



Forestry Department

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Forest Genetic Resources Working Papers

*Report of the Regional Training
Workshop to support the preparation of
The State of the World's Forest Genetic
Resources in Asia*

7-9 March 2011, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Prepared by:

Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI)
and Bioversity International

April 2011

Forest Assessment, Management and
Conservation Division
Forestry Department

Working Document FGR/82E
FAO, Rome, Italy

Disclaimer

The Forest Genetic Resources Working Papers report on issues and activities in related to the conservation, sustainable use and management of forest genetic resources. The purpose of these papers is to provide early information on on-going activities and programmes and to stimulate discussion. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

For further information please contact:

Oudara Souvannavong
Senior Forestry Officer
Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division
Forestry Department
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Fax: + 39 06 570 55 137
Email: oudara.souvannavong@fao.org

For quotation:

Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) and Bioversity International. 2011. Report of the Regional Training Workshop to Support the Preparation of the State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources in Asia. 7-9 March 2011, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Forest Genetic Resources Working Papers, Working Paper FGR/82E. Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division. FAO, Rome.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Background and objectives of the workshop.....	4
Recommendations on the use of Guidelines for Country Reports.....	4
Elaboration of work plans.....	6
Funding needs and opportunities.....	7
APFORGEN and regional collaboration.....	8
Conclusions and next steps.....	8
Annex 1: Programme of the workshop.....	10
Annex 2: Presentations of work plans and draft Country Reports.....	11
Annex 3: Participant List.....	17

Background and objectives of the workshop

Following the recognition of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) on the urgency to conserve and sustainably utilize forest genetic resources, a request was made during its Eleventh Session in June 2007, to prepare a *State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* (SOW-FGR) report. This report is scheduled to be presented to the Commission at its Fourteenth Session, in 2013. Country reports will be the main source of information for the global analysis. FAO has published Guidelines for their preparation (available from www.fao.org/forestry/fgr/64585/en/). A number of thematic studies on topics of special interest will also be conducted and contribute to the analysis of the state of FGR worldwide. To facilitate coordination, each country was requested to designate a National Focal Point (NFP) to serve as the main contact for FAO during the SOW-FGR preparatory process.

Several regional training workshops for each region were previously held or have been planned to assist countries in the elaboration of Country Reports; and provide the opportunity to bring together the NFPs designated by their Governments to discuss and exchange information on potential options and constraints encountered during the preparation of the reports. The regional training workshop for Asia, was organized in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 7-9 March 2011. The programme is as in Appendix I. Specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Provide information on the SOW-FGR preparation process;
- Illustrate the Guidelines
- Give participants technical advice for developing work plans for preparation of Country Reports, including timetables
- Exchange ideas and experience on how to implement the work plans
- Identify sources of financial support
- Identify options and ways to move forward and finalize the Country Reports.

Out of the 20 countries invited: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, PR China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam; all except India, had nominated at least one representative to this workshop. Japan and Korea had sent two representatives each. The list of participants is as in Appendix 3.

Recommendations on the use of Guidelines for Country Reports

Dr Oudara Souvannavong, FAO, presented the scope, objectives and recommended steps for the preparation of the Country Reports. This process should be understood as a strategic planning exercise to review the status, trends, needs and priorities in FGR conservation and management in the countries, and the report itself as a tool to define or update national FGR strategies and programs. FAO has prepared Guidelines for the elaboration of Country Reports, which include a

suggested structure, guiding questions and exemplary tables to facilitate preparation of the reports and identification of important issues. For what concerns the selection of the species to be included, the authors should consider species for different purposes from a diversity of management systems – including outside of forests where relevant – and important to different user groups.

