APFNet

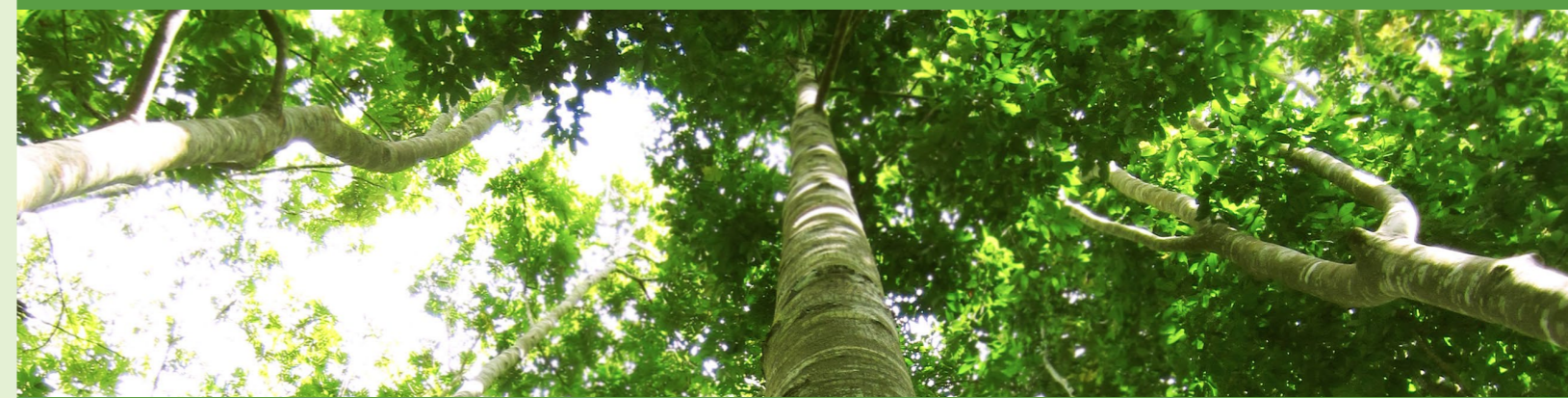Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation

APFNet

Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation

Strategic Plan
2016-2020

Adding Green for Asia and the Pacific

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND

The Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) is an international organization dedicated to advancing sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the Asia-Pacific region. The proposal to establish APFNet was made by China in cooperation with Australia and the United States, and was adopted by the APEC Leaders at the 15th APEC Economic Leaders Meeting, in Sydney, Australia, in September 2007, and was included it in the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development to promote and improve sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the region. APFNet is open to and welcomes participation from all economies, civil society organizations, the private sector, academic forestry institutions and international organizations active in the Asia-Pacific region. Currently, APFNet has 31 members, including 26 member economies and 5 international organizations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Formally launched in 2008 under APEC, the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) entered its eighth year of operations in 2016. APFNet issued its first five-year strategic plan at the end of 2010 – the APFNet Strategic Plan 2011-2015. Guided by the Strategic Plan, APFNet has helped its member economies promote and improve sustainable forest management (SFM) and rehabilitation through a number of initiatives on capacity building, information sharing, supporting policy dialogues and demonstration projects – the four key pillars of APFNet's activities.

As shown in a recent comprehensive assessment[1] of accomplishments made and lessons learned during the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2015, APFNet has proved itself to be a value-added forest-related organization in Asia-Pacific. Due to its unique positioning in the region and its "small but smart" approach, APFNet can significantly contribute to meaningful dialogue among higher level decision-makers, and can also enact positive changes at the grassroots level by helping to improve peoples' livelihoods in a sustainable way. APFNet will continue to strive to assist member economies with their efforts on sustainable forest management and rehabilitation of degraded forests.

APFNet's actions are governed by a set of core principles that ensure that its activities are open to the scrutiny and participation of and guidance from all key stakeholders, that they foster cooperation and avoid duplication, and that they are targeted to the specific needs of each beneficiary.

