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**Regional and Sub-Regional Inputs to UNFF11**

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**Regional/Sub-regional Organization/Process:**

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

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**General Information**

The multi-year programme of work – MYPOW (2007–2015) of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) sets a new focus on regional collaboration and partnerships. Since its eighth session in 2009 the Forum has solicited inputs from relevant regional and sub-regional forest-related mechanisms, institutions, organizations and processes as an integral part of session deliberations.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the parent body of the Forum, through its resolution 2006/49, agreed to “Strengthen interaction between the Forum and relevant regional and subregional forest-related

The eleventh session of the UNFF (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's MYPOW, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*, with the following sub themes:

1. Reviewing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options
2. Reviewing the progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument")
3. Reviewing the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

In completing this questionnaire, you may choose to extract the relevant information and include it in your submission, if information is already available in existing reports and/or documents. Otherwise, you may provide the reference or document itself to the UNFF Secretariat, indicating the relevant section. Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), should be used as a baseline throughout the document.

Moreover, in view of the limitation of sizing of the pertinent Secretary-General's report, the Forum Secretariat suggests no more than 250 words of written input per answer. We would be most grateful if you could send your inputs to **unff@un.org**, fax: +1 917-367-3186, by **30 September 2014**. In light of time constraints and financial limitations, you are kindly asked to provide your input in English.

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mechanisms, institutions and instruments, organizations and processes, with participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, and relevant stakeholders to facilitate enhanced cooperation and effective implementation of sustainable forest management, as well as to contribute to the work of the Forum.” (paragraph 2)

## **Section I: Progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the GOFs as well as the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs**

### **A. Progress towards implementation of the Forest Instrument**

1. Briefly describe actions (e.g. regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational) taken by your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process to foster political commitment for sustainable forest management (SFM).

As an organization proposed at the 15<sup>th</sup> APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, APFNet values regional high-level cooperation mechanism and has also been active in related activities.

Based on the successful organization of the First APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry in 2011, APFNet worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru to help ensure the success of the Second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry, which was held in Cusco, Peru in August 2013. Recognizing the crucial role that forests play in APEC economies, not only as a source of services, but also as a means to provide livelihoods, meet different development needs and objectives, ministers and senior officials from 19 APEC economies adopted the Cusco Statement to address the challenges related to green growth and sustainable development.

APFNet held the Advanced Workshop on Sustainable Forest Management in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) in Kunming, China in September 2013. Served as an effective forum for decision-makers and other experts to share experiences, practices, knowledge and lessons in the GMS, the workshop provided an overview of forest management in the GMS, identified key issues, including the need to improve collaboration among member economies and proposed ways to address areas of concern.

Following the proposal made by the former Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao on carrying out the ASEM forestry demonstration project at the Ninth ASEM Summit held in November 2012, APFNet launched the project of "Sustainable Forest Management Project in Northern Part of Laos" with Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry (MAF) of Lao PDR in March 2014. Funded and managed by APFNet, the project aims to promote sustainable forest management in three provinces (Luang Namtha, Oudomxay and Borkeo) in north part of Lao PDR.

At the 15th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Sydney in 2007, APEC leaders

committed to an APEC-wide aspirational goal of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020. To contribute to the achievement of the APEC 2020 Forest Cover Objective, APFNet has proposed a project called “Assessment of the Progress towards the APEC 2020 Forest Cover Objective”. The aim of this project is to refresh APEC leaders’ commitment to increase forest cover, work together to identify the underlying causes that affect the forest cover change and find the ways to improve the condition. The draft framework was tabled and announced at the First, the Second and also the Third Senior Officials’ Meeting in 2014.

APFNet has been active in promoting SFM and raising profile of the forestry at high-level platforms in Asia and the Pacific such as APEC, GMS and ASEM, and will continue its support on fostering and realizing political commitment.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

APEC, GMS and ASEM, etc. are effective platforms to urge the development of a political commitment on SFM. And it is also important for the responsible stakeholders, such as the forest authorities or international/regional organizations, to follow-up and implement the commitment. In such circumstances, international/regional organizations may play a crucial role in enhancing cooperation and coordinating among relevant stakeholders.

2. Briefly describe efforts taken at the regional level to foster economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests.

Many APFNet-funded projects focus on promoting SFM in the region. The stakeholders of those projects may vary, including local communities, academic institutions, international / regional organizations and government. By demonstrating the benefit brought by SFM and adopting proper training methods, the local communities will be more willing to and capable of managing the forest sustainably.

