

Final Draft

International Seminar on

Challenges of Sustainable Forest Management

-Integrating environmental, social, and economic values of forests-

8-9 March, 2011

Tokyo, Japan

Co-chairs' Summary Report

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International Seminar on
Challenges of Sustainable Forest Management
-integrating environmental, social and economic values of forests-

Co-chairs' Summary Report

1. Background

Context and objectives

This report presents a summary of discussions of the international seminar, titled "*Challenges of Sustainable Forest Management - integrating environmental, social and economic values of forests*", as a country-led initiative (CLI) in support of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). The CLI, which took place in Tokyo, Japan from 8 to 10 March, 2011, was co-hosted by the Governments of Japan and Republic of Indonesia, and was co-organized with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Forests Europe and the Montreal Process.

Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the global forest community has been engaged in efforts to advance Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). Various actions have been undertaken to promote and implement SFM, including the development and implementation of policy tools and instruments such as Criteria & Indicators (C&I) for SFM, forest certification, legality verification and guidelines addressing specific areas of SFM. Recently, policy tools and instruments to deal with emerging issues, including the mitigation of climate change and conservation of biodiversity as well as improvement of forest governance, are also being discussed in related international fora, such as UNFCCC, CBD, and ITTC.

With this background, the CLI was designed to contribute to the work of the UNFF under its Multi-year programme of work for the period 2007-2015. The CLI was convened with the following objectives:

- To overview the international trends related to SFM since UNCED, including the discussions on policy tools and instruments for emerging issues such as REDD+ and biodiversity conservation;
- To review the development and implementation of a range of policy tools and instruments introduced for the practice of SFM, and to share experiences and lessons learned; and
- To discuss the challenges and opportunities ahead, and to consider possible future actions advancing SFM and, thereby contributing to the international deliberations on SFM.

Preparation for the CLI was guided by a steering committee consisting of members from the Governments of Japan and Republic of Indonesia, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Forests Europe, the Montreal Process and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) as listed on Annex I.

Summary of proceedings

The CLI was attended by around 170 participants from 30 countries, including international experts from governments, multilateral and non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

The CLI was officially opened by Ms. Masayo Tanabu, Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan and Mr. Iman Santoso, Director General of Forest Utilization, Ministry of Forestry, the Republic of Indonesia. A welcome address was delivered by Mr. Emmanuel ZeMeka, Executive Director of ITTO.

The CLI was co-chaired by Mr. Takeshi Goto, Forestry Agency, Japan, and Mr. Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, the Republic of Indonesia. Mr. Steven Johnson (ITTO) was the rapporteur.

A number of presentations, followed by discussions, were made in accordance with the following agenda.

Session 1: Overview

This session presented the overview of the international trends and discussions on the policy tools and instruments related to SFM to provide a platform for the discussions in the subsequent sessions.

Session 2: Development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for SFM

This session introduced a variety of policy tools and instruments, which have been developed and implemented to practice SFM. The session consisted of three sub-sessions according to the types of the tools and instruments.

Sub-session 2-1: Criteria and Indicators (C&I)

Sub-session 2-2: Guidelines

Sub-session 2-3: Forest certification and legality verification

Session 3: Challenges and opportunities ahead

This session introduced the experiences and lessons learned in several countries and the challenges and opportunities recognized through the implementation of projects to practice SFM.

Session 4: Panel discussion and conclusions

This session provided participants with opportunities to exchange their views from different disciplines and perspectives and to facilitate further communication, collaboration and cooperation among participants. Based on the discussions at sessions, as well as panel discussion, the session concluded with an overview of the meeting's conclusions and recommendations.

Sub-session 4-1: Panel discussion "What are the most pressing challenges facing SFM?"

Sub-session 4-2: Conclusion

An optional field excursion to the urban forest of Meiji Jingu in Tokyo was organized for the overseas participants on 10th March, 2011.

Based on the presentations followed by the discussions at the CLI, the co-chairs compiled the conclusions and recommendations as described in the following section.

2. Conclusions and Recommendations

Session 1: Overview

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that significant progress has been made towards sustainable forest management (SFM) since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 (Earth Summit in 1992) as indicated by the facts, including the declining loss of forest cover, increasing area of forests under sustainable management, revised national strategies and plans for forests, expanding community-based forest management and stakeholder involvement as well as the introduction of a range of policy tools and instruments for SFM, such as criteria and indicators (C&I), guidelines, forest certification, national forest programs (NFPs) and illegal logging countermeasures;
- Also acknowledged that international commitments to SFM have grown stronger during this period through a series of policy dialogues under the United Nations, namely the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF), Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) and United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), which eventually resulted in the adoption of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI) and the four shared Global Objectives on Forests, the first comprehensive international agreement on forests elaborating the concept of SFM and identifying the sets of national and international actions on forests;
- Acknowledged that insufficient funding is a serious challenge for SFM and noted that the ongoing work under UNFF on forest financing and emerging REDD+ mechanisms show great promise in finding a lasting solution to meet this challenge;
- Emphasized that progress, in particular the development of policy tools and instruments by various regional initiatives and processes, including the Montreal Process, Forest Europe, Amazon Cooperation

Treaty Organization (ACTO) and Tehran Process, with the support of international organizations and institutions, such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), has substantially contributed to the identification of seven thematic elements of SFM and the elaboration of a holistic and dynamic concept of SFM and subsequently to the evolution of FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA); and

- Recognized, at the same time, that challenges for SFM still remain, and are closely associated with the underlying causes of continuing deforestation and forest degradation, such as poverty, weak forest governance, low visibility of forests in national development strategies, inadequate land tenure, insufficient stakeholder participation and the lack of necessary information, capacity and institutions, which are related to and often exacerbated by issues of global concern such as poverty, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and land degradation.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged countries to make further efforts to undertake concrete actions to implement SFM on the ground through the improvement in forest monitoring, assessment and reporting, forest governance, cross-sectoral and multi-institutional coordination, land tenure reform, stakeholder involvement in forest-related decision-making and capacity building and institutional development; and
- Also encouraged countries, international and regional organizations, institutions, processes and initiatives to avoid "fashions" in international cooperation and seek to firmly and continuously support the efforts of countries, particularly developing countries including low forest cover countries, to implement NLBI and to advance SFM through various collaborative efforts, including North-to-South, South-to-North, triangular and regional cooperation.

