

ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN) Sharing of Experiences

ASFN Secretariat,
Sagita Arhidani



LPP Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN
Integration and Project Formulation
Vientiane, 09 – 10 March 2010



Regional Directives:

MANDATE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

ASEAN Vision 2020

ASEAN Community by 2020:

- ASEAN Security Community
- ASEAN Economic Community
- **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.**

Medium-Term Action Plans:

- Ha Noi Plan of Action (1999 – 2004)
- Vientiane Action Programme (2004 – 2010)
- ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (2015)



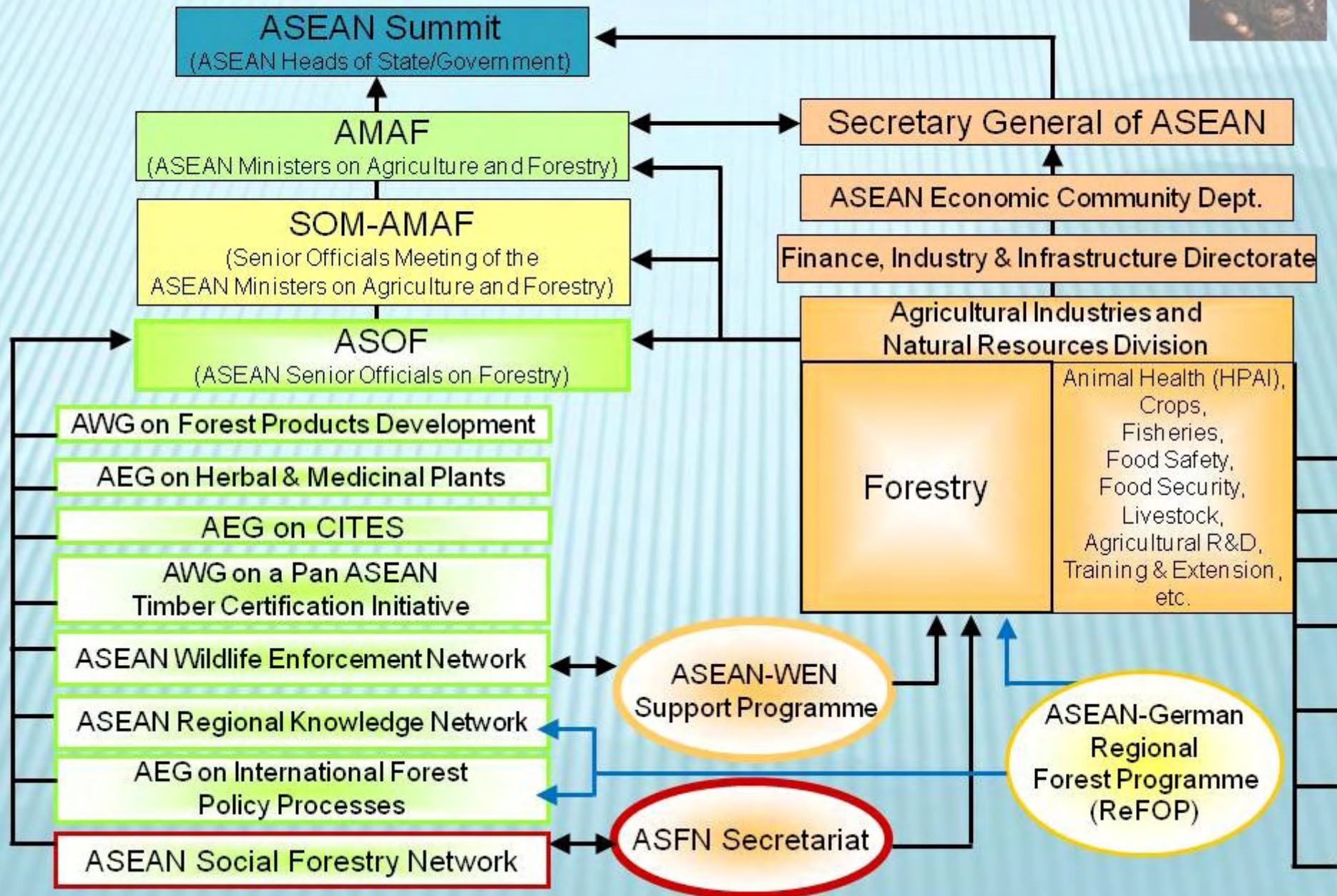
“... a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in **partnership** in dynamic development and in **a community of caring societies ...**”

