



APFNet 2014

ANNUAL REPORT

Safeguarding Asia-Pacific Forests



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About APFNet

The Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) is a non-profit international organization, dedicated to advancing sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the Asia-Pacific region. Proposed by China and co-sponsored by Australia and the United States, the establishment of APFNet was agreed during the 15th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting in September 2007 in Sydney, with the aim to enhance capacity building and strengthen information sharing on sustainable forest management in the region's forestry sector.

Vision

To expand forest cover and improve forest ecosystem quality in Asia and the Pacific, to promote the multiple functions of forests, help mitigate and adapt to climate change, and meet the changing socioeconomic and environmental needs of the region.

Mission

To help promote and improve sustainable forest management and rehabilitation.

Objectives

- Contribute to the achievement of the aspirational goal of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020.
- Help reduce forest loss and degradation and their associated emissions of greenhouse gases by strengthening sustainable forest management and enhancing biodiversity conservation.
- Help enhance forest carbon stocks and improve forest quality and productivity by promoting the rehabilitation of existing but degraded forests and the reforestation and afforestation of suitable cleared lands in the region.
- Help increase the socioeconomic benefits of forests in the region.

Message from the Executive Director



This past year saw APFNet make progress and transition as the international community began to negotiate new arrangements on climate and forests. Following the institutional development roadmap set in 2013, we made the necessary

preparations to transform our interim governance structure into a permanent one. The Interim Steering Committee and Focal Points served their turn and will merge into the APFNet Council, the advisory body of APFNet. The APFNet Board of Directors, whose members were selected by the Interim Steering Committee, will serve as the decision-making body.

We believe in the strength of actions on the ground to respond to evolving global environmental issues. We mobilized resources to produce ClimateAP (Climate Asia-Pacific), a climate model which could help forest managers estimate productivity based on climate data, and inform policy makers to develop strategies to adapt to climate change. This model was also presented at our joint exhibition booth with International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and Association for Integrated Research and Development (AIDER) at the 20th session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (UNFCCC COP 20) in Peru, which received a lot of attention. We experimented

with rehabilitation and restoration strategies in the ecologically fragile cross-boundary areas in Myanmar, Lao PDR and Yunnan Province, China. Immediate effects were seen as local people began to understand the benefits of forest restoration, and local ecology started to improve.

We value the strength of dialogues. In 2014, APFNet initiated two new cooperation networks: the Forestry Strategic Dialogue in Greater Central Asia, and the Dialogue on Forestry Human Resources Development in the Asia-Pacific Region. The first will expand APFNet's work to improve forests in arid and semi-arid areas, and the second will help training centers in the region respond to evolving demands for knowledge and skills in the Asia-Pacific region.

We strive for increasing the capacity of forestry practitioners in the Asia-Pacific region. This year, the APFNet Thematic Training Workshops continued to focus on emerging forestry issues, building skills and encouraging knowledge sharing among 29 participants. In addition, the APFNet Scholarship Program was expanded to include another host university, providing further career advancement opportunities for forestry officials in the region.

Building on the strong progress of the year and the legacy of the past six years, I look forward to an ever more exciting 2015.

Qu Guilin

APFNet in 2014



Accepted **6** new projects, valuing **US\$3 443 972**. Granted about **US\$12 million** in total to **20** projects.



29 forestry officials were trained through APFNet thematic workshops in 2014, making the total number of trained officials **201**.



Under the APFNet Scholarship Program, **7** new students enrolled in Beijing Forestry University and **9** new students enrolled in Nanjing Forestry University. **46** in total had been / are receiving postgraduate education with scholarship of APFNet.

February

During the first annual meeting of the APEC Senior Officials, a program to assess progress toward the APEC 2020 Forest Cover Objective was approved. The program, to be implemented by APFNet, aims to mobilize APEC economies to promote the exchange of information on forest resources, and work together to identify efforts made towards the objective. (Ningbo, China)

May



The Fourth Meeting of the APFNet Interim Steering Committee selected and recommended members of the initial Board of Directors - the decision-making body of APFNet - to the host economy of APFNet. (Chiang Mai, Thailand)



The Fifth Meeting of the APFNet Focal Points reunited the members for an annual update and prepared the combination of the Interim Steering Committee and the Focal Points to the upcoming Council. (Chiang Mai, Thailand)

July

The Thematic Training Workshop on “Degraded forest rehabilitation and sustainable forest management” was held to build knowledge on the current state of rehabilitation of degraded forests, and explore ways to devise policies and institutional frameworks to rebuild forests as a natural capital in the Asia-Pacific region. (Kunming, China)



September

Sixteen students enrolled in Beijing Forestry University and Nanjing Forestry University for postgraduate study, under the APFNet Scholarship Program.