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1. Assessment of the 2011-2015 APFNet Strategic Plan, April 2015

In recent years, the role that forests play in climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, combating desertification, water resource conservation, energy development, health and food security is being better understood and discussed at the highest levels within economies, and at regional and global levels. As such, there is a rising trend to look at forests as a major component of landscapes and to promote landscape approaches for natural resource management. Forest issues are also being recognized more and more as cross-sectoral issues linked to social, economic, environmental and cultural issues.

In the context of the new post-2015 global development agenda, titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", a new set of comprehensive Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015. Furthermore, the Paris Agreement on climate change, agreed upon at the 21st Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21) in December 2015, recognized the important role of forests in achieving the UNFCCC's goal of limiting the rise in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and encouraged all parties to take action to implement REDD+.

Annex 1 highlights a cross-section of some of the forest-related objectives, goals and targets of different international processes, providing reference points for collaborative action on forests. Under these new global frameworks, APFNet will contribute extensively to the sustainable development of human society by promoting sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in all economies of the Asia-Pacific region. APFNet will enhance the socio-economic benefits of forests for society, and in particular for rural communities, by forging collaborations and partnerships across the region.

MISSION

APFNet is committed to helping the economies and people of the Asia-Pacific region by promoting and improving sustainable forest management and rehabilitation.

PRINCIPLES

APFNet's actions are governed by a set of core principles that ensure that its activities are open to the scrutiny and participation of and guidance from all key stakeholders, that they foster cooperation and avoid duplication, and that they are targeted to the specific needs of each beneficiary.

Openness and Participation

APFNet is a collective network and as such is responsive to the needs of its members and the general public. APFNet follows the principles of openness and participation, and encourages forest-related and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, international and regional organizations, academic and research institutions and other interested entities to join APFNet's activities.

Complementarity

APFNet builds partnerships and collaborative arrangements on an ongoing basis in order to pool resources and knowledge from organizations across the region to better support member economies in addressing the challenges of rehabilitation and other aspects of SFM. Such cooperation and partnerships will enhance the effectiveness of actions, avoid duplication and overlap, and streamline mutual learning among partners with similar missions.

Beneficiary Focused

APFNet is an organization made up of its members and it therefore aims to help these members. Its actions will always be guided by the needs and wishes of the members first and foremost.

VALUES

APFNet implements all work in accordance with the following core values:

| Respect for differences | Action-oriented | Creative and innovative thinking |

APFNet respects the diversity of views and differences in opinions, beliefs, pathways and approaches that exist for adapting to and adopting SFM. APFNet works on the premise that there cannot be a "one-size-fits-all" solution.

APFNet will continue to be driven by the need to bring changes on the ground; decisions and activities will therefore be action-oriented at the grassroots level.

APFNet will remain innovative, inquisitive and exploratory. This encourages thinking outside the box and promotes exploration of new ideas and approaches for addressing forest-related issues.

OBJECTIVES

APFNet's actions aim to:

A Contribute to the achievement of APEC's aspirational goal of increasing forest cover by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020;

B Help to enhance forest carbon stocks and improve forest quality and productivity by promoting rehabilitation of existing but degraded forests, and reforestation and afforestation of suitable cleared lands in the region;

C Help to reduce forest loss and degradation and the associated greenhouse gas emissions by strengthening sustainable forest management and enhancing biodiversity conservation; and

D Help to increase the socio-economic benefits of forests in the region.

KEY PRIORITIES 2016-2020

To contribute to the achievement of global goals and targets related to forests, in particular the forest-related Sustainable Development Goals (i.e., SDG6 and SDG15), Global Objectives on Forests , Aichi targets and the APEC 2020 Forest Cover Goal, APFNet will focus on the following priorities that correspond to its objectives.

PRIORITY 1: Rehabilitating degraded forests and increasing forest cover.
PRIORITY 2: Promoting sustainable forest management to enhance ecological functions and ecosystem security of forests.
PRIORITY 3: Enhancing forests' contribution to socio-economic development and to improvement of local livelihoods.