“... to promote the **forestry sector as a model** in forest management, conservation and **sustainable development ...**”

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint:

- Adopted by the ASEAN Heads of States/Governments during the 14th ASEAN Summit, 1 March 2009, Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand,
- **Endorsed** Social Forestry as part of the ACTIONS in PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (Measure D.11):
“**Promote forest management involving the community living within and surrounding the forest for the sustainability of the forest and prosperity of the people**”

ASEAN Cooperation in Forestry

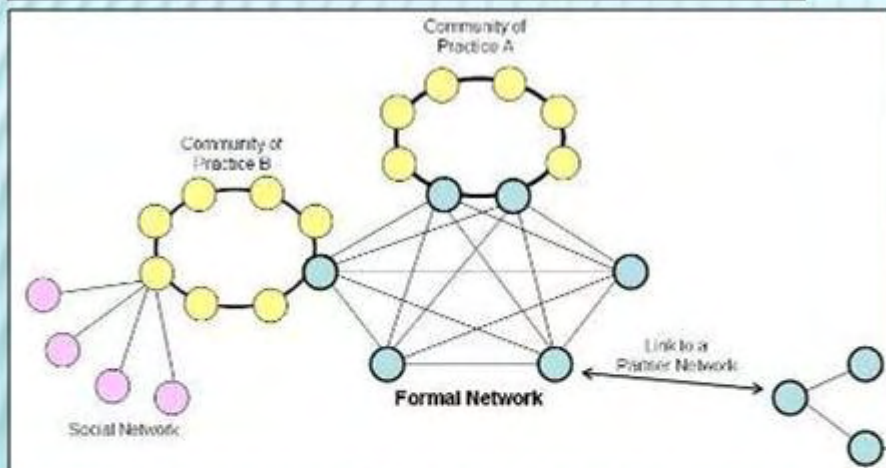


ASEAN Social Forestry Network



OBJECTIVES:

- to establish, operationalize, and strengthen the ASEAN Cooperation in Social Forestry ,
- to promote policy and practices of social forestry where possible in ASEAN Member States,
- to establish and strengthen the ASFN information and communications system,
- to promote and develop support for the ASEAN Cooperation in Social Forestry.



MEMBERSHIP:

the members of the ASFN includes the government officials, experts and practitioners in social forestry.



Support,
Coordination,
Collaboration:

As Lead Country, Indonesia:

- Has the Ministerial Regulation enacted in 2004: Permenhut No.1/Menhut-II/2004 formalizing Social Forestry as part of the National Programs for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM),
- Decree on the **Secretariat for ASEAN Social Forestry Network** that is hosted by the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia,
- Implemented the ASFN TOR and ROP, i.e. in **taking the initiative**, in making funding arrangement to facilitate the activities of ASFN.



Support from Member States:

- ◎ The Royal Forest Department of Thailand organized and hosted the 2nd ASFN Meeting in August 2008 that included Field Visit,
- ◎ The Forest Management Bureau of Department of Environment and Natural Resources of The Philippines organized and hosted the 3rd ASFN Meeting in June 2009 with national event and Field Visit,
- ◎ ASEAN Member States send their Delegations to ASFN



Coordination with ASEAN Secretariat:



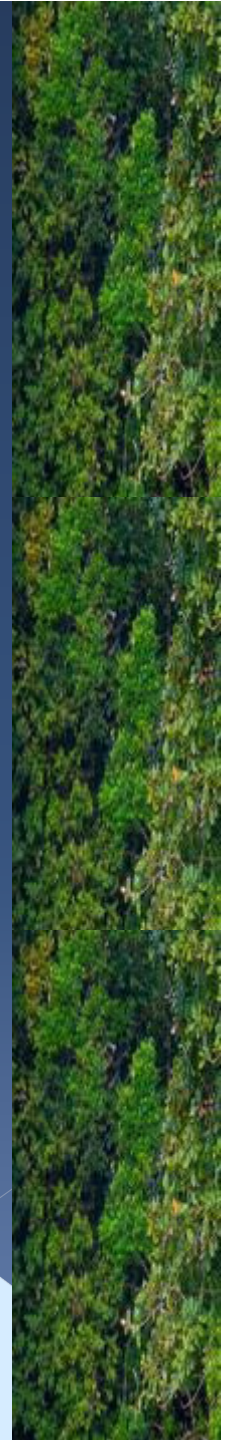
Collaboration with Partner Organizations:

- Participations in ASFN Meetings & Events by RECOFTC (The Center for People and Forests), World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), UNDP Philippines SGPPTF, Asia Forest Network (AFN), Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA),
- Knowledge products of CIFOR, ICRAF, SEARCA for ASFN Meetings and Knowledge Management,
- Concept Note developed between ASFN and RECOFTC for Partnership with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC),
- More Concept Notes being drafted,
- Collaborations strengthened.



