to the underlying processes that explain forest cover changes, using outputs from the participating economies.

More specifically, the expected outputs/outcomes of the project could be grouped according to the objectives:

Objective 1: To assess the underlying processes that explain these forest cover changes

Output 1.1: Framework of case studies completed.

Output 1.2: Case studies of forest transition analysis completed

Objective 2: To formulate categorization models characterizing the implications for forests' environmental and economic benefits

Output 2.1: Comparative analyses framework completed.

Output 2.2: Categorization models formulated.

Objective 3: To enhance the regional capability and capacity in reducing deforestation, induce rehabilitation and foster SFM.

Output 3.1: Regional capability and capacity in reducing deforestation, induce rehabilitation and foster SFM, strengthened.

The quality of the outputs of this project relied heavily on the efforts of the Focal Points. Their enthusiasm, commitment and inputs were essential to the successful completion of this project.

The competency of the Project Core Team, comprising very experienced researchers and academicians, had reduced the risks of non-completion of this project and maintain a certain standard for the outputs. The Executing Agency, APAFRI, with a number of years of experiences on regional project management, had exercised much due diligence to ensure the successful and timely completion of this project while keeping strict control on managing the project finances.

3. PROJECT EXECUTION

3.1 Start-up

The Project Agreement was signed during the first week of September 2011 by APFNet and APAFRI, the Executing Agency. APAFRI then submitted the Inception Plan and Request for Fund Transfer, after consulting with and endorsed by, the Project Coordinator, Prof Dr Liu Jinlong, who is the representative of RUC, the Technical Assistance Partner, in this Project.

The Project Core Team, comprising RUC, SNU, KU and APAFRI, met briefly in Beijing on the afternoon of 5 November 2011. Discussions were focused on identifying case study economies and also the Focal Points.

This was followed by the Inception Meeting on 6 November 2011. Mr. Qu Guilin, Executive Director, APFNet, officiated the Meeting. Further discussions with lead experts from a number of economies continued on 12 and 13 November 2011. These lead experts would be potential Focal Points for conducting case studies later.

After several rounds of editing, the Overall Work Plan and the Annual Work Plan for 2012 were approved by APFNet in June 2012. Efforts to identify and engage Focal Points for the proposed economies continued till early July 2012.

The Focal Points of the nine participating economies are as listed below:

Economy	Focal Point	Organization
China	Li Lingchao	Renmin University of China
India	Padam Parkash Bhojvaid	Forest Research Institute, Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education
Indonesia	Ellyn Damayanti	Bogor Agricultural University
Japan	Satoshi Tachibana	University of Tsukuba
Korea	Park MiSun	Seoul National University
Lao PDR	Phongxiong Wanneng/ Bouthavong Saykham	National University of Laos
Malaysia	Wan Razali Wan Mohd	University Putra Malaysia
Philippines	Leni Camacho	University of the Philippines Los Baños
Vietnam	Nguyen Huu Hung	Vietnam Forestry University. Hanoi

3.2 Implementation schedule

After the official launching of the project during the Inception Meeting in Beijing, 6 November 2011, the project progressed rather slowly due to various reasons. Not fully aware of the requirements of the Funding Agency, especially in terms of documentation, further constrained the smooth running of the project. The Overall Work Plan and First Annual Work Plan (2012) were finally approved in June 2012.

The work plan as approved in the Overall Work Plan is as follows:

Objectives/Activities	1.1. Responsible Party	2011 Q4	2012 Q1	2012 Q2	2012 Q3	2012 Q4	2013 Q1	2013 Q2	2013 Q3
Objective 1: To assess the underlying processes that explain these forest cover changes									
1.1 Identify case study countries	RUC/SNU/KU/APAFRI								
1.2 Identify leading experts	RUC/SNU/KU/APAFRI								
1.3 Inception Meeting/ First Training Workshop	RUC								
1.4 Second Training Workshop	APAFRI/RUC								
1.5 Hiring a Project Assistant	RUC								
Objective 2: To formulate categorization models characterizing the implications for forests' environmental and economic benefits.									
2.1 Producing country report	Lead experts								
2.2 Minor Research projects	Lead experts								
2.3 Supporting visits (Research backup)	RUC								
2.4 Formulating categorization models	RUC/SNU/KU								
2.5 Engaging two research follows to conduct comparative analysis (Thematic studies)	RUC								
2.6 Conducting comparative analysis (Thematic studies)	RUC/SNU/KU								
Objective 3: To enhance the regional capability and capacity in conducting study on forest transition to rehabilitation and sustainable forest management of forestry.									
3.1 Data analysis and documentation workshop	RUC/SNU/KU/APAFRI								
3.2 Project Symposium	RUC/SNU/KU/APAFRI								

The Second Workshop held in July 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, had finalized several things including the outlines/contents and format for the case study reports. Agreements between APAFRI and the Focal Points, and also between APAFRI and RUC, have been endorsed by all during this workshop.

The Second Annual Work Plan, covering Oct 2012 – Sep 2013 was approved by APFNet in October 2012.

The Third Workshop organized in February 2013 in Indonesia had seven out of the nine Focal Points presented progress reports. The workshop had revisited several theoretical issues which further enhanced the understanding of the issues related to the project.

RUC has stepped up efforts to reach out to the Focal Points for better understanding of the progress of their case studies, as well as enhancing further as where necessary. Prof Dr Liu Jinlong has visited the Focal Points of Laos, India, Korea and Japan.

The end-of-project symposium was held in Beijing, 21-23 Oct 2013. All Focal Points, of the nine participating economies, except Vietnam, attended and presented their national reports.

Annex A compares the planned and actual project implementation schedule.

3.3 Revision

Identification and engaging appropriate persons as Focal Points for compiling national reports and conduct case studies took longer than expected. Despite the initial efforts that followed immediately after project approval in September 2011, and discussions during the Inception Meeting, 6 November 2011; the Focal Points confirmed only after much more effort. The list was finally completed by July 2012. APAFRI submitted a detailed application to APFNet for adding one more economy, India, to the originally proposed eight, without demanding additional funds.

The progress of the project accelerated considerably after the Second Workshop in early July 2012 which had gathered all the Focal Points and Technical Assistance Partners for the first time. Several issues were ironed out and decisions reached during this workshop which assisted in the smoother running of the project from then on.

This delay in finalizing the Focal Points has necessitated the shortening of duration for preparing national reports and conducting of case studies. The duration, originally proposed for 18 months from First Quarter 2012 to Second Quarter 2013, was shortened to 12 months commencing the Third Quarter 2012. This shortening of duration has led to some Focal Points incapable of completing their compilation of reports in time, and also led to the late start of the comparative analyses. These had escalated to the necessity to request for an extension of three months, extending the project completion date from 30 Sep 2013 to 31 Dec 2013.

3.4 Procurement and consultancy

All activities under the project carried out by personnel other than those from APAFRI, the Executing Agency, were governed by agreements signed with APAFRI.

These include agreements between APAFRI and the Focal Points for the compilation of national reports and conducting case studies (Annex B); agreement to engage RUC for several activities such as those related to conducting comparative analyses (Annex C), as well as those for organizing meeting/workshop and symposium (Annex D).

A copy editor, originally proposed, was not engaged as all the report compilations were done internally by APAFRI staff members.

3.5 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

A Project Core Team, comprising of the Project Manager (Director) representing the Executing Agency, and also representatives of the three Technical Assistance Partners, was responsible for all reporting. RUC also assumed the additional role of Project Coordinator responsible for all technical reporting, and the Project Manager consolidated all reports for submission to APFNet.

The progress of the project activities was monitored and evaluated by having the Focal Points reporting during the appropriately spaced-out meetings/workshops over the two-year duration, and also during the end-of-project symposium in October 2013. The reports of these workshops and symposium have been submitted to APFNet, after circulated among all Focal Points and Core Team members. In addition, the Project Coordinator, Prof Dr Liu Jinlong, had visited a number of Focal Points: India, Japan, Korea and Laos, and discussed their progresses.

APFNet officials attended all the meetings/workshops and also the end-of-project symposium. Thus, while APFNet has not conducted any monitoring and evaluation exercises throughout the project duration, APFNet has followed closely the progress of the project activities. The Executing Agency, APAFRI, has also reported the overall project progress regularly. A total of three progress reports together with financial statements: July 2012, March 2013 and June 2013, had been submitted to APFNet.

The reports of all the meetings/workshops/symposium: Inception Meeting, Beijing, 6 November 2011, the Second Workshop - Training Workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia-Pacific Region, 9–11 July 2012, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; the Third Workshop - International Workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia-Pacific Region, Kuningan, Indonesia, 23–28 February 2013; and the end-of-project symposium - International Symposium on Transition to Sustainable Management and Rehabilitation: The Enabling Environment and Road Map, 21–23 October 2013, Beijing, China; have been appended here in Annex E.