PRIORITY 1 ▸

Rehabilitating Degraded Forests and Increasing Forest Cover

Loss of forests and degradation of existing forest cover are the most critical challenges faced by many economies in the Asia-Pacific region. The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are complex, however policy failure and the limited capacity of forestry agencies in terms of their technical, human and financial resources often exacerbate deforestation and forest degradation.

APFNet will adopt multiple strategies to help regional economies with the preventive and recovery aspects of deforestation and forest degradation. This includes, among others, analysis of the drivers of deforestation and degradation both within and outside the forest sector; providing a common platform for exchange of knowledge and information on policies, management techniques and latest technologies that have been shown to work in different member economies; and activities to support economies build capacity so that they can access emerging forest-related financial resources.

PRIORITY 2 ▸

Promoting Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance Ecological Functions and Ecosystem Security of Forests

Other than expanding forested area, the future of forests also depends on improving their quality. Applying sustainable forest management practices will undoubtedly help enhance the ecological functions of forests in the Asia-Pacific region and increase their resilience/security. Ecological functions of forests, such as the protection of land and water resources, the conservation of biodiversity, and the enhancement of carbon stocks to mitigate and adapt to climate change, will all be strengthened as a result of SFM measures.

Forests help sustain human development by contributing to a stable environment and by ensuring the availability of certain resources, including timber and non-timber resources, that are required by society.

APFNet will work with economies in the region to support integrated watershed management for addressing land and water resource issues, promote biodiversity conservation and mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as increase understanding of forest eco-security to help strengthen the role of forests in human well-being and development.

APFNet will not only support activities that transfer SFM knowledge and techniques, but will also support those that build public support and political commitment for SFM and provide an effective platform for regional policy dialogue. This will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences among both high-level policy-makers and practitioners of forest management from across the region.

PRIORITY 3 ▸

Enhancing Forests' Contribution to Socio-economic Development and to Improvement of Local Livelihoods

As a renewable natural resource, forests have immense potential to contribute to improving the livelihoods of society in large and forest-dependent communities, in particular, through forest products (both timber and non-timber) and service-based economic activities. Many economies have successfully utilized their forest resources, in particular their timber resources, for economic development, and the contribution of the forest sector to their GDP is noteworthy. However, if economic growth is based on depleting this natural asset, then neither forests nor growth will remain sustainable. Emphasis must therefore be placed on sustainable development with a balanced approach to economic, social and environmental dimensions, at the same time taking into consideration the cross-sectoral nature of such issues.

APFNet will assist economies in the region in improving the sustainable supply of forest products and services, including promoting payments for environmental services (PES) and ecotourism, processing for higher value-added products, supporting small forest holders and development of community-based forest enterprises and marketing, as well as fostering corporate social responsibility (CSR). APFNet will also support economies in developing appropriate policies in this regard.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

In the next five years, APFNet will streamline activity design according to the sub-regions below, in order for interventions to be more strategic and targeted. Secretariat staff (particularly project management staff) will be reorganized into sub-regional teams, to manage projects in their designated sub-region for enhancing and developing in-house experience and knowledge at sub-regional level.

APFNet will adopt a collaborative and balanced approach to attend to the specific needs of economies in different geographical and ecological regions/sub-regions. For this purpose, interventions will be focused in the following seven sub-regions:

- The Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS);
- Southeast Asia (except GMS);
- South Asia;
- Great Central Asia;
- Pacific Islands;
- North America; and
- Latin America.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS AND APPROACHES

APFNet's activities are sub-divided into four interlinked key pillars: (i) Capacity building, (ii) Demonstration projects, (iii) Regional policy dialogues, and (iv) Communication and information sharing. APFNet will continue to use these four implementation tools, modifying the approach/emphasis of each activity on a case-by-case basis to best fit a specific project's needs.

Linkages between the four pillars will be created, for example, by feeding the outputs of pilot projects into capacity building activities or policy dialogues. This will ensure that the knowledge and lessons learned from each pillar will inform the design and implementation of other actvities, that they are integrated and not carried out in relative isolation, and that their impacts may be maximized.