For example, the APFNet project named “Demonstration of Sustainable Upland Agroforestry Systems in Chinese Taipei” aims to develop and demonstrate sustainable agroforestry systems adaptable to upland areas in Chinese Taipei. It was launched in 2011 and completed in 2013. Three demonstration sites were set up in three different counties to encourage local village communities to participate in development in sustainable agroforestry system and dissemination of technologies. According to the Secretary of the Kalala Aboriginal Community Association, taking part in the project reminded the villagers of the traditional way of farming in their indigenous culture; and as the sustainable agroforestry system was demonstrated to be able to bring economic benefits by planting popular products in the understory, youths began to return to work in the village from urban areas. Another agroforestry site is planned to be established in the village with the aim of replicating the success of the project.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

One of the factors contributing to the success of the above mentioned case is that the

products produced by understory crops, mainly tea, were easy to be commercialised. The communities can gain economic benefits in a short term. However, many other projects expect longer term to see tangible outcomes. Benefits brought by managing forests sustainably may take years to be realized, which makes the incentives less motivating for target participants.

3. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance regional cooperation to promote international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested.

Not applicable

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

4. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance regional cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance.

Understanding the importance of combatting illegal logging to protect the profits gained from sustainably managed forests and forest farmers' willingness in conducting SFM, APFNet supports legal timber trade by promoting policy dialogue between neighbouring economies, sponsoring partners' events on such theme and integrating the promotion of law enforcement into its projects.

The Advanced Workshop on Sustainable Forest Management in Greater Mekong Sub-region was organized by APFNet in September 2013. It gathered 12 senior officials from Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. The aims are to improve understanding and strengthen collaborations among GMS economies on "hot" forestry issues such as forest law enforcement and governance.

In 2014, APFNet launched a project in Lao PDR under the platform of ASEM named "Sustainable Forest Management Project in Northern Part of Laos", activities of which include developing forest law enforcement strategy and establishing efficient mechanisms on information sharing and communication in forestry inspection within Laos and with neighbour economies through equip two selected check points.

With these efforts, APFNet hopes to decrease deforestation and promote legal trade on forest products by raising awareness of forest policy makers and promoting forest law enforcement.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

To address such problem, it is important to develop capacity of responsible officials and raise political willingness on combating illegal trading. Meanwhile, some economies may lack necessary or effective equipment and tools to inspect the forest even if they really want to. An international/regional organization can help by providing fund, tools and knowledge to update the facilities used for forest inspection and enhance effectiveness of such work.

5. List and briefly describe activities aimed at mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources for SFM.

Apart from the current operational fund, mainly from China, APFNet also seeks to expand its funding source to ensure the financial sustainability. The APFNet fund was registered at the Ministry of Civil Affairs of China as a non-public fund. This will increase the diversity of the funding sources for APFNet, as it is authorised to raise fund from governments, civil society, the private sector and individuals to support APFNet's activities and projects. Some Chinese forestry enterprises, academic institutions and research institutes have funded some APFNet projects through APFNet Fund in the first year after its establishment.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

It may require better outreach activities when soliciting funds from enterprises. It is sometimes difficult to design programs that are in mutual interest of APFNet and the profit seeking enterprises.

### **B. Progress towards the achievement of the GOFs**

1. Please describe actions taken by your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process and/or by other major stakeholders in your region/sub-region to help achieve the following:

GOF1, "Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation"

As one of the key objectives, increasing forest cover of the Asia-Pacific region has always been the priority for APFNet as described in question A1. Efforts were continuously spent to promote SFM, including organizing the thematic training workshop on forest resources management each year, promoting high-level policy dialogues on forestry, funding and managing SFM projects as well as research projects as demonstration and references for policy making.

In July 2014, APFNet organized the Workshop on Degraded Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Forest Management. The workshop gathered 15 participants from the Asia-

Pacific region. During the twelve days, the workshop:

- a) assessed the current state of rehabilitation of degraded forests in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly focusing on East Asia and South East Asia;
- b) analyzed the economic, social and environmental issues involved in forest degradation and their implications on rehabilitation/ restoration efforts;
- c) examined the future scenarios for forest rehabilitation taking into the major drivers that cause ecosystem degradation, giving due attention to emerging policies relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- d) provided an opportunity to share knowledge on rehabilitation experience in the participating economies and to identify future options, particularly drawing upon successes and failures and the emerging approaches for adopting ecosystem approaches for restoration.

