



TRAINING REPORT

Community-based Forest Enterprise Development

31 May – 4 June 2021

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31 May – 4 June 2021

Note to Readers

The training report was prepared by the AFoCO Regional and Education and Training Center for the AFoCO regular training course on "Community-based Forest Enterprise Development" virtually organized on 31 May – 4 June 2021.

The Secretariat is grateful for the support and resources provided by participants of the Member Countries. Comments received from participants of Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam were taken into consideration during the drafting of this report.

All comments on the assessment report by the participants were considered and duly addressed, where appropriate, in the final text of the report. The views expressed in this report may not necessarily reflect the views of the Member Countries.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFoCO	Asian Forest Cooperation Organization
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBFE	Community-Based Forest Enterprises
CBFED	Community-Based Forest Enterprises Development
CBFMA	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement
CF	Community Forestry
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
ED	Executive Director
ENR	Environment and Natural Resource
FA	Forestry Administration
FFG	Forest Farmers Group
FIRM	Forestry Investment Road Map
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTFPs	Non-timber Forest Products
NWFPs	Non-Wood Forest Products
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation-Plus
RETC	Regional Education and Training Center
RECOFTC	The Center for People and Forests
SEEDAP	Sustainable Environment Enterprise Development Assistance Project
SF	Social Forestry
SLA	Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
TVER	Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
VFMP	Village Forest Management Planning

1. BACKGROUND: RATIONALE OF DEVELOPING A REGIONAL-LEVEL PROGRAM FOR CBFED

Forests cover 31 percent of the global land area, approximately 4 billion hectares. In the Asia-Pacific region, forests are 740 million hectares, almost one-fourth of the region's land area. Despite its significant area, the forests are remained as the last un-explored land to provide substantive incomes. Yet, with the belief that community forestry can be an asset for making people's livelihoods more secure, developing community-based forest enterprises (CBFE) is recognized to help community forestry products and services reach markets/buyers and generate more income.

Despite the opportunities mentioned above, there are certain challenges and difficulties in establishing sustainable enterprises in the forests and forestry sector, including in urban-/peri-urban forests where people are densely living around. One of the challenges is scaling up the community forestry, wherein there are many questions to make community forests economically viable. Today's rural community is rapidly changing, either due to economic pressure driving people to unsustainable use of forest resources or pushing them out from forest-based livelihoods to cities for alternative labor opportunities. Building up an entrepreneurial mindset at the local and community level is still limited in the region.

Providing the platform to build up the collective efforts to address lack of knowledge and skills, AFoCO RETC and The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) jointly organized the Training of Trainers for CBFE inviting member countries in 2019. Through investigating good cases in the Asian region, the participating trainees tried to put collective efforts to accumulate the regional data and information, by which they developed a module book introducing practical methodologies and concepts to investigate enterprise in the forests and forestry sectors.

To the extent of the module book and the trainers, the CBFED development (CBFED) training in 2021 was developed as the arena to introduce it in the virtual platform. The training also invited local entrepreneurs, project managers, governmental officials, and financial enablers to listen to their voices to explore the CBFED's practical on-sets.

2. OBJECTIVES

The course aims to provide participants with in-depth knowledge of the policies and practical strategies for planning and encouraging community-based enterprise development in the forests and forestry sector. In addition, participants will learn how to address practical and sustainable solutions by sharing practical cases and experiences of the Asian region. Finally, the training outputs will be utilized as the baseline information for the project concept note development.

To achieve the objective, eight sessions were provided by the trainers and various experts from international organizations, universities, research institutes, and government agencies. In addition, four CBFED practices were introduced by various fields (e.g., biodiversity, group certification, carbon, local entrepreneurship, etc.), covering the current trends and cross-cutting practices reflecting general concepts and methodologies. The overview of the lectures is in **Attachment-1**.

At the end of the training, the participants are expected to:

- apply the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) framework to identify community assets and conditions that help develop these assets for CBFED.
- use the value chain tool to assess potential forest products and services and identify interventions along the value chain for sustainable CBFED.
- explore risks and enabling conditions for sustainable CBFED initiatives in the CF context; and,
- develop an action plan to be acknowledged in future AFoCO projects and strategies.

3. ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

3.1 PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

This course welcomed 50 gender-balanced technical-level government officials and forestry experts involved in climate change adaptation and related work of the Member Countries. Those involved for a minimum of one year of serving the government were invited from the respective member countries.

Table 1. Number of participants from the member countries

Sr	Countries	No. of Participants
1.	Bhutan	2
2.	Cambodia	2
3.	Indonesia	20
4.	Kazakhstan	2
5.	Laos	2
6.	Mongolia	2
7.	Myanmar	2
8.	Philippines	8
9.	Thailand	2
10.	Timor-Leste	6
11.	Viet Nam	2
	Total	50

Table 2. Positions of the participants

Sr	Position	Number
1.	Deputy Chief / CEO	3
2.	Engineer	1
3.	Forest Management Specialist	5
4.	Forestry Officer	8
5.	Management Head	3
6.	Researcher	25
7.	Technical Assistance	5
	Total	50

3.2 PURPOSE OF PARTICIPATION

Country	Purpose of Participation
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of approaches, tools, and frameworks in developing Community-based Forestry Enterprises • How can we involve and/or engage our community with other communities from different countries to learn and share more about the CBFED?
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the challenges for community forestry in contributing to forest enterprise development? • How to help the community develop forest enterprise in low production or degraded forest area?
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to find or open the market for a non-high valued product? • How to identify a niche market for forest farmer products?
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A modern system for protecting and preventing natural fires, i.e., new methods for extinguishing and identifying fire sources up to identifying intruders via satellite, etc. • Development of nursery business
LAO PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to engage village/villager for the Village-Based Forest Enterprises Development? • Key factors to promote and develop community enterprise related to manage and use of the forest resources
Mongolia	N/A
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we be sustainable CBFED in Myanmar by learning lessons/experiences from other countries in this training course? • Which factors should we consider in the action plan or reality based on the specific issue in our country to develop CBFE?
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different principles, methods, or approaches for a sustainable Community-Based Forest Enterprise? • What are the factors involved/needed to achieve a sustainable Community-Based Forest Enterprise?
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to enhance the competitiveness of CBFES • Value chain analysis
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the critical elements of sustainable forest management based on CBFED? • What are the significant benefits and advantages of CBFED in your country?
Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the impact of Community-based Forest Enterprise Development on biodiversity and the environment? • How to ensure the livelihood of the local people who depend on Community-based Forest Enterprises and the sustainability of CFM enterprises?

(Note: Information excerpted from Country Reports submitted by Participants)

3.3 CORE PROBLEMS

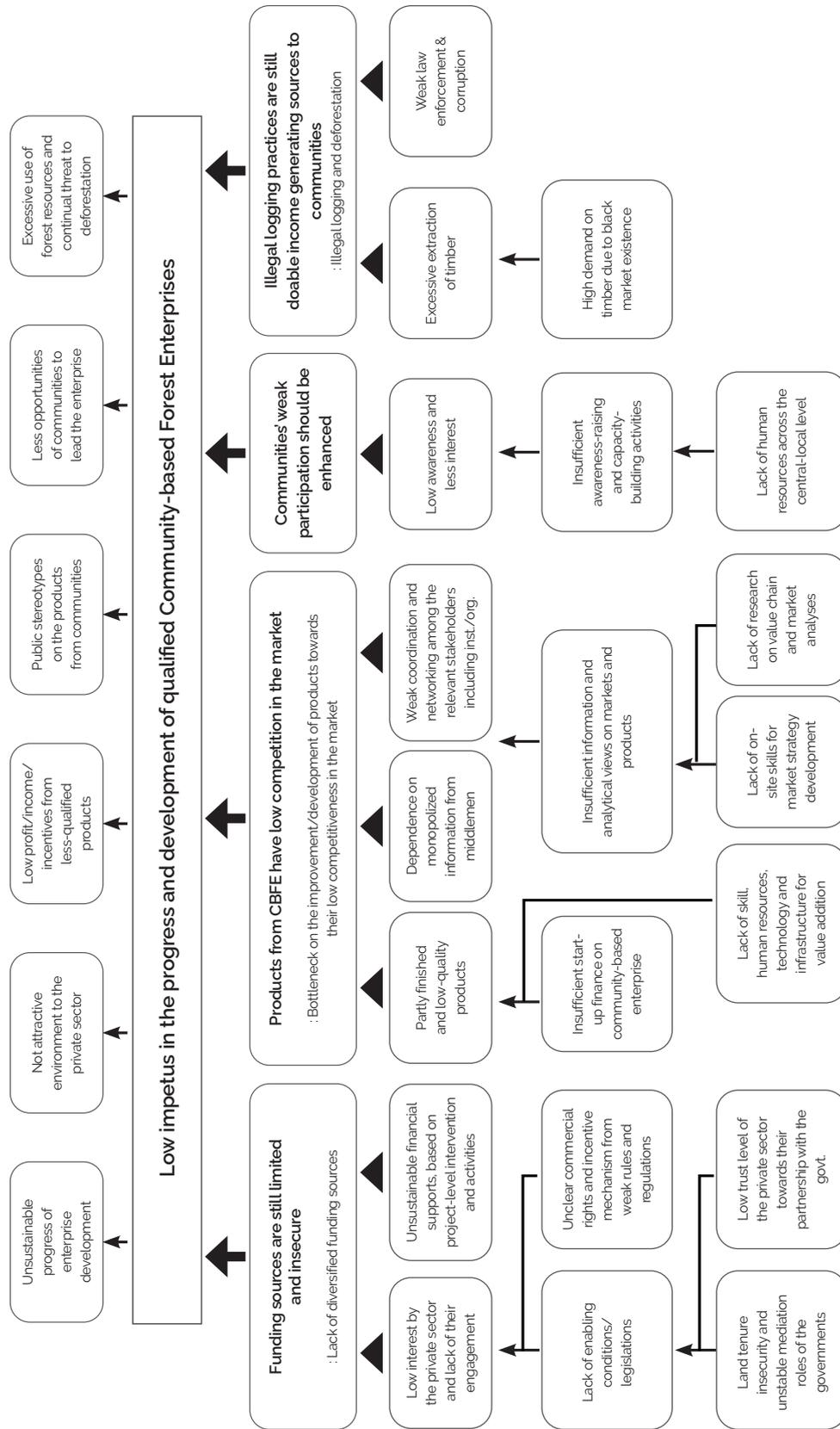
Country	Core Problems
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge on CBFED in Bhutan
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge of community forestry-based forest enterprise
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adopted strategic document about adaptation to a climate change
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversupply of raw material, not added-valued produce, the farmers depend on middlemen
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villages in rural with a lack of knowledge of VBFE
Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak market networking in CBFED
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of Middlemen denied the community the actual market price of their products
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective enabling conditions for CBFED
Timor-Leste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of deforestation in Timor-Leste
Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge on Biodiversity conservation and CBFED

(Note: Information excerpted from Country Reports submitted by Participants)

3.4 CURRENT ISSUES OF PARTICIPANTS

- According to the country reports, community-based forest management has been implemented in various forms such as village forestry, social forestry, community forestry, etc. In most member countries, the CBFED-related policy frameworks have already existed that would support accelerating subsistence approach to market-oriented enterprise development. Yet, their level of CBFED stages was diverse, from subsistence to development and operational stage.
- For example, integrated wood-based enterprise in **Bhutan**, ecosystem-based enterprise in **Indonesia**, village-based forest enterprise in **Lao PDR** showed that these are at the operational stage. **Cambodia**, where 30 community forest groups were established, has accordingly shown various business plans, primarily based on the NTFPs enterprises.
- **The Philippines**, whose enterprise development is recognized as part of the community-based forest management at the national level as per Section 11 of Executive Order 263, is trying to step forward their CBFED initiatives from its subsistence to development stage.
- **Viet Nam** is struggling with land tenure issues, the uncertainty of commercial rights, lack of supportive policy for private sector engagement, and lack of long-term maintenance and monitoring to scale up their CBFED to the developing stage.
- **Myanmar** is one of the countries trying to accelerate the subsistence level to enterprise development and is currently at the stage of producing raw and semi-finished products from their CBFED.
- Beyond the conventional concept of CBFED, **Thailand** shared their plan that the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction (TVER) would be part of their CBFED schemes.
- Meanwhile, **Kazakhstan**, **Mongolia**, and **Timor-Leste** are at the stage of subsistence that would require a more supportive regulatory framework for CBFED.
- The member countries have encountered struggles to reach the developing or mature stage of CBFEDs varies country by country in their country's context, and the most common challenges have been identified for the development of CBFED as follows;
 - Limited financial sources, inadequate technology, equipment and skill, human resource and capacity;
 - Weak law enforcement and support;
 - There is no sufficient information on resource and market analysis, and lack of direct access to market and low profit from selling products due to high dependence on middlemen.
 - Low quality and less competitiveness of the product in the market;
 - Weak coordination and networking; and,
 - Deforestation.

PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN THE AFoCO REGION



3.4.1 BHUTAN

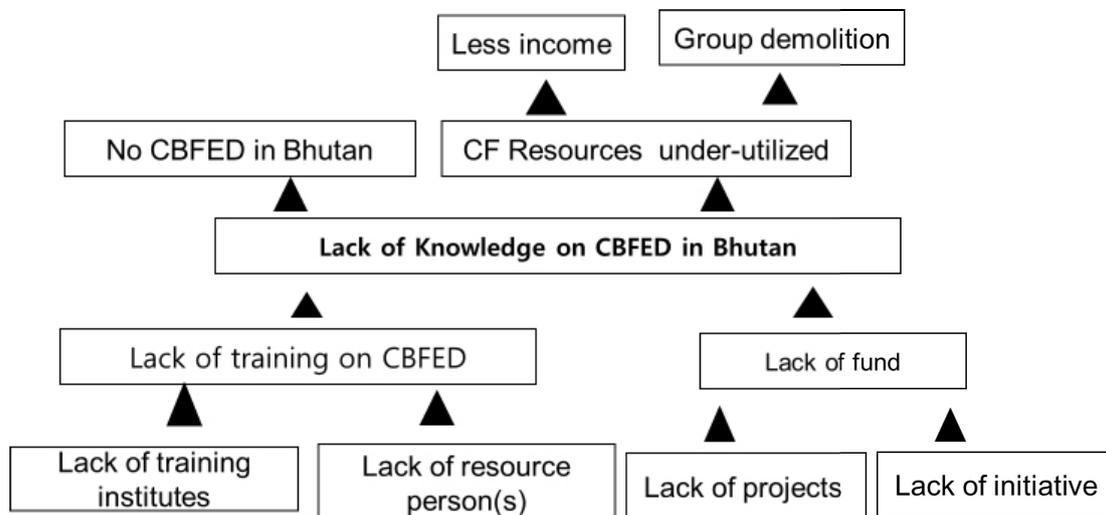


FIGURE 1. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN BHUTAN

TABLE 3. SWOT OF CBFED IN BHUTAN

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available HR • Available resources (Timber, NWFPs, PES, and Ecotourism sites). • Enabling policies and regulatory frameworks • Good group cohesiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited literacy in the village • Poor record-keeping • The disparity in CF resources • Weak M&E
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated youths in the village. • An enthusiastic group in the field • Good team in the field offices • M&E system in place • CF&NWFP Network and Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor dependency of the program

TABLE 4. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN BHUTAN

Background and Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan has 828 Community Forests covering more than 100,000.00 ha involving more than 34,000 rural households as Community Forest Management Group. This means almost 4% of the total forest area is set as CF, and more than 41% of the rural populations are involved in CF management. However, many CFs do not have enough resources to meet the requirements of the CFMG households, forget about generating income due to the long gestation period of the trees. • However, many CFs have opportunities in setting up enterprises on NWFPs, Ecotourism, PES, and a few on wood-based enterprises. We also have a good number of educated youths staying in the village where we can create employment for them. • Government's instruction to set up "Integrated Wood-based Enterprise" – massive set-up for CFMG, lack of skills at the CFMG level, import of machinery and accessories. For NWFP, resources are diverse and complex; areas are far-flung, lacking skills, competitive with other products in the market. PES is a new concept and difficult to negotiate between the service provider and the beneficiaries. Ecotourism enterprise is location-driven and challenging in promoting specific products.
Related national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Forestry Program in Bhutan is legally binding, politically promising, socially acceptable, environmentally friendly, and economically viable. • To support the CF program, we have National Forest Policy, Forest and Nature Conservation Act, Forest and Nature Conservation Rules & Regulations, National Strategy for CF, Community Forestry Manuals, Guidelines, and many more. • Target 1, Action 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the National Strategy for Community Forestry, specifies the establishment of forest-based enterprise and support value addition for poverty reduction and employment generation. • Chapter V, STEP 7 of the CF Manual 2018 encourages enterprise development and employment.
Experiences on CBFED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan has total forest carbon stock of 645 mt., which includes the Community Forest areas. • Forestry Field Manual for Bhutan: Community Forestry Manual, 2018 encourages calculating the carbon stock in each Community Forest. However, we could not conduct in every Community Forest in Bhutan due to limited knowledge and skills. • However, we do not have any experience with CBFED for carbon-related work. Moreover, there are no concrete commitments from the developed countries on the payment for carbon sequestration.

3.4.2 CAMBODIA

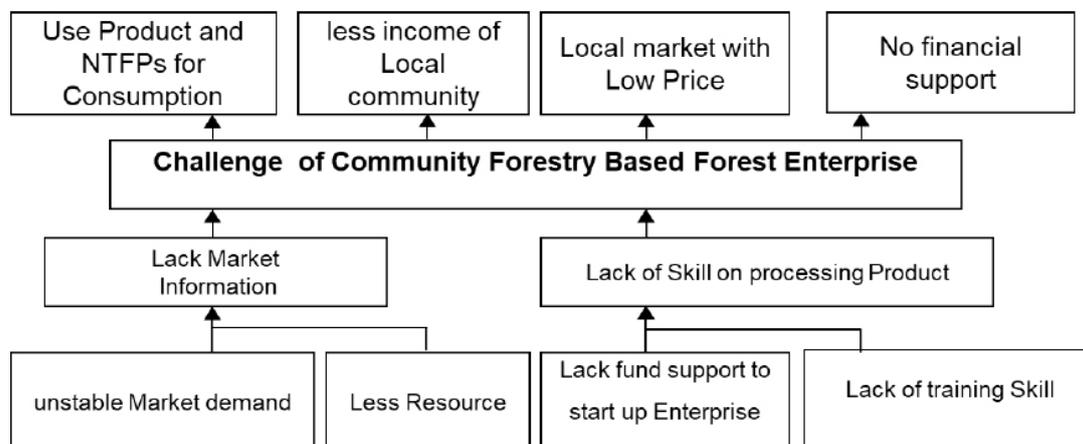


FIGURE 2. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN CAMBODIA

TABLE 5. SWOT OF CBFED IN CAMBODIA

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Law on forestry to support forest development in CF National Forest Program (2010-2029) CF guideline Support from government on improving the livelihood of the local community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people still have poor knowledge and lack skills on how to process forest products and NTFPs Lack of financial support to promote forest product enterprises Raw materials (un-processing) Market skill
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people will be able to receive benefits of this project and protect their community forests. They will acquire skills and techniques on forest product processing. This project will improve forest cover and reduce the impacts of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest fire illegal logging Degraded forest areas

TABLE 6. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN CAMBODIA

Background and Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia has 636 Community Forests (CFs) covering about 516,817 ha involving more than 169,248 households working as Community Forestry Members. Many CFs do not have enough resources to meet the requirements of the CFM's households. However, many CFs have opportunities in establishing enterprises on NTFPs, bamboo, pole, charcoal, and wood-based enterprises. CF enterprise would generate economic benefit from sustainable utilization and commercialization of forest-based products to help improve the living condition of CF's members.
Related national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Policy(2002) • Forestry Law(2002) • CF sub-decree(2003) • CF guideline(2006) • National Forest Program(2010)
Experiences on CBFED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

3.4.3 INDONESIA

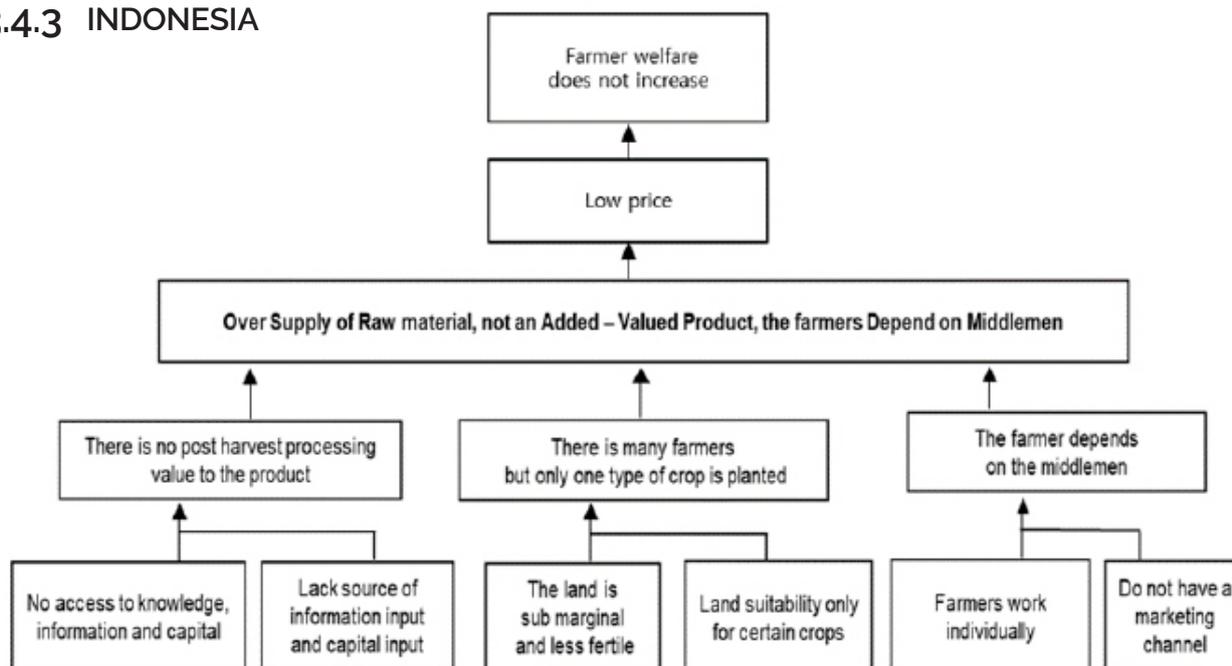


FIGURE 3. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN INDONESIA

TABLE 7. SWOT OF CBFED IN INDONESIA

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Forest Farmer Group has been formed and has obtained a Social Forestry permit under the Forestry Partnership scheme to manage land intercropping for 35 years · Forest Farmers Groups already have institutional provisions such as having NKK/MoU, KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group), RKU (Business Work Plans), and RKT (Annual Work Plans) · The production of raw materials has been going well, though production and yields can be increased · Have support from the government (SPFA and PSKL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Middlemen determine oversupply, price, and product demand · Many members of the forest farmer group have debts with middlemen · Galangal powder is not either a fundamental need or a high value · The price difference between farmers and end-consumers is enormous, while the price for farmers is very low · There is not a good leader figure in the community · Lack of initiative, CF still need to be encouraged by the Special Purpose Forest Area (SPFA/KHDTK) manager · Because this is a Research Forest, farmers can only do agroforestry/tumpang Sari; they can't plant woody plants
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There is direct demand from big buyers in the central market, no longer through middlemen · There are explorations from other parties to process raw materials into end products · There is funding that can be accessed to develop agroforestry products (Bang Personal and processing equipment assistance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Product prices are getting lower in the field · Trying to plant other plants but the soil is not suitable/less fertile