SDC Partnership with ASFN in Collaboration with RECOFTC

- ◉ *ASFN Participation in UNFCCC COP-14 Events* in Poznan, Poland, December 2008;
- ◉ *Recruitment of full-time officers* at the **ASFN Secretariat** to serve the ASFN Members;
- ◉ *ASFN Participation in E-Learning on Network Management* held on 19 January – 31 March 2009;
- ◉ *Development of ASFN Website*;
- ◉ *Organization of Side Event on Social Forestry Role in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*, back-to-back with the 3rd ASFN Meeting.





Developments:

Establishment of ASFN:

- At the Sixth Meeting of ASOF held in Ha Noi, the Indonesian delegation made a presentation on its social forestry program and received strong support,
- At the Seventh Meeting held in Brunei Darussalam, 2004, the Indonesian delegation proposed a cooperation on social forestry development among ASEAN Countries endorsed by the ASOF,
- Indonesia held an ASEAN Workshop on Social Forestry in Madiun on 28-30 of March 2005 which aimed mainly to share experiences and knowledge on social forestry development,
- The Workshop recommended the establishment of an ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN),
- At the Eighth Meeting of ASOF in Cambodia on 18-20 August 2005 the establishment of ASFN was endorsed



The First Meeting of the ASFN

Semarang - Central Java, Indonesia, 24 – 27 April 2007



- Sharing of knowledge and experience, networking and social forestry capacity building among the EC/UNDP/SEARCA SGPPTF, ICRAF, RECOFTC, ASEAN Secretariat, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand,
- Adopted the Terms of Reference (TOR), Rules of Procedures (ROP) of the ASFN, and the Strategic Plan of Action of the ASEAN Cooperation in Social Forestry (2007 – 2012),
- Developed brief project concept paper for ASFN according to the format of ASEAN as well as the targeted partner organizations.

The 2nd ASFN Meeting, August 2008



- The 2nd ASFN Meeting was hosted by the Royal Forest Department of Thailand on 27 – 29 August 2008 at the Chaophya Park Hotel Bangkok, comprising of Plenary Meeting, Field Visit and Exhibitions;
- Agenda of the Meeting developed by the ASEAN Secretariat and circulated along with the Invitation Letter, General Information & Registration Form;
- Presentations were delivered by the ASEAN Secretariat, Partner Organizations as well as each ASEAN Member State;
- Country Reports covered the current development of social forestry, the developed training needs and training opportunities, as well as any potential activities proposed for the ASFN;
- Discussion on ASFN Collaboration with Partner Organizations covered: (i) the proposed ASFN Project with UNDP to be funded by the EC; and (ii) the proposed MOU between ASFN and RECOFTC.

THE THIRD ASFN MEETING

11 – 13 June 2009 Subic, Philippines



Delegates from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand, and Representatives from ASEAN Secretariat, ASFN Secretariat, AFN, ICRAF, RECOFTC, SDC, SEARCA, UNDP-Philippines

**CBFM Mid
Year
Review
9 June 2009**



Delegates and representatives of invited Partner Organizations participated in the CBFM Mid Year Review

**ASFN SIDE EVENT
10 June 2009**

Theme:

“Social Forestry Roles in
Climate Change Mitigation
and Adaptation”

ASFN Delegates and invited
Partner Organizations



Follow-up from 3rd ASFN Subic, June 2009:

- Finalized Briefing Note and Record of Discussion of the **ASFN Side Event**, reproduced as ASFN Publication and disseminates for wider audience,
- Collected inputs for further development of **ASEAN Knowledge Management**,
- Collected inputs for further development of Proposal for the **Four-Year ASFN Partnership with SDC**,
- Continuously discuss with other ASEAN Network on developing Synergy, i.e. attending the **3rd Meeting of ARKN-FCC (ASEAN**



Follow-up from 3rd ASFN (contd.):

- Link in National websites of relevant Ministries of ASEAN Member States, i.e. the official website of Ministry of Forestry (www.dephut.go.id)
- Collected Success Stories (i.e. from Malaysia, Indonesia, The Philippines), News/Events,



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry. At the top, it reads "Departemen Kehutanan Republik Indonesia" and "The Ministry of Forestry Republic of Indonesia". Below this is a navigation menu with links for "Peraturan Perundangan", "Organisasi Kelembagaan", "Publikasi Kehutanan", "Kehutanan Propinsi", and "Umum". There is also a language selector for "Indonesia" and "English".