In partnership with the Chinese State Forestry Administration (SFA), APFNet organized the Regional Workshop on Strategic Forestry Cooperation in Central Asia. The workshop established a framework for forestry cooperation between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia and China. (Beijing, China)



In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and ITTO, APFNet hosted the Regional Workshop on Forest Products Statistics. The workshop discussed existing challenges in forest data collection and reporting, methods to strengthen databases and data collection on forest products, and approaches to reduce discrepancy in trade statistics reported by Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) economies. (Kunming, China)

October

During the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) World Congress, APFNet showcased its many activities in policy dialogue, capacity building and demonstration projects. (Salt Lake City, United States)



November



The Thematic Training Workshop on “Forest biodiversity conservation and improvement of rural livelihoods” was held, to build capacity and synergies on biodiversity conservation and rural community improvement in developing economies in the Asia-Pacific region. (Kunming, China)



APFNet Executive Director Mr Qu Guilin was invited as a keynote speaker at the Asia-Pacific Rainforest Stakeholder Dialogue, where he delivered a presentation on APFNet’s experience in applying integrated approaches to combat illegal logging. (Sydney, Australia)

APFNet showcased its capacity building program and other activities and achievements at the exhibition of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Parks Congress. (Sydney, Australia)



The Workshop on Forestry Human Resources Development discussed the challenges faced by forestry agencies when delivering on-the-job training. It also proposed the Dialogue on Forestry Human Resources Development, which aims to strengthen networking between training institutions and advance cooperation to build capacity in forestry agencies in the region. (Bogor, Indonesia)

December



APFNet’s efforts on supporting regional climate change adaptation was showcased in a joint exhibition booth with ITTO and AIDER, during the “Voices for Climate” exhibition which occurred in parallel to COP 20. (Lima, Peru)

The Workshop on Mainstreaming Degraded Forest Restoration into Forestry Strategic Plans emphasized the importance of restoring degraded forests, and welcomed the proposal on strengthening collaboration through APFNet’s Platform for Regional Dialogue on Forestry Strategic Planning. (Phnom Penh, Cambodia)



APFNet in 2014

A lush tropical forest with a river in the foreground. The forest is dense with various green plants and trees. The river is calm, reflecting the surrounding greenery. The overall scene is vibrant and natural.

Targeting on-the-ground action

APFNet strongly believes in the ability of best practice demonstration and cutting-edge research to promote sustainable forest development in the region, both from the grassroots and top-down levels. Until the end of 2014, APFNet has funded 20 projects and approved six new project proposals, covering the areas of community forestry; forest restoration, monitoring, education and law enforcement; and climate change adaptation.

Forests in a changing climate

In the face of climate change and an ongoing lack of up-to-date knowledge and tools, forests face increasing difficulty in managing resources appropriately. Inadequate knowledge and technology inevitably pose considerable uncertainty over the best management policies and approaches to adapt to climate change. This is a major obstacle in sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region, home to more than 20% of the world's forests, invaluable ecosystems and abundant forest dependent communities.

To address these gaps, the Adaptation of Asia-Pacific Forests to Climate Change project brought together a strong network of scientists, government officials, forest managers, and local communities from Australia, Canada, China and the United States, to develop tools and frameworks

for supporting and promoting the study of climate change impacts on Asia-Pacific forests. Outputs of this project have significant potential to fill the knowledge and technology gap needed for climate change adaptation.

Specifically, this international collaboration produced extensive scientific knowledge on important tree species, ecosystems, and current and future climate impacts in the Asia-Pacific region. ClimateAP, one of the models produced in the project, extracts existing data from reliable sources to generate high-resolution climate data for specific locations based on latitude, longitude and even elevation.



**Dr John Innes,
project leader**

“ Until this project, there was an inadequate amount and consolidation of climate information available to policy makers and resource managers. It was extremely difficult for decision makers to develop science-based climate adaptation strategies for forests and forest-dependent people.

As a result of this project, tailor-made tools for the Asia-Pacific are now available for decision-makers to develop more targeted and effective adaptation strategies.”