In the discussion following the presentation, important issues were clarified:

Approach:

- The Country Report should be a tool develop national plans and strategies for FGR conservation and management, as well as demonstrate what is their current situation and needs, to attract the interest of potential donors and justify future action and funding needs.
- The report should be prepared in a consultative process, involving relevant institutions and stakeholders
- Since this is the first SOW-FGR report, it should be based on existing information and documents. There is no need to assess the status of FGR through field surveys, but to evaluate what kind of surveys may be needed in future to plan sustainable use of FGR.
- Establishing a baseline on available information on FGR is an important outcome of the process.
- All UN conventions and many other institutions are requesting the countries to report on environmental and biodiversity issues. There are lot of synergies that could be tapped. For example, the elaboration of the reports should be integrated into the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans of the CBD.
- FAO can publish the Country Reports on its website. Otherwise dissemination of the reports and communication of the results of the process to national partners and stakeholders will depend on the countries themselves.

Guidelines:

- The guidelines should not be considered as a report template, but more as guidance for the countries to develop their strategies for FGR: Where are the gaps, what are the problems, what needs to be done? What information would be useful, where is it held, who should be involved to access the information? It is not compulsory to answer all the questions, and it should be kept into consideration that the guidelines were prepared to assist countries who have a consistent amount of information available.
- Countries that have less information should focus on the Annex I, which is the most important component. Annex II, can be used if additional information is available.
- It may be useful to add a conclusion chapter to the outline, in order to summarize the findings and detail needs, priorities and steps ahead. Such information is already requested elsewhere in the report, but a final chapter on it could clarify what the outcomes of the process are.

- Both descriptive and quantitative information should be included in the report, depending on availability.
- Exotic species can be considered, also in light of the fact that some exotics have been cultivated for so long that they are naturalized. However, the associated risks should be taken into account.
- If information on other than priority species is available and countries consider it relevant, it should be included in the report. At the same time the report should provide information on priority species.
- The guidelines given are very general. As the country situations and needs are very different, the final product will probably vary from country to country.

It was observed that nominations of the NFPs were much delayed, and time available for preparing the reports is, therefore, short. FAO will accept reports even after the deadline for submissions, but in order for the reports to be included in the global SOW-FGR analysis, they must be submitted to FAO by the end of 2011. FAO will later conduct regional syntheses of the information obtained from country reports to identify regional priorities and needs, as well as collaboration opportunities. Regional workshops to share experiences and discuss common interests are planned for late 2012, after all the reports have been analysed.

Elaboration of work plans

During the workshop, participants had the opportunity to receive support from resource persons to develop, present and discuss work plans for the preparation of Country Reports. It was explained that work plans should contain status of information on FGR, importance of the work, needs and timeline of activities. The document should also explain how the process aligns with other country programmes and strategies. It was stressed the importance of elaborating work plans for applying for external funding. NFPs were requested to develop, as far as possible, first drafts of their Country Reports before the workshop and to prepare a presentation of the limitations and constraints encountered during this process. Some countries presented their draft reports. Summary of the work plans and draft reports is presented in Annex 2.

Many countries pointed out that reports can be compiled as desk studies using existing resources, but involving stakeholders would require additional funding. Stakeholder involvement was recognized as crucial for the sense of ownership, adaptation and implementation of the findings of the process, even when it requires additional funds and time. It was agreed that a communication platform should be established for the NFPs to enable sharing of information and ideas. The platform could be a website or a blog, with access restricted to the focal points. APAFRI and Bioversity will explore opportunities for implementing the platform and will then inform the parties.

Other questions and concerns about the practical implementation of the process raised during the workshop included the following:

- Raising awareness both among the different government institutions and the public is important, and it should be one of the first steps in the work plan.
- The national committee should have representation from multiple stakeholders.
- It was recommended to keep the national FAO representatives informed about the process.
- It was stressed that hiring consultants to support the process is acceptable when the countries lack resources to prepare the reports themselves. In this case the staff of the relevant organisations should be closely involved, to ensure that the country will benefit from the preparation exercise, as staff's capacities will be improved and expertise gained are not lost.
- External scientific review of the reports is not required. However, national workshops or stakeholder consultations would be important.
- Participants underlined that countries might have difficulties in presenting the report in English. It was responded that the technical quality of the report is the most important aspect, and that in principle the reports can be submitted in any official UN language. However it was highly recommended that the countries translate the reports themselves to English as translation at FAO is very expensive. An ideal translator would be a colleague from the same department who is both fluent in English and familiar with FGR issues, to ensure that the technical terms and questions are correctly translated.

