

## CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

*Greetings from Seoul,  
Republic of Korea!*

The year 2016 has come to a close, it is time that I should reflect on what APAFRI has achieved in 2016.

Working with various constraints, as usual APAFRI has been very active, involving in several activities in the Asia Pacific region during the year. Besides those already reported in the June issue of the Newsletter, APAFRI has involved itself in about half-a-dozen or so activities during the second half of 2016.

A major event during that period was the IUFRO Regional Congress for Asia and Oceania 2016, organized by the Chinese Academy of Forestry in Beijing, China. APAFRI has contributed as a Bronze Sponsor to the event, and had set up an exhibition booth during the weeklong event. Besides participating in several of the side events, APAFRI also held its 21st Executive Committee Meeting during that week. This is the first meeting for the present Executive Committee elected in 2015.

The generous and very substantial contributions from the National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS) of the Republic of Korea had allowed APAFRI to organize and/or finance quite a few activities. Those which already held during the past six months include: two workshops (one in Indonesia and the second one in Nepal) on forest fire management; a symposium on traditional knowledge in Indonesia; a workshop on forest long-term ecology research in East Asia in Harbin, China; and also projects on forest landscape restoration and sustainable forest management in Cambodia and Northeast Asia. We would like to thank those agencies in assisting APAFRI in organizing these activities. The summaries of the reports received



for these activities are included in this issue of APAFRI Newsletter.

Collaborations with FAO in organizing the Executive Forest Policy Course continue in the coming year. The announcement for the next one – the tenth in the series, to be organized in Sri Lanka, has already been sent out. FAO also recently awarded a contract to APAFRI for managing FAO's contributions to a number of regional

networks including the Asia Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network (APFISN) and TeakNet, which have their secretariats at the Kerala Forest Research Institute, India.

We are also grateful to the Forest Research Institute Malaysia to continue hosting the Secretariat at its campus in Kepong, Malaysia; as well as providing financial and personnel supports for the coming year. Besides, on behalf of APAFRI, I would like to extend my thanks to all other agencies for their contributions to support APAFRI's programmes and activities. My special thanks also go to the various national research institutes, universities, forestry agencies and private companies for their contributions to many of APAFRI's activities.

As we are entering into a new year, on behalf of APAFRI and all its Secretariat staff members, I wish all members and friends of APAFRI a happy New Year in 2017 and a prosperous Lunar New Year coming up at end of January.

With best regards,

**PARK JungHwan**  
Chairman, APAFRI  
December 2016

# THE 21ST APAFRI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

## 25 October 2016

### Beijing, China



The Chairman welcomed all the Executive Committee members who were present to this first meeting for the new Executive Committee which was elected in 2015 during the Seventh General Assembly convened in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Five members of the current Executive Committee were present.

The Chairman suggested that APAFRI should plan to implement a long term programme on Landscape Restoration to increase its visibility among members and donors. The idea of the programme could be similar to the Special Programme for Development of Capacities (SPDC) of IUFRO. The Chairman explained that NIFoS has contributed fund to APAFRI for many years to manage activities and programmes every year. However, all these programmes were not planned for longer term.

The Chairman proposed that for the start, APAFRI could identify donor institutions or countries and then prepare the proposal. The proposal would be circulated among members for approval and also to identify interested members to be recruited for the programme.

Dr. B.N. Mohanty mentioned that APAFRI does not support on-the-ground research and most of the activities are on information exchange and documentation.

Dr. Sim HC stressed that the Secretariat does not have the capacity in reporting and monitoring long term research project. However, APAFRI had experience on managing fund from ITTO for the 3-year Forest Genetic Resources project in which the activities were mostly on knowledge sharing and documentation.

Dr. Chen YC mentioned that landscape restoration has become important issue in Taiwan since the country was hit by typhoons every year. Dr. Zhao Wen Xia then highlighted that it is important to narrow down the scope of landscape restoration because the definition might vary in each country.

The Chairman, with the assistance of the Secretariat, could proceed with preparing the brief concept note to identify general scope and area. The draft would then be circulated to all members for comments and further enhancements.