In addition, over the next five years APFNet will continue to identify its niche and pinpoint its role as a forest restoration organization in the region.

CAPACITY BUILDING ▸

Capacity building will focus on developing both the technical and managerial competencies of forestry professionals and practitioners so that they are able to effectively address the challenges of SFM and ensure that forests contribute to sustainable development in the region. Emphasis will be given in improving the skills and knowledge at the grass-root level who are responsible for implementing policies and action on the ground. Capacity building will also emphasize the education of young foresters and students majoring in forestry and other related fields to make sure that forests and forestry benefit future generations and human well-being. Activities under the capacity building pillar consist of the following components:

⊙ Thematic Training Workshops

APFNet will conduct a needs assessment in member economies to determine which areas they require training in and their expectations regarding the content of training workshops. Based on the needs assessment, the schedule and topics of the training workshops will be prepared. The training workshops will be designed in a balanced way, covering technical, policy and management issues, as well as taking into account specific regional and sub-regional priority issues. The APFNet Kunming Training Center (KTC) will be responsible for organizing workshops. APFNet will develop state-of-the-art infrastructure at the KTC, with technology-enhanced classrooms and other facilities to support innovative teaching and practical learning. Collaboration will be sought with other organizations and academic institutions with relevant expertise in organizing training workshop programs, in particular for workshops being organized outside of Kunming.

⊙ Cooperation and Coordination on Forestry Education

The current "Asia-Pacific Forestry Education Coordination Mechanism (AP-FECM)" will be continued and enhanced under this arm of the capacity building pillar. An effective and vibrant network among forestry education institutions will be developed by expanding the mechanism's membership to include more deans from across the region. The AP-FECM will also consider ways to enhance the quality and attractiveness of forestry and related formal education programs to address the rapidly changing situation on the ground and fully utilize the ability of new graduates. In this regard, the AP-FECM will consider building a compendium of degree and non-degree programs on forestry and related disciplines across its member institutions.
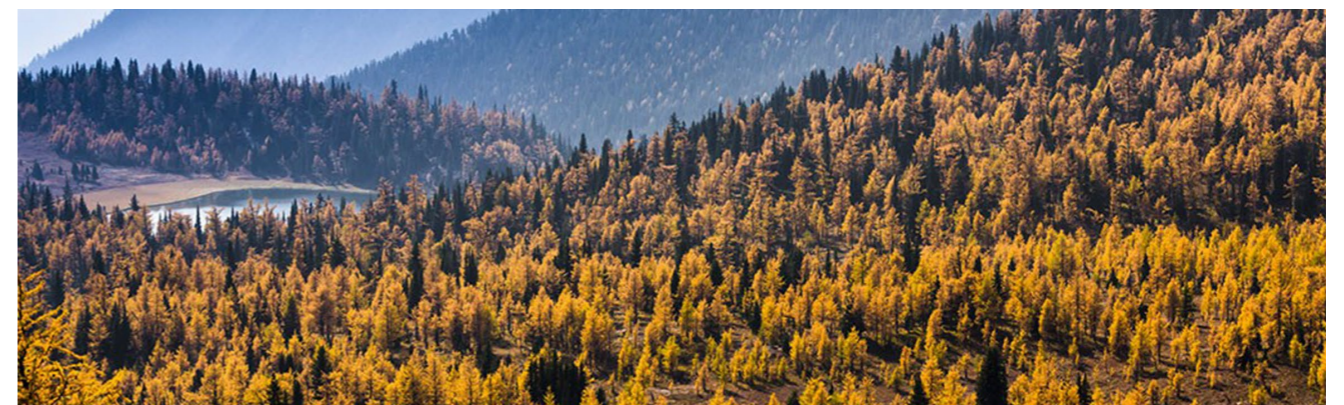
Scholarships for a master's degree in forestry and in other related fields will be expanded to more universities in and outside of China, the host economy of APFNet, to suit the expanding interests and needs of potential scholarship recipients in the region. The Ph.D. in forestry scholarship program will be piloted to create more opportunities for young researchers to further develop their professional knowledge and skills while expanding the knowledge base of scientific forestry. APFNet will also make provisions for a few selected short-term non-degree training programs in academic institutions for highly specialized technologies and knowledge such as remote sensing, geographic information systems (GISs), carbon accounting, green investment techniques, intergovernmental negotiations and public relations.