Funding needs and opportunities

Dr Simmathri Appanah, FAO, presented funding opportunities available through FAO:

- FAO Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP) provide funding for national projects up to 500,000 USD and 2 years. The work should be catalytic in nature. Applications must be submitted to FAO by the government. Different sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry) may therefore have to compete for funding within the country.
- The TCP Facility provides funding to national institutions and regional organizations for solving technical problems, formulating proposals and preparing assessments. Funds are available up to 200,000USD and are allocated by local FAO representatives.
- Government cooperative projects are trust fund projects provided by developed countries. Donors usually approach FAO when interested in funding certain types of work. Projects are typically multi-million and multi-year projects.
- Another type of trust fund projects are unilateral trust funds, which a country provides to FAO to obtain technical backstopping in the same country.

- National Forest Programme Facility is a multi-donor trust fund which funds e.g. formulation and adoption of policies and knowledge sharing activities. Countries already receiving funds from the facility can submit new proposals for Phase 2 activities.

It was stated that the issue of funding for SOW-FGR will be raised at the meeting of the Intergovernmental Technical Working group on FGR (ITWG-FGR) in April 2011. In the meantime, countries were encouraged to continue searching for funding from national sources. The local FAO representatives might provide support in obtaining funds. However, other potential sources of funding outside of FAO should be considered, including other donor organizations and bilateral support.

APFORGEN and regional collaboration

Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN) is a regional network which aims to promote conservation and sustainable management of FGR in the region, and facilitate collaboration and exchange of information between the countries. It was initiated in 2003 and has 14 member countries. All countries have prepared one or more national status reports on FGR since 2003.

In years 2006-2010 a project on strengthening national capacities and regional collaboration in sustainable use of FGR was implemented in seven APFORGEN member countries. The project, executed by the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), in collaboration with APAFRI and Bioversity International, was funded by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). Among other things, the participating countries produced national status reports and organized national consultative workshops on FGR.

More information on APFORGEN, national focal points and publications are available from APFORGEN website, www.apforgen.org. Participants were advised to visit the website to explore the information, and learn about previous related work carried out in their country and the institutions involved.

In the discussion it was remarked that obtaining funding for networking activities is generally very difficult. It was recommended that countries emphasize the need for regional collaboration and indicate their participation in APFORGEN under the section on international collaboration in the SOW-FGR reports. FAO can then emphasise the regional collaboration as a priority for the countries and funding needs for such work in the global report of SOW-FGR.

Conclusions and next steps

In his closing remarks, Dr. Oudara Souvannavong emphasized that the SOW-FGR process should be understood as an important process for the countries themselves. Participatory

approach is crucial to create a sense of ownership and facilitate adaptation of the report findings. He recognized that funding needs are important at this stage and should be sought in order to pursue a participatory approach. He also reminded that available information should be used for the first report, building on existing expertise (e.g. APFORGEN).

For what concerns the time frame, it was reminded that FAO would appreciate receiving the Country Reports according to the original deadline, 1 July 2011. However, the short time frame should not compromise the results or limit stakeholder participation. Therefore, countries were encouraged to allow extra time for the process and aim at finalizing the reports between July and December 2011, if they felt the original timeline was too tight.

Acknowledging their appreciations to FAO for organizing this workshop to assist them in preparing the country reports, most of the participants expressed confidence of submitting draft reports within this year, if not by the preferred deadline of July. The participants also suggested setting up discussion forum, with the assistance of regional networks, for exchanging experiences and keeping them updated on relevant issues.

To conclude the workshop, the following next steps were agreed:

- NFPs will finalize and approve the work plans, preferably by the end of March 2011
- NFPs will identify, as soon as possible, potential synergies with other programmes and processes in the country
- Bioversity International will explore the opportunities to establish an internet site for sharing of information and experiences between the countries
- NFPs were encouraged to inform their governments about the Meeting of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to be held in July 2011. The country delegation should include a FGR expert, or be very well briefed about the progress of the SOW-FGR process in the country.