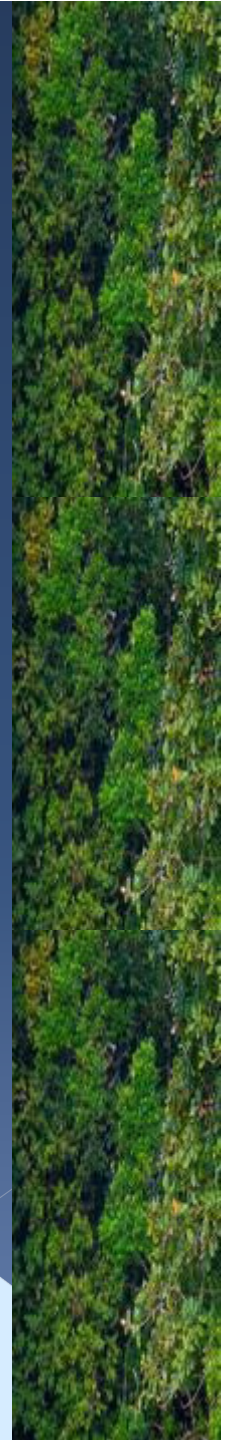
The main content area features a green banner with the text "Selamat Datang di Website Departemen Kehutanan" and the URL "http://www.dephut.go.id". Below this is a circular logo with the text "ONE MAN ONE TREE" and "SATU ORANG SATU POHON". To the right of the logo is a section titled "Informasi Terkini" (Latest Information) with a date of "Jurnal: 12/11/2009 - 12:48". It lists two official decrees: "Surat Edaran Nomor: SE.07/VI-BPHA/2009 dan Keputusan Nomor: SK.235/VI-BPHA/2009".

Below the main content are several smaller images and logos, including "CPNS DEPHUT FORMASI TH 2009", "PERPUSTAKAAN RI. ARDI KOESOEMA", "IPCA", "ASEAN-WEN Wildlife Enforcement Network", "INDONESIA FLEGT", and "ASFN ASEAN Social Forestry Network".

- Formalizing Collaboration with Partner Organizations, such as signed MOU with RECOFTC, on 12

ASFN Partnership with SDC

- ◎ *The 3rd ASFN Meeting noted* the expressed intention of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for **more support extended directly to ASFN** through its 4-Year Partnership with ASFN.
- ◎ *The 3rd ASFN Meeting agreed to* proceed with the signing of an **Exchange of Letter** between the SDC and the ASFN Secretariat represented by the ASFN Lead Country (Indonesia), for the implementation of activities under **ASFN 4-Year Partnership with SDC**.



Relevant Decisions of 12th ASOF

Nay Pyi Thaw, Myanmar, June 2009:

- ◎ **ASOF acknowledged** that ASFN had discussed on sustainability plan of ASFN, highlight and recommendations from Side Event on “Social Forestry Roles in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation” as well as future Partnership between ASFN and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in collaboration with partner organizations.
- ◎ **ASOF decided** that if no comments are received from the ASEAN Member States by mid July 2009, the proposal for Four-Year ASFN Partnership with the SDC be forwarded to the SDC.



Current Priorities:

Current Priorities:



- Learning from other ASEAN Networks, Working Groups, as well as Regional Centers, in relation to its organizational development and primary objectives for finding synergy,
- Collected inputs to add value of ASFN in highlighting roles of social forestry in addressing climate change, policy and activities at regional and national level, i.e. in Knowledge Management,
- Contributing to relevant ongoing ASEAN Policy Frameworks and Initiatives, namely the ASEAN Multisectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security, ASEAN Climate Change Initiative through ASEAN Working Group on

ARKN FCC:

- ◎ **ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forests and Climate Change (ARKN-FCC)** was established to promote the ASEAN knowledge base in forestry, to **strengthen ASEAN's capacity in negotiations** through the involvement of experts and research institutions in the region, **by providing scientific facts and research outputs as important bases for**

ASFN:

- ◎ As the first government-driven social forestry network in Southeast Asia, **ASEAN Social Forestry Network (ASFN)** is uniquely positioned to link social forestry development in the region, including to address climate change through mitigation and adaptation measures, and is strategic Network in mobilizing local practices and **translating**



ASFN: ASEAN Social Forestry Network
Web: <http://www.asfnsec.org>



Thank you!



Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN
Integration and Project Formulation.
Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the development Gap Towards SEAN
Integration (LPP)
9- 10 March 2010



**Key Environmental Trend and
Policies**

Mr. Singsavanh SINGKAVONGXAY
Director of Environment Data-Info Management Division
Department of Environment
Water Resources and Environment Administration



State of Environment in Laos

In general Lao PDR still has rich natural resources and good environmental quality. It is a strength for social and economic development.

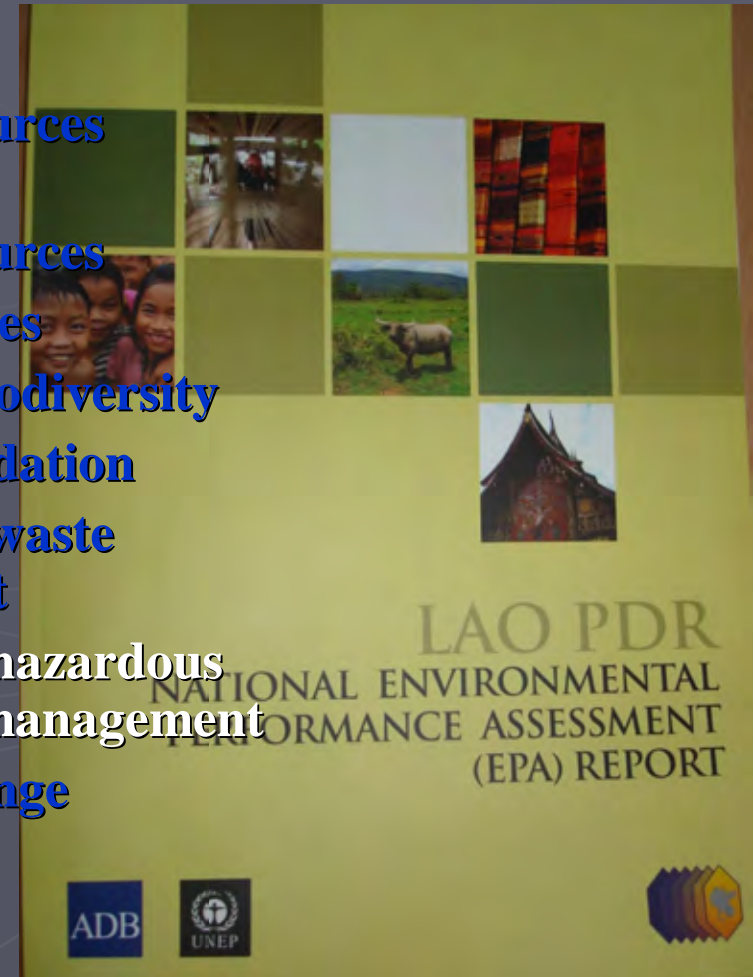
Environment Priority Concerns of Lao PDR

SoER 2001



EPA 2006

1. Forest Resources depletion
2. Water Resources
3. Fish resources
4. Threat to Biodiversity
5. Land Degradation
6. Inadequate waste management
7. Inadequate hazardous substances management
8. Climate change