The Chair thanked everyone present for their involvement and contributions to the meeting.

# THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADITIONAL FOREST KNOWLEDGE – MANAGING TFK TO MEET GLOBAL CHALLENGES ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR COMMUNITY WELFARE AND WELLBEING

31 August – 2 September 2016

Bogor, Indonesia

In 2007, the Chinese Academy of Forestry, the International Union of Forest Research Organization's (IUFRO) Task Force on Traditional Forest Knowledge, and the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) with support from Korea Forest Research Institute (KFRI, now known as National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS)); the State Forest Administration of China; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management; and various organizations in Asia, held the First International Conference of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge (TFK).

The conference has become an annual event for the past eight years. This year, the 9th International Conference on Traditional Forest Knowledge: Managing TFK to meet global challenges on biodiversity and ecosystem services for community welfare and wellbeing was held 31 August - 2 September 2016 in Bogor, Indonesia.

The objectives include:

- To share information on TFK and its relation with biodiversity, ecosystem services, and community welfare and wellbeing;
- To share information on the role of TFK in biodiversity and ecosystem services management to improve community welfare and wellbeing;

- To share information and experiences in problem solving of biodiversity and ecosystem services management for community welfare and wellbeing in Asia; and
- To strengthen regional networking among TFK institutions/ members in Asia.

The following topics formed the main discussions during the conference:

- TFK on biodiversity and ecosystem services management for community welfare and wellbeing.
- Governments' roles and policies related to the facilitation and development of TFK in biodiversity and ecosystem services management for local community welfare and wellbeing.
- TFK Dynamics in relation with food, health, and ecosystem services, for fulfilling human being basic needs.
- Gender and TFK in biodiversity and ecosystem services management, and improvement of community welfare and wellbeing.
- Documenting TFK for educational purposes.

A total of 58 participants, including 12 from outside Indonesia, participated in the conference, with a field trip to the Gunung Walat University Forest and its surrounding villages.

*(Adapted from a report prepared by Prof Ervival AM Zuhud, Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB))*



# REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON CROSS-BOUNDARY COOPERATION IN FIRE MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH ASIA

2–4 October 2016

Lalitpur, Nepal



The “Regional Consultative Workshop on Cross-Boundary Cooperation in Fire Management in South Asia” was organized by the Department of Forests (DoF), Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC), Government of Nepal, and supported by the National Institute of Forest Science (NIFoS) contributions to the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI). The Hario Ban Programme, WWF Nepal, provided partial funding, and the facilitation support was provided by the UNISDR-Pan-Asia Wildland Fire Network, UNISDR-Regional South Asia Wildland Fire Network and the Nepal Forest Fire Management Chapter (NFMC).

The main objectives of the meeting were:

- Exchange of information on wildfires occurrence, fire management and fire emergency response of the participating countries / institutions
- Introduction of training materials for capacity building in cross-boundary fire management
- Briefing of participating countries / Institutions about international initiatives in cooperation in fire management
- Briefing of participating countries about Pan-Asian initiatives in cooperation in fire management in the Asia region

- Review the recommendations and conclusions from the past regional and global consultations/ meetings

Seventy-one participants from nine countries: Bhutan, Germany, Sri-Lanka, India, USA, Bangladesh, Nepal, Republic of Korea and Thailand, participated in this meeting.

The participants of the consultative meeting assessed that forest fires and other vegetation fires are increasingly impacting the environment and societies. The South Asian region is faced with increasing pressure of forest fires, particularly in mountainous regions, with severe consequences of secondary disasters such as landslides, severe soil erosion and floods. Many countries within the region are partners in economic and cultural activities, and some of them are sharing common forest fire problems, including transboundary fires and smoke pollution.