3.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

Due to some unforeseen circumstances, changes in the line-up of the Focal Points for the case studies in the selected economies were inevitable.

The initial progress of the Project was reasonably good after the Inception Meeting in November 2011.

There were then a period of relatively little progress due to several unforeseen circumstances. A number of potential candidates for the Focal Points could not commit, and there were some non-consistencies in the project documentation resulted in the delayed approval of the work plans. The project was finally back on track after the work plans were approved by APFNet in early June 2012.

The Second Workshop in early July 2012 had gathered all the Focal Points and Technical Partners for the first time, and several issues were ironed out and decisions reached during this workshop ensuring a smoother running of the Project from then on.

The Focal Points have been constantly reminded regarding various deadlines. The Technical Assistance Partners reviewed the drafts and sent feedbacks to the Focal Points for improvements.

Overall, the project has largely achieved its originally proposed objectives.

3.7 Project Costs and Sources

APAFRI, the Executing Agency had exercised very stringent procedural controls over the expenditures in carrying out the various activities in this project.

There were no cost overruns, except with the addition of one more Focal Point (the final number of Focal Points was nine, one more than the originally planned), the total amount of honoraria paid to the Focal Points had exceeded the budgeted amount.

However, with the contributions from the four partners (mostly in-kind) and also a small fund from FAO, coupled with most of the compilation, formatting and editing works done by the staff of APAFRI without out-sourcing; there was a small balance of about USD6600 from the originally approved overall budget unspent.

APAFRI did not engage anybody as International Technical Assistant or Copy Editor, although these were provided in the project budget. The small amounts that have been charged to these items were for auditing the accounts and to cover the bank charges for remittances to the Focal Points and RUC.

In addition, the budgeted amount for Monitoring and Evaluation has not been spent, resulted in an overall balance of about USD43 300, or 16.16%, unspent.

The Project Cash Flow Statement as of 31 December 2013, the originally approved Project Budget, and an analysis comparing the actual cost of the project at completion with the estimated cost, have been appended as in Annex F.

3.8 Dissemination

The outputs of this project are:

1. National and case studies reports;
2. Reports of the three workshops;
3. Comparative Analyses; and
4. Proceedings of the end-of-project Symposium.

These will be made available in a number of formats for dissemination.

In addition, a compilation of papers to be presented at IUFRO World Forestry Congress in October 2014 will be published in a Special Issue of an Academic Journal by the three Technical Assistance Partners.

The national and case studies reports, and also the report of the Comparative Analyses, had been presented and discussed during the end-of-project symposium held in Beijing, October 2013. These are too bulky to be printed in hardcopy, so the Executing Agency, after formatting and editing, had uploaded all on to its website, www.apafri.org. These have been advertised on the home page of the website, and freely accessible to all who may be interested. All these will also be available on compact discs (CDs) for distribution.

Reports of the three workshops are for all the partners in the project. These have been submitted to APFNet, after circulated to all involved.

A compilation of extended abstracts – the proceedings of the end-of-project symposium, has been printed in hardcopies. Sufficient copies were sent to APFNet and all the others for distribution.

APAFRI, the Executing Agency, shall also continue to advertise the outputs of the project by sending out appropriate announcements to all its member institutions, and associates. This would also include displaying and distributing the CDs and proceedings during relevant international events.

4. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS' PERFORMANCE

4.1 Supervisory Agency (if any)

The project did not have a Supervisory Agency. Instead it has a Core Team comprising representative of the three Technical Assistance Partners: RUC, SNU and KU, together with APAFRI, the Executing Agency.

4.2 Executing Agency (project team and project director)

This project Executing Agency is APAFRI, a regional network of forestry research institutions and individuals.

APAFRI, with its experience of managing multi-national and regional projects for many years, has a small but rather efficient Secretariat. APAFRI Secretariat is currently hosted by the Malaysian Government and housed in the campus of the Forest Research Institute Malaysia at Kepong, 16 km north of Kuala Lumpur.

APAFRI Secretariat is headed by the Executive Secretary, who acted as the Project Manager (Director) of this project. Regular communication with the Focal Points during the two-year duration of the project was the main mechanism employed to keep the project progressing on track. Three workshops were organized, with the assistance of institutions in the project, to gather the Focal Points and the Technical Assistance Partners for discussing progress and sorted out difficulties. These workshops had proven to be effective in clearing many doubts contributing to a smooth running of the project.

The end-of-project symposium was organized with the assistance of RUC in Beijing in October 2013. FAO had contributed a small amount to APAFRI to provide support to a keynote speaker and also additional participants from a few of the participating economies to the symposium.

APAFRI was responsible for the entire project reporting, and sent regular progress reports together with financial statements to APFNet.

All the reports and compilation of the extended abstracts of the end-of-project symposium were formatted and appropriately edited by APAFRI staff. All these have been uploaded onto APAFRI website and freely accessible to the public.

APAFRI has constantly and consistently exercised utmost diligence in effectively and efficiently keeping the project on track which resulted in the timely successful completion of the project. The stringent control on finances, and also not outsourcing tasks that could be done internally, attributed to reducing costs and resulted in some saving amounting to 16% of the originally proposed project budget.

4.3 Other project partners

Four organizations: RUC, SNU, KU and APAFRI, form the Project Core Team of this project.

The Project Core Team members throughout the project duration are as follows:

- Prof Dr Liu Jinlong (Project Coordinator) – RUC
- Prof Dr Youn Yeochoang – SNU
- Prof Dr Wil de Jong – KU
- Dr Sim Heok-Choh (Project Manager) – APAFRI

The Project Core Team identified case study economies and also approached potential candidates as the national Focal Points.

RUC assumed the additional role as the Project Coordinator. In addition, RUC has hosted the Inception Meeting which officially launched the project, and also the end-of-project symposium which closed off the project.

The three Technical Assistance Partners: Prof Dr Liu Jinlong, Prof Dr Youn Yeochang and Prof Dr Wil de Jong, had contributed substantially in shaping the format and content of the national reports, as well as enriching the understanding of the theories and concepts with their presentations during all the workshops and the symposium. They had further divided the tasks of reviewing the reports submitted by the nine participating economies contributing to much improved final versions of these reports.

Prof Dr Liu Jinlong, as the Project Coordinator, led the team comprising mainly graduate students of RUC, conducted the comparative analyses using data/information from the reports of the nine participating economies.

The Focal Points of the nine participating economies: China, South Korea, Japan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam; prepared their reports with data and information from various sources, and most of them had supplemented with detailed and comprehensive case studies.

Quite a few junior researchers and graduate students were also engaged in this project by the Focal Points and the Technical Assistance Partners, indirectly contributing to building of capacity in related fields.

While there were a few pitfalls, and in more than one occasion, there were tense arguments and disagreements, but overall the close collaboration and cooperation among all the partners had contributed to the successful completion of the project.

4.4 APFNet

At least one representative from APFNet had attended all associated meetings/workshops/symposium. Mr Qu Guilin, the Executive Director, officiated both the Inception Meeting in November 2011, and also the end-of-project symposium in October 2013.

Dr Zhuang Zuofeng, Director of Programme Management and Development, APFNet, participated in the Second Workshop in Kuala Lumpur, July 2012. Ms Lu Qian participated in the Third Workshop in Indonesia, February 2013. Ms Sun Weina stayed for the whole duration of the end-of-project symposium, October 2013.

The participation of staff members of APFNet in all these activities provided them first-hand information on the progress and achievements of the project. The project also benefited from their many valuable comments/remarks.

Besides these, the Project Manager (Director) had regular communication with APFNet officials throughout the duration of the project, and also expected to go beyond after the completion of this project for whatever yet-to-settle businesses.

Applications for disbursement of project funds were processed speedily, and transfers made promptly. These had in many ways contributed to the smooth running of the various project activities.

Overall, the Funding Agency, APFNet, has been very responsive and supportive of all requests, ranging from disbursements of project funds, approving work plans, processing revisions, and approving extension. These have greatly contributed to the successful completion of this project.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Achievements

Among the three objectives of the project:

1. To assess the underlying processes that explain forest cover changes;
2. To formulate categorization models characterizing the implications for forests' environmental and economic benefits; and
3. To enhance the regional capability and capacity in reducing deforestation, induce rehabilitation and foster sustainable forest management.

It can be concluded that the first objective of assessing the underlying processes has largely achieved by the nine participating economies. Focal Points of the nine participating economies had completed their case studies and submitted reports. APAFRI has formatted and edited the reports after reviewed by the three Technical Assistance Partners. These reports have since then uploaded onto APAFRI website, www.apafri.org, and are freely accessible to whoever may be interested.

The Focal Points had also presented their findings in the end-of-project symposium. Their PowerPoint presentations were also uploaded onto APAFRI website. The proceedings for this symposium, containing extended abstracts of the presentations, have been published within the month following the official termination of this project. Copies were sent to the Funding Agency, and all the partners and Focal Points, for distribution.