Annex 1: Programme of the workshop

Monday 7 March	
8.30 – 9.00	Registration
9.00 – 9.30	Opening - Programme and Objective of the Workshop
9.30 – 10.30	SOW-FGR preparation process including preparation of country reports and thematic studies.
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Guidelines for the preparation of country reports for the SOW-FGR
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	Presentation of drafts country reports and preparation process – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao, Maldives
16.00 – 16.30	Coffee break
16.30 – 18.00	Presentation of drafts country reports and preparation process – Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam
Tuesday 8 March	
8.30 – 18.00	Country report preparation (work plan) with the support of resource persons.
	Coffee breaks from 10.30 to 11.00 and from 16.00 to 16.30
	Lunch break from 12.30 to 14.00
Wednesday 9 March	
8.30 – 10.30	Presentation of work plans for the preparation of country reports
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Presentation of work plans for the preparation of country reports
12.30 - 14.00	Lunch break
14.00 – 16.00	Conclusion, follow-up and next steps

Annex 2: Presentations of work plans and draft Country Reports

Bangladesh

There is a critical need to develop coordinated efforts to conserve and manage FGR effectively and hopeful efforts have been undertaken into conservation activities, but technical and financial resources are lacking. Recommendations have been put forward for the conservation and sustainable utilization of FGR in Bangladesh:

- Development of a database on the present status of flora and fauna in different ecosystems of Bangladesh. National Forest and Tree Resources Assessment 2005-2007 was a milestone job, could be successfully conducted and completed with financial and technical assistance of FAO as well as sincere and arduous effort of the Forest Department Officials. In that survey assessment of FGR was not adequately addressed. So, in order to have high quality up to date information on FGR a comprehensive survey is required. Technical and financial assistance from FAO or any other organization is necessary to undertake such survey.
- *In situ* and *ex situ* conservation programme of FGR should be significantly expanded. Community based resource conservation needs to be emphasized.
- Improved silvicultural methods should be applied in the management of natural and plantation forest followed by measures for aided natural regeneration.
- Enrichment planting should be conducted in low density forest stands with diversified genetic resources collected from natural regeneration in the forest floor.
- Establishment of preservation plots and permanent sample plots in the reserve forest.
- Establishment of genebank for conservation of FGR.
- Logging in the remaining natural forest must be stopped.
- Creation of diversified job opportunities for hill people through conducive farming system approach which will not be detrimental to FGR conservation.
- Motivation work should be conducted to discourage shifting cultivation as well unscrupulous hill farming.
- Introduction of forest certification system for sustainable forest resource management.
- Education and training to professionals and technicians should be given to equip them with the latest knowledge of forest genetic resource survey, management and conservation.
- Strengthening the international cooperation for FGR conservation.
- Since conservation of FGR is a land based management system, laws regarding transfer and leasing out of forest land should be stringent so that encroachment of forest can be prevented.

Questions with answers and comments: -

1. Location of institutions is important.
2. Next plan of action – Have a good database and survey but needs financial and statistical support.
3. Officially planting of eucalyptus is banned in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh presented a work plan with two options for information gathering: a desk study or a study including field data collection.

Bhutan

A work plan has been prepared and sent to FAO. A consultative workshop will be organized as a first step to find out which FGR are considered important by stakeholder groups. At the moment staff of the forest research institute is compiling initial information. Writing assignments for different topics have been shared among a number of colleagues to facilitate the process. Writing of some chapters will be outsourced to experts. Budget availability was a major issue, as long delays would be expected in obtaining funding from national sources.

In the discussion it was recognized that the mountainous landscape of Bhutan poses many challenges for FGR conservation. A strategy paper as a result of the SOW-FGR process will be very useful for developing approaches for conservation and sustainable use. The country's target is to maintain a forest cover of 60%, while also taking advantage of the economic opportunities from the forests. Stakeholder groups for the report preparation have been tentatively identified and will include the Forestry Department, universities and NGOs. Bhutan is a good example of a country where stakeholders will be widely consulted in preparing the country report.