The participants of the consultative meeting assessed and discussed the national and regional fire situations and fire management capability, and recommended the following actions/strategies:

- To emphasize community-based fire management, institutional and technological

- capacity development at all levels, including appropriate training of all stakeholders involved in fire management, notably in wildfire response;
- To encourage the international donor community to financially support the development of Integrated Fire Management capabilities as accountable measures for reducing emissions from fire-induced vegetation degradation and deforestation;
  - To establish an integrated fire management finance mechanism, which would include financial resources stemming from national sectoral budgets and international sources;
  - To develop / strengthen the national institutional base for fire management, including setting up national inter-agency coordination mechanisms, if not yet in place, which would include representation of academia and civil society groups;
  - To create, if applicable or not yet in place, national fire management advisory committees under a government-based secretariat or a national fire management coordination unit, which would convene all national stakeholders in fire management and tasked to develop national fire management policies;
  - To provide adequate insurance for persons involved in fire management (professionals, volunteers, community members) for the case of injury or death suffered on fireline duty;
  - To establish a Fire Management Resource Center in the South Asia Region for provision of monitoring, documentation, analysis, capacity building and advisory services in fire management;
  - To translate, adopt and apply the EuroFire Competency Standards and Training Materials in the main South Asian languages,
  - To consider implementation of the recommendations of previous regional and international meetings / conferences / summits;
  - To encourage countries of the Asia-Pacific Region and at international level to develop bilateral, multi-lateral projects and programmes aimed at enhancing fire management capabilities;
  - To encourage active participation in dedicated thematic networks, including the annual meetings / activities of the Pan-Asia Wildland Fire Network, the Global Wildland Fire Network and the upcoming International Wildland Fire Conferences; and
  - To develop/enhance transboundary cooperation among the countries of South Asia within the UNISDR Regional South Asia Wildland Fire Network and within the Pan-Asia Wildland Fire Network cluster for information and technology sharing, joint training, and improvement of preparedness and interoperability for effective response during wildfire emergencies.



# THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON AGARWOOD

## 10-12 October 2016

### Putrajaya, Malaysia



The Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), organized the Second International Scientific Symposium on Agarwood (ISSA 2016) from 10–12 October 2016 in Putrajaya, Malaysia. The symposium was organized to highlight the importance of sustainable production of agarwood and to establish a proactive network between UPM and the agencies and industry players in the agarwood sector including the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Department of Forestry Peninsular Malaysia (JPSM), and the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI).

The Chair, Associate Professor Dr. Rozi Mohamed, stressed that the symposium would serve as a platform for scientists and the industry players to meet, share and exchange ideas, as well as information and experiences in agarwood research and innovation efforts. This second symposium was successful in expanding and strengthening the

international collaboration and professional networking among the scientists as well as the industry players, as demonstrated by the support of the platinum sponsorship from the Asia Plantation Capital.

During the symposium, a book: *Agarwood: Science Behind the Fragrance*, published by Springer was launched by YB Dato' Sri Dr. Hj. Wan Junaidi bin Tuanku Jaafar, the Honourable Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Malaysia. This book is the first of its kind that focuses on efforts in managing various agarwood issues from the science perspective. The publication of the book is made possible by the strong collaboration and contribution of the scientists who had attended the First ISSA in 2013, with Associate Professor Dr. Rozi Mohamed as the technical editor.

*(Adapted from a report prepared by Dr. Rozi Mohamed, UPM)*

# IUFRO REGIONAL CONGRESS FOR ASIA AND OCEANIA 2016

## 24 – 27 October 2016

### Beijing, China



The IUFRO Regional Congress for Asia and Oceania 2016 had brought together 1000 scientists, professional foresters and policy-makers from more than 60 countries. It was a milestone both as the first IUFRO Regional Congress held in the Asia and Oceania, and also the largest Regional Congress in IUFRO's history. APAFRI had contributed as a Bronze Sponsor to the Congress.

The Secretariat had set up an Exhibition Booth displaying posters and publications. The 21st APAFRI Executive Committee Meeting was organized on 25 October and the Secretariat had also been invited to join a parallel session organized by APFnet titled "Supporting early career researchers, improving forestry research capacity".



# CONSERVING AND MANAGING TREE DIVERSITY IN ASIA-PACIFIC: WHAT PRIORITIES FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION?