PROJECTS ▸

Projects are the most resource-intensive type of activity. When projects are properly selected, designed and implemented, the payoff in terms of bringing desired impacts to the project area and beyond can also be huge. APFNet will carefully review the selection criteria and procedures it uses for project proposals.

Focusing on rehabilitation of degraded forests, APFNet will develop project ideas through careful consultation with member economies. This will be done in the context of the priorities and objectives of the APFNet Strategy, as well as in relation to a project's relevance and applicability to the needs of member economies. To mobilize economies in the region and help foster collaboration for addressing trans-boundary forestry issues, APFNet will give higher preference to projects which involve multiple economies. Preference will also be given to project concepts on rehabilitation of degraded forests and those which target improving peoples' livelihoods through SFM. To avoid duplication and overlapping of activities, APFNet will refrain from funding projects that are similar to those already funded by other donors in the same economies or sub-regions.

APFNet will continue to implement the following three categories of projects:

◎ Demonstration projects which showcase best practices in forest rehabilitation and management in a cost-effective manner;

◎ Research or policy development projects which focus on theoretical or technological research in the forest sector or assessment and improvement of existing forestry policies and development of new forest strategies and strategic plans; and

◎ Capacity building projects that concentrate on institutional capacity enhancement including institutional planning and decision-making and enforcement.

SUPPORTING REGIONAL POLICY DIALOGUES ▸

Sustainable forest management and effective rehabilitation of degraded forests to a healthy state not only requires technical capability, but also sound policies and strong and continued political commitment. In today's globalized and interconnected world, political commitment and policy coherence on forests is needed at the economy, regional and global levels.

APFNet, as a common platform in the Asia and Pacific region, is uniquely placed to organize regular policy dialogues, face-to-face meetings and the exchange of information and experiences on SFM issues. It also has excellent potential to facilitate the development of a common understanding on forest and sustainable development-related issues and thereby influence other global forest-related processes, including the UNFF, Rio Conventions, CITES and FAO. As the international community has recently embarked on a new era of sustainable development through Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement on climate change, APFNet will act as a strong link between the global policy agenda and economy-level policy development and actions. APFNet will aim to define its role and develop a niche related to forest issues in the post-2015 global development agenda.

Some of the key activities on policy development and strengthening political commitment to SFM during the 2016-2020 include:

◎ Conducting analytical/comparative studies on policies in the region and beyond on issues related to SFM, including those on climate change, biodiversity, trade, combating deforestation and rehabilitation.

◎ Improving the visibility and impact of forests and forestry cooperation at international processes and events, as well as in regional mechanisms such as the World Forest Congress, UNFF, APEC, GMS, ASEM and Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) etc.

◎ Organizing forestry ministerial-level meetings for member economies to build rapport, policy coherence, political commitments and development cooperation among economies.

◎ Conducting a final assessment of progress made towards the APEC 2020 Forest Cover Goal

◎ Strengthening the APFNet mechanisms already established to gather high-level forestry officials on a regular basis to discuss existing and emerging forest-related issues such as forest education, strategic planning, human resource development, etc. and to then identify common strategies and policies to address the issues raised.

◎ Providing opportunities for dialogue between the forest sector and other sectors, including legislative bodies, the finance sector, etc.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING ▸

Timely, accurate and sufficient information is key to sound decision-making. Building on its past experience in collecting, collating, updating and sharing data and information, APFNet will further improve its information gathering, synthesizing and information sharing activities to help members in their decision-making process. This includes releasing regular newsletters and publishing communication materials to disseminate notable project outcomes, and scoping for opportunities to conduct joint publication projects with external publishing houses and other international organizations.