“ Since it has a straightforward, user-friendly interface, and requires no installation or mapping programs, ClimateAP is accessible to users of different levels of climate knowledge. It is by far the easiest tool for generating high-resolution climate data.

I believe that the tools developed in this project will make a significant difference for climate change adaptation in Asia-Pacific forests.”



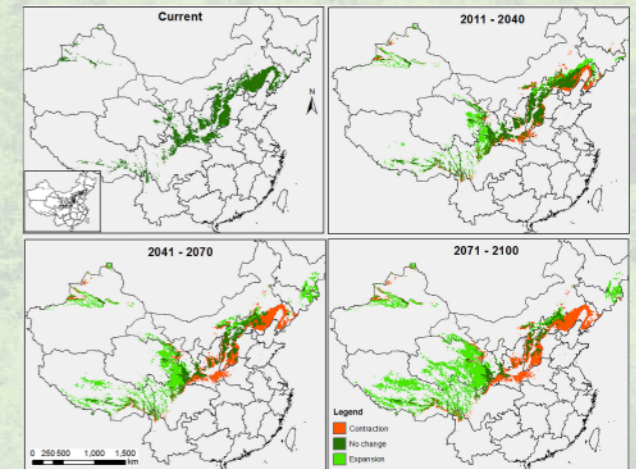
**Dr Tongli Wang,
project technical manager**

The potential of ClimateAP

Drought is a major challenge posed by climate change, particularly in northwestern China. This is good news for a drought tolerant species such as Chinese pine, the most widely distributed conifer in the north.

ClimateAP models predict that, under climate change, Chinese pine distribution will expand westward to higher altitudes to get relief from warmer temperatures. For this reason, Chinese pine is expected to thrive in the face of a harsher climate.

In response to this finding, policy-makers are advised to direct Chinese pine afforestation and reforestation initiatives in northwest China. Increasing the presence of this species will help to secure the future of the forestry industry in this region. This is particularly important given the expected decline of other economically significant species like Chinese fir and Masson pine.



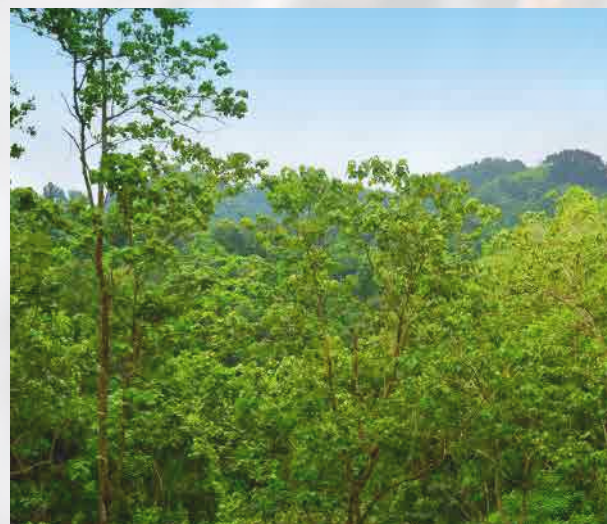
Climate niche distribution of Chinese pine is expected to increase westward by 50% by 2050¹.

¹ Climate change predictions are based on consensus projections of 12 climate change scenarios from IPCC AR5 GCMs. Climate niche distribution is projected to shift by -0.7° in latitude, -5.6° in longitude and 1129m in elevation by 2050.

Improving forest management to alleviate poverty

The Nam Pheng village of Oudomxay province is one of the three pilot sites in the APFNet-funded project: “Sustainable Forest Management in Northern Provinces of Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)”. The village has an area of 2,457 ha; 68% (1,678 ha) of which are forests. As such, forests are a vital asset for the village, neighboring villages and the entire district.

Nam Pheng is home to about 90 households and 396 villagers, of which 205 are female. They are mainly of the Khamou ethnic group who live in upland areas and practice shifting cultivation, relying heavily on forest products for their livelihood. Since the village is surrounded by forests rich in non-timber forest products and bitter bamboo (*Indosasa sinica*, the main income source), villagers also call it “Bitter Bamboo Village”.



A view of the forest of Nam Pheng village.

However, the expansion of rubber plantations in nearby forests means that neighboring villagers have also begun collecting non-timber forest products near Nam Pheng village, increasing the demand on forest products. This has resulted in overexploitation and conflicts between villages.