## Take a survey to help review a regional strategy

According to FAO's State of the World Forest Genetic Resources, more than 1200 tree species in Asia and Oceania are actively managed, for diverse purposes such as timber, non-timber forest products, energy and other ecosystem services. At the same time, 1700 tree species in Asia were reported threatened, more than in any other continent. Regional collaboration and coordination is needed for improving the conservation and sustainable use of tree species as their distributions do not follow national boundaries. Through regional networking it is possible to gain synergy in research, conservation and management approaches and avoid overlapping efforts.

Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN) launched in December 2016 a survey to collect opinions and ideas about how cross-country collaboration can support the conservation and sustainable use of tree diversity and genetic resources in Asia-Pacific, and what the priority areas for collaboration and related targets are. The survey will also help identify researchers, forest managers, conservationists, policy-makers, donors and other actors who are interested in collaboration on the identified topics.

The survey results will be used to review the regional strategy on the conservation and sustainable use of the region's tree diversity under APFORGEN, at an Expert Workshop that will be held in Kuala Lumpur 20-24 March 2017. The resulting updated strategy will be aligned with the implementation of FAO's Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources (FAO 2014). The current regional strategy (2014-2016) has three objectives:

- Develop conservation and sustainable use strategies for regionally important and endangered tree species

- Strengthen tree seed programmes to facilitate ecosystem restoration, support local livelihoods and climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Mobilize political and financial for implementing FAO's Global Plan of Action for Forest Genetic Resources in the Asia Pacific Region

APFORGEN is an expert network open for researchers, forest managers, policy makers, donors and other stakeholders interested in the conservation and sustainable use of the region's tree diversity. It was established in 2003 and is hosted by APAFRI Secretariat. The strategy review is supported financially by the Government of the Republic of Korea, through National Institute of Forest Sciences (NIFOS), and the CGIAR Fund donors through Bioversity International. Bioversity International and FAO provide technical support for the review process.

*Take the survey now at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/APFORGEN>.*

*For more information, visit APFORGEN's website at [www.apforgen.org](http://www.apforgen.org)*

The survey has the following objectives:

The survey results will be used to develop a regional strategy on the conservation and use of tree diversity and genetic resources under the Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN).

The survey is based on the current regional objectives identified by APFORGEN in 2014:

- Develop conservation and sustainable use strategies for regionally important and endangered tree species
- Strengthen tree seed programmes to facilitate ecosystem restoration, support local livelihoods and climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Mobilize political and financial for implementing FAO's Global Plan of Action for Forest Genetic Resources in the Asia Pacific Region

In the survey you will be able to give your opinion about these objectives, and targets and priority actions for each. You can also suggest other objectives for consideration.

If you are interested in participating in the development of the strategy and action plan after this survey, you can leave your contact details. Selected respondents may be invited to attend an Expert Workshop for developing detailed strategies and action plans in Kuala Lumpur, 20-24 March 2017.

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## **SEEDS OF CHANGE: TRAINING RESTORATION PRACTITIONERS TO SOLVE GENETIC PROBLEMS**

### **REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE**

### **28 October – 2 November 2016**

### **Beijing and Shandong, China**

Restoration practitioners across the tropics lack capacity to select suitable tree seed and seedlings for forest and landscape restoration. It is common to collect seed from just a handful of trees, often from nearby forest fragments. Such practice, however, results in seed of low genetic diversity and puts at risk the viability and adaptive capacity of the resulting forests, hampering the achievement of the objectives of restoration and the related socio-economic benefits.

Capacity strengthening and training for the planning, implementation and monitoring of ecosystem restoration is crucial to improve the effectiveness of restoration programmes and meet global commitments on restoration, including Aichi Targets 14 and 15 on restoring degraded ecosystems and the services they provide, especially to the poor and vulnerable. Capacity strengthening is part of the Short-term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration that the Conference of Parties to the CBD is expected to adopt in Cancun as a guidance to countries and other actors committed to restoration.

But how to get restoration practitioners interested in genetic issues and equip them with tools to select more diverse and viable seed with better adaptive capacity? It doesn't help that the word 'genetics' already tends to put people off – many perceive it as an extremely technical subject; as lab work with little connection to the realities of the field.