TABLE 8. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN INDONESIA

Background and Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based Forest enterprise (CBFE) development is closely related to Indonesia's Social Forestry (PS) program. The realization of SF currently covers an area of 4,216,044.1 hectares involving 873,670 families with a few permits 6,690 units. The problem is that after receiving the decree, the community has not carried out any other activities, in this case, regarding post-harvest processing and marketing of agricultural products, which are generally still in raw materials and are perishable. As a result, the product's added value is low, and the farmers are also weak in the market because the product is not processed. The data on the development of the largest forest-based SF business is still in the early stages of business development (blue) 68%, the productivity business development stage (silver) 28%, the productive development stage, and the on-farm and off-farm market (gold) 3% and the independent stage (Platinum) 1% The challenges are identifying the right communities and forest areas that the community will manage, negotiating the formulation of rights and obligations fairly and transparently among the stakeholders involved, developing forest-based potential livelihoods, compiling Business Work Plans (RKU), Annual Work Plans (RKT) of Forest Farmers Group (KTH). In addition, community readiness in access to forest management through Social Forestry with the Village Forest (HD) scheme, Community Forestry (HKm), Community Plantation Forests (HTR), Forestry Partnerships (KK), and Customary Forests (HA), developing businesses of Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS), increasing the capacity of KUPS businesses and institutional SF groups.
Related national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director at General of PSKL Decree No.P2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2018 on Guidelines for Social Forestry Business Development. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry NO: P.88/Menhut-II/2014 on Community Forest Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry NO: P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 on Social Forestry Indonesia Government Regulation on Forestry Management No: 23/2021
Experiences on CBFED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kanoppi (Developing and Promoting Market-based Agroforestry Option and Integrated Landscape Management for Smallholder Forestry in Indonesia) Project, PIKATAN (Community of Practice (CoP) Programme Courses Leadership Initiation Program for Community Transformation and Forestry) and facilitating the Participatory Planning of Community-Based Forest Management Using Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) Technologies in Forest Resources Management in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand. in Indonesia the sites are in Sijunjung, Sikka and Batu Tegi. Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) has been implemented since 2001 in Indonesia, involving timber-state enterprise and local communities to achieve the sustainable use of forest resources. Ecotourism-based enterprises have also been established in some areas by the local communities and supported by local government

3.4.4 KAZAKHSTAN

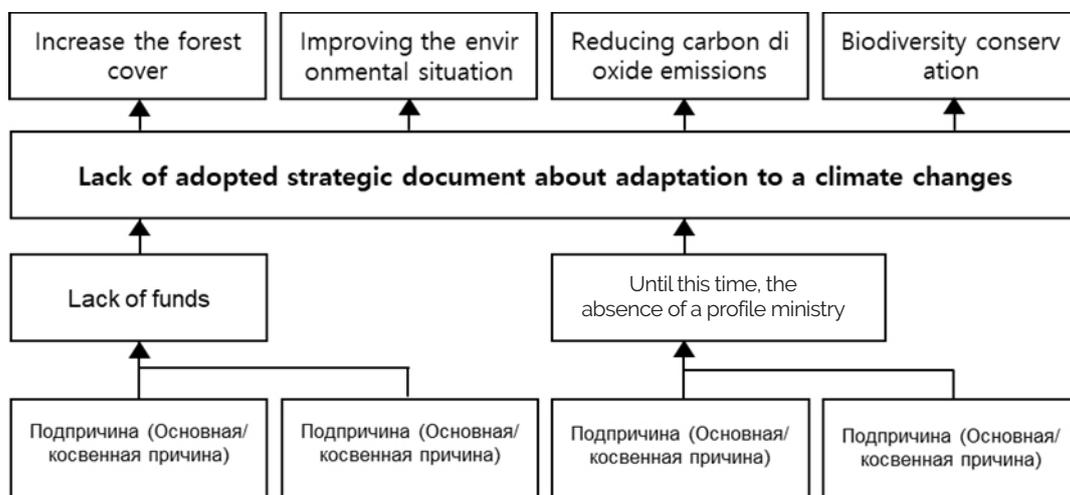


FIGURE 4. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN KAZAKHSTAN

TABLE 9. SWOT OF CBFED IN KAZAKHSTAN

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Describe the characteristics of the project that give him an advantage over others. · Biodiversity conservation. · Increase the forest cover. · Increased absorption of carbon dioxide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Describe the characteristics that put the team in disadvantage compared to others. · Large-scale project
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Describe the elements that the project can use to its advantage. · Creation of new jobs (workplaces) · Forestry development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weather · Soil quality and fertility

TABLE 10. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN KAZAKHSTAN

Background and Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of natural complexes, unique and reference natural sites, objects of the state natural reserve fund, natural and historical and cultural heritage, ensuring the protection regime, environmental education, monitoring ecological systems, restoration of disturbed natural complexes.
Related national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving an increase in forest cover in the Republic of Kazakhstan up to 5% • Development of an ecological tourism cluster.
Experiences on CBFED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hope to get a lot of practical and theoretical experience at the end of your training course

3.4.5 LAO PDR

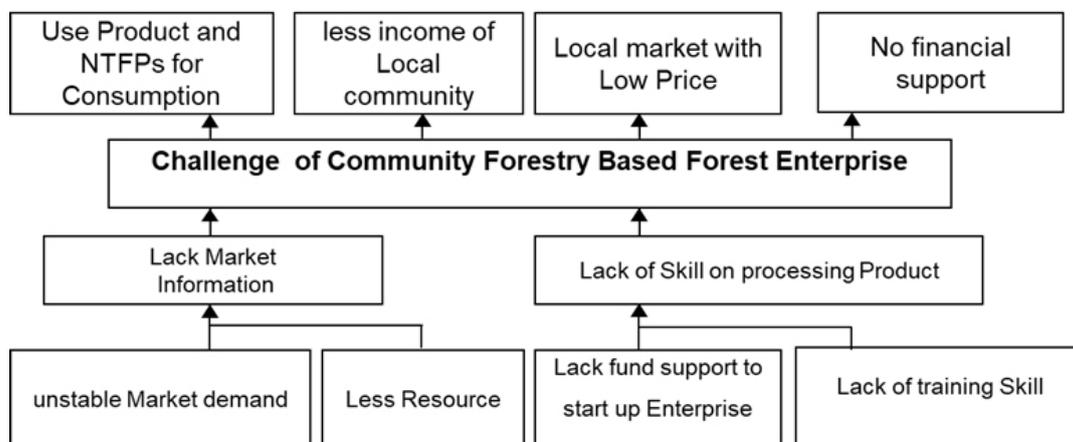


FIGURE 5. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN LAO PDR

TABLE 11. SWOT OF CBFED IN LAO PDR

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Tree resources sources (raw material) · Strategy, policy, Forest law, and investment law · Staff, community, private sector · Community-based subsistence forest enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Effective tree replantation · Effective enforcement · Different practice · Knowledge and experience, and skills
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rich tree resources sources · Join enforcement of forest law, forest regulation especially investment law · Participatory, Formulate: G+C+P · Supplement income by community-based tree enterprise development (good products) through the products value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consumer and marketing · Transport system · Sustainability

TABLE 12. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN LAO PDR

Background and Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Disseminate the laws and regulations to promote Village-Based Forest Enterprise; Need to be continued support the activities where develop Village Forest Management Planning (VFMP) according to villages condition. · Working closely with the commerce and industry sector.
Related national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · According to DOF's five-year plan (2020 to 2025), the country will continue to conduct Village Forest Management Planning (VFMP) in at least 1200 villages and establish Village Development in Forestry in at least 50 villages based on revised Forestry Law 2019. Important activities defined within VFMP to promote income generation of the people from Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and manage the village forest sustainably.
Experiences on CBFED	N/A

3.4.6 MONGOLIA

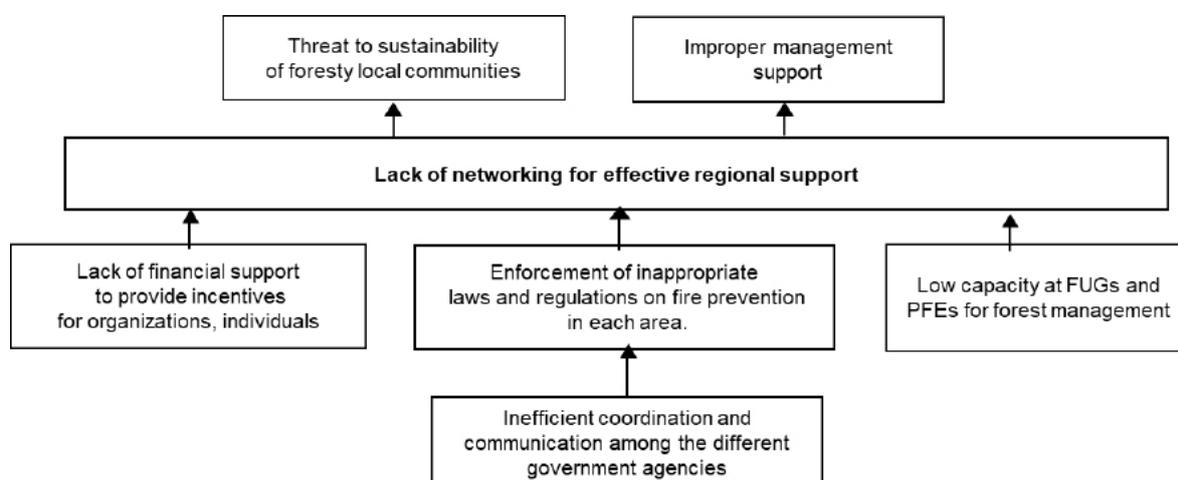


FIGURE 6. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN MONGOLIA

TABLE 13. SWOT OF CBFED IN MONGOLIA

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Many more projects were worked on strengthening capacity building of the Forest community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of knowledge and equipment · low capacity of their responsibility
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Awareness and skills of management and protection will be improved. · The communities' livelihood will be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sustainability of Forest User groups and Units

TABLE 14. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN MONGOLIA

Background and Current status	N/A
Related national policies	N/A
Experiences on CBFED	N/A