For the second objective, several models have been proposed and detailed analyses carried out. The analyses were detailed in a report prepared by Prof Dr Liu Jinlong and his team of graduate students. It can be concluded that the dynamical mechanism of forest cover changes varies among economies, different regions in one economy and in different periods. In general, explanation for forest transition in Asia required looking at the multiple and comprehensive political, economical, social and cultural perspectives. The direct involvement of the government, by implementing large-scale national forestation programmes, strengthening forest policy system and forest governance, carrying out decentralization reform, and adopting timber Import liberalization policy, played a primary and essential role in promoting forest transition. Economic development had a complex influence on forest transition. Economic development has no influence in the initial stage of forest transition, but contributes to a sustainable forest transition as experience of Japan, South Korea, and other developed economies indicated. China, India and Vietnam experienced a large increase in forest area in the last three decades and the forest transition in these economies contributes to global carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation and in improving local and regional environment. Great achievements have been made in forest generation and conservation in China, India, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. However, these economies have high population density and poor per capita forest resources, thus require importing large quantity of forest products to feed their demands.

The Comparative Analyses report has been finalized and submitted to APFNet before uploaded onto the APAFRI website, freely accessible to all. This work, however, will continue beyond the completion of this project. The three Technical Assistance Partners will review and finalize a set of full papers to be published in a special issue of an academic journal, and to be presented at the IUFRO World Forestry Congress, October 2014.

With the involvement of experts from the nine participating economies, the underlying causes and the complex interactions of these underlying causes of forest cover changes were better understood. This in itself is a major achievement, and contributing to enriching regional forestry sciences. Quite a few young researchers and graduate students have been engaged in carrying out various aspects of the project activities. This further contributed to building up forestry research capability in the nine participating economies, as well as for the Asia Pacific region.

Funding this project had enabled APFNet to contribute directly to forestry research and education in the region, and in many ways promoting and enhancing closer collaboration in

forestry research and education among the participating economies, especially between China and its neighbours.

5.2 Good stories, best practices, intelligence products to be shared in the region

While forest cover continues to decline in the Asia Pacific region as a whole, several sub-regions and economies have witnessed the reversal since a few decades ago. While economic growth is typically fueled by cutting down forests, when nations get richer, increased public awareness to environmental issues could reverse the declining trend of forest cover. However, most of the participating economies do not experience trends that hypothesized by the Environmental Kuznets U Curve; or rather the trend is not so clear and straight forward. China, for example, follows the S-type curve, rather than a U curve.

Most of the underlying factors contributed directly or indirectly to forest cover changes. In a few of the case studies, often the complex interactions of a number of these factors caused forest cover changes.

Outputs from statistical modeling of the factors could identify the major factors contributing to forest transition. These findings could assist governments in formulating strategies and policies that shall benefit all stakeholders.

Similar approaches could be replicated in other economies in the region, or other region, to document and analyze the drivers of forest cover changes.

5.3 Lessons learned and outstanding issues

The initial proposal was a bit too ambitious. It was formulated to achieve several diverse objectives within a short duration. Proposal evaluation by APFNet has finally trimmed away about a third of the originally proposed objectives and associated activities. This has prompted the Core Team members to readjust their respective roles, causing some confusion and hindered the smooth progress during the months after the Inception Meeting. All these were cleared and practically settled after the Second Workshop in July 2012, and the project progressed smoothly and accelerated steadily catching up the slack from the earlier slow progress.

Struggling to meet the requirements of the Funding Agency, which were unfamiliar to the Executing Agency initially, also caused the slow progress during the early part of the project.

Failure to confirm and engage the Focal Points as early as possible could perhaps be avoided if actions could be taken even during the proposal formulating stage. While getting graduate students to help out could achieve the objective of capacity building, the high mobility of these students very often jeopardizes the smooth running of the project.

The diverse opinions and understandings of the governing theories and concepts, as well as the whole project, had often ended up in very heated arguments. Even the format and content of the expected outputs – the reports from the Focal Points, had changed several times, causing much confusion among the Focal Points.

The issues of responsibilities and commitments, as well as rewards, further caused much uneasiness between the Core Team members. A lot of compromises were reached after the Second and Third Workshops.

5.4 Impacts

While the direct impacts are not apparent immediately, it is foreseen that the outputs of this project contributes to a better understanding of the underlying causes, and the complex interactions of these causes, on forest cover changes. The presentations of these results

proposed by the three Technical Assistance Partners during the coming IUFRO World Congress in Salt Lake City, October 2014, would further enrich the discussions on these issues.

The major outputs of this project had been uploaded onto APAFRI website, and are freely accessible to the public. It is envisaged that some of the findings of this project, which are still preliminary and fuzzy, could arouse the interest of more researchers to study the relationships of forest cover changes with the various social, economic, trade and cultural factors.

Factors contributing to forest cover changes identified by the participating economies, and the undisputable impacts of the interaction of these factors on the social economic wellbeing of these economies, could form important ingredients in shaping forest policies in these economies.

An added outcome of this project is the linkages established among the Focal Points and their institutions/universities; as well as with the three Technical Assistance Partners: RUC, SNU and KU, and APFNet and APAFRI. The experiences gained, besides enhancing collaboration among the participating researchers and academicians contributing to further enriching forestry sciences in the region, would be valuable lessons to everyone in this project. These experiences would contribute in no small way to guiding the formulating and implementing of multi-national cross-boundary projects for the region in the future.

Managing a multinational, cross-boundary, project involving partners from institutions with different priorities can be very challenging. This requires a lot of patience, continuously pestering, and constantly reminding about deadlines. Experiences gained, either as a Focal Point, or a member of the Technical Assistance Partners, or the Executing Agency, are certainly beneficial and enriching to each and every one's future undertakings.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

The outputs of this project, the reports from the Focal Points, will be valuable materials which could be utilized for a number of purposes.

All the reports have already been uploaded onto APAFRI website. If desired, these could also be uploaded onto APFNet website and also the websites of the three Technical Assistance Partners: RUC, SNU and KU. The Focal Points are also encouraged to upload their reports onto their organizations' websites. These would become public goods which could induce more interest into further analyzing the drivers of forest transition in this region.

A number of Focal Points had expressed interest to continue documenting drivers to forest transition and publish their findings. They have been reminded that the funder and associated partners in this project must be duly acknowledged.

The three Technical Assistance Partners have indicated that the comparative analyses using data/information from the nine participating economies will be continued beyond the completion of the present project. Final findings will be presented in a set of papers to be published in a scientific journal, and also presented during the coming IUFRO World Congress in October 2014.

The impacts of the various factors and their complex interactions on forest cover changes, once clearly identified and analyzed, could provide valuable guidance to strategy and policy formulation for not just the participating economies, but also neighbouring economies with similar conditions.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The success of this project hinged upon the commitment of the Focal Points in producing the expected outputs – the national and case studies reports. The quality and timeliness of these reports are two aspects that pose the biggest challenge in managing a multinational project such as this one with nine participating economies and three Technical Assistance Partners. Although English is widely understood and used as the language in this project, different cultures and upbringing have imposed challenges in harmonizing the outputs from these participating economies.

Learning from implementing this project, we would like to recommend the followings to enhance the project development and implementation effectiveness:

- Partners, including Focal Points, should be identified early; if at all possible, during the proposal development stage. This would then ensure that once the proposal is approved, activities could start off almost immediately without delays.
- Documentation requirements, including report format and suggested contents should be made known to potential project implementing agencies as early as possible. Perhaps when a project is approved, and during the Inception Meeting which launches the project. Avoid changing the rules and requirements, or even the contact person, to reduce confusion and inconsistencies, which may affect the smooth running of the project activities.
- While regular communication by emails can be effective in keeping the progress on track, face-to-face meetings/workshops are more effective in sorting out conflicting issues and promote better cooperation and collaboration.
- Presence of representative from Funding Agency at project meetings/workshops is important to show that the Funding Agency is serious about the progress of the project, and would keep everyone on their toes.
- Involving students in the project achieves the objective of training the next generation researchers. However, too much dependence on students, including younger researchers, may impair the quality and timeliness of the expected outputs. This requires extra efforts and time to provide the necessary guidance for a satisfactory completion of the project.
- One must recognize there are distinct differences between researchers of research organizations, and academicians attached to educational institutions. Priority in allocating resources and the approaches adopted to resolve challenges are very often different between these two groups of professionals. Reaching compromise and achieving a common understanding are the big challenges in managing a project involving these two groups of professionals. Conflicting issues and differences must be sorted out as early as possible during the project implementation so as to reduce the danger of jeopardizing the successful completion of the project.