Cambodia

Several constraints were recognized. The guidelines for the report are considered very broad, and there is lack of information, both general and scientific, to complete the report. Compiling of some existing information is also difficult, as some information is held by other institutions, and communication between the institutions is limited.

China

China is in the process of establishing a national committee, technical working group, and an advisory group consisting of senior experts. The national committee consists mainly of staff of the Forestry Department, but with a very wide sectoral representation, including departments of science and technology, finance, policy and legislation, wildlife, wetlands, desertification and trade on endangered species. A technical working group will be established for each chapter of the report. For practical reasons the process is mainly Beijing-led. A press release was published as one of the first steps to raise public awareness about the process, and a national training workshop is planned to involve stakeholders in the process.

Challenges identified in the preparation process included delays in starting the work and budget availability, needs for technical assistance, language constraints, and need to clarify the scope and coverage of the report, as FGR are very widely understood in China.

In the discussion it was recognized that the work plan is very clear and the government is committed to take the case forward. There is need to discuss during the process what its benefits are for the country.

Indonesia

Directorate of Biodiversity is the national focal point. Preparations of the report have not yet started. There is still need to clarify what FGR encompass, what issues are relevant to their conservation and sustainable use, and to raise awareness of their benefits among the public. Many habitats relevant for FGR conservation fall outside of the mandate of the Ministry of Forestry who focuses on protected areas and therefore excludes e.g. agricultural landscapes. The need for a multi-stakeholder approach is recognized. It was planned to start the process with a consultative meeting with relevant organizations to better understand FGR, discuss options and constraints in the process. The NFP for APFORGEN is one of the stakeholders to be included. Advisory committee was being considered instead of a national committee, because the process is only of short term. A section on genetic resources was established under the subdirectorate of species conservation in February 2011.

Still new to issues pertaining to FGR. Have not started the development process yet but attendance at the working provides a learning opportunity in developing its plan later on.

The strategic plan 2010-2014 of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation – increase 3% of selected priority species population by 2014.

Challenges:

- Understanding FGR
- Raise awareness –WHY FGR conservation
- Data collection and studies
- Multistakeholders approach
- Funding and technical assistances

Japan

Forestry Agency in cooperation with FTBC-FFPRI is the national focal point and will be in charge of writing the report. Collection of information for the report is well underway. Most tables in the template report have been filled in. Some description is available for all the chapters of the report guidelines, but mostly in Japanese. However, all questions are not relevant for Japan. Data is not available for all questions, and some data still needs to be confirmed. Existing strategies will be used as available, e.g. strategies on tree breeding and biodiversity. The report will be reviewed and a stakeholder consultation organized in June before submission to FAO. In the discussion it was recognized that Japan has some policies and strategies on *in situ* conservation that can be used to answer the questions about strategies and priorities, but similar strategies do not yet exist for *ex situ* conservation.

Korea

The process of preparing the SOW report has started under the responsibility of Korea Forest Agency.

Laos PDR

Quite a lot of work on FGR was done in early 2000's under the collaboration with DANIDA. For example, a working group was established to draft a national FGR strategy, but it was later

suspended as funding discontinued. A co-objective of the SOW-FGR process is to reassess and update status of FGR through desk study and field surveys of diversity hotspot areas. Tentative plans for preparation of the report include preparation of a work plan and a budget, establishing an expert working group to review existing information and conduct field assessments, and organizing two national workshops at different phases of the process. Tentative stakeholders identified include medicinal plants, environmental NGOs such as IUCN and WWF and forest industry. Constraints in the process were considered to be lack of research on FGR, lack of funding from national and international sources for FGR, and lack of expertise within the country as only some trained forest botanists and taxonomists but not geneticists are available. Submission of the report to FAO was planned for September 2011.

Malaysia

Members of the national committee have been identified and include the Ministry of National Resources and the Environment, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Forestry Departments of peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, universities and NGOs. Workshop for stakeholders will be organized as one of the first steps. The national working group involves all the sections under the Forestry Department.