"When we open a genetics textbook the pages are often full of equations and people get frightened of

it," says David Boshier, Forest Geneticist, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Oxford. Working in collaboration with scientists at Bioversity International, he has developed a Forest Genetic Resources Training Guide to help forest managers and conservationists identify and address genetic issues in their own work through practical examples and group exercises.

"We haven't tried to develop a tool that is used to train a whole new generation of forest geneticists", says Boshier. "Instead, the purpose is to give tools for ordinary forestry or biology students, forest managers and other practitioners so that they can see that there are genetic issues in their areas of work or study, and if those are completely ignored they are missing something from their understanding of the environment and their ability to effectively manage or conserve it."

At the end of October 2016, more than 50 restoration practitioners, university lecturers and forest researchers across Asia and the Pacific gathered in Beijing to see what the training guide can offer to them. In the four days of training, they developed conservation strategies for threatened tree species, learned how genetic erosion can rapidly reduce fruiting and seed production in small populations, mapped out tree seed supply systems, and identified bottlenecks that tend to reduce genetic diversity of tree seed and practical actions that help maintain genetic diversity in seed supply.

"I realized how important forest genetic resources are for restoration", says Hazel Consunji, Philippine

coordinator of the Environmental Leadership and Training Initiative. “We run training programmes for governmental and civil society organizations and research institutes on using native tree species in restoration, but until now we haven’t covered genetic aspects in the training sessions. I can’t wait to go back and incorporate in our training programme what I learned about genetic conservation strategies during this course.”

Associate Professor Haiwen Wu from the Chinese Academy of Forestry commented: “What is very special about this course is the methodology. No perfect answers are given. Instead, we learn how to solve problems through practical case studies and group work, so that in our future work, we know how to identify and address genetic issues on our own”.

The training was the first in the series of training sessions planned by the newly launched Asia Pacific Regional Training Centre on Forest Genetic Resources. Establishing the centre stemmed from the widespread needs for improving capacities in management and conservation of forest genetic resources in the region that is home to an astounding diversity of tree species, a high proportion of which are threatened.

Tree seed systems was selected as the topic for the first training, given the growing demand for tree seed to fulfill global and national pledges on forest and landscape restoration.

“I’m pleased about the extremely positive feedback from the participants and hope that the insights gained will contribute to improving the success of restoring functional and productive forest ecosystems” says Zheng Yongqi, Research Professor at the Chinese Academy of Forestry who spearheads the Training Centre initiative.

The next training is already planned for September 2017 and will focus on training of trainers, given the huge demand for forest genetics training services in the region.

The Forest Genetic Resources Training Guide is fully open access and also suitable for self-learning.

*The Asia Pacific Regional Training Centre on Forest Genetic Resources is a joint initiative by the National Forest Genetic Resources Platform of China, the Chinese Academy of Forestry, the Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (APFORGEN), the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI), Bioversity International and China Happy Ecology Industrial Ltd., a private company working on tree breeding and ecological restoration. Partnering organizations are grateful to China Happy Ecology for their generous support that made possible the establishment of the Training Centre.*

*This article originally appeared on Bioversity International website on 30 November 2016 ([www.bioversityinternational.org](http://www.bioversityinternational.org))*



## TENTH EXECUTIVE FOREST POLICY COURSE

### REVISITING THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION AGENDA IN THE CONTEXT OF SDGs: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR ASIA-PACIFIC FORESTRY

15 – 25 May 2017

Sri Lanka

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC), FAO in collaboration with various partner organizations has been organizing the Executive Forest Policy Course since 2007 to strengthen policy analysis and strategic thinking skills in the Asia-Pacific region. To date nine such courses have been held – Thailand (2007 and 2009), Fiji (2008 and 2014), Viet Nam (2010), China (2011), Bhutan (2013), Myanmar (2015) and Indonesia (2016) – involving over 200 senior forestry professionals and managers from 25 countries. APAFRI is honoured to be entrusted with the tasks of organizing the logistics for three of these courses. APAFRI will also be involved in the logistics for the coming one: the tenth in the series which will be held in Sri Lanka, hosted by the Forest Department, Ministry of Mahaveli Development & Environment.