ANNEXES

- A. Implementation Schedule**
- B. Agreements with Focal Points**
- C. Agreement with RUC**
- D. Agreements for Hosting Workshop/Symposium**
- E. Reports of Meetings/Workshops/Symposium**
- F. Details of Project Cost**

Annex A

Implementation Schedule

Implementation schedule

Outputs & activities	Completion time		Key points of the results achieved (qualitative or quantitative)	
	Anticipated	Actual	Anticipated	Actual
Objective 1: To assess the underlying processes that explain these forest cover changes				
1.1 Identify case study economies	Q4 2011	Q2 2012	Eight economies	Nine economies
1.2 Identify leading experts (Focal Points)	Q4 2011	Q2 2012	Eight Focal Points	Nine Focal Points
1.3 Inception Meeting/ First Training Workshop	Q4 2011	Q4 2011	Official launching of the project	Official launching of the project
1.4 Second Training Workshop	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Report format and content finalized, Focal Points all briefed	Report format and content finalized, Focal Points all briefed
1.5 Hiring a Project Assistant	Q3 2013	Q3 2013	Project Assistant hired	Project Assistant hired
Objective 2: To formulate categorization models characterizing the implications for forests' environmental and economic benefits.				
2.1 Producing national report	Q2 2013	Q4 2013	8 reports completed	9 reports completed
2.2 Minor research projects	Q2 2013	Q4 2013	At least 8 completed	More than 10 completed
2.3 Supporting visits (Research backup)	Q2 2013	Q2 2013	Visit the Focal Points	Visited 4 Focal Points
2.4 Formulating categorization models	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Two models formulated	Two models formulated
2.5 Engaging two research fellows to conduct comparative analysis (Thematic studies)	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Two research fellows engaged	Two research fellows engaged
2.6 Conducting comparative analyses (Thematic studies)	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Comparative analyses completed	Comparative analyses completed
Objective 3: To enhance the regional capability and capacity in conducting study on forest transition to rehabilitation and sustainable forest management of forestry.				
3.1 Data analysis and documentation workshop	Q1 2013	Q1 2013	Reported on progress	Reported on progress
3.2 Project Symposium	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Outputs finalized and presented	Outputs finalized and presented

Note: *Minor Research Projects* are the case studies that most of the Focal Points conducted to supplement the data/information that could be gathered from various sources. The reports of these case studies were appended to the respective national reports.

Forest Transition Case Study

The ever worsening global climate and economic crises with their increasingly acknowledgeable impacts on the environment warrant the search for new and better approaches that can help reduce deforestation, induce rehabilitation and foster sustainable forest management. Deforestation and forest transition studies of the last two decades have generally failed to provide workable models and tools that can be effectively used to achieve these objectives.

This project aims to formulate a set of categorization models using data collected from at least nine economies (China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Vietnam and Philippines) that have experienced either net forest cover increase already or still experiencing net forest cover decline. Concepts and theories from ecology, economy, social sciences and political sciences shall be exploited to explain forest cover change, and possibly also changing forest quality. The expected outputs of this two-year project shall include information briefs, guidelines for practitioners, and educational and training materials. The successful completion of this project should contribute a better understanding of the interrelations of various factors contributing to forest transition, as well as strengthening the capability and capacity in adapting to these transitions.

The Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) will implement this project in technical collaboration with the Renmin University of China (RUC), National Seoul University (NSU) and Kyoto University (KU). A Project Core Team comprising representatives from these four organizations will oversee and manage this project. Case studies will be commissioned for eight economies: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia and Philippines. Focal Points (FP) for these economies will be identified and invited to participate in this project. The FP will be responsible for conducting the case studies, and may participate in the training workshops both to acquaint with the project approaches and also to share experiences and knowledge gained from conducting the case studies subsequently.

The FP, single-handedly or leading a team, shall prepare a proposal for conducting the case study, which shall need to be endorsed by the Project Core Team.

The case study, conducted in accordance to the endorsed proposal, shall be documented in a comprehensive report covering all of the followings:

1. Background
 - 1.1 Ecological factors: geography and climate; flora and fauna; Land use – agriculture and forest issues; major ecological concerns;
 - 1.2 Economical factors: GDP, main production of agriculture and forestry, etc.
 - 1.3 Social factors: population, minority issues, etc.
 - 1.4 Governance issues.
2. Forestry in economy
 - 2.1 Extent of forests, including forest categorization/classification
 - 2.2 Social, environmental and economic values of forests
 - 2.3 Forestry regulations
 - 2.4 Forestry administration (governmental)
 - 2.5 Forest ownership
 - 2.6 Forest utilization
 - 2.7 Forest products processing and marketing
3. Historical review of forest cover changes
 - 3.1 Forests cover changes
 - 3.2 Drivers to forests cover changes
 - 3.2.1 Forest policy reform
 - 3.2.2 Population increase (expansion of farming)
 - 3.2.3 Industrialization and globalization (pulp-wood plantation, timber production for export, etc.)

3.2.4 Payment for environmental services (in particular REDD+, granting funds from international community)

4. Reflections and policy recommendations

FP shall also require to present this report later in a symposium proposed to be held at the close of this project, probably in September/October 2013.

**Third Training Workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation
in Asia-Pacific Region**
Kuningan, West Java, Indonesia
23-28 February 2013

Background

The project "Comparative Analysis of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia Pacific Region", funded by the Asia-Pacific Network on Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management (APFNet) was officially launched with an Inception Meeting on 6 November 2011 in Beijing, China. This project aims to formulate a set of categorization models using data collected from nine economies (China, South Korea, Japan, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, and Vietnam) that have already experienced either net forest cover increase or still experiencing net forest cover decline. Concepts and theories from ecology, economy, social sciences and political sciences shall be exploited to explain forest cover change, and possibly also changing forest quality. The successful completion of this project should contribute a better understanding of the interrelations of various factors contributing to forest transition, as well as strengthening the capability and capacity in adapting to these transitions.

The meeting in Beijing was followed by an "International Workshop on Forestry Transition to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation", 10-11 November 2011, which has gathered several academicians on forest transition studies to share and exchange information and experiences related to forest transition towards sustainable forest management and rehabilitation. The meeting and workshop certainly helped in gaining a good overview on the objectives, approaches, main research contents, outputs expected, timetable, and project management of the APFNet funded project. These activities had paved the way for further discussions on the various details including approaches to conduct national case studies and comparative analyses.

The second training workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 9 to 11 July 2012. This training workshop had successfully achieved its objectives in improving the understanding on the comprehensive theory and approaches for forest transition study, formulated detailed work plan for the report and case study in each economy; and sharing experiences on nation-base transition studies.

In order to update information on the progress of report and nation-base transition studies, a third training workshop has been planned and will convene in Kuningan, West Java, Indonesia, from 23 to 28 February 2013.

Objectives

Objectives of this third training workshop are:

- (1) To update information on the progress of report preparation and nation-base transition studies;
- (2) To share and exchange experiences and results of these studies;
- (3) To formulate plans for analysis and comparative studies;
- (4) To plan for the End-of-Project Symposium.

Venue

This Third Training Workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia Pacific Region will be held at:

Tirta Sanita Spa Resort
Jl. Raya Panawuan No. 98, Sangkanhurip
Kuningan-West Java, Indonesia
Tel.: +62-232-613061, 616071; Fax: +62-232-613079

Tentative Programme

This Third Training Workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia Pacific Region will have presentations from the focal person of each economy on progress of reports and transition studies. A field visit will be organized to villages that have been chosen as research sites of the Indonesian studies. These villages were chosen because they had experienced reforestation and deforestation, both in forest lands and in private lands.

Date	Activities
23 Feb 2013 (Sat)	Arrival of participants in Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (Jakarta) Transfer to Bogor by Airport Bus (± 2 hours); stay in Bogor*.
24 Feb 2013 (Sun)	Trip from Bogor to Kuningan; stay at Tirta Sanita Spa Resort Lunch Free time Welcome dinner
25 Feb 2013 (Mon)	Opening Focal Persons' Presentations
26 Feb 2013 (Tue)	Discussion on Progress of Project Planning for the Project Symposium
27 Feb 2013 (Wed)	Field visit Closing and farewell dinner
28 Feb 2013 (Thu)	Trip from Kuningan to Bogor; stay at Bogor or transfer from Bogor directly to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport
29 Feb 2013 (Fri)	Transfer from Bogor directly to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport

Participants of this training workshop are the Technical Panel Members, Focal Persons, and representatives from the Implementing Agency. Officials from APFNet, the funding agency of this project, local Forest Department and Municipality officials, and academicians from local University and key persons from local NGOs shall also be invited to this workshop.