Maldives

Forestry policy of the Maldives is being revised, and the SOW-FGR process will be linked to that. For example, joint stakeholder consultations could be arranged, and there is possibility for some funding from the policy review process. Ministries of food and agriculture, housing and environmental protection have been identified as important in the process. No national committee will be formed, as it can be a complicated process, and the need is only for a short term. The aim is to sensitize local governments to FGR and to elect focal points from the individual islands. Participatory and Rapid Rural Appraisal techniques will be used to gather information from stakeholders. The SOW-FGR NFP of Sri Lanka could be invited to assist and share experiences in the process as a resource person. The countries already commonly collaborate in agricultural sector. Information available for Maldives in the REFORGEN database had been checked. It contained only a few species and could be expected to change as a result of the SOW-FGR process. For example, coconut as an important species was missing from the database.

In the discussion it was recognized that the SOW-FGR process is very well integrated with other programmes, which is especially relevant for a small country. SOW-FGR is indeed part of the forestry policy and should be integrated with it. Sharing of experiences with neighboring countries is also very valuable.

Mongolia

The report would be the first of its kind for Mongolia. Objectives for the process will be to conduct a strategic analysis of the FGR resources and document lessons learnt. A national committee will be established and stakeholders and advisors involved in the process.

Constraints:

- Insufficient forest management
- Illegal logging

- Insufficient policy protection of natural seed stand, selected plus trees
- Insufficient adaptation through changes of temperature and/or precipitation
- Competitive relationship between species
- High degree of endangering by biotic pests
- High degree of endangering by abiotic events

Myanmar

National task force on FGR was established and national workshop on FGR organized in 2008 as part of a project implemented under APFORGEN. Criteria for priority species have been defined and the species selected. The SOW-FGR report has been completed.

Nepal

Establishment of a national committee and a technical working group were under discussion. Stakeholder groups had been identified and included universities, NGOs, farmers and private tree growers. A press release targeting the public and several stakeholder consultations at different administrative levels were planned. Trees are important component of farming systems in Nepal. Assessments of FGR have not been previously carried out, and there is no baseline information or databases on FGR. Other constraints included lack of funds to carry on the report preparation process, weak institutional capacity, and the very short period to complete the report.

Pakistan

It was recognized that the SOW-FGR process is important for Pakistan, not only a reporting requirement. It will contribute to understanding of the role of FGR for different sectors, and development of capacities in the country. Evaluation of the status of information and future needs is especially valuable for topics for which little information is available, e.g. access and benefit sharing on FGR. Process will involve a national coordination team and stakeholder consultations in the different provinces. Stakeholder consultations will probably be conducted by a consultant, as it is considered cost-effective. Quite a lot of information is already available, e.g. FRA was conducted quite recently in 2005, and conservation status of some tree species has been assessed. Compilation of information sources has been started as one of the first steps of the preparation process. The report will be submitted not only to FAO but also to national partners and stakeholders involved in the process.

In the discussion it was recognized that the work plan was concise and very well structured, and it was suggested as a good example for countries who had not yet prepared work plans.

Philippines

ERDB acts as national focal point. There are plans to establish a national committee, including representatives from departments of forest, degraded ecosystems, coastal ecosystems, technology and finance. A technical working group would include representatives from the private sector, economic development council, NGOs, local governments and indigenous people. Researchers will be asked to help with compilation of information for the report. There are plans to hire a consultant to coordinate the process. The budget includes funds for public awareness activities such as visits to stakeholders and media coverage.

Sri Lanka

National committee will include representatives from the forestry department, wildlife, botanical gardens, universities and agriculture. Trees outside of forests in home gardens, plantations and tea plantations are also important in the country. All remaining natural forest is protected, and erosion of FGR can therefore be considered largely halted, but genetic erosion in other production systems is unclear. Economically the focus is on plantations of exotic species. Species coverage in protected areas was evaluated in 1995, but very little information exists on genetic diversity of native species. Several challenges in ex situ conservation have been identified, and the SOW-FGR process is expected to bring clarity to these issues and form basis for developing strategies. A tree species committee exists but is not functioning, and the SOW-FGR process could also help to re-establish it. Submission of the report to FAO was planned for November 2011.