3.4.7 MYANMAR

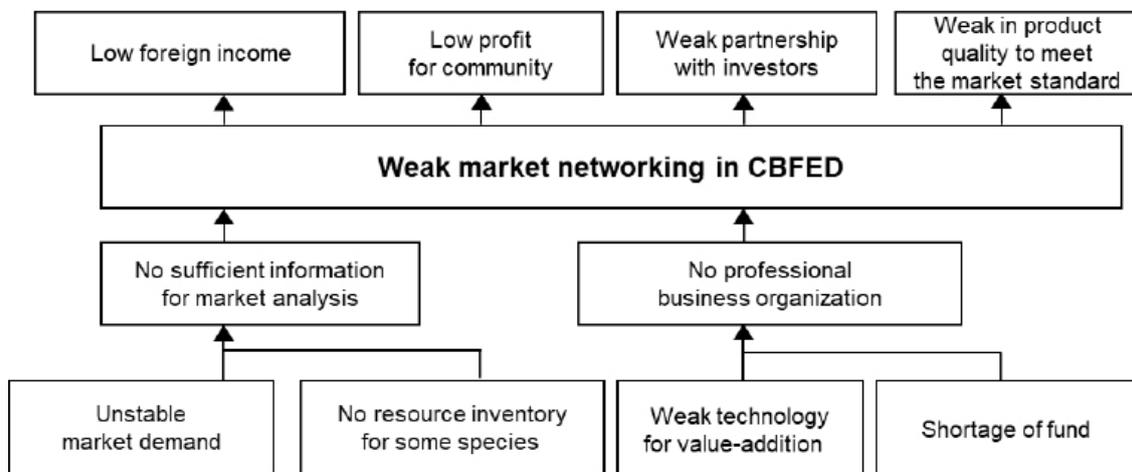


FIGURE 7. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN MYANMAR

TABLE 15. SWOT OF CBFED IN MYANMAR

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Traditional knowledge and technology · Available goods and services · Strong Government Institution arrangement to support CBFES · Vital CFI to support CFE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No Enterprise Development Plan · No Revolving fund · Weak value-added technology · Weak monitoring and evaluation in CBFED · No direct market
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Growing opportunities for international funding support for CBFED · Creating job and income opportunities for livelihood development · Mainstreaming CBFED into REDD+ program and Payment for Ecosystem Services · Community-based Tourism · Emerging commercializing Timber by certified CFEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Competitive product quality · Fluctuation of market demand · Unforeseeable political issue · Natural Disturbances · Human Disturbances · Covid 19 Pandemic

TABLE 16. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN MYANMAR

<p>Background and Current status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the early 1990s, the Government of Myanmar introduced community forestry (CF) to protect endangered forest resources and support the subsistence needs of rural communities. (Little consideration to the livelihood requirements of each community) • Challenging in considering the significant growth of CF in terms of area in recent years, the issues of rural poverty throughout the country, and continued forest loss and degradation • Between 2000 and 2010, the rate of forest loss in Myanmar is among the highest in the world, running at 0.9 % per year • The forest sector's importance to the overall economy has declined from 0.6 % in 2006-2007 to 0.38 % in 2010-2011 • Require the development of new economic opportunities in rural areas, of which community forest enterprises are a critical part. • A number of immediate steps are needed to develop CBFED
<p>Related national policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the first CFI was issued in 1995 • The government aims to establish 920,000 hectares of CF (2.27million acres) throughout the country under its Forestry Master Plan (2001-2030) • CF area – 875, 533.29 acres (May 2021) • CF User Group – 6,407 groups • CF members – 164020 members • Established 38.56% of target acres (2.27 million acres)
<p>Experiences on CBFED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ focuses on avoiding deforestation and forest degradation, conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks, and reducing emissions • The main aim of REDD+ is the overall, long-term sustainable conservation of forests and carbon stock enhancement • In National Forest Master Plan (2001-2030), it is aimed to support about 25% of fuelwood requirement by local people from the Community Forest • Community forestry complements the development of social safeguards in the REDD+ program

3.4.8 PHILIPPINES

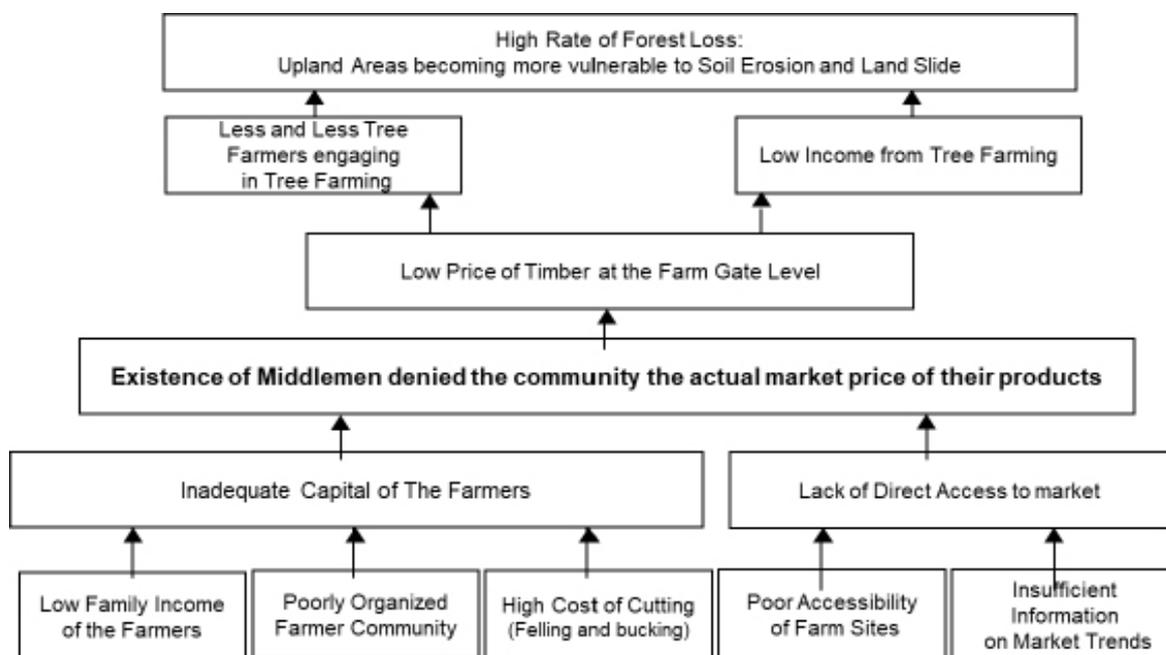


FIGURE 8. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN THE PHILIPPINES

TABLE 17. SWOT OF CBFED IN THE PHILIPPINES

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Favorable environmental conditions · Abundant resources · Security of Tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of knowledge on market information and trends · Lack of product value addition · Lack of machinery/equipment/post-harvest facilities
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High demand for wood products · Product value addition / diversification · Direct Access to Markets · Access to financing and insurance facilities/institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Middlemen · Illegal logging · Overlapping land claims

TABLE 18. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN THE PHILIPPINES

Background and Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,956 People's Organizations comprised of 169,433 individual beneficiaries awarded with Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) covering a total of 1,659,856.88 hectares of forestlands • Since 2007, 1,171 CBFM-POs were awarded 1,784 Community-Based Forest Management-Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CBFM-CARP) Agroforestry and Livelihood Projects • Since 2019, CBFM-POs have received 48 grants (CBFM-CARP Financial Assistance) for the procurement of equipment of ENR-based Enterprises granted to CBFM-POs since 2019 • Since 2011, a total of 10,792 POs, LGUs, and other groups have engaged in the implementation of the National Greening Program, covering 2,078,899 hectares
Related national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order no. 263, Adopting Community-Based Forest Management as the National Strategy to ensure the Sustainable Development of the Country's Forest Land Resources and providing mechanisms for its implementation • Sec. 11 of EO 263 recognizes enterprise development and other non-forest-based livelihood systems as sub-strategies of CBFM • DENR Administrative Order no. 2004-29, Revised Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of Executive Order 263, otherwise known as the Community-Based Forest Management Strategy • Republic Act no. 6657, An Act Institutionalizing a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program to Promote Social Justice and Industrialization, providing the mechanism for implementation, and other purposes • Executive Order no. 26, s. 2011, Declaring an Interdepartmental Convergence Initiative for a National Greening Program and EO 193, s. 2015, Expanding the coverage of the National Greening Program from 2016 to 2028 • DENR Administrative Order No. 2019 – 22: Adoption of Forestry Investment Road Map (FIRM) • The Forestry Investment Road Map aims to revitalize forestry investment through local and foreign direct investments in an environmentally sound, economically viable, and socially responsible manner towards inclusive growth and sustainable development. • Draft Policy: Mechanisms for the Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource (ENR)- based Enterprise and Livelihood Development Assistance Project (SEEDAP) through Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) Strategy • A mechanism for the upgrading of existing Sustainable ENR-based Enterprises and Livelihood through the provision of machinery/ equipment and/or tools needed for the enterprises or livelihood's operating activities and provision of training/capability building covering the four essential business functions: Marketing, Operations, Human Resources, and Finance.
Experiences on CBFED	N/A

3.4.9 THAILAND

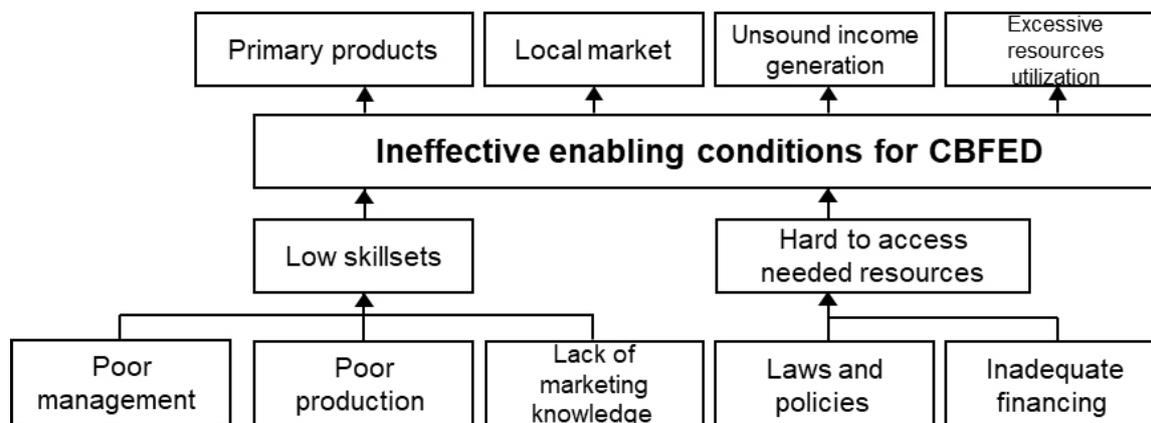


FIGURE 9. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN THAILAND

TABLE 19. SWOT OF CBFED IN THAILAND

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Abundance of resources · Traditional knowledge · Eco-friendly products · Diverse products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Small fund · Marketing skills · Lack of proper infrastructure · Inconsistent supports from different govt agencies · Products development · Passive management · Skillful persons decline as a result of aging
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Expansion of online market · Growth of organic food market · Lessons-learned from successful enterprises · The good infrastructure of internet connection · Loads of internal logistic carriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Degraded forests · Highly competitive with commercial products · An uncertain number of orders · Financial access barriers · Rapidly changing markets tend

TABLE 20. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN THAILAND

Background and Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted forestry laws and policy on forest product utilization and trading • limited knowledge and skills of forest communities in the non-timber forest products market • lack of financial and infrastructure for improving and enhancing community-based non-timber forest product enterprises • restricted national policy of non-timber product enterprise development and investment • limited research on NTFPs technology and enterprise development.
Related national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy BE 2561 (2018-2037): to develop a modern entrepreneurship-based economy • Community Enterprise Promotion Act BE 2548 (2005) • National Forest Policy BE 2562 (2019): to promote and support forest products-based industry at all levels and develop appropriate and tangible forest resources-based economy
Experiences on CBFED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of Baan Klong Ta Bang Community Forest was conducted under the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction (TVER) scheme in 2015 but in the form of community organization rather than enterprise. • Carbon under this can be traded legally but not yet verified for C trade.