Annex E

Reports of Meetings/Workshops/Symposium

**The Project Inception Meeting:
“Comparative Analyses of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and
Rehabilitation”
6 November 2011**

Introduction

The ever worsening global climate and economic crises with their increasingly acknowledgeable impacts on the environment warrant the search for new and better approaches that can help reduce deforestation, induce rehabilitation and foster sustainable forest management. Deforestation and forest transition studies of the last two decades have generally failed to provide workable models and tools that can be effectively used to achieve these objectives. This Project, funded by the Asia Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and rehabilitation (APFNet), suggests formulating a set of categorization models using data collected from at least eight economies that have already experienced net forest cover increase.

The inception meeting of “Comparative Analyses of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation” on 6 November 2011, at Room 931, Mingde Main Building, Renmin University of China, Beijing, brought together some 30 participants from China, Japan, South Korea, Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The programme of the Inception Meeting is as in Appendix 1, and the list of participants is appended in Appendix 2.

Project Concepts and Proposal Briefing

Concepts and theories from ecology, economy, social sciences and political sciences shall be exploited to explain forest cover change, and possibly also changing forest quality. The expected outputs of this two-year Project shall include peer-reviewed authoritative publications, information briefs, guidelines for practitioners, and educational and training materials. Capacity building and training programmes and activities will be included throughout the Project duration.

Theory and Approaches to Conduct Transition Study

Population, Economic development, institutions, knowledge/technology and cultures are important drivers of SFM and forest rehabilitation. Von Thunen's agricultural location theory, dependency theory/world system theory, general equilibrium model of land use decisions, and collective-action theory, jointly constitute the theoretical foundation. Approaches for transition study is as follows: multi-scale approach, including economy level and local level; multiscale approach; structural approach; historical approach versus contemporary cross comparison; quantitative approach versus qualitative approach.

Project Management Arrangement

APAFRI is the project Executing Agency, and the Project will be carried out with technical collaboration from the School of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development of Renmin University of China (RUC), Kyoto University, and Seoul National University. The core team, comprising representative from the Executing Agency and the three collaborating agencies, would identify case study economies and also the national Focal Points for these economies. The core team members, assisted by an internationally recruited Technical Assistant, will carry out the comparative analysis. A Copy Editor will be engaged later during the last two quarters to finalize the reports and publications. APAFRI will enter separate agreements with the collaborating partners, for the implementation of project activities and the disbursements of funds.

The Outlook for Forestry in the Asia-Pacific Region

Dr Simmathiri Appanah in his presentation highlighted that in the future the key drivers that will affect progress towards SFM are demography, economy, agriculture, infrastructure, politics and policy, environmental issues, science and technology, and governance. Policy makers and regulators must act to promote a balance between demands for land and forest products on

the one hand; and conservation, watershed protection and climate change related needs on the other. Several economies in the region have begun to invest heavily in forest management; others should pay attention to the changing landscape in natural resource management.



The meeting certainly helped to gain a good overview on the objectives, approaches, main research contents, outputs expected, timetable, and project management of the APFNet funded project. The inception meeting had paved the way for further discussions on the various details including approaches to conduct national case studies and comparative analysis.

Appendix 1

The inception meeting of the project: “Comparative Analyses of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation”

Programme

8:30-9:20	Opening ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prof. Wen Tiejun, Dean, SARD of RUC ● Dr. Sim Heok Choh, APAFRI Executive Secretary ● Prof. Tang Zhong, Director, The University International Office RUC ● Dr. S. Appanah, FAO ● Mr. Qu Guilin (APFnet), Director General of APFNet 	Prof. Zhu Xingkai Vice Dean, School of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development
9:20-9:40	<i>Group Photo & Tea Break</i>	
9:40-10:30	Simmathiri Appanah: Forests and Forestry in Asia-Pacific	Dr. Sim HC
10:30-11:00	Prof. Liu Jinlong: Project Concepts (Briefing) (objective and logframe) (including discussion)	
11:00-11:30	Prof. Liu/Youn: Theory and Approaches to conduct transition study	
11:30-12:00	Dr. Liu Jinlong: Project proposal briefing (outputs and timetable)	
	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00-15:00	Dr. Sim Heok-Choh: Project management arrangement	Prof. Liu JL / Youn YC
15:00-17:00	Discussion on logical framework, objectives, outputs, and management	
18:00-20:00	<i>Welcome Dinner</i>	

**Training Workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management
and Rehabilitation in Asia-Pacific Region
9–11 July 2012, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

BACKGROUND

The project “Comparative Analyses of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation”, funded by the Asia-Pacific Network on Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management (APFNet) was officially launched with an Inception Meeting on 6 November 2011 in Beijing, China. The meeting was followed by the first Training Workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Management and Rehabilitation in Asia-Pacific Region on 7-13 November 2011. During the week, those attended the launching were also invited to participate in an “International Workshop on Forestry Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation”, 10-11 November 2011, which has gathered several academicians to share and exchange information and experiences related to forest transition studies towards sustainable forest management and rehabilitation. The meeting and workshop certainly helped in gaining a good overview on the objectives, approaches, main research contents, outputs expected, timetable, and project management of the APFNet funded project. These activities had paved the way for further discussion on the various details including approaches to conduct national case studies and comparative analyses.

During the past months, the search for Focal Points for the preparation of country reports and case studies continued. These Focal Points (Table 1) were requested to prepare the outlines of their reports. The project implementing and collaborating agencies decided that it would be critical to gather the Focal Points to discuss the desired report outlines and research approaches in more depth.

Table 1. Focal Points for the Project

Economy	Focal Point	Organization
China	Li Lingchao	Renmin University China
India	Padam Parkash Bhojvaid	Forest Research Institute, Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education
Indonesia	Ellyn Damayanti	Bogor Agricultural University
Japan	Satoshi Tachibana	University of Tsukuba
Korea	Park Misun	Seoul National University
Lao PDR	Saykham Boutthavong	National University of Laos
Malaysia	Wan Razali Wan Mohd	Universiti Putra Malaysia
Philippines	Leni Camacho	University of the Philippines Los Baños

OBJECTIVES

The training workshop aimed to provide a platform for discussing the outlines of the proposed report and planning the case study including the detailed work plan in each participating countries. It specifically aimed to:

- Improve the understanding of the comprehensive theory and approaches for forest transition studies;
- Formulate detailed work plan for the report and case study in each economy; and
- Share experiences on transition studies.

THE WORKSHOP

The training workshop on Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia-Pacific Region, supported by the project funded by APFNet, was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 9-11 July 2012. The programme of the workshop is appended as Appendix 1. All the eight Focal Points and the three Technical Assistance Partners (from the three collaborating agencies), together with a few assistants/students, participated in the two-and-a-half-day workshop. The list of participants is appended as Appendix 2.

Dr Zhuang Zuofeng, Director of Programme Management and Development, APFNet, in his Opening Address in the morning of the first day, expressed his concern over the progress of

project activities. He expected this Training Workshop to clarify much of the ambiguities and uncertainties, and accelerate the progress of the various project activities to achieve the outputs in accordance to the schedule as in the original proposal. Dr Sim Heok-Choh gave a brief overview of the Project, after a short welcoming address. The Focal Points were then given the opportunities to present the general profile of their national forestry scenario. The day ended with some brief discussion of outlines of the report from each Focal Point and also the general approaches and analyses.

The three Technical Assistance Partners: Prof Dr Liu Jinlong (Renmin University China), Prof Dr Youn Yeochang (Seoul National University) and Prof Dr Wil de Jong (Kyoto University), started the sessions of the second day by going over the historical development and theories of forest transitions. This was followed by discussion on several approaches, qualitative and quantitative, which would be deployed to explain and link the various drivers of forest transition. The rest of the day was devoted to discussing the outlines of the reports, and approaches for proposed case studies by the Focal Points. It was decided that the outlines proposed by China shall be used, with appropriate modifications in accordance to situations in each economy. Each Focal Point shall conduct at least one, but not more than four, case study in support of the report. The proposed format for the outlines is appended as Appendix 3.