An APFNet project called “Forest Restoration at the Landscape Level in Asia: A Unique Model Forest Approach” was launched in 2014 to build the capacities of communities, local officials and other partners to rehabilitate forests as a means to restore degraded land, increase forest cover, improve forest quality and enhance livelihoods. APFNet granted USD481,239 for this three-year project.

GOF2, “Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people”

APFNet launched a three-year project named “Multi-Function Forest Restoration and Management of Degraded Forest Areas in Cambodia” in 2011, aims to improve livelihood of local community by enhancing the restoration of a community forest in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom Provinces of Cambodia for production of timber and NTFPs. The activities include:

- a) establish a nursery for production of seedlings;
- b) train local communities and core staff from the local Forestry Administration on nursery management including applied research in the nurseries;
- c) establish models of forest restoration plots in the two pilot sites and these plots will be used as demonstration plots for learning and dissemination of project results;
- d) compile, publish and distribute project results and experience to interested stakeholders.

The duration of project is three years, and APFNet granted USD386,570 of the total budget of USD441,830.

And in the year 2014, to improve livelihoods and/or enhance quality of life for the participating communities through sustainable forestry practices, APFNet establish the Self-Sustaining Model for Community Forest Harvesting in Papua New Guinea. APFNet hopes to improve business capacity of participants of this project by establishing the path and business model(s) that would allow community sawmilling to become independently viable, attractive and sustainable, and engaging PNG Forest Industry, Forest Authority, communities and saw millers, to identify the business model(s) that could be commercially self-sustaining, improve the livelihoods of communities, generate new skills that are both technical and business orientated

and founded on sustainable forestry practices.

GOF3, “Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests”

In APFNet’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2015, two out of the four thematic priorities are related to increasing forest area, i.e. improving forest management to reduce forest loss and degradation; monitoring progress towards the APEC 2020 forest cover objective. Activities designed will contribute to increasing the area of sustainably managed forests, mainly through the suitable silvicultural techniques and also synthesizing forest area change information available with other international organizations.

APFNet launched a three-year project named “Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Management for the Conservation of Trans-boundary Ecological Security in Montane Mainland Southeast Asia-Pilot Demonstration Project of Lao PDR, Myanmar and China/Yunnan” in 2013, plans to build replicable and adaptable model for community-based rehabilitation of degraded forests practices and related toolkits are developed and demonstrated at pilot sites.

And the three-year project “Multi-Function Forest Restoration and Management of Degraded Forest Areas in Cambodia” also expects to increase the area of sustainably managed forests. Community nursery and models of forest restoration plots were established in each pilot site; knowledge and experience on multi-functional forest restoration will be published and disseminated to relevant stakeholders and general public. In doing so, APFNet hopes to develop capacity of the stakeholders, raise public awareness, and then increase the area of sustainably managed forest.

GOF4, “Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM”

The launch of APFNet is a prime example of channelling financial resources for the implementation of SFM. APFNet has secured a commitment of \$15 million financial contribution from Chinese government over five years for the operation of APFNet to promote sustainable forest management in the Asia-Pacific region. Meanwhile, additional financial contributions have also been received from US and Australia, the co-sponsors of APFNet, as well as other international organizations through those four years since 2008. In 2011, APFNet involved actively in the First APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry, where China’s President Hu Jintao made the commitment that China will continue to provide the developing members of APEC with assistance within its capacity through APFNet. This is another commitment that APFNet could use to mobilize new and additional resources for fulfilling its mission, i.e. promoting SFM.



In July 2013, APFNet Fund was registered at the Ministry of Civil Affairs of China. It is authorized to receive fund from governments, private sectors and organizations to support APFNet's activities and projects, which, in consistent with its mission and priorities, focus on promoting SFM and increase forest cover of the Asia-Pacific region. Some Chinese forestry enterprises, academic institutions and research institutes have funded some APFNet projects through APFNet Fund in the first year after its establishment.

The increase of financial resources specially for implementing SFM through APFNet has demonstrated APFNet's effort in the developing world to reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and also mobilize more financing resources for SFM.

2. Please provide additional information specific to your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process on progress towards the achievement of the GOFs.

**C. Contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs**

1. Please describe studies or initiatives in your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process that capture the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

Forest is the source of subsistence and income for some people who live in or close to it. However, many forests are poorly managed and cannot act as a sustainable source of income for the forest-dependent people. Secured forest tenure rights and ability to manage the forest and conduct business of forest products are important to reduce poverty.