Since most villagers lack the knowledge, techniques and skills to sustainably manage forests, the village faces forest degradation, reduced bitter bamboo production and biodiversity loss. Unclear forest tenure and ownership rules have further complicated the issue. Therefore, regulations on collaborative forest management between Nam Pheng and neighbouring villages are needed, to build the capacity and skills of local authorities and communities in managing their forest homes.

During forest restoration and rehabilitation consultations

delivered on-site, the project team observed that the villagers – women in particular – hold abundant traditional knowledge about their forests. Realizing that sustainable forest management and rehabilitation could bring them more income, the villagers agreed to restore and rehabilitate eight hectares of degraded forests in the north of the village, as the first step.

With support from the project team, Nam Pheng villagers will take an active role in restoring bamboo and rattan stocks, rare plant species and medicinal plants to increase income.

The project team will document lessons learned and best practices on the pilot site, and technical methods of managing bitter bamboo and other non-timber forest products. Pilot sites may also be chosen in nearby villages where communities face similar challenges. The outputs of the project, if scaled up, could contribute significantly to poverty alleviation in Lao PDR.

Based on the story provided by Latsamay Sylavong, Chief Technical Advisor of the project.



From deforestation to reforestation

The Montane Mainland Southeast Asia (MMSEA) area is the headwater source of several major rivers that are the lifeblood to millions of people in the region. Stretching over northern Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, the Yunnan province of China, the Kachin and Shan States of Myanmar and northeast India, the water from the MMSEA flows into the rivers of Lanchang-Mekong, Ru-Salween, Red River, Yaluzangbu-Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Pearl and Yangtze.

Unfortunately, the area is facing severe deforestation, ineffective land use change and unsustainable rehabilitation.

APFNet decided to join existing regional efforts in addressing this challenge, by experimenting with a rehabilitation / restoration strategy that integrates traditional knowledge with innovation, encourages wider community participation and raises socioeconomic and ecological benefits of forests to its full potential.

The strategy has three key components: planning, piloting/demonstrating and monitoring. The project team applied traditional best practices while conducting interdisciplinary assessments, and applied participatory methods, land use planning and rehabilitation knowledge to develop sustainable forest management plans for villages involved in pilot sites. The team also experimented with specific technical methods including nursery establishment, seedling production, soil and water conservation, assisted natural regeneration, mixed-species planting, social fencing and alternative energy development.

The case of agroforestry in Myanmar



Community members carrying seedlings to be planted in degraded forests.

The Nyaung Htauk community forest in the Shan state of Myanmar was one of the pilot sites in the MMSEA area. It faced such problems as excessive conversion of forestland for agriculture, poor productivity in unmanaged secondary forests and minimal ecological benefits.

To solve these problems, several agroforestry models were introduced to gradually rehabilitate degraded forest land. This includes intercropping locally preferred, rare and endangered species (such as *Pterocarpus macrocapus*, *Dalbergia cultrate* and *Sterculia versicola*) with seasonal crops. The project team also piloted assisted natural regeneration methods by gap planting rare and endangered species (such as teak). Improved felling methods such as coppicing, climber cutting and pruning were also tested. The methods were in line with the principles in Myanmar's Community Forestry Instructions and have proved effectiveness in improving community forest management.

Securing sustainable economic returns in Lao PDR



Teak plantation before project intervention (left) and after (right). After treatment, timber width and quality showed noticeable improvement.

In the Houaykhot cluster village of Luang Prabang province in Lao PDR, the project team introduced participatory agricultural and forest rehabilitation planning. Various models were adopted to address different problems in protection forests, conservation forests, village utility forests and sacred forests. Two common models used were: intercropping industrial tree species with seasonal crops (such as fruit trees, bio-fuel trees, non-timber forest products, and Arabica coffee), and converting monoculture teak plantations to mixed-species plantations with vegetation added to the understory.

The application of the models have yielded well-balanced ecological and economic benefits in the short and long-term.

Rehabilitating natural forests in China

Researchers and villagers in Yunnan, China sought to raise income from natural forests and ecological productivity in plantations.

Dendrobium species, landscaping plants and endangered tree species (such as *Nyssa yunnanensis*) were planted in natural forests at the Puwen Tropical Forest Research Institute and the villages of Lianhe, Manfeilong and Wandohe. Meanwhile, endangered, rare and rainforest species were planted in rubber plantations to mitigate negative effects such as pest outbreaks, soil degradation and biodiversity loss.