In the morning on the third day, Prof Dr Liu started with discussion on monitoring the progress of the Focal Point reports and proposed a tentative timetable for meeting up with the Focal Points during November/December of 2012. During the meetings, Prof Dr Liu and his team shall also identify additional or enhancing data/information needed for the two proposed comparative analyses. The rest of the morning was spent on discussing the comparative analyses, as well as the expected outputs from the Project. Before closing the workshop, Dr Sim Heok-Choh, gave a summary of the discussion and decisions agreed during the workshop. It was also agreed that the Project would identify, if possible a Focal Point from Vietnam to participate, subject to adhering to the already agreed Project's timetable. A number of participants had expressed their gratitude to the organizers for organizing this workshop which had assisted them to better understand the expectations of the Project. Dr Zhuang Zuofeng, officially closed the workshop with words of thanks to the organizers, and also reminding the Project partners in adhering to the various commitments stipulated in the Project proposal and agreement. All the presentations had been compiled and uploaded onto APAFRI website. These can be downloaded from: [www.apafri.org/activities/ Forest%20Transitions/index.htm](http://www.apafri.org/activities/Forest%20Transitions/index.htm).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The workshop had reached the following decisions:

- Report to be prepared by the Focal Points shall follow the format proposed by China, with appropriate modifications in accordance with situations in each economy.
- Each report shall include at least one, but not more than four, case study.
- The Focal Points are to submit to APAFRI the outlines/list of content before the end of July 2012.
- The Focal Points are to complete the report within twelve months from July 2012.
- The Project Coordinator, Prof Dr Liu JL, shall monitor the progress of the reports, including arranging visits /meetings during the next twelve months.
- The next workshop – data analysis and documentation workshop, shall be held in late February 2013.
- Focal Points are expected to complete most of the data/information collection by then, and prepare a first draft for discussion during the February 2013 workshop.
- Agreements between APAFRI and the Focal Points shall be finalized and signed by 15 July 2012, and first installment transferred by 15 July 2012

Programme

9 July 2012

- 08:00 Registration
- 09:00 Opening (Speeches from APFNet and APAFRI)
- 10:30 Project overview: APAFRI (Sim)
- 11:00 General profile and scenarios: China, India and Indonesia
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 General profile and scenarios: Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia and Philippines
- 17:00 Discussions
- 18:30 Welcome dinner

10 July 2012

- 09:00 Forest transition: History and theories (Liu, Youn and de Jong)
- 10:30 Proposal for case study: China, India, Indonesia and Japan
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 Proposal for case study: Korea, Laos, Malaysia and Philippines
- 16:30 Discussions

11 July 2012

- 09:00 Comparative analysis: theories, models and procedures (Liu, Youn and de Jong)
- 10:00 Discussions
- 12:00 Project activities, logistics and agreements (Sim)
- 12:30 Closing

Transition to sustainable forestry management and rehabilitation in China

1. Background
 - 1.1 Brief profile about China
 - 1.1.1 Geography and climate
 - 1.1.2 Flora and fauna:
 - 1.1.3 Governance
 - 1.1.4 Economy
 - 1.1.5 Rural population and immigration
 - 1.1.6 Major environmental concerns
 - 1.1.7 Minority issues
 - 1.2 Current Land use
 - 1.3 Land tenure arrangement
 - 1.4 Land use change and its drivers
 - 1.4.1 Land use change after 1950
 - 1.4.2 Major Drivers to land use change
 - 1.4.3 Governing land use change
2. Forests and Forestry in China
 - 2.1 Extent of forests
 - 2.1.1 Forest resource
 - 2.1.2 Scarcity of Forests
 - 2.1.3 Variation among the regions
 - 2.2 Forestry regulation and administration
 - 2.2.1 Administration of forest use
 - 2.2.2 Forestry Administration
 - 2.2.3 Forest ownership
 - 2.2.4 Forest utilisation and management
 - 2.3 Economic, social and environmental contributions of forests
 - 2.3.1 Timber extraction
 - 2.3.2 Protecting forests' environmental benefits
 - 2.3.3 Forest product marketing and processing
3. Historic review of forest cover change
 - 3.1 Definition of forest
 - 3.2 Forest cover changes
 - 3.3 Quality of Forests
4. Major forces to drive the forest transition
 - 4.1 Drivers to forest deforestation and degradation
 - 4.1.1 Logging in state forest farms
 - 4.1.2 Logging in collective forest regions
 - 4.1.3 Fuelwood
 - 4.1.4 Development Non-timber forest products
 - 4.1.5 Development activities
 - 4.1.6 Forest fire and disease
 - 4.1.7 Natural calamities
 - 4.2 Key points leading to afforestation and forest rehabilitation – key legal and policy milestones
 - 4.2.1 Afforestation
 - 4.2.2 Forest tenure reform
 - 4.2.3 The “three fix” policy (1981)
 - 4.2.4 Forest Law (1984, amended 1998)
 - 4.2.5 Auctions of the “Four Wastelands” (1993)
 - 4.2.6 Liberalising timber market – an iterative process
 - 4.2.7 Collective Forest Tenure Reform
 - 4.3 Afforestation programmes in 30 years
 - 4.3.1 Natural Forest Protection Programme
 - 4.3.2 Great West Development Programme
 - 4.3.3 Transforming Farmland into Forests or Grasslands
 - 4.4 Divers to afforestation and forest rehabilitation
 - 4.4.1 Plantation

- 4.4.2 Farm Forests
 - 4.4.3 Urban Forests
 - 4.4.4 Increased area of protected forests
 - 4.4.5 Innovation
 - 5. Understanding forest transition in China
 - 5.1 GNP and Kuznets curves
 - 5.2 Fuelwood models
 - 5.3 Landuse competition model
 - 5.4 Policy and legislative model
 - 6. Forests and forest transition in the future
 - 6.1 Forests in the future 35
 - 7. Reflections and policy recommendation
- References*
- Appendices*
- A. Afforestation in China and its contribution to forest development
 - B. Forest finance issues
 - C. Understanding China's forestry development from the macro social and economical situation
 - D. Payment schemes to support forest rehabilitation in China

**International Workshop –
Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia-Pacific
Region
Kuningan - West Java, Indonesia
23-28 February 2013**

The project *Comparative Analysis of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia Pacific Region*, funded by the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), was officially launched with an Inception Meeting on 6 November 2011 in Beijing, China.

This project aims to formulate a set of categorization models using data collected from a number of economies in the Asia Pacific region that have already experienced net forest cover increase and also those that are still experiencing net forest cover decline. Concepts and theories from ecology, economy, social and political sciences shall be exploited to explain forest cover changes, and possibly also changing forest quality. The successful completion of this project should contribute towards a better understanding of the interrelationships of the various factors contributing to forest transition, as well as strengthening the capability and capacity in adapting to these transitions.

The meeting in Beijing was followed by an international workshop on *Forestry Transition to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation*, 10-11 November 2011, which had gathered several academicians and forestry practitioners to share and exchange information and experiences related to forest transit study towards sustainable forest management and rehabilitation. The meeting and workshop certainly helped in gaining a good overview on the objectives, approaches, main research contents, outputs expected, timetable, and project management, of the APFNet funded project. These activities had paved the way for further discussions on the various details including approaches to conduct national case studies and comparative analyses.

The Second Training Workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 9–11 July 2012. This training workshop had successfully achieved its objectives in improving the understanding on the comprehensive theories and approaches for forest transition study, formulating detailed work plans for the report and case study in each economy; and sharing experiences on transition studies.

In order to update information on the progress of the various reports and transition studies, as well as to further enhance the understanding of the various components of the project, an international workshop was proposed during the workshop in Kuala Lumpur, and it was decided that this workshop, the third one since project inception, shall be held in Indonesia, near to the site of the case study. This Third Workshop shall discuss progress of the reports and tentative results of case studies with presentations by the Focal Points. Field visit will be made to areas that have been chosen as research sites of the Indonesian studies. These sites have good examples of areas which had experiencing reforestation and deforestation, both in forest lands and in private lands.

The Workshop

After months of preparation, the Third Workshop under this project: *International Workshop –Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia-Pacific Region*, was successfully held in Kuningan, West Java, Indonesia, 23–28 February 2013.

The objectives of this workshop are:

- To update information on the progress of report preparation and transition case studies;
- To share and exchange tentative results of transition case studies;
- To formulate plans for analysis and comparative studies; and



- To propose and plan for an end-of-project symposium.



The workshop was attended by all Focal Points, except those of Japan and Vietnam; as well as all the three Technical Assistance Partners: Prof Dr Liu Jinlong of Renmin University of China (RUC), Prof Dr Youn Yeochang of Seoul National University (SNU) and Prof Dr Wil de Jong of Kyoto University. Ms Lu Qian, Project Officer, APFNet, and several local forest officers also participated in the workshop. The full list of participants is as in Appendix 1.

The two-day workshop started with opening and welcome addresses from APAFRI as the Implementing Agency; APFNet, the Funding Agency; the local Kuningan officials and the local host – IPB. These were then followed by APAFRI with an update of the progress of the project. Prof Dr Liu then reported the

progress of various activities that RUC had been contracted to carry out.

The workshop then continued with the technical session, moderated by Prof Dr Youn Yeochang and Prof Dr Wil de Jong, with presentations of progress from the Focal Points. Out of those who reported, it was generally accepted that all



with the exception of Laos, are already quite advanced in their studies and a few are already very near to completion. As for the case of Laos, the representative Mr Phongxiong Wanneng, just taken over the responsibility since the previously appointed focal person Mr Saykham Boutthavong is currently out of the country. However, Mr Phongxiong has presented



a plan and outline of the study and was confident of completing the report in time for the completion of the whole project. The progress of the case of Vietnam is unclear, as the focal point could not participate and also did not send in any report. Prof Dr Liu would plan a trip to meet up with the Vietnamese focal point and guide the progress of the case study there.