Public support is critical for generating political commitment to forests in any jurisdiction. APFNet will develop appropriate communication tools and materials targeted to different groups in society, from high-level political bodies to the general public, the private sector and civil society to keep all stakeholders informed, motivated and supportive of what APFNet stands for and of its programs/projects undertaken at different levels. APFNet will also organize various outreach and visibility activities to promote itself and its major projects by disseminating project materials and setting up exhibitions at international conferences.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF APFNet

The institutional arrangement, including human and financial resources, and an operational mechanism (e.g. rules of procedure, guidelines), is the backbone of any organization. APFNet will take accelerated actions to cement the status of the organization and its Secretariat as an effective and efficient international organization by institutionalizing the governance structure, formalizing membership policies and related rules and regulations, formulating a detailed plan to diversify and expand its funding base, and establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

GOVERNANCE ▸

APFNet's governance structure, from the initial Interim Steering Committee and the working mechanism for APFNet Focal Points to the newly-established formal Board of Directors and Council, has reinforced its international composition and characteristics. The diagram below illustrates the relationship between APFNet's subsidiary bodies. A complete breakdown of the scope and functions of each body are detailed in the APFNet Operational Framework.
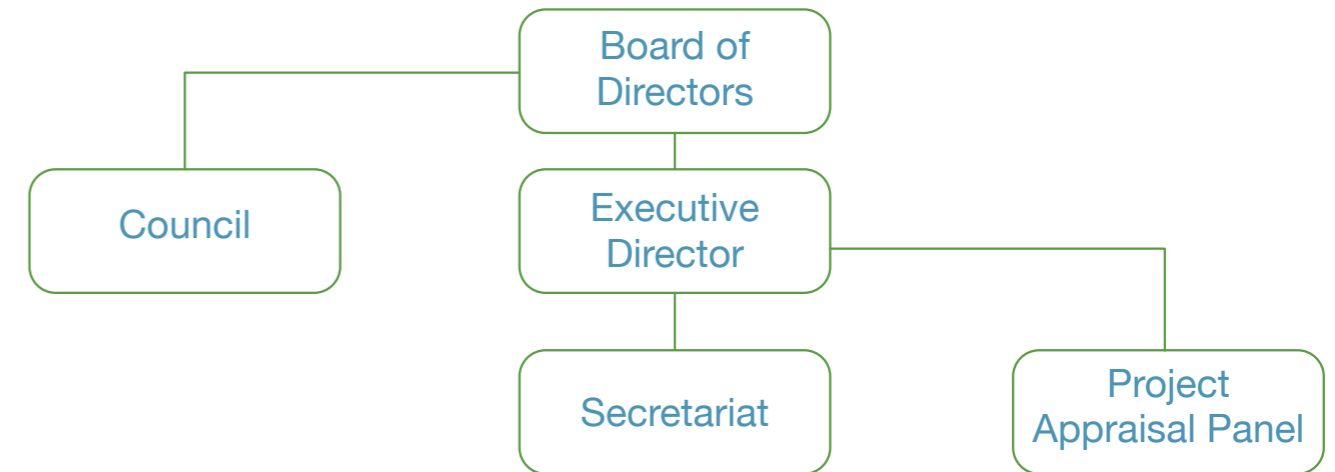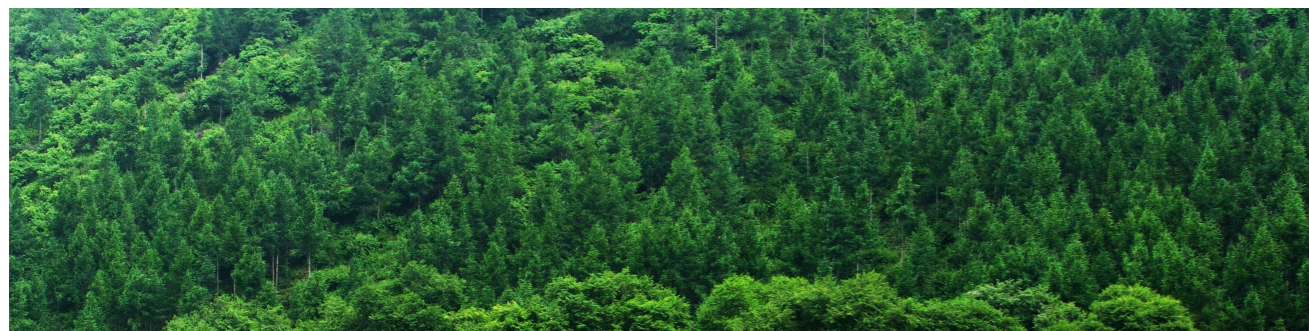
The Board of Directors
The Board of Directors provides general oversight of APFNet operations and is its major decision-making body.