In Dehong, cultivation and management of the most popular sympodial bamboo (*Dendrocalamus latiflorus*) were studied, mainly in density control, fertilization, use of bamboo leaves and arbor tree-rattan interplanting. Endangered species, rattan (*Calamus nambariensis*) and *Fructus Tsaoko* were interplanted into natural forests after weeding, selective cutting and tending.

While the long-term results of this project will likely take years to surface, several immediate effects are evident: At the village level, average family income and level of forest restoration awareness have both increased. In this spirit, APFNet hopes to inspire researchers and communities of the next generation, to strive for the switch from deforestation to reforestation.



High-value timber species *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* were interplanted in plantation in Puwen.



Making progress through dialogue

By promoting policy dialogue and providing platforms for sharing and cooperation, APFNet works to keep abreast of emerging needs in forestry development, foster political commitment and create joint efforts to meet forestry challenges faced by the Asia-Pacific region.





Entering a new era of forestry cooperation with Central Asian economies and Mongolia

Beijing, China, 24-26 September

Greater Central Asia, in the widest sense, includes Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Afghanistan and western China. This area shares similar climatic conditions and economic activities. It covers a vast area with abundant natural resources, but is now faced with degradation and desertification due to land clearing, overgrazing, over logging and other human disturbances. Most economies in this region have realized the issues and began moving towards sustainable development, with an emphasis on both economy and environment.

In light of this, APFNet and the State Forestry Administration (SFA) of China organized a Regional Workshop on Strategic Forestry Cooperation in Central Asia, in order to exchange ideas and experiences on sustainable forest management, and explore opportunities for regional cooperation.



Mr Badarch Mendbayar, speaker and representative from Mongolia, sharing the economy's experience in desertification and forest management.

Government officials and experts from the region discussed forest management, land degradation and desertification control, biodiversity conservation, forest fire prevention, challenges and opportunities of sustainable forest development in Greater Central Asia. It was recognized that a combination of unfavourable topographical, climatic and socioeconomic conditions and short-sighted land use in this region induced a chain of adverse effects, such as land and water resource degradation, desertification, forest cover loss, stock volume and biodiversity as well as vulnerability to extreme climates. Participants agreed on the urgency of regional and international cooperation to restore forest health and improve the welfare and livelihood of economies.

To put ideas into practice, APFNet will support Greater Central Asian economies in developing demonstration projects, scholarship programs and training workshops in the region, on common issues such as forest resource monitoring, forest land restoration, forest fire prevention, trans-boundary biodiversity conservation and sand industry development.

Strengthening human resource capacity for Asia-Pacific forests

Bogor, Indonesia, 27-29 November

Forestry officials in the Asia-Pacific region are a valuable ‘human resource’ in helping the region respond to global forest challenges. To build further knowledge and technical capacity in forestry officials, APFNet and the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry co-organized the workshop “Forestry Human Resources Development in the Asia-Pacific Region”.

Bearing in mind the diversity of constraints at the economy level, participants explored short-term and long-term measures according to their needs. They agreed that increasing networking activities between training centers could be the basis for boosting joint actions in the future, and welcomed the support and experience of APFNet and other international organizations.

Participants also expressed their interest in the APFNet Secretariat’s proposal of establishing a dialogue mechanism, to advance cooperation in strengthening forestry agencies in the region.



During the meeting’s group discussions, participants exchanged ideas on potential challenges and solutions to human resource development in the forestry sector.

Mainstreaming forest restoration in forest strategic planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 17-19 December

In collaboration with the Forestry Administration of Cambodia and FAO, APFNet organized the Workshop on Mainstreaming Degraded Forest Restoration into Forest Strategic Plans, as one of the activities under the Platform for Regional Dialogue on Forest Strategic Planning.

The workshop exchanged experiences and efforts on degraded forest restoration and forest strategic planning at the regional and international levels. Recognizing the importance and challenges of restoring degraded forests, participants expressed the will to strengthen collaboration using the APFNet Platform for Regional Dialogue on Forestry Strategic Planning in future activities.

Dr Chheng Kimsun, Director General of the Cambodian Forestry Administration, underlined the challenges faced by the forest sector as it seeks to rehabilitate degraded forests, and expressed a strong commitment to help reverse current deforestation trends in the region.





Eight students received their Master's degree from Beijing Forestry University in June.