The rest of the workshop was occupied by revisiting the theoretical framework and background of forest transition and comparative analyses with presentations from the three Technical Assistance Partners: Prof Drs Liu, Youn and Jong. Discussions also touched on methodologies, data collection and analytical tools. Several recommendations also suggested to further improve the reporting of the case studies.

The following decisions have been reached towards the end of this workshop:

- Case study report final draft, with executive summary, must submit before 31 May 2013
- Comments from Technical Advisers on these reports to be sent back to Focal Points before 30 June 2013
- Submission of final case study reports – 31 July 2013
- Additional information/data, clarifications, if necessary, request from Focal Points during June 2013

- Comparative analyses completed with report – 30 September 2013
- Project Symposium to be held in October 2013
- Venue for project symposium to be decided after consultation with APFNet and others.
- The symposium shall have at least 11 presentations: 9 case studies and 2 comparative analyses
- For the symposium, the project shall support the participation of all Focal Points and the three Technical Advisers (full travel and local costs), as well as partial support for at least one additional person from each of the nine participating economies.

Prof Dr Liu also informed some of the Focal Points about his intended visits to discuss with them on their case studies, as well as plans for completing the comparative analyses.

The participants were taken to visit three sites:

- (1) **Garatengah Urban Forest**, established by collaboration between Kuningan District Forestry and Estate Crops Office and the *Garatengah* village. Collaboration was in the form of development of the forest, maintenance and management.
- (2) **Japara Private Forest**, was mainly planted with *Albizia* (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) mixed with a few crops, such as melinjo (*Gnetum gnemon*), ginger and other spices.



- (3) **Bantarpanjang Resort Forest Area - Ciledug Divisional Forest Area of Perhutani**, which suffered from mass illegal logging during the economic crises in 1997-2000, had been replanted with improved teak variety which is fast growing by collaborating with local villagers.

The full programme of the workshop is as summarized in Appendix 2. All the presentations had been compiled onto memory sticks and given one to each of the participants. These materials had also since then uploaded onto APAFRI website: www.apafri.org.

Workshop Programme

Date/Time	Agenda
23 Feb 2013 (Sat) All day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival of participants at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (Jakarta) ▪ Transfer to Bogor by Airport Bus (± 2 hours); stay in Bogor.
24 Feb 2013 (Sun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trip from Bogor to Kuningan; stay at Tirta Sanita Spa Resort ▪ Lunch ▪ Afternoon free to walk around ▪ Welcome dinner
25 Feb 2013 (Mon)	<p><i>Opening session</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welcome speech - APAFRI ▪ Welcome speech - APFNet ▪ Welcome speech - Kuningan District Forestry Office ▪ Welcome speech - Representative of Perhutani ▪ Official opening - Faculty of Forestry – IPB <p><i>Project updates</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall project updates in general – <i>Sim HC</i> (APAFRI) ▪ Reports, case studies, support visits and analyses – <i>Liu JL</i> (RUC) <p><i>Reports and case studies progress I – Youn YC</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focal Points (China, India, Indonesia and Japan) <p><i>Comments and discussions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Assistance Partners (<i>Liu JL, Youn YC and Wil de Jong</i>) and Focal Points <p><i>Dinner</i></p>
26 Feb 2013 (Tue)	<p><i>Reports and case studies progress II – Wil de Jong</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focal Points (Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam) <p><i>Comments and discussions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Assistance Partners (<i>Liu JL, Youn YC and Wil de Jong</i>) and Focal Points <p><i>Project activities and logistics – Sim HC, Liu JL, Youn YC and Wil de Jong</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities progress ▪ Remaining project activities ▪ Other matters <p><i>Dinner</i></p>
27 Feb 2013 (Wed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field visit ▪ Closing session and farewell dinner
28 Feb 2013 (Thu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Back to Bogor; stay in Bogor; OR ▪ For evening flight: transfer from Bogor directly to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport by Airport Bus (± 2 hours)
1 Mar 2013 (Fri)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer from Bogor directly to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport by Airport Bus (± 2 hours)

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION:
THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND ROAD MAP**

**21-23 October, 2013
Beijing, China**

Symposium Report

Introduction

The International Symposium on Transition to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation: The Enabling Environment and Road Map, was successfully organized by the Renmin University of China at the main campus of the university in Beijing, 21-23 Oct 2013.

This symposium was organized as an end-of-project event for the project: Comparative Analysis of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Asia Pacific Region, funded by the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), which was officially launched with an Inception Meeting on 6 November 2011 in the same venue in Renmin University of China.

This APFNet project aims to formulate a set of categorization models using data collected from a number of economies in the Asia Pacific region that have already experienced net forest cover increase and also those that are still experiencing net forest cover decline. The launching in Beijing was followed by an international workshop on Forestry Transition to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation, 10-11 November 2011, which had gathered several academicians and forestry practitioners to share and exchange information and experiences related to forest transit study towards sustainable forest management and rehabilitation. The meeting and workshop certainly helped in gaining a good overview on the objectives, approaches, main research contents, outputs expected, timetable, and project management, of the APFNet funded project. These activities had paved the way for further discussions on the various details including approaches to conduct national case studies and comparative analyses.



The Second Training Workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 9–11 July 2012. This training workshop had successfully achieved its objectives in improving the understanding on the comprehensive theories and approaches for forest transition study, formulating detailed work plans for the report and case study in each economy; and sharing experiences on transition studies. In order to update information on the progress of the various reports and transition studies, as well as to further enhance the understanding of the various components of the project, an international workshop was proposed during the workshop in Kuala Lumpur. The Third Workshop was held in Indonesia, near to the site of the Indonesian case study, and discussed progress of the reports and tentative results of case studies with presentations by

the Focal Points. During the workshop, field visit was made to areas that have been chosen as research sites of the Indonesian studies.

The symposium

The APFNet funded project was approved for 24 months, and supposedly to end by September 2013. As stipulated in the original proposal, an end-of-project symposium shall be organized by the end of the project duration to report and showcase the various outputs of this project.

After several rounds of discussions, the symposium was given the title: International Symposium on Transition to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation: The Enabling Environment and Road Map, and Renmin University of China has offered to host it in Beijing, China.

The objectives of the three-day symposium held in Renmin University of China, 21-23 October, 2013, were

- To report on the outputs of the project, finalizing the reports, as well as reports of the various case studies from the participating economies;
- To finalize the comparative analysis in the nine participating Asian economies;
- To gather inputs for the completion report of this project.

The symposium was attended by representatives from the participating economies in Asia-Pacific Region, as well as all the three Technical Assistance Partners: Prof Dr Liu Jinlong of Renmin University China, Prof Dr Youn Yeochoang of Seoul National University, and Prof Dr Wil de Jong of Kyoto University. Dr C.T.S. Nair, formerly Chief Economist Forest Department,

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and Matthias Seebauer of International Climate Initiative (ICI) Project Low Carbon Land-use (LoCLU), German International Cooperation (GIZ), also presented keynotes in this symposium. The full list of participants is as in Appendix 1.



The three-day symposium started with opening and welcome addresses from Mr Sim Heok Choh, Secretary-General, APAFRI, the Implementing Agency of this project; Mr Qu Gulin, Secretary-General, APFNet, the Funding Agency; and Prof Zheng Fengtian, Deputy Dean of SARD of Renmin University China.

Dr C.T.S. Nair, Matthias Seebauer and Prof Dr Wil de Jong started the sessions by giving overviews of forest transition in the Asia-Pacific Region. Their presentations detailed the various factors contributing to forest transition: societal changes, sustainable forest management, forestry baseline scenario and forest rehabilitation, in selected countries in the region.

In the next session, the Focal Points gave presentation based on their final reports. They shared their conclusions and future scope with all the representatives.

India

Through the research in India, Mr. Madan Prasad Singh reached the following conclusions:

- Forest transition does not follow the typical Kuznets Curve because of the planned policy and legal interventions in India.
- Socio-economic conditions facilitated the forest policy and programme interventions to happen.



Malaysia

The representative introduced two case studies about forest transition in Malaysia.

- The first case study was based on deforestation in Peninsular Malaysia from 1960-2010, which showed that GDP, area of oil palm planted, export of timber

products, and population, have significant influences on the rate of deforestation.

- The second case study analyzed Malaysia's capability to sustaining its timber production under the present natural forest management system. They found that by the late 1980s the rate of conversion was slowing down, as industrialization and urbanization caused the rural labor market to tighten and agricultural returns to fall.

Laos

As for the case of Laos PDR, Mr. Phongxiong Wanneng presented conclusions as follows:

- Laos was previously considered as one of the richest in terms of forest resources and forest cover in Southeast Asia;
- The forest cover rate was 70% in 1940 and this figure decreased to 40% by 2011;
- According to the definition of forest transition, Laos is not yet in the process of forest transition;
- Main drivers of forest degradation: mining, dam construction, agricultural expansion, and industry tree plantation.