3.4.10 TIMOR-LESTE

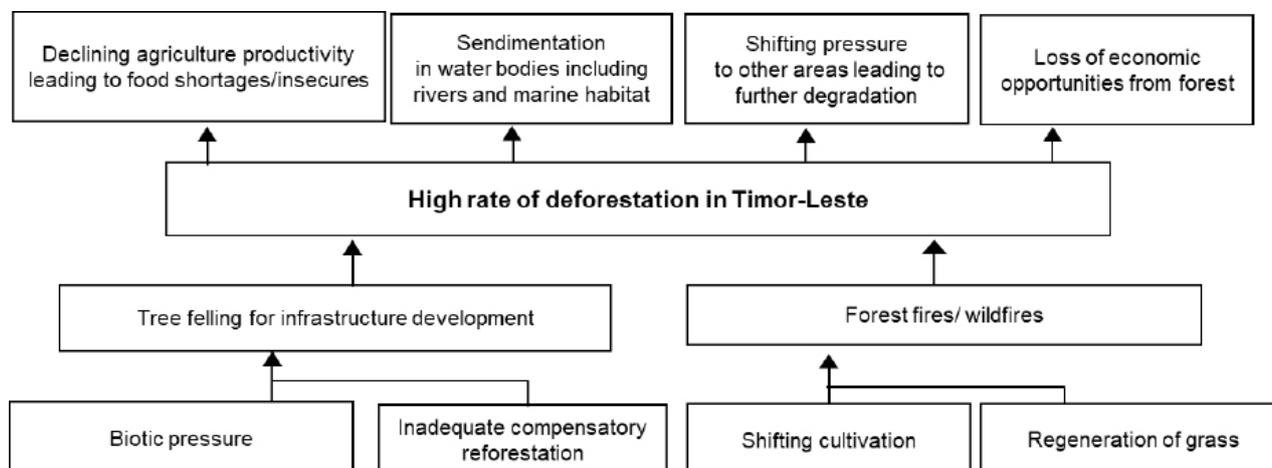


FIGURE 10. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN TIMOR-LESTE

TABLE 21. SWOT OF CBFED IN TIMOR-LESTE

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improve the economy of the community around the forest sustainably. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of public awareness of forest function · There is no specific regulation regarding forest use
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supported by government and apparatus to manage and manage forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Shifting trade · Uncontrolled animal release · Forest burning · Illegal logging

TABLE 22. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN TIMOR-LESTE

<p>Background and Current status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy objective is harmonious and effective Community-Based Forest participation and other private sector groups with the Government by the end of 2030. Effective community participation will provide a lasting basis for forestry sector development, including implementing programs for forest protection, conservation, afforestation, sustainable forest management, and the development of new forest enterprises and industries. In addition, a specific policy objective is the award of long-term land-use rights to all forest-dependent communities by 2030.
<p>Related national policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national policy was developed based on the national forest policy assessment, implementation review, and preparation of the forest law carried out in 2016. This policy introduces and clarifies the role of forestry in the national development strategy and summarizes forest development and its current condition within the country. A sketch of the revised policy, with a description of the goal of the forestry sector development and a presentation of forest policy objectives and instruments, is presented in Diagram 1 below. The diagram also shows the six objectives of the forest policy principally developed from the National Development Plan (NDP).
<p>Experiences on CBFED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all counterparts from the DGFCIP, MAF municipalities offices, and forest guards joined in the forest inventory survey during this nationwide study. As a result, the counterpart staff is now more capable of conducting forest inventory surveys. Most participants in the forest survey in this study can recognize intuitively whether the deforested areas could be rehabilitated or regenerated or not through observing the current forest conditions; they are more capable of understanding the forest conditions at the sites. Some communities do not develop a good relationship with the DGFCIP and MAF municipalities' offices where sandalwood is dominant. However, most communities have achieved a good relationship with the DGFCIP and MAF municipalities' offices. Also, many communities protect the remaining forest areas through self-imposed efforts. From the reasons mentioned above, the organizational issues to be resolved for the forest community-based forest activities are summarized as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the basic plan and the five-year plan of the DGFCIP are not appropriately prepared. The roles and responsibilities of each department are not clearly defined. The procedures of implementation, recording, and validation, based on the activity plans are not formulated as a system. There are no forest maps available in the DGFCIP and district MAF offices; and Capacities of the MAF municipalities offices staff maintain good relations with communities located in the conservation sites are not enough, and their capacities to implement the facilitation of community-based forest Enterprises Development.

3.4.11 VIET NAM

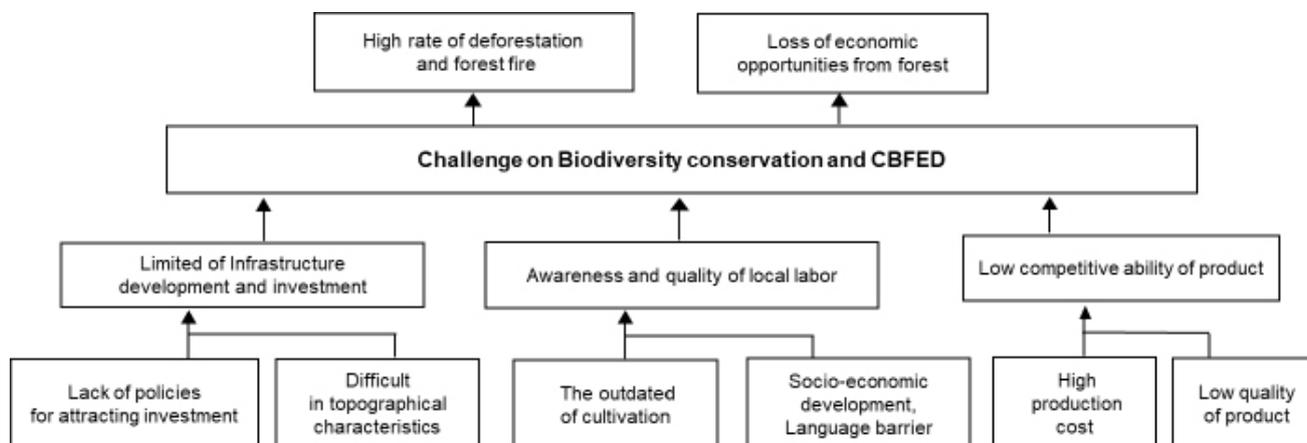


FIGURE 11. PROBLEM TREE ON CBFED IN VIET NAM

TABLE 23. SWOT OF CBFED IN VIET NAM

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improve the socio-economic of the community around the forest sustainably. · Improving the value of forestry and competitive of forest products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of knowledge of forest cultivation and cultural · Lack of specific regulation regarding forest profit sharing
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supported by government and other organization investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Failure of trading production and model development · Forest fire · Illegal logging

TABLE 24. COUNTRY STATUS AND ISSUES ON CBFED IN VIET NAM

Background and Current status	N/A
Related national policies	N/A
Experiences on CBFED	N/A

4. TRAINING SCHEDULE (Korea Standard Time, GMT +09)

Day	Time	Activity	Remark
28 May (Fri)	15:00-17:00	Check and confirm Zoom Application connection	RETC
31 May (Mon)	12:00-12:30	Zoom check-in	RETC
	12:30-13:00	Opening Ceremony & Introduction of participants	RETC
	13:00-15:00 (120')	Introduction of learning flow and agenda Presentation 1. Country report	Trainers
	15:00-16:00	Break	
	16:00-18:00 (120')	Session 1. Introduction to CBFED and Principles for Sustainable Enterprises (Session 3 to 5 of CFE Module jointly developed with RECOFTC in 2019)	Trainers
	18:00-18:15 (15')	Daily feedback	Trainers
1 Jun. (Tue.)	12:30-13:00 (30')	Recap on the previous day	Trainers
	13:00-15:00 (120')	Session 2. Building a Vision for CBFED and Sustainable Livelihood Approach (Session 6 to 7 of the Module)	Trainers
	15:00-16:00	Break	
	16:00-17:00 (60')	Session 3. CBFED Practice #1: Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise of the Philippines	Guest speaker
	17:00-17:15 (15')	Daily feedback	Trainers
2 June. (Wed)	12:30-13:00 (30')	Recap on the previous day	Trainers
	13:00-15:00 (120')	Session 4. Tools for CBFED and Value Chain Analysis (Session 8 to 11 of the Module)	Trainers
	15:00-16:00	Break	
	16:00-17:00 (60')	Session 5. CBFED Practice #2: Local entrepreneurship: a voice from a young forester of the ROK	Guest speaker
	17:00-17:15 (15')	Daily feedback	Trainers
3 Jun. (Thu)	12:30-13:00 (30')	Recap on the previous day	Trainers
	13:00-15:00 (120')	Session 6. Risks and Enabling Conditions for CBFED (Session 12 to 13 of the Module)	Trainers
	15:00-16:00	Break	
	16:00-17:00 (60')	Session 7. CBFED Practice #3: Locally-controlled Forest Enterprise by Small-holder Group Certification Scheme	Guest speaker
	17:00-17:15(15')	Daily feedback	Trainers
4 Jun. (Fri)	10:30-11:00 (30')	Recap on the previous day	Trainers
	11:00-12:00 (60')	Session 8. CBFED Practice #4: CBFED for Carbon offset	Guest speaker
	12:00-14:00 (120')	Presentation 2. Action plan	Trainers
	14:00-15:00	Break	
	15:00-15:30 (30')	Recap & highlights of the training (inc. evaluation of training)	Trainers/RETC
	15:30-15:45 (15')	Closing Ceremony	RETC

5. SESSION SUMMARIES

5.1

SESSION 1. INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (CBFED) AND PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES (TRAINER : Rejani Kunjappan)

A. Session Overview	This session introduces the concept of community-based forest enterprise. It covers the stages in the CBFED and principles for sustainable and effective development.
B. Learning Outcomes	<p>At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definitions and issues are relevant and part of the discourse related to CBFED. • The stages in the CBFED as depicting the "CBFED ladder"; and, • The principles for the CBFED as exploring some of the factors/elements necessary for CBFED to be able to thrive and be sustainable in the long term.
C. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Introduction of CBFED (2) Stages in CBFED (3) Principles for sustainable and effective CBEFD

5.2

SESSION 2. BUILDING A VISION FOR CBFE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD APPROACH (TRAINER: Rejani Kunjappan)

A. Session Overview	This session provides guidelines on how to build up a vision for CBFED and develop the country's Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) in an analytical research framework or a project/program planning tool.
B. Learning Outcomes	<p>At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and assess community assets or capitals that are the building blocks of any CBE development; and, • Explain factors that can impact positively or negatively CBFED
C. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Build-up a vision for CBFED (2) Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) for CBFED

5.3
SESSION 3. CBFED CASE-STUDY 1: BIODIVERSITY FRIENDLY ENTERPRISE IN THE PHILIPPINES (TRAINER: John Erick Avelino)

A. Session Overview	This session introduces CBFED practices in biodiversity conservation and the harmonious balance between forest protection and livelihood improvement in the context of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) to encourage the trainees to brainstorm their country's strategies
B. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach biodiversity-friendly enterprise in the context of SLA; and, • Initiate to develop its related plans and programs of the country.
C. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Concept of biodiversity-friendly enterprise (2) Strategies and measures (history of project/program development) (3) Challenges and opportunities, in the context of SLA (4) Suggestions to the participants

5.4
SESSION 4. TOOLS FOR CBFED DEVELOPMENT AND VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS (TRAINER: Zar Chi Win, Ph.D.)