Building capacity across the region

The Thematic Training Program

In the seven years since APFNet's establishment in 2008, the APFNet Thematic Training Program has carried out 15 successful workshops under two themes: forest resources management, and forests and rural development. The workshops gather forestry personnel across all backgrounds to share up-to-date knowledge, and discuss various topics such as sustainable forest management, timber trade and legality, and livelihood improvement.

The Scholarship Program

Another major component of the capacity building program is the APFNet Scholarship Program. APFNet scholarships provide valuable opportunities for foresters to pursue postgraduate degrees in forestry economics and science, build professional expertise and advance in their careers.

“

From 2010 to 2012, under the APFNet Scholarship, I completed my post-graduate program in Beijing Forestry University (BFU) in China with great success. The two-year study provided opportunities to improve my knowledge on sustainable forest management and helped me to learn about Chinese culture.

I started to work in the Forestry Science and Technology Institute of the Bangladesh Forest Department as a part-time Forestry Instructor, where I taught several forestry subjects after graduation. After that, I joined the Climate-resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods Project as a Natural Resource Management Facilitator.

At present, I am working in the IUCN Bangladesh Office as an Assistant Program Officer (Ecosystem Improvement and Livelihood), to develop various co-management bodies for wetland management, arrange consultation meetings on-site, monitor project activities, and develop project proposals, budgets, and operational reports.

I learned and experienced so much at BFU, the experience was quite helpful for me in my work, and it allowed me to find a good job in Bangladesh. Under this program, I hope that APFNet could arrange trainings for alumni in other places in China for sharing ideas and establishing linkages.

”

Mohammad Rahmat Ullah (from Bangladesh)



Mohammad Rahmat Ullah at the project sites of the Ecosystem Improvement and Livelihood project in Bangladesh, where consultation meetings were held at the field level.



“ During my time here, I had the chance to learn about close-to-nature plantation management, community co-management systems and technical measures in forest management systems in Inner Mongolia. I got the opportunity to visit plantations that were managed only for timber and seed production, where the undergrowth was very healthy and rabbit and jackal could be found. Hopefully in the future, students could also gain as much knowledge as I did in the program. ”

Azm Hasanur Rahman (from Bangladesh)



“ After graduating with a Master’s degree from BFU in 2012, I worked as part of the probation staff at the Forestry Administration of Cambodia for six months. Later on, I applied for doctoral studies in Japan and presently, I am a Ph.D. student at Kyoto University. ”

My major is in Forest Science, specifically Forest Utilization. This subject is quite technical and very scientific and it is quite different from what I studied in BFU. In BFU, my studies focused more on forest management. However, some knowledge I gained from BFU are also valuable in my current field. Even the subject here is centered on scientific knowledge of tree cell biology and biochemistry, some concepts of forest management which I learned during my Master courses, and which are helpful in my Ph.D. research.

”
Sovanchandara Heng (from Cambodia)



“ I graduated from BFU in 2012, and am now working as a Program Associate at the Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC) in Bangkok. I am actively engaged in promoting the role of community forestry in climate change adaptation, mitigation and other intervention framework and options. Before joining RECOFTC, I worked with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Cambodia under the Young Professional Officer Program in a number of projects and programs. ”

The knowledge I learned from BFU, particularly sustainable forest management and climate change agenda, laid a solid foundation and prepared me for my work afterwards in professional organizations such as UNDP Cambodia and RECOFTC.

”
Kemly Ouch (from Cambodia)

Financial information

APFNet's total revenues in 2014 were CNY 27 854 943.93, approximately US\$4.45 million (US\$1 = CNY 6.1190 on Dec 31, 2014) as shown in Table 1. The total expenditures in 2014 were CNY 20 454 897.39, approximately US\$3.34 million.

According to the category breakdown shown in Table 2, 73.73% of expenditures in 2014 were devoted to the activities of pilot projects, capacity building, policy dialogues and communication and information sharing. Around 26.27% of expenditures were allocated to administrative costs (including staff, equipment, vehicle, office rent, and office operations).