Thailand

Much research has been conducted in Thailand on FGR, including provenance trials and DNA analyses. National strategy on FGR has been identified as a target outcome of the SoW-FGR process. The country report guidelines were distributed to stakeholders as one of the first steps. However, language barrier is considered a considerable limitation. Financial support is needed for organizing stakeholder consultations. The Royal Forestry Department was recently restructured into three separate departments, which has made collaboration difficult.

Timor-Leste

The aim is to develop a repeatable process for FGR evaluation and validate information in the field. National committee will include sectors of environment, agriculture, and horticulture. The technical working group will in addition include land development sector, representatives of trade and industry, private sector, and local people. Stakeholder consultations are planned for all provincial capitals and a national consultative workshop is also being planned. Budget for the process has been prepared.

In the discussion it was recognized that linking the SoW-FGR process with the forestry sector would be useful, as the country is young. The SoW-FGR process can also help to identify needs for technical capacity development.

Vietnam

Another example of a country just starting the preparation process of the report and the experiences gained from this workshop would be useful.

Annex 3: Participant List

Ratan Kumar Mazumder
Forest Department
Ban Bhaban, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212
BANGLADESH
Email: rtmzmdr@gmail.com
Tel: 88 01738360221, Fax: 88 02 8119453

Kinley Tenzin
Department of Forest and Park Services
Ministry of Agriculture and Forest
Yusipang, Thimphu
BHUTAN
Email: kktenzin@druknet.bt
Tel: 00 975 2 77191123, Fax: 00 975 2 77992000

Uon Sam Ol
Department of Forest Plantation and Private Forest
Development
Forestry Administration
40 Preah Norodom Blvd. Phnom Penh
CAMBODIA
Email: samoluon@yahoo.com
Tel: 855 23 214 651, Fax: 855 23 212 201

Zheng Yongqi
Division of Forest Genetic Resources
Chinese Academy of Forestry
Xianshan Road
Haidian District, Beijing, 100091
CHINA
Email: zhengyq@caf.ac.cn
Tel: 86 10 62888565, Fax: 86 10 62872015

Agus Sriyadi Budi Sutito
Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature
Conservation
Mangala Wanabakti Bld. Block VII, 7th.Floor
Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta 10270
INDONESIA
Email: asbsutito@yahoo.com
Tel: 62 21 5720227, Fax: 62 21 5720227

Makoto Takahashi
Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute
3809-1 Ishi, Juo, Hitachi, Ibaraki 319-1301
JAPAN
Email: makotot@affrc.go.jp
Tel: 81 294 39 7012, Fax: 81 294 39 7352

Jang Yong Seok
Korea Forest Service
Daejeon Government Complex,
139 seonsa-ro, Daejeon City
REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Email: mushrm@korea.kr
Tel: 82 42 481 8874, Fax: 82 42 471 1447

Hong Kyung Nak
Korea Forest Service
Daejeon Government Complex
139 seonsa-ro, Daejeon City
REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Email: honeutlal@forest.go.kr
Tel: 82 31 290 1152, Fax: 82 31 290 1040

Chansamone Phongoudome
Forest Research Centre
National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
Vientiane, Lao PDR, P.O.Box 7174
LAO PDR
Email: chanhsamone@yahoo.com;
chansamoneP@nafri.org.la
Tel: 856 20 55397208, Fax: 856 21 770047

Wickneswari Ratnam
School of Environmental and Natural Resource Sciences
Faculty of Science and Technology
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
43600 Bangi, Selangor
MALAYSIA
Email: wicki@pkrisc.cc.ukm.my

Ryogo Nakada
Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute
3809-1 Ishi, Juo, Hitachi, Ibaraki 319-1301
JAPAN
Email: ryogo@affrc.go.jp
Tel: 81 294 39 7012, Fax: 81 294 39 7352