The Council
The Council is APFNet's advisory body and is also a forum of exchange among APFNet members with respect to APFNet's programs and development. The Council is composed of representatives from each member of APFNet and meets once a year to advise APFNet on its strategic direction, policies and annual work plan.

The Project Appraisal Panel
The Panel, which acts as the independent technical appraisal body of APFNet, reviews and makes recommendations on the technical feasibility and suitability of APFNet projects for funding, and provides technical comments for project proponents to improve the formulation of project proposals. Regular meetings of the Panel are convened to assess project concept notes and full project proposals.

The Executive Director and Secretariat
The Executive Director of APFNet is responsible for the overall management of APFNet, including the proper pursuit of objectives, implementation of programs and successful completion of activities. The Executive Director is the legal representative of APFNet and has the sole authority to sign all deeds, contracts, agreements and other legal documents which are necessary to ensure the normal operational functioning of APFNet.

The Secretariat, headed by the Executive Director, should consist of the minimum number of staff necessary to provide technical and administrative support within available budgetary resources, and is responsible for the administration and operation of the strategy advised by the Council and adopted by the Board.

To reinforce the credibility and multilateral vision of APFNet, thorough working procedures, regulations and rules regarding human resources and administrative processes will be laid down in line with international best practice.

Capacity building of the Secretariat is emphasized as being equally important as it ensures that staff can carry out their responsibilities in the most effective and efficient way possible. A mechanism that allows Secretariat staff to continually improve their competencies and focus on career development will therefore be defined in detail.

MEMBERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT ▸

APFNet currently has 26 economies and 5 international organizations as its members (Annex 2). APFNet welcomes and encourages more requests for membership from other economies in the region.

As APFNet aims to build and strengthen networks and provide a common platform for all members and other relevant stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region to share knowledge and exchange experiences, partnership is an indispensable tool and bridge for APFNet. APFNet will continue to expand and diversify its collaboration with various partners to achieve its objectives. Conducting tangible cooperation under current MoUs will be made a priority.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT ▸

APFNet receives substantial financial support from its host economy, China, and this is expected to continue during the period of 2016-2020. APFNet has also established a dedicated APFNet Fund to receive contributions from all sources, including the private sector. Due to growing recognition of the value of APFNet, more economies are expected to seek membership, and demand for support from APFNet will continue to grow. To broaden its funding base and ensure the long-term sustainability of financial resources, APFNet will diversify its funding streams by operating the APFNet Fund to engage the private sector, member economies, as well as by strengthening collaboration with other regional and international organizations to make effective use of financial resources while at the same time avoiding duplication of activities.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM ▸

Due to the importance of accurate feedback in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of activities, APFNet will develop and implement an efficient and regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. Once the system has been put in place, targeted implementation of projects and other activities, timely feedback and corrective actions will be made easier and more consistent.

The M&E system will be developed with all procedures, indicators and other operational details being laid out in a separate document. Implementation guidelines and other related documents will also be prepared to help institutionalize the M&E system.

STRATEGIC PLAN MATRIX (2016-2020) ▸

The Strategic Plan Matrix below provides highlights of the strategic plan described in the preceding pages of this document.