Table 1 Financial statement in 2014

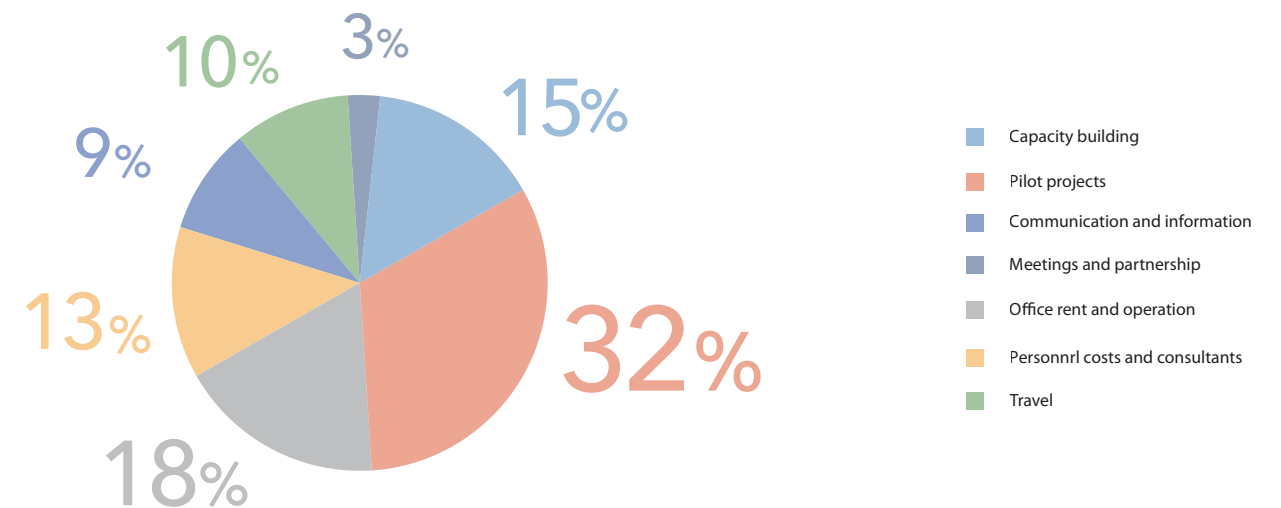
US\$1 = CNY6.1190 / (as of 31 Dec 2014)

Item	Amount (CNY)	Amount (US\$)
APFNet account balance, end of 2013	10 135 223.10	1 656 352.85
Program budget, 2014	27 041 010.00	4 419 187.78
Donation	763 483.17	124 772.54
Interest	50 450.76	8 244.94
Total revenue	27 854 943.93	4 552 205.25
Total expenditure	20 454 897.39	1 656 352.85
Balance, end of 2014	17 535 269.64	2 865 708.39

Table 2 Expenditures by categories in 2014

US\$1 = CNY 6.1190 / (as of 31 Dec 2014)

NO	Categories	Expenditures (CNY)	Expenditures(US\$)	Percentage
1	Training workshops	802 235.12	131 105.59	3.92%
2	Scholarship programs	2 159 400.00	352 900.80	10.56%
3	Meetings	694 723.86	113 535.52	3.40%
4	Domestic travel	450 356.60	73 599.71	2.20%
5	International travel	1 526 705.32	249 502.42	7.46%
6	Pilot projects	6 543 846.91	1 069 430.77	31.99%
7	Communication & information sharing	1 861 046.40	304 142.25	9.10%
8	Consultants	1 686 656.45	275 642.50	8.25%
9	Personnel costs	1 043 819.23	170 586.57	5.10%
10	Office rent	2 953 400.00	482 660.57	14.44%
11	Property management costs	341 822.16	55 862.42	1.67%
12	Depreciation of fixed assets	28 654.11	4 682.81	0.14%
13	Vehicle and operation	138 475.00	22 630.33	0.68%
14	Hospitality	55 468.32	9 064.93	0.27%
15	Office operation	168 287.91	27 502.52	0.82%
16	Total	20 454 897.39	3 342 849.71	100.00%



Acronyms

AIDER	Association for Integrated Research and Development
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFNet	Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation
BFU	Beijing Forestry University
CNY	Chinese Yuan
COP	Conference of Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MMSEA	Montane Mainland Southeast Asia
RECOFTC	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific
UBC	University of British Columbia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
US\$	United States dollars

Photo credits

Cover Project team of "Demonstration of Capacity Building of Forest Restoration & Sustainable Forest Management in Vietnam"

Federation of Community Forestry Users of Nepal, Royal Forest Department of Thailand, APFNet Kunming Training Center, Luo Xi, Kong Zhe, Chen Lin, Forestry Administration of Cambodia, Soukphavanh Sawathvong, Ei Ei Swe Hlaing, Oloth Sengtaheuanghoung, An Sibou.