I. Environment Trend

A) Natural Resources

1. Land Resource
2. Forest Resource and PA
3. Bio-diversity and habitat
4. Water Resource

B) Environment Quality

1. Water Quality
2. Solid and Hazardous Waste
3. Air Quality

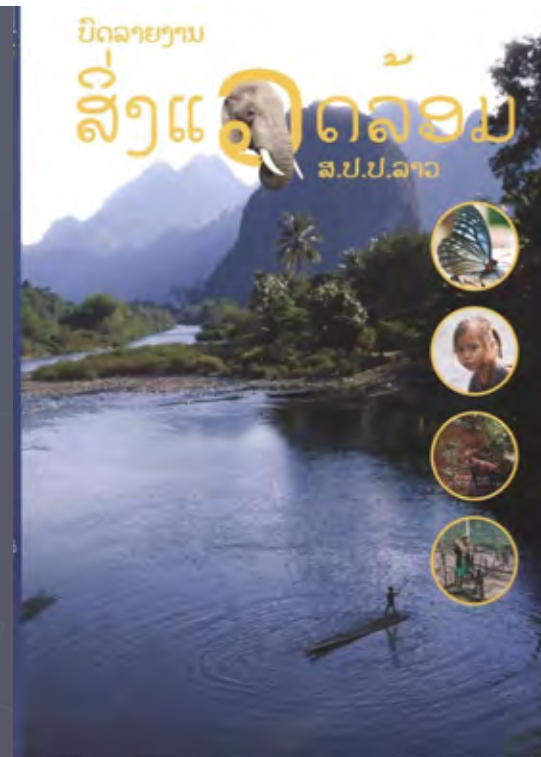
II Environment Management

Institutions and Legislations

1. Institutions
2. Legislations
3. Implementation framework

Building Capacity

1. Strengthening Management Capacity
2. Public Environment Expenditure
3. Environmental Education
4. Public Awareness



III. Main Challenges

1. Land Resources
2. Forest Resources & Protected Areas
3. Biodiversity and Habitats
4. Water Resources
5. Hazardous Chemicals
6. Urban Environment
7. Institution and Instrument
8. Financing

Environment Priority Concerns of Lao PDR

SoEMR 2009

1. Deforestation
2. Water Resource
3. Bio-diversity
4. Land degradation
5. Solid waste management
6. Hazardous waste management
7. Climate change

EPA 2009

1. Forest Resources depletion
2. Water Resources
3. Threat to Biodiversity
4. Land Degradation
5. Inadequate waste management
6. Inadequate hazardous substances management
7. Climate change

Key Environment Issues

Key urban environment issues are:

- Air quality – air pollution (most significant),
- Solid waste (less)
- Waste water (less)
- Dust (significant)
- Chemical use (significant)

Key Climate Change Impacts (NAPA 2009)

- A total of 29 floods were recorded across the country, including 9 large floods (in 1966, 1971, 1978, 1995, 1996, 2000, 2002, 2005 and 2008 and 2009) .
- The majority of floods occurred in the central and southern parts of the country.
- Over the same period 8 droughts were also witnessed, 3 of which were classified as severe.
- In addition, a total of 6 combined flood-drought events were observed
- August 2008, Laos got the devastating flooding which was one of the worst in the history of climate records in Laos.
- October 2009 flood effected in Sekong, Savannakhet, Khammoune, Attapeu and Saravan Provinces.

National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change

1. Climate Change Mainstreaming as Core Element
2. International Partnerships
3. Capacity Building as a Pressing Priority
4. **Integrated Solutions and Co-Benefits**
5. Awareness, Education and Community Participation Leading the Way

Main Causes of Environment degradation

1. Economic causes (unsustainable use),
2. Social causes (population growth),
3. Natural/Environment causes (flood & drought- climate change),
4. Management capacity causes (Institutional, legal frameworks, Human resources)

Key Environment Policies

- The Laos, a country, which is rich in natural resources, must use abundant natural resources to promote and strengthen the national economic growth, poverty alleviation and help our country graduate the under-development status.
- But the development must ensure the sustainability of natural resources.
- We recognize that socio-economic development, poverty reduction and environment protection must go hand in hand.

Implementation planning

The WREA under process to develop and review the environment management and monitoring systems and long term environment plan such as:

1. Strategic Environment Assessment;
2. Integrated Environmental Spatial Planning;
3. Environment Impact Assessment;
4. Education and Awareness;
5. Pollution Control;
6. Public participation
7. Information exchange
8. Climate Change- Adaptation, including Environment Sustainable Transport (mitigation)

Integrated Environment Management Spatial Planning



- A Regulatory and Transparent Tool
- Sets the framework for environmental protection, conservation and management
- Sets the framework for the desired development
- Prevents undesired development

Structural Elements of an IEMP

- Development Nodes
 - Mixed use
 - Business and Commerce
 - Industrial
- Large Technical Facilities
- Corridors
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Mining
- Tourism
- Protected/conservation areas
- Sensitive Environments



Use IEMP for:

1. Direct public investments to designated geographic areas and types of activities/projects;
2. Provide a common framework for administration, permission and planning and location of residential areas, services, infrastructure, industries, plantations, large development projects, extraction of natural resources, protection of nature and environment;
3. Serve as a framework for environmental impact assessment (EIA) of proposed development projects and for strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of proposed programs and plans.
4. Attract private investments through promotion activities and incentives directed towards designated geographic areas and project types;
5. Ensure protection of valuable or sensitive environment, nature; and cultural heritage;
6. Help private investors find suitable locations for their investment projects;
7. Present to the public the preferred development in the province using plain non-technical language and maps that are simple and easy to understand;
8. Enhance coordination between central & Local level

THANK YOU !!