Japan

The representative, Ms Kaori Shiga, summarized socio-economic factors to have influenced on forest transition in Japan as follows:

- Policy: Forest Law in 1897 and Forestry Law in 1951 accompanied by the Forestry Planning System, and expansive afforestation measures from the 1950s to the 1970s, had significantly positive influences.
- Social issue: Population increase had a negative impact. Depopulation of rural areas has influenced on forest management negatively.
- Land utilization: Agricultural land use had significant negative influence. Urbanization might have impact to a certain extent.
- Economic issue: Timber import had a positive impact.
- Energy: Fuelwood consumption had a negative impact.



Indonesia

According to the report by Ellyn K. Damayanti, Lilik B. Prasetyo, Hariadi Kartodiharjo, and Alan Purbawiyatna from Indonesia:

- At national level, Indonesia is still experiencing deforestation, but the rate is declining;
- Due to the diversity in all aspects of the country, deforestation status are varied inside Indonesia; several provinces already passed deforestation and turned to reforestation.
- Forest and land rehabilitation has failed and the Government need new strategies to make these successful, such as involvement of local communities in the forest and land rehabilitation programmes;
- Land and forest governance must be improved;
- Forest transition in Indonesia does not follow traditional theory of Forest Transition. It must be looked at partially and further studies are necessary, e.g. studies focusing at group of islands, provinces or districts with underlying and direct causes.



Philippines

The representative from the Philippines found that the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation can be categorized as:

- Policy, institutional and governance issues;
- Socio-demographic-cultural factors;
- Economic-market-technological factors.

To further validate results of this study, four case studies were conducted in the Caraga Region, which showed that forest cover have continued to increase over the last decade because of

increased reforestation and forest restoration efforts, both from the national government, external/international organizations and private entities.



China

Prof Dr Liu Jinlong, in his presentation on transition to sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in China, suggested that:

- There was no environmental Kuznets U Curve between forest area and economic growth in China, but the relationship followed an S-type curve.
- Public forestry investment was the most significant driver that promoted the growth of China's forests.
- The impact of grain yield per capita on forest coverage was negative.

Korea

The report by Park Misun and Youn Yeochoang, concluded that the success of the Korean reforestation policy can be interpreted using the environmental policy integration. The three ways integration contributed to successful reforestation were as follows:

- Coordinated national plans;
- Collaboration among the governmental branches;
- Organizational reformation.



theory of
of policy
in Korea

Additional Reports

In the afternoon on the second day, Prof Dr. Liu with his team, together with Mr. Jawaid Ashraf and Prof Dr Youn Yeochoang, started the discussion on comparative analysis of forest transition in Asian countries. Mr Liang Ming postulated that forest transition in Asia does not conform to the environmental Kuznets curve model. Prof Dr Youn suggested a model for forest cover change to interpret the impacts of institutions and policies. Mr. Jawaid Ashraf, proposed a regression analysis of forest transition in Asian, and found that:

Country-wise empirical relationship of forest cover/deforestation with regards to different drivers like GDP, Agricultural production/productivity, urbanization, forest plantation, population growth, etc.

- Country-wise empirical relationship of forest cover/deforestation with regards to different functions like linear and non-linear.



The full programme of the symposium is as in Appendix 2. All the presentations had

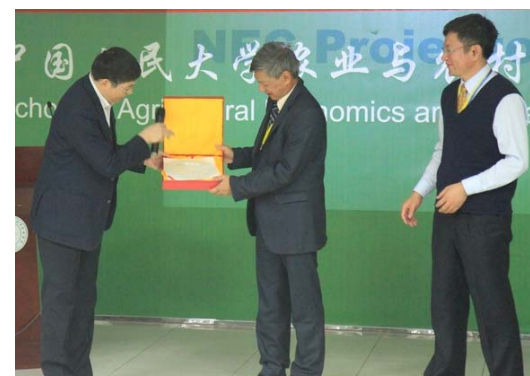
been compiled onto memory sticks and given one to each of the participants.

End of the Symposium

At the end of the Symposium, Prof Tang Zhong, the dean of School of Agricultural and Rural Development (SARD), presented a gift to Mr. Sim Heok Choh, the Executive Secretary of APAFRI, to express all participants' sincere gratitude for his hard work and selfless dedication.

Field Trip

On the third day, all participants were taken to visit Badaling Forest



Farm and Badaling Great Wall. **Badaling Forest Farm**, which is located in Yanqing County, Beijing, with a total area of 2940 hectares, has the largest area of native *Syringareticulata* in



North China and has 549 kinds of plants and 158 kinds of animals. Badaling Forest Farm is an ecological public welfare forest farm whose main task is to protect and nurture the forest resources, control and protection of forest pest and forest management.

The second site is the **Badaling Great Wall**. Badaling is the site of the most visited section of the Great Wall of China, approximately 80 km northwest of urban Beijing in Yanqing County. The portion of the wall running through the site was built in 1505 during the Ming Dynasty, along with a military outpost reflecting the location's strategic importance.

Acknowledgements

While the symposium was supported by the project funded by APFNet, a few other agencies had contributed both in kind and financially.

FAO, through a Letter of Agreement, had provided funds to invite Dr CTS Nair to give the keynote for this symposium. The LoA also enabled the participation of quite a number of participants from the participating countries. The list of participants supported by FAO is appended as Appendix 3.



Programme

21 October: Symposium Day 1, Room 930 Mingde Main Building	
Opening: (Moderator - Liu Jinlong)	
09:00 -09:30	Sim Heok Choh, Secretary-General, APAFRI
	Qu Guilin, Secretary-general, APFNet
	Zheng Fengtian, Deputy Dean of SARD
09:30 -10:00	Getting to know each other: Self-introduction participants
10:00 -10:30	Coffee Break
Session 1: Setting the stage: Forest transition overview (Youn Yeochang)	
10:30 -11:00	Societal Changes and Forest Transition: The Outlook for the Asia-Pacific Region CTS Nair
11:00 -11:30	Matthias Seebauer: Some issues of sustainable forest management
11:30 -12:00	Forest transition, forest restoration and sustainable forest management: Linkages, complementarities and overlaps Wil de Jong
12:00 -13:30	Lunch
Session 2: Presentation of Country Cases and Discussion of Results (Wil de Jong)	
13:30 -14:00	Socio-economic Aspects of Forest Transition in India Singh, Bhojvaid, Ashraf and Reddy
14:00 -14:30	Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Malaysia Wan Razali W.M. & Mohd Shahwahid H. O.
15:30 -16:00	Coffee Break
14:30 -15:00	Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in Laos Phongxiong Wanneng
15:00 -15:30	Transition to sustainable forestry management and rehabilitation in Japan Satoshi Tachibana, Kaori Shiga, Masahiko Ota
16:30 -17:30	Discussion of Results 1
19:00 -21:00	Dinner
22 October: Symposium Day 2, Room 930 Mingde Main Building	
Session 3: Presentation of Country Cases and Discussion of Results (Sim)	
08:15 -08:30	Summary previous day and opening of the day
08:30 -09:00	The State of Forest Transitions in (Five Main Islands) Indonesia Ellyn K. Damayanti, Lilik B. Prasetyo, Hariadi Kartodiharjo, and Alan Purbawiyatna
09:30 -10:00	Underlying Causes of Forest Transition in Java: Case Study in Kuningan District Lilik B. Prasetyo & Ellyn K. Damayanti

11:00 -11:30		Transition to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation in the Philippines A.P. Carandang, J.M. Pulhin, L.D. Camacho, S.C. Camacho, F.D. Paras, P.J.B. Del Rosario and F.O. Tesoro
10:00 -10:30		Coffee break
11:00 -11:30	-	Transition to sustainable forest management in China Liu, Jinlong
11:30 -12:00		Policy Integration for Reforestation in the Republic of Korea Park Misun
12:00 -12:30		Discussion of results 2
12:30 -13:00		Lunch
Session 4: Comparative Analysis (Liu Jinlong)		
13:30 -14:00	-	Is forest transition in Asia conform with the environmental Kuznetz curve model Liang Ming
14:30 -14:00	-	A regression analysis of forest transition in Asian countries Jawaid Ashraf
14:00 -15:30	-	Drivers Analysis of forest transition in Asian countries
15:30 -16:00	-	Coffee break
16:00 -16:30	-	Globalization, a globalized forestry sector and forest transition Li, Lingchao
16:30 -17:00		Policy Integration and Forest Transition in Asian countries Youn Yeochoang
17:00 -18:00		Final Discussions
18:00 -18:15		Closing remark ● APAFRI ● APFnet ● RUC
19:00 -21:00		Banquet
23 October: Field Trip		
09:00 -14:00		Visit to Badaling Forest Farm
14:00 -18:00		Badaling Great Wall Climb Campaign