A. Session Overview	This session introduces the tools and methodologies to identify potential forest products and services for CBFED and guides us to use the Value Chain Analysis (VCA) framework to identify all the relevant actors and linkages for developing a product/service to reach the market
B. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential resources and products from their community forest for CBFED. • Estimate the quantities and quality of these resources and products/services currently available and sold from the country's market prospects. • Explain the concept and the advantages of doing a VCA for products and services. • Distinguish direct and indirect actors and the roles and functions in the value chain; and, • Analyze the linkages between the actors within the value chain
C. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identification of forest products and services in a community forest landscape (2) Viable forest products and services in community forest landscape – elimination of risks (3) Value chain analysis for CBFED

5.5 SESSION 5. CBFED CASE-STUDY 2: LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A VOICE FROM A YOUNG FORESTER OF THE ROK (TRAINER: Kim Somin)

A. Session Overview	This session invites a local entrepreneur of the Republic of Korea and listens to the personal history of how she developed her forestry venture after quitting out a large corporation
B. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brainstorm how to encourage local entrepreneurship in the country context.
C. Content	(1) Personal history and introduction to the business in the context of Value Chain Analysis (2) Relations/cooperation with the government and other sectors (3) Suggestions to the participants

5.6 SESSION 6. RISKS AND ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR CBFED (TRAINER: Park Joowon)

A. Session Overview	This session explores some of the constraints and barriers along the value chain and some of the opportunities for actors to make the chain more efficient and equitable. Likewise, the session also considers potential risks with certain assumptions when CBFED is developed with a lack of adequate information
B. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the main constraints and barriers along the value chain that can affect CBFED. • Distinguish possible opportunities that exist to make the value chain more efficient and equitable for all actors. • Identify constraints and opportunities in the value chain to be managed for CBFED. • Appreciate how assumptions can transform into risks and affect the success of CBFED with internal and external risks; and, • Explore some ways to reduce risks for CBFEDs
C. Content	(1) Identification of constraints and opportunities in the value chain for CBFED (2) Risks when developing CBFED

5.7**SESSION 7. CBFED CASE-STUDY 3: LOCALLY CONTROLLED FOREST ENTERPRISES BY SMALL-HOLDER GROUP CERTIFICATION (TRAINER : Matt Danalan Saragih)**

A. Session Overview	This session explores the schemes of small-holder group certification, how it works in a real business, and what risks and enabling conditions can arise to encourage the trainees to brainstorm their country's strategies
B. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of small-holder group certification; and • Initiate to develop its related plans and programs of the country.
C. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Concept of biodiversity-friendly enterprise (2) Strategies and measures (history of project/program development) (3) Challenges and opportunities, in the context of SLA (4) Suggestions to the participants

5.8**SESSION 8. CBFED CASE-STUDY 4: CBFED FOR CARBON OFFSET (TRAINER : David Baumann)**

A. Session Overview	This session starts with the question, "how can we sustain the mechanism of CBFED under climate change?". As its initial step of exploration, a community-based carbon offset program will be introduced, how it can contribute to enhancing carbon entrepreneurship in the forests and forestry sector.
B. Learning Outcomes	At the end of this session, trainees will be able to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General concept of a community-based carbon offset program; and • Initiate to develop its related plans and programs of the country
C. Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Concept of the program (2) Strategies and measures (history of project/program development) (3) Factors to the success and failure (4) Suggestions to the participants

6. ACTION PLANS OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

6.1. BHUTAN

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: SFED and TFD, Tsirang Nature or type: CF Based Ecotourism Significant functions/duties: facilitation, technical backstopping
Project Duration	July, 2021 – December, 2021
Est. Budget	USD 17,000.00
Main Objectives	Enhancing income generation and employment through ecotourism in CF
Benefactors	Devithan CFMG
Potential environmental and social risks	No environmental and social risks foreseen
Project Details	Devithan CF has insufficient timber resources. However, it has potential for ecotourism with the following products: bird watching, river rafting, fly-fishing, homestay, NTFPs, hot stone bath, local dance, agriculture farming, trekking, biking, etc.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash income to the individual family through homestay and local guide - Cash income to the CFMG through collecting fees for hot stone bath, trekking, biking, river rafting, fly-fishing, etc. • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building capacity at the local level, e.g., local guide, bike repair, river rafting skills, fishing, bird, plants, butterflies' identification, improving treks, etc. - Technical skills in Amla pickle making by women's group. • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance group governance through women empowerment, group cohesiveness. - Safeguard the globally endangered White Bellied Heron through awareness - Sustainable NTFP harvesting based on CFMP. - Reduced wastes through enhancing waste management system in CFMP

6.2. CAMBODIA

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: Forestry Administration Significant functions/duties: Department of Forestry and Community Forestry
Project Duration	December. 2022 – December. 2023
Est. Budget	USD 100,000
Main Objectives	To ensure the sustainable NTFPs and Forest Product using for the local community and contribute existing forestry prevention. To improve people's income through NTFPs and Forest Product's processing in CF areas.
Benefactors	Government and/or NGOs
Potential environmental and social risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable Market of Forest Product and NTFPs • Lack of skill and knowledge on FP & NTFPs processing. • Lack of financial for supporting the CF Enterprise. • Land encroachment and illegal cutting for new settlement and agriculture purposes.
Project Details	<p>Most local community forestry relied on NTFPs resources for their livelihood. They collect NTFPs from CF's area, and they mainly sell their products to the middlemen in raw form at reasonable prices due to lack of access to market and skill to process the products.</p> <p>The project will also determine the main NTFPs products to set up the community-based forest enterprise. However, it also identifies the challenges and risks in the CBE to determine appropriate solutions and strategies for the CBE to achieve sustainability.</p>
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local community will improve livelihood through forest products and NTFPs and got jobs from the project. - The local community will be having good welfare living with natural resources. • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They will have skillful for processing of NTFPs and Forest Products. - They will be able to possibly run their own business Enterprise related NTFPs, and Forest Products included market. • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase forest cover in local community Forestry - To contribute a reduction of greenhouse gases emission and climate change

6.3. INDONESIA

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: Forest Tree Seed Research and Innovation center Nature or type: Agroforestry Significant functions/duties: Research Development and Innovation
Project Duration	July, 2021 – July, 2022
Est. Budget	USD 20,600
Main Objectives	To improve the welfare of Forest Farmer Groups
Benefactors	Government
Potential environmental and social risks	In the long dry season, plants can die; There is no increase in the selling price, so there is no increase in the welfare of farmers environmental and social risks foreseen
Project Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase land and plant productivity by using superior seeds and good plant maintenance • Creating a direct galangal trade route from farmers to primary market • Product processing, adding value to the product • Capacity building for members of the Forest Farmers Group
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the welfare of FFG households - Creating new jobs in the village • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased the quality and quantity of production - Plants to be used in the research plot are well-maintained and preserved. • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social capital of FFG members is getting better. - The microclimate and water-saving are getting improved

6.4. KAZAKHSTAN

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: Ministry of Ecology, Geology, and Natural Resources
Project Duration	2021 – 2025
Est. Budget	N/A
Main Objectives	To achieve by 2025 the area of protected areas with the status of a legal entity 3.3% and to reach by 2025 the forest cover of the country 5%
Benefactors	Republican and local budgets, donor funds
Potential environmental and social risks	There are no environmental risks; social risk is a possible reduction of grazing and agricultural land
Project Details	The project is aimed at Integrated management of natural ecosystems by the principles of sustainable development to increase their importance and economic potential
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of new workplaces - Attracting investment in forestry • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of new techniques - Development and application of new technologies - Technical equipment of forestry institutions • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the forest cover. - Development of ecological tourism - Improving the environmental situation

6.5. LAO PDR

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Department of Forestry joint with Champasack PAFO
Project Duration	2025 – 2030
Est. Budget	USD 300,000
Main Objectives	Increase income from manage and use of forest resources; Community insufficient green job supplement income.
Benefactors	Village Forest/community and villager, government sectors who worked with
Potential environmental and social risks	Local wisdom (essential on handcraft), forest resources available, and needed to identify that community's product can reach buyers.
Project Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use planning and Forest allocation; • Village Forest Management Plan; • Raw material harvesting and Restoration –rehabilitation; • Capacity building; • Products production processing+ value chain (Furniture-products handcraft); • Quality-quantify controlling system; • Products keeping store; • Consumer and marketing.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community supplement income up to 1,500,000 kips per person per Month • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community skills; - Knowledge and experience. • Social and Environmental Impacts: N/A

6.6. MONGOLIA

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: Ministry of Environment and Tourism, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) Nature or type: government implementing agency. Major functions/duties: Ministry of Environment and tourism is responsible for disseminating fire occurrence information, laws/policy, and other administrative issues
Project Duration	2021 – 2023
Est. Budget	USD 160,000
Main Objectives	To strengthen the capacity building of volunteer community groups
Benefactors	N/A
Potential environmental and social risks	N/A
Project Details	In Mongolia, forestry communities are made up of herders and lack the knowledge and experience to manage their forests properly. Therefore, there is a need to establish a forest community and contract forest owners by selling forest products and putting them into economic use.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The income of the local community will increase. • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The income of the local community will increase. • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ecological damage will be decreased. - The local community capacity of forest management will be improved, and their attitude toward forest protection will be changed positively.

6.7. MYANMAR

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: (Head Quarter and Local) Forest Department Nature or type: State agency Major functions/duties: Facilitator, Technical Provider in Pinlaung Township, Shan State
Project Duration	Jan. 2021 – Dec. 2021
Est. Budget	USD 39,500
Main Objectives	Promoting Community Forest-based Enterprise by market-led approach
Benefactors	CF, CBE, Local FD, Others
Potential environmental and social risks	Conflicts of interest among ethnic groups
Project Details	Most of the rural people in the area depend on NTFPs and crops growing on their CFs in the village and sell them to the middlemen in raw form at reasonable prices because of less information in market networking for community forest enterprise no product-based organization. Therefore, we should promote their livelihoods by Value Chain Analysis on their products from the CF area with a market-led approach.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Get more profit for CFUG members. - Receive income from seasonal crops in early years and get profits from bamboos (3yrs), trees, and agricultural plants (5yrs and above) later. - Can extent chemical-free or eco-friendly market • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good quality product to meet the market standards. - Create a wide variety of valuable-added materials based on the products of CFE. - Keep in touch with technology and electric tools. • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear in benefit sharing, Care for a personal colonization - Must build personal trust with each other. - Gender equality and having cohesiveness with government and private sectors. - Create with the combination of local, cultural, and traditional knowledge. - Need to Cultivate and Produce environment friendly. - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle the output waste from CFE

6.8. PHILIPPINES

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: DENR-Forest Management Bureau Nature or type: National Government Major functions/duties: Policy recommendation and provision of technical assistance
Project Duration	2022 – 2024
Est. Budget	USD 1,000,000
Main Objectives	To scale up existing CBFM-POs livelihood projects to sustainable CBFEs through VCA and Risk Assessment and Management
Benefactors	People's Organizations (POs)
Potential environmental and social risks	Environmental Risk: Unsustainable harvesting of planted trees that may lead to land degradation and other environmental problems Social risk: May trigger conflicts with direct actors that serve as middlemen due to differences of interest
Project Details	The project will determine the right enterprise for the community, maximize benefits from the resources and reduce inefficiencies and vulnerabilities. Likewise, it will identify the challenges, gaps, and risks in the CBFE to determine appropriate solutions and strategies for the CBFE to achieve sustainability. Finally, the result of the project will form part of the policy recommendation and possible replication of the strategies.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic upliftment - Improved access to market information and trends • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competence in Entrepreneurship - Improved Plantation Management • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowered Organization - Sustainable Resource Management