As a successful model of participatory forestry, community forestry could address these problems and have the chance to improve women's access to work and income, which may contribute to the MDG 1 and MDG 3. Following the success of the first APFNet community forestry project completed in Nepal in 2013, APFNet launched a project named "Supporting Community Based Sustainable Forest Management and Economic Empowerment of Women in Central Region of Nepal" in 2014. This new project will build on the existing outputs of the first project, and expects to empower forest user groups especially women and marginalized groups in management regimes including community forestry.

Furthermore, MDG 7A and 7B address environmental problems brought by deforestation, carbon dioxide emission and biodiversity loss. In this case, promoting forest rehabilitation, SFM and biodiversity conservation, combating illegal logging and improving livelihood of forest-dependent people may contribute to the realization of this

goal.

One of the APFNet objectives is to help to reduce forest loss and degradation and their associated emissions of greenhouse gases by strengthening sustainable forest management and enhancing biodiversity conservation. In line with its objectives, APFNet funded the project “Strengthening Urban Forestry Demonstration Site of Bang Kachao (Thailand) for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Learning Center” in cooperation with the Royal Forest Department of Thailand in 2013, aims to promote biodiversity conservation by developing ecotourism and increasing income for local communities. In the same year, APFNet launched a three-year project named “Sustainable Forest Rehabilitation and Management for the Conservation of Trans-boundary Ecological Security in Montane Mainland Southeast Asia-Pilot Demonstration Project of Lao PDR, Myanmar and China/Yunnan”. As the flow and exchange of agricultural and forest products along the areas near the boundary have created great demand for natural resources, ecological rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation are urgently needed. By supporting this project, APFNet hopes to experiment and demonstrate good practice for forest rehabilitation, especially use of locally preferred, rare and endangered native tree species to improve ecological security in project sites on the border between China, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

2. What indicators have been, or could be, used to assess the contribution of forests to the MDGs?

Through promoting community forestry, forests have made significant contribution to reduce poverty, thus facilitating the achievement of MDG 1. In particular, secure forest tenure rights, the utilization of non-timber forest products, the number of forest-based community enterprises, the local rural jobs created through those enterprises, the proportion of income from forests of rural households, the improvement of the rural infrastructure, etc. can be regarded as indicators to assess the contribution of forests to the MDGs.

Sustainability of the forest is an indispensable part in achieving environmental sustainability. Thus, increased carbon stock and forest cover as well as reduced rate of deforestation could act as the indicator to assess the MDG 7.

3. Please provide additional information specific to your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process on MDGs forest-related work.

## **Section II: Review of the effectiveness of the current IAF and the future options**

1. From the perspective of your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process, please provide a general evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement of the current IAF.

The current IAF - NLBI acts as a proposal to raise awareness of and enhance cooperation among participating members and the CPF on SFM. Given the current IAF is a non-legally binding instrument, it is inevitable that the implementation may not be as smooth as expected with some stakeholders. However, it does urge the stakeholders to review its progress on SFM and provide a platform for exchange and collaboration.

2. Has the input of your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process been adequately taken into account in the Forum's deliberations?

In UNFF9, APFNet was invited to deliver a presentation on the forum to introduce our organization. For UNFF10, APFNet submitted the questionnaire to the UNFF Secretariat, but failed to attend the UNFF10 due to the accreditation issue.

3. What measures has your organization undertaken to strengthen the current IAF? Please list the most important measures (maximum five):

- a) Policy dialogue is one of APFNet's four pillars towards its mission of promoting SFM. As mentioned in question A1 of Section I, APFNet fosters political commitment by organizing and supporting meetings of decision-makers of forestry, such as the First and Second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry. It also plays an active role in related high-level platforms, such as APEC, GMS and ASEM, to improve the profile of forestry and raise political will on supporting SFM.
- b) As another pillar of APFNet, capacity building aims to share up-to-date information and knowledge on forestry, especially with government officials, academic institutions and researchers in developing economies.
  - By organizing two workshops on forest resource management and forestry and rural development each year, APFNet invites experts in the field to share their knowledge and experiences on specific topics and encourages participants to discuss the challenges faced and lessons learnt.
  - The APFNet Scholarship Program sponsored and enabled 50 students from 14 developing economies across the Asia-Pacific region who work for governments, universities and research institutes to pursue post-graduation degrees in Beijing Forestry University (BFU) and Nanjing Forestry University (NFU).
  - APFNet established the Forestry College Deans Meeting Mechanism as a platform for academic institutions to share experiences in forestry education, enhance cooperation, and improve forestry education in the Asia-Pacific region.