PRIORITIES / IMPLEMEN-TATION TOOLS	Rehabilitating degraded forests and increasing forest cover	Promoting sustainable forest management to enhance ecological functions and ecosystem security of forests	Enhancing forests' contribution to socio-economic development and improvement of local livelihoods
I. Capacity Building			
1.1 Training workshops	A need assessment on the priority topics for training workshops conducted 150+ trained practitioners on different topics as determined by the need assessment		
1.2 Scholarships for MS degree and specialized non-degree programs	60+ scholarships supported in at least five forestry universities or colleges in the region awarded on topics related to the strategic priorities		
1.3 Strengthening regional forestry education	More forestry universities or colleges from the region encouraged to join the AP-FECM Meetings of regional forestry universities supported Follow-up to the decisions of those meetings supported Survey on user satisfaction of the online course modules and a new needs assessment conducted New online course modules prepared, as needed		
II. Demonstration Projects	5+ projects on forest restoration 2+ best practice pilots on SFM 5+ projects on forest related livelihoods improvement		
III. Supporting Regional Policy Dialogues	At least one regional policy dialogue relevant to APFNet's Strategic Priority Areas supported each year Two high-level meetings convened in the region at the ministerial level		

IV. Communication & Information sharing	APFNet learning hub established to share lessons and best practices on SFM and rehabilitation from the region and beyond. The hub will contain analytical studies, research findings, key publications from APFNet and other organizations, and relevant training materials, acting as a one-stop shop for latest knowledge on SFM and rehabilitation issues.	
	Publication series established to share good practices and information on incentives and management approaches and management and planning tools.	
	Newsletters, brochures and other audio-video and social media approaches to raise awareness and public support for SFM and for APFNet.	
	20+ study tours or staff exchanges to accelerate information sharing on innovations in forest conservation, management and development.	
	5+ study tours and/or panel discussions for high-level policy makers to raise political commitment to SFM (ministers, parliamentarians, corporate CEOs, etc.).	
V. Strengthening institutional aspects of APFNet	Capacity building for APFNet Secretariat staff	
	Scholarships for MS degree and specialized non-degree programs in forestry provided to 10 Secretariat staff	
	Governance issues including membership and legal standing of APFNet established	
	Funding strategy developed and implemented	
	New partnerships and collaborative activities formed	
	M&E system developed and adopted	

ANNEX 1 FOREST-RELATED OBJECTIVES, GOALS, TARGETS AND COMMITMENTS ▸

Global Objectives on Forests (UNFF, 2007)	1. Reverse the loss of forest cover through SFM and increasing efforts to prevent forest degradation 2. Enhance forest benefits and their contributions to internationally agreed development goals 3. Increase the area of sustainably managed forests 4. Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management
Aichi Targets and Bonn Challenge (CBD, 2010)	**Aichi Targets numbers:** 5: halve deforestation and the loss of other natural habitats by 2020 11: protect 17% of land and 10% of oceans through protected areas by 2020 15: restore 15% of degraded lands by 2020 **Bonn Challenge:** Restore 150 million ha of deforested and degraded lands globally by 2020
New York Declaration on Forests (2014)	1. Halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and end natural forest loss by 2030 2. Restore 150 m ha of degraded forests and landscapes by 2020, and more than 350 m ha by 2030 3. Support and help meet private sector goal of eliminating deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, soy, paper and beef products by 2020
Sustainable Development Goals and Targets (2015)[2]	**SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all** 6.6. By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems,including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes **SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems,sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss** 15.1. By 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally 15.b. Mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

2. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1, 25 September 2015.

ANNEX 2 APFNET MEMBER LIST ▸

NO	APEC economies	NO	Non-APEC economies	NO	International Organizations
1	Australia	1	Bangladesh	1	FAO
2	Brunei Darussalam	2	Cambodia	2	ITTO
3	Canada	3	Fiji	3	RECOFTC
4	Hong Kong, China	4	India	4	SPC
5	Indonesia	5	Lao PDR	5	TNC
6	Malaysia	6	Myanmar		
7	Mexico	7	Mongolia		
8	New Zealand	8	Nepal		
9	Peru	9	Sri Lanka		
10	Papua New Guinea				
11	P.R. China				
12	The Philippines				
13	Singapore				
14	Chinese Taipei				
15	Thailand				
16	The United States of America				
17	Viet Nam				