6.9. THAILAND

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: Royal Forest Department Nature or type: National government Major functions/duties: Facilitator
Project Duration	Jan. 2022 – Dec. 2023
Est. Budget	USD\$ 230,500
Main Objectives	To improve enabling conditions for bamboo CBFED at the CF level
Benefactors	CBFEs, CF, RFD
Potential environmental and social risks	Overexploitation of resources, negative perception from the absence of regular communication
Project Details	Existing challenges in CBFEs have a limited total capacity of their development even though both potential state and private organizations are in place. Therefore, this project mainly aims to facilitate supports in need as well as reduction of legal barriers for CBFEs, which could enhance their capability for generating tangible and alternative income for livelihood development based on sustainability socially, economically, and environmentally
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create options for the market of eco-friendly products. - Income generation and distribution to rural - Create decent jobs. • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexible and practical guideline - Adaptive CBFEs' performance - Diverse products with potential • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain and transfer traditional knowledge. - Self-supported CBFEs - Wise use of forest products - Collective expansion of successful CBFEs

6.10. TIMOR-LESTE

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	Name: General Directorate of Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plants Nature or type: Government agency Major functions/duties: Policy recommendations, provision of technical assistance
Project Duration	2022 –2023
Est. Budget	USD\$ 200,000.00
Main Objectives	Improve household earn of the surrounding villages, while continuing preserving the forest
Benefactors	Households of selected villages
Potential environmental and social risks	Uncontrolled fires, free grassing, and landslides
Project Details	Community-based management in the corridor of protected forest areas; Piloting community-based management in the target protected areas (2 PAs) with expectative results improves community livelihood (4 villages, 200 households). In addition, it promotes their participation in the reforestation and protection of forest resources.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educating the community - Create jobs field. - Improve the community economy. • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The system of habitual shifting of land - Provide conservation techniques. - Sustainable use of resources • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent forest destruction. - Take advantage of forest services - Prevent natural disasters. - Prevent pollution

6.11. VIET NAM

ITEM	DETAILS
Implementing Organization	<p>Name: Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (VNForest) Nature or type: Government agency Major functions/duties: Providing advice and technical assistance in forest management, guiding public services activities under the management scope of VNForest</p>
Project Duration	2022 – 2023
Est. Budget	USD\$ 250,000.00
Main Objectives	Improve the local livelihood based on mangrove forest by encouraging mangrove forest plantation and aquaculture model in combination with eco-tourism and services
Benefactors	Households of selected villages
Potential environmental and social risks	Aquaculture areas with unnecessary mangrove deforestation area
Project Details	<p>Community-based management in the buffer zone of mangrove forests , including mangrove protection and development in combination with aquaculture models and services; Piloting of the community-based management in the target protected areas with expected results aims to improve community livelihood and promote their participation in the reforestation and protection with 200 ha of models and 50 households of 2 villages; The project aims to establish 10 ha of aquaculture models (Community-based model) 10 households will be sponsored with breeding stocks. Upon completion of the first harvest, these 10 households have to return the received breeding stocks (by respective in-kind or in cash value) to transfer to another 10 households to maintain the CB aquaculture models.</p>
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rising awareness of the community via the roles of mangrove forests by reforestation and afforestation - Creating employment to improve the community's income • Technical Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide conservation techniques - Sustainable use of natural resources • Social and Environmental Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent mangrove forest deforestation - Take advantage of forest services - Prevent natural wave by making a natural fence - Prevent pollution, promote biodiversity conservation, address the climate changes, carbon stocks sequestration

7. SURVEY RESULTS

After completing all the training sessions, the participants filled out the questionnaire composed of the organization and preparation of the training course, subjects, training design, comparisons with other training courses, and opinions for the training course.

7.1 Organization and Preparation

Based on the questionnaire results (Table 1), 50.0% of the participants strongly agreed that the organization of the course was appropriate, and 50.0% of them agreed to the same survey item. Furthermore, 37.5% of the participants strongly agreed that they were well-informed and kept updated before the training course, and 62.5% agreed to the same statement. Concerning satisfaction with the pre-arrangement of the organization, 33.3% of the participants strongly agreed, and 54.2% of them agreed to the same statement. The remaining 12.5% responded 'neutral' to the same statement.

Table 25. Organization and Preparation

Questions	Percentage (%)	
	Strongly Agree	Agree
· The organization of the course was appropriate	50.0	50.0
· I was well informed and kept updated before the training course	37.5	62.5
· I was satisfied with the pre-arrangement of the organization	33.3	54.2

7.2 Educational Environment

Based on the questionnaire results (Table 2), 29.2% of the participants were very satisfied that the Zoom setting and 50.0% were satisfied with the same statement. In addition, 50.0% of the participants were very satisfied with the hospitality of the RETC staff, and 41.7% were satisfied with the same statement.

Table 26. Educational Environment

Questions	Percentage (%)	
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied
· Zoom Setting	29.2	50.0
· The hospitality of the RETC staff	50.0	41.7

7.3 Training Design

Relative to other training courses taken by the participants (Table 3), 95.8% of the participant answered the overall quality of this training course was "high or much higher," followed by 4.2% who said it was "similar." 83.3% of the participants said that the level of intellectual challenge presented and the level of involvement/participation in this course was "high or much higher," followed by 16.7% who said it was "similar." 87.5% of the participants said that the number of effort participants put into this course was "high or much higher," followed by 12.5% who said it was "similar." Finally, 95.8% of the participant answered the amount of knowledge/information gained through this course was "high or much higher," followed by 4.2% who said it was "similar."

Table 27. Relative to other training courses taken by the participants

Questions	Frequency (%)		
	Much higher	High	Similar
· The overall quality of this training course	25.0	70.8	4.2
· The level of intellectual challenge presented	20.8	62.5	16.7
· The amount of effort participants put into this course	29.2	58.3	12.5
· The level of involvement/participation in this course	20.8	62.5	16.7
· The amount of knowledge/information gained through this course	33.3	62.5	4.2

7.4 Trainers Evaluation

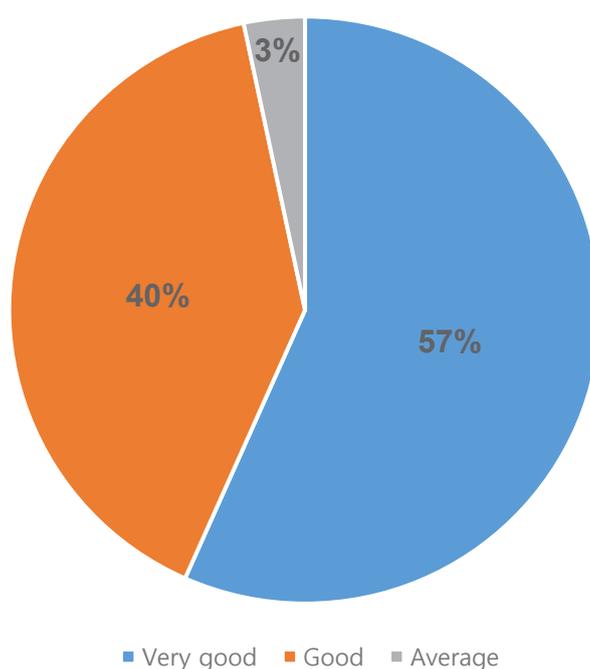
I. TRAINER EVALUATION ELEMENTS

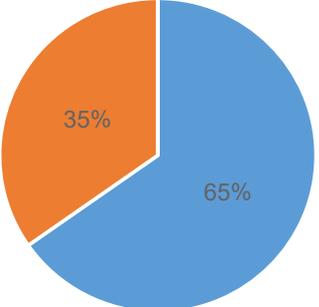
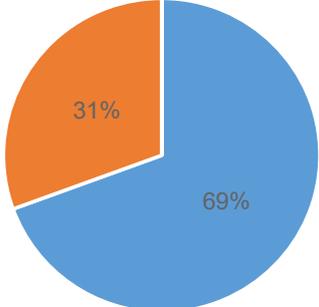
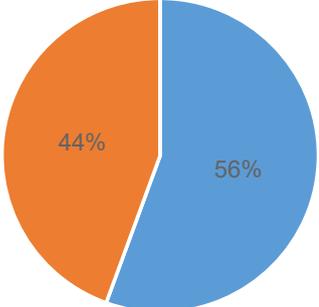
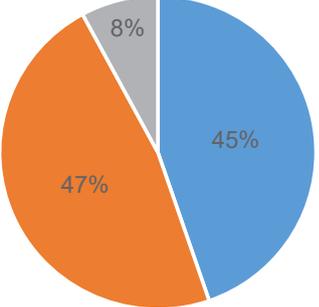
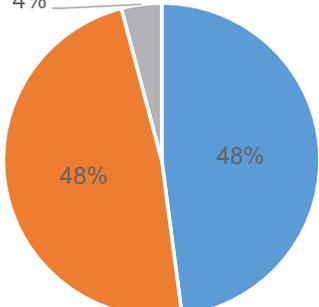
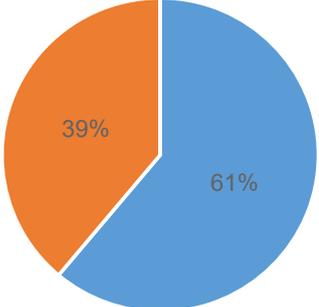
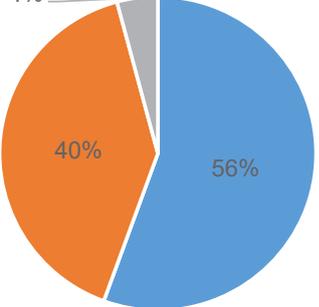
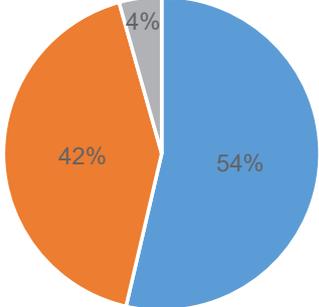
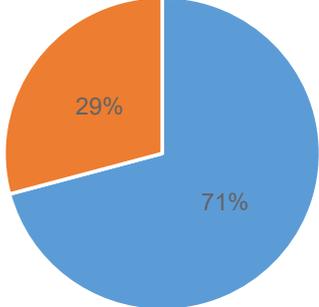
- A. Helpful for work and self-improvement
- B. Professionalism of Lecturer
- C. Performance and attitude of Lecturer

II. TRAINER/GUEST SPEAKER LIST

No.	Name	Session
1	Rejani Kunjappan	Introduction to CBFED and Principles for Sustainable Enterprises
2	Rejani Kunjappan	Building a Vision for CBFED and Sustainable Livelihood Approach
3	John Erick Avelino	CBFED Practice #1: Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise of the Philippines
4	Zar Chi Win	Tools for CBFED and Value Chain Analysis
5	Kim Somin	CBFED Practice #2: Local Entrepreneurship: a Voice From a Young Foreste of the ROK
6	Park Joowon	Risks and Enabling Conditions for CBFED
7	Matt Danalan Saragih	CBFED Practice #3: Locally - Controlled Forest Enterprise by Small - Holder Group Certification Scheme
8	David Baumann	CBFED Practice #4: CBFED for Carbon Offset

III. COMPREHENSIVE RESULT ON SATISFACTION OF SESSIONS



SESSION 1. INTRODUCTION TO CBFED AND PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES	SESSION 2. BUILDING A VISION FOR CBFED AND A SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD APPROACH	SESSION 3. CBFED PRACTICE #1: BIODIVERSITY FRIENDLY ENTERPRISE OF THE PHILIPPINES
 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>	 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>	 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>
SESSION 4. TOOLS FOR CBFED AND VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS	SESSION 5. CBFED PRACTICE #2: LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A VOICE FROM A YOUNG FORESTER OF THE ROK	SESSION 6. RISKS AND ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR CBFED
 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>	 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>	 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>
SESSION 7. CBFED PRACTICE #3: LOCALLY CONTROLLED FOREST ENTERPRISE BY SMALL-HOLDER GROUP CERTIFICATION SCHEME	SESSION 8. CBFED PRACTICE #4: CBFED FOR CARBON OFFSET	WAS THE OVERALL TRAINING COURSE USEFUL?
 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>	 <p>■ Very good ■ Good ■ Average</p>	 <p>■ Strongly agree ■ Agree</p>

IV. INFORMATION OF TRAINERS AND GUEST SPEAKERS

Trainers

Rejani Kunjappan (rejani.kunjappan@recoftc.org)

- Senior Program Officer, Training and Learning Networks at RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests
- RECOFTC is an international not-for-profit organization with a vision of local communities actively managing forests in Asia and the Pacific to ensure optimal social, economic, and environmental benefits. It advocates for the increased involvement of local communities living in and around forests - some 450 million people in Asia-Pacific - in the equitable and ecologically sustainable management of forest landscapes.