The main objectives of the course are to:

- Gain an understanding of the larger changes taking place at global, regional and national levels and how these will impact forests and forestry in the coming decades;
- Understand the future scenarios for sustainable forest management in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly focusing on their implications on policies, institutions and science and technology giving due attention to poverty alleviation;
- Learn how innovations in governance and technology are helping to address poverty alleviation;
- Examine options to capture the full potential of forestry to alleviate poverty and enhance its contribution to rural livelihoods in the context of climate change and SDGs; and
- Fine-tune the policy analysis skills of forestry professionals, enabling them to better understand the larger changes in society and to enhance the effectiveness of interventions that could significantly improve the contribution of forests to poverty reduction.

Facilitated by leading experts in forestry and related fields, participants are exposed to recent developments at global, regional, national and local levels that impact forests and forestry, honing their strategic thinking and leadership skills. The course is tailored to address topical issues, enabling policy-

makers and planners to understand the changing socio-economic and political landscape and how new knowledge, skills and tools can be applied to fulfill new functions demanded by a changing world.

The course objectives will be accomplished through a highly interactive learning programme of debates, dialogues, role-playing sessions, panel discussions and drafting of policy briefs facilitated by leading experts. The programme consists of eight modules addressing key issues confronting forests and forestry in the Asia-Pacific region. Particular thrust is given to sharing participants' experiences and analysing case studies. The course also includes field visits to give insights into how forestry interventions in Sri Lanka are helping to alleviate poverty.

A maximum of 25 participants from Asia-Pacific countries, primarily senior officials dealing with land use and forest policies are expected to attend the course. Participation of academics, staff from bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector is encouraged and particular attention will be given to maintaining gender balance. Fluency in English is a prerequisite for participation in the course.

The tuition fee is US\$3500 and this will cover ten days of full immersion training, meals and accommodation as well as transport during field visits. The course fee will also cover travel, accommodation and honorariums for resource persons. Travel costs to and from the venue are to be met by participants or their sponsors. FAO will work with various donors and partners to provide financial support for participation in the course.

Those interested should write to:

Patrick B. Durst  
Senior Forestry Officer  
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific,  
39 Phra Atit Road  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel. +66 2 6974000  
E-mail: Patrick.Durst@fao.org  
[www.fao.org/forestry](http://www.fao.org/forestry)

## Activities Organized/ Participated by APAFRI in 2016

Date	Activity	Venue
22–26 February	The Asia Pacific Forest Commission / Asia Pacific Forest Week (APFC/APFW)	Clark ,Philippines
2–4 March	Traditional Knowledge Workshop on Cultural Practices, Proverbs and Old Sayings related to Ecosystem Services	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
24 May – 2 June	The Ninth Executive Forest Policy Course	Yogyakarta, Indonesia
9–11 August	International Conference on Sustainable Forest Development in View of Climate Change	Serdang, Malaysia
29 August – 1 September	Forecasting Emissions from Vegetation Fires and their Impacts on Human Health and Security in SEA	Jakarta, Indonesia
31 August – 2 September	The Ninth International Conference on Traditional Forest Knowledge	Bogor, Indonesia
21–23 September	International Workshop on Lessons Learnt and Challenges from Forest Long-term Ecological Research in the Northeast Asian Region	Harbin, China
2–4 October	Regional Consultative Workshop on Cross-Boundary Cooperation in Fire Management in South Asia	Kathmandu, Nepal
10–12 October	The Second International Scientific Symposium on Agarwood	Putrajaya, Malaysia
24–27 October	IUFRO-AO Regional Congress	Beijing, China
25 October	21 <sup>st</sup> APAFRI Executive Committee Meeting	Beijing, China

# Season's Greetings



APAFRI

# & Happy New Year

# 2017



The APAFRI Newsletter is compiled by the Secretariat. Your comments, articles and/or suggestions are gratefully received.

Contact us:

APAFRI Secretariat  
Forest Research Institute Malaysia  
Kepong, 52109 Selangor  
Malaysia  
Tel : (6) 03 6272 2516  
Email: [secretariat@apafri.org](mailto:secretariat@apafri.org)  
Website : [www.apafri.org](http://www.apafri.org)

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