- To increase access to forestry education for various forestry stakeholders, APFNet launched the project “Innovative Sustainable Forest Management Education in the Asia-Pacific Region” in 2013. The project will provide an innovative pedagogical method to convey the knowledge of SFM and related issues through the combination of web-based learning, onsite training, and sharing of results and experience.
- c) APFNet provides reference for forestry decision-making by supporting forest-monitoring projects, such as “Forest Cover and Carbon Mapping in the Greater Mekong Subregion and Malaysia” and “Comparative Analyses of Transitions to Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation”, and involves local communities and civil society organizations into the decision-making that affects them. The project “Supporting to Develop New Forest Sector Policy and Strategy through Consultation with Civil Society Organizations and Local Communities in Nepal”, launched in 2013, tries to improve existing forest policies specifically Master Plan for Forestry Sector (MPFS), international agreements and forestry sub sector plans of National Planning Commission with suggestion and policy feedback provided by social and technical experts, civil society organizations, community networks and federations.
- d) Sound forest law enforcement and governance reduces deforestation and illegal trade on forest products, and then promotes trade from legally harvested forests and encourages SFM. The APFNet publication named “Toward Sound Forest Governance” presents innovative ideas on how to address a number of forest management issues in the region, including better ways to balance development with protection. And the recently launched project “Sustainable Forest Management Project in Northern Part of Laos” will develop forest law enforcement strategy and establish efficient mechanisms on information sharing and communication in forestry inspection within Laos and with neighbour economies to strengthen forestry governance.
- e) APFNet supports the work of members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests by sponsoring and co-organizing their activities and events.

In 2013 and 2014, for example, APFNet organized and sponsored the following events:

- Regional Workshop on Forest Products Statistics in Kunming, China in September, 2014 (ITTO and FAO)
- Strength in Numbers: International Conference on Forest Producer Organizations in Guilin, China in November, 2013 (FAO/FFF)
- Dialogue on Forestry in the Context of Eco-civilization in Guiyang, China in July, 2013 (IUCN)
- Workshop on Forest Products Statistics in China in Haikou, China in April, 2013 (ITTO and FAO)

and sponsored the following events

- International Forum on Payments for Environmental Services of Tropical Forests in San José, Costa Rica in April, 2014 (ITTO)

And cooperating with ITTO, APFNet funded the project “Community-based Sustainable Forest Management of Sungai Medihit Watershed, Sarawak, Malaysia”

4. How would your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process envisage a strengthened regional/sub-regional component in a future IAF?

Although the world shares many common challenges in forestry, each region may also face its unique problems and differs in needs and priorities. Regional forums could be organized periodically to assess regional needs, review current progress, discuss the common challenges and identify the regional priorities in consistent with the future IAF. And international/regional organizations may contribute by organizing training workshops to help with the implementation of IAF. Those activities can be carried out in cooperation with regional organizations.

5. Has your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process worked jointly with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)<sup>2</sup> and/or major stakeholders to support the work of UNFF? If yes, please evaluate the overall collaboration.

APFNet has conducted joint activities with several member organizations of the CPF, namely, FAO, ITTO, IUCN and CIFOR. APFNet signed the Memorandum of Understanding with ITTO in 2011, Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) of FAO in 2012 and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru in 2013. As an organization based in China, APFNet helped its partners with disseminating their experiences in China and also enhanced the outputs of their events using its network of China and also of the Asia-Pacific region. And in turn, by cooperating with CPF member organizations and major stakeholders, APFNet increased its impact and effectiveness of programs and projects by leveraging the comparative advantages of each partner.

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<sup>2</sup> CPF member organizations: Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat (UNFF), Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), The World Bank, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

6. How would your respective regional, sub-regional organization/process envisage a strengthened collaboration with CPF member organizations and/or major stakeholders in a revised IAF?

APFNet would be glad to expand its partnerships with CPF member organizations and major stakeholders which share similar objectives and strengthen collaboration with its current partners in a revised IAF. APFNet will seek cooperation in consistent with key areas specified in APFNet Strategic Plan 2016-2020 by co-organizing activities and events, co-conducting programs and projects and other measures.