Zar Chi Win, Ph.D. (zarchiwin8@gmail.com)

- A trainer certified by a joint CBE training course with RECOFTC in 2019

Park Joowon, AFoCO Secretariat (joowon@afocosec.org)

- Program officer, Strategy and Outreach Team, AFoCO Secretariat
- A trainer certified by a joint CBE training course with RECOFTC in 2019

Guest speakers

John Erick Avelino (johnerick.avelino@bmb.gov.ph)

- Ecosystems Management Specialist II, Biodiversity Management Bureau-Coastal and Marine Division (CMD), DENR, Philippines
- Focal person for three (3) out of the seven (7) components of the Coastal and Marine Resources Management Program (CMEMP), namely: Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprise, Capacity Building, and Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Related articles: <https://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/major-programs/cmemp>
<https://mimaropa.denr.gov.ph/index.php/programs-projects/coastal-marine-ecosystem-management-program>
<https://www.thegef.org/news/sea-future-expanding-coastal-and-marine-protection-philippines>

Matt Danalan Saragih (saragih.matt@sobi.co.id)

- Managing Director, Sosial Bisnis Indonesia (SOBI)
- SOBI is an impact enterprise that continuously evolves to find innovative solutions that balance the fulfillment of human needs and preserve nature. Three aspects become the core of the thinking process of the organization: environmental impact, community empowerment, and market need.
- In the initial phase, SOBI works together with agroforestry local communities across Indonesia, providing comprehensive support (technical and financial), group certification, and market connection to be well-incentified to improve the adoption of agroforestry practices and to prevent from converting the land into unsustainable use. To date, there are 4,000 farmers, and more than 15,000 beneficiaries have been engaged and impacted.
- More info: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/sosial-bisnis-indonesia/>

Kim Somin, CEO of 1983Forest (edu@1983forest.com)

- A local entrepreneur in the Republic of Korea
- More info: <http://www.1983forest.com>

David Baumann (david@takingroot.org)

- Director of Data & Innovation, Taking Root/EnRacine, leading a team of data scientists and forest researchers to create science-based methodologies, metrics, and prototypes for projects on the FARM-TRACE platform, a software platform developed by Taking Root to drive and verify reforestation across the tropics with small-holder farmers.
 - Taking Root is a non-profit organization based in Vancouver, Canada, that develops social reforestation projects in collaboration with small-scale farmers in Nicaragua. Its activities are funded through the sale of carbon footprint management services and reforestation carbon offsets to businesses and individuals worldwide.
 - Founded in 2007, Taking Root's mission is to use reforestation as a tool to restore ecosystems, improve livelihoods, and tackle climate change. It follows the Plan Vivo standard, a holistic reforestation framework that emphasizes community participation, using native tree species, and protecting critical watersheds.
 - More info: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/takingroot/>
-

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

Thank you notes

- Thank you AFoCO for give me an opportunity to learn about CBFED, I am sure it will be use in our work
- Very interesting course and I'm so happy to get the opportunity to join this course
- Thank you so much for AFoCO for this training course about CBFED is good training and very helpful to us to add our knowledge about value chain analysis, the risks enabling conditions for CBFED and control forest enterprises.
- Thanks for all caused you I get the new knowledge about logical partnership based on the VCA to SLA.
- I am glad that I got opportunity to attend this training and I am sure that it may benefit in implementing what I learned in upcoming projects.
- Thank you very much for this opportunity. This training provides us new knowledge relevant to our current work and responsibilities as public servants.
- Exciting course and I learn new knowledge hope I can join the next course
- Thank you for the opportunity to join on this training. Looking forward for other training courses on community-based and or another topic where I can join also.
- Thank you for the opportunity to attend this training. This training is exciting, and the material is very supportive of my work as a forestry socio-economic researcher.
- I was delighted with how the materials were delivered. Thank you so much for the tutors and AFoCO.

Next training may be operated considering...

- Offline training, especially for efficient and effective group work
- Provision of materials before sessions
- Time management
- More discussion sessions
- Online tools to encourage participants to communicate effectively
- Enough time to prepare for Action Plan
- Provision of Action Plan Awards in pdf file, similar to Training Certificates

Next training topics on CBFED may include...

- Value chain analysis
- Risks and enabling conditions for CBFED
- Community carbon-offset activities
- Community REDD+
- Locally controlled forest enterprise by small-holder group certification

Comments from the Trainers

- Rejani Kunjappan: The participants were quite engaged and this helped the learning process. Due to the constraints of online delivery some of the sessions had to be adapted. This meant there was quite a lot of modification to the training manual which was originally designed for face to face participatory training. The resource persons invited provided a variety of CBFED modalities in a number of countries which was very good. However, it would have been good to have more linkages of these sessions to the conceptual and skills sessions of the training. Organization and logistics were superbly handled by AFoCO.

9. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Country	Name	Position	Affiliation
1	Bhutan	Cheten Dorji	Forest Ranger I / Range Officer	Tsirang Forest Division, Tsirangtoe Range Office
2		Tashi Wangchuk	Deputy Chief Forestry Officer	Department of Forests and Park Services, Social Forestry and Extension Division
3	Cambodia	Chea Nareth	Chief of Forest Industry and Wood Utilization Office	Department of Forest Industry and International Cooperation/Forestry Administration
4		Choek Sovansam	Official of Community Forestry Office	Department of Forest and Community Forestry / Forestry Administration
5	Indonesia	Desmiwati	Researcher	Forest R&D, Forest Tree Seed Technology Research and Development Center, (BP2TPTH) FOERDIA.
6		Dr. Abd. Kadir Wakka, S.Hut., M.Si.		BPLHK Makassar
7		Ike Mediawati		Research and Development Institution on Natural Resource Conservation Technology (BALITEK SAMBOJA)
8		Retno Agustarini		Forest R&D, FOERDIA
9		Retno Setyowati		BPPLHK Kupang
10		Dian Charity Hidayat		Research and Development Center of Social, Economic, Policy and Climate Change
11		Krisnawati		BPPTHBK Mataram
12		Noorcahyati		Research institute for nature conservation technology (BALITEK KSDA)
13		Dewi Maharani		Balai Litbang Teknologi Agroforestry
14		Niken Sakuntaladewi		Research and Development Center of Social, Economic, Policy and Climate Change
15		Galih Kartika Sari		
16		Sri Lestari		
17		Bondan Winarno, S. Hut. MT. MMG		The Center of Forest R&D, FOERDIA
18		Dhany Yuniati		
19		Wawan halwany		Institute of Banjarbaru, FOERDIA
20		Eka Novriyanti, S.Hut, M.Si, Ph.D		
21		Michael Daru Enggar Wiratmoko, S.Hut		BP2TSTH Kuok
22		Eko Sutrisno, SP		
23		Maria Palmolina, S.Sos., M.Sc		
24		Eva Fauziyah, S.Hut., M.Sc.		Agroforestry Technology Research and Development Institute FOERDIA
25	Kazakhstan	Dastan Nurpeisov	Engineer	Talgar branch of RGU "Ile-Alatau State National Park"
26		Berik Makanov	Deputy CEO	RSU "State National Natural Park" "Kokshetau"
27	Lao PDR	Phonephanh Luangaphay	Responsible for NTFPs Management Section/Village Forestry Coordinator for MRLG	Village Forestry and NTFPs Management Division, Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
28		Somvang Phoutthavong	Deputy Head of Conservation and Protection Management Section	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Champasack Province

29	Mongolia	Tseepil A	Specialist	Forestry Enterprises and Community at the Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, MET
30		Sodnompil E	Specialist	Forestry Enterprises and Community at the Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, MET
31	Myanmar	Kyaw Ko Lu	Range Officer	Forest Department
32		Kyi Lei Cho		
33	Philippines	Edward F. Dumrique	Senior Forest Management Specialist	DENR -Forest Management Bureau
34		Ruth Gorgonia M. Alcaria	Development Management Officer III	DENR Region 7 Central Visayas
35		Ma. Teresa G. Aquino	Chief Forest Management Specialist	DENR -Forest Management Bureau
36		Leonito C. Ramos, Jr	Environmental Management Researcher	DENR Region 13 CARAGA
37		Randelle Ralph G. Canicosa	Economist II	DENR- Forest Management Bureau
38		Mannylic C. Racelis	Forest Management Specialist II	
39		Pauline Angela P. Reyes	Project Development Officer	
40		Ma. Carmela P. Cariaga		
41	Thailand	Komsan Rueangritsarakul	Forestry Technical Officer	Royal Forestry Department(RFD)
42		Narattanan Suwanphong	Scientist Practitioner Level	
43	Timor-Leste	Victor Ximenes	Head of Department	General Directorate of Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plants
44		Ivania Sousa Magno Ximenes	Technical Assistance	
45		Abrão dos Santos		
46		Adriano dos Reis		
47		Valentina do Rego Tilman		
48		Merunica Helena Salsinha		
49	Viet Nam	Nguyen Huu Dung	Researcher	Silviculture Department, Forest Science Centre of North-Eastern Viet Nam
50		Vo Thi Thao		
51	TRAINERS, GUEST SPEARKERS & FACILITATORS	Rejani Kunjappan	Senior Program Officer, Training and Learning Networks	RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests
52		Zar Chi Win	A trainer certified by a joint CBE training course with RECOFTC in 2019	RETC
53		Park Joowon	Program officer	Strategy and Outreach Team, AFoCO Secretariat
54		John Erick Avelino	Ecosystems Management Specialist II	Biodiversity Management Bureau-Coastal and Marine Division (CMD), Department of Environment and Natural Resources
55		Kim Somin	CEO	FOREST1983
56		Matt Danalan Saragih	Director	Sosial Bisinis
57		David Baumann	Director	Data & Innovation, Taking Root/EnRacine
58		Lee Yeongjoo	Director	AFoCO Secretariat
59		Soozin Ryang	Program Officer	RETC
60		Su Yi Hnin	Staff	RETC
61		Hyeon Jeong Kim	Internship student	RETC
62		Zhaniyat Baltabayeva	Interpreter	RETC

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)

AFoCO is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization that is committed to strengthening forest cooperation and taking concrete actions to promote sustainable forest management and address the impacts of climate change.

AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center (RETC)

AFoCO RETC was established as a subsidiary organ of AFoCO to develop the capacities of member countries in dealing with forestry and related environmental issues. The RETC provides practical and problem-solving oriented training programs, training courses, and workshops to enhance the knowledge and skills of diverse participants including government officials from member countries, researchers, university students, and members of local communities, among others.

AFoCO's Training Reports aim to highlight the findings of training activities and provide up-to-date knowledge and information on the topics discussed by participating Member Countries. The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the decision-making bodies of AFoCO or its Member Countries.