Ibrahim Shabau
Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture
7th. Floor - Velaanaage Building Ameeru Ahmed
Magu Male
MALDIVES
Email: ibrahim.shabau@fishagri.gov.mv
Tel: 960 3339245, Fax: 960 3326558

Batkhuu Nyamosor
School of Biology and Biotechnology
National University of Mongolia
Ulaanbaatar 210-646A, P.O.Box-337
MONGOLIA
Email: bnyamosor@yahoo.com
Tel: 976 9192 3933, Fax: 976 11 322 608

Aung Zaw Moe
Forest Research Institute
Yezin , Nay Pyi Taw
MYANMAR
Email: friyezinz@gmail.com; aungzawm@gmail.com
Tel: 095 67 416524, Fax: 095 67 416524

Hemlal Aryal
National Forest Division
Department of Forests (DoF)
Babarmahal, Kathmandu
NEPAL
Email: hemaryal@yahoo.com
Tel: 977 1 4224193, Fax: 977 1 4227475

Samsudin Salleh
Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
Jln. Sultan Salahuddin, 50660 Kuala Lumpur
MALAYSIA
Email: samsudin@forestry.gov.my
Tel: 603 26164488, Fax: 603 26925657

Elpidio F. Rimando
Ecosystems Research And Development Bureau (ERDB)
College 4031, Laguna
PHILIPPINES
Email: elpidiofrimando@yahoo.com.ph
Tel: 63 049 536 3628, Fax: 63 049 5369 2850

K. M. A. Bandara
Forest Research Centre
Passara Road, Badulla, Sri Lanka
SRI LANKA
Email: abandara15@hotmail.com;
research.badulla@yahoo.com
Tel: 094 718211565, Fax: 094 552226318

Suchitra Changtragoon
Department of Research Office, National Parks, Wildlife
and Plant Conservation.
61 Phaholyothin, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900
THAILAND
Email: suchitra.changtragoon@gmail.com
Tel: 662 5610777 Ext. 1440, 1441, Fax: 662 5799576

Pascoal do Carmo Barros
The National Directorate of Forestry, Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries
Forestry Office, Caicoli Street , Dili
TIMOR LESTE
Email: pascoalbdc@yahoo.com
Tel: 670 3310052

Rizwan Irshad
Ministry of Environment
ENERCON Building G 5/2 , Islamabad
PAKISTAN
Email: canidcon@yahoo.com
Tel: 0092 51 9245601, Fax: 009251 924 5600

Sim Heok-Choh
APAFRI Secretariat
c/o Forest Research Institute Malaysia
Kepong, 52109 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email: sim@apafri.org; simhc@frim.gov.my

Riina Jalonen
Bioversity International
Regional Office for Asia, the Pacific and
Oceania
PO Box 236, UPM Post Office,
43400 Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Email: r.jalonen@cgiar.org

Hong Lay Thong
Bioversity International
Regional Office for Asia, the Pacific and
Oceania
P.O. Box 236, UPM Post Office
43400 Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Email: l.hong@cgiar.org

Ha Thi Tuyet Nga
Vietnam Forestry of Administration, Ministry of
Agriculture & Rural Development
2 Ngoc Ha Street, Ba Dinh District, Ha Noi
VIET NAM
Email: ngakl@kiemlam.org.vn; ngaha40@yahoo.com
Tel: 84 4 38489951, Fax: 84 4 38438793

Choo Kwong Yan
Bioversity International
Regional Office for Asia, the Pacific and
Oceania
P.O. Box 236, UPM Post Office
43400 Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Email: K.Choo@cgiar.org

Oudara Souvannavong
Senior Forestry Officer (Biological Diversity
and Conservation)
Forestry Department, FAO Headquarters
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome,
Italy
Email: Oudara.Souvannavong@fao.org

Simmathri Appanah
NFP Advisor (Asia-Pacific)
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
39 Phra Athit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Email: Simmathiri.Appanah@fao.org