Session 2: Development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for SFM

Sub-session 2.1: Criteria and indicators (C&I)

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that steady progress has been made in the development and practice of C&I in the last two decades, recognizing the substantive achievements made by processes, such as Forest Europe and the Montreal Process, and notable developments emerging from other processes, particularly the efforts to operationalize and further harmonize C&I frameworks such as the joint attempts by the African Timber Organization (ATO) and ITTO for Central and West Africa and by ACTO and ITTO for the Amazon Basin, as well as the efforts under the Tehran Process for low forest cover countries;
- Recognized that C&I frameworks have provided not only a common tool to monitor, assess and report on forests and forest management, but also a common understanding of SFM for integrating multiple values of forests into forest management and policies, a common ground for working out shared objectives and collaboration with stakeholders and a common platform for exchanging knowledge, experiences and lessons learned and fostering collaboration and cooperation among associated countries;
- Also recognized that C&I frameworks have provided a substantial basis for the development of forest certification schemes and the identification of indicators for monitoring forest governance, and also contributed to the evolution of FAO's FRA as a comprehensive assessment of world's forests and their management;
- Noted that indicators may vary according to the characteristics of forests, such as forest types, and to the scales they are applied to, while criteria are basically common across geographic regions and scales; and
- Recognized that countries, particularly developing countries including low forest cover countries, often face difficulties in implementing C&I at the field level due to insufficient capacity, commitment and funding.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged C&I processes and associated countries to reinforce commitments and efforts to operationalize and further improve their C&I, including prioritizing the development of an efficient monitoring system and the capacity to operate it;
- Invited countries and international organizations and institutions to continue to support C&I processes, associated countries and other countries, in particular developing countries including low forest cover countries, in operationalizing and further improving their C&I frameworks;
- Encouraged C&I processes and associated countries to periodically review the relevance of indicators, taking into account the reporting needs emerging from issues related to forest governance, forest

degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and combating desertification and land degradation, as well as scientific and technical developments, while also keeping in mind that constant changes in indicators may hinder consistent monitoring, assessment and reporting;

- Recommended that C&I processes further collaborate with each other to share knowledge and experiences gained through the implementation and the improvement of C&I frameworks and to raise awareness of the value and potential uses of C&I;
- Also recommended that C&I processes together in collaboration with relevant international organizations and institutions, including FAO, ITTO and UNFF Secretariat, strive to improve the consistency in reporting among themselves and with other relevant reporting mechanisms, as appropriate, with the aim of reducing countries' reporting burden, contributing to systematic and integrated reporting and facilitating the further implementation and improvement of C&I frameworks; and
- Invited, in this connection, relevant international institutions, particularly conferences of the parties and secretariats of forest-related conventions, to take into account the existing C&I frameworks in developing new forest-related monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanisms, and, to this end, consider further collaboration with other C&I processes and with the "Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting" project of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).

Sub-session 2.2: Guidelines

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that a variety of guidelines have been developed by international organizations and institutions to assist countries, private enterprises and forest owners in making the management of their forests and forest operations consistent with the requirements for SFM;
- Recognizing that while some guidelines have been systematically incorporated into a broader policy framework such as national forest programs (NFP) and regional projects, implementation of many guidelines is lagging at the operational level;
- Noted that in this connection, the proliferation of guidelines may be placing a significant burden on countries' ability to absorb and apply them at the operational level and may result in a lack of awareness and acknowledgement of such guidelines by policy makers, forest owners and forest managers; and
- Also recognized that there remain urgent needs for developing adequate policy tools and instruments for identifying, monitoring and reporting on critical aspects of forests and forest management, including forest degradation and forest governance in the context of the issues of particular global concern, such as the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries (REDD-plus), biodiversity conservation, as well as the creation of enabling environment for SFM, and, in this respect, welcomed the efforts being made by CPF members.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged countries to further strive to operationalize existing guidelines, and invited relevant international organizations and institutions, as well as countries in a position to do so, to continue to support the effort of countries, particularly developing countries, including low forest cover countries;
- Also invited relevant international organizations and institutions to monitor the state of the implementation of forest-related guidelines, and, in this connection, consider the inclusion of a concise reporting format in each of the guidelines so that users can demonstrate the conformity of their forest management and operations to internationally recognized standards; and
- Further invited relevant international organizations and institutions to consider collaborating on a study to assess the capacity of countries to absorb and operationalize multiple forest-related guidelines and the desirability and feasibility of synthesizing some or all existing guidelines.

Sub-session 2.3: Forest certification and legality verification

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that forest certification is one of the broadly accepted instruments currently applied at the forest management unit (FMU) level to demonstrate SFM, recognizing the considerable progress in the last two decades in its development and application, including associated chain-of-custody (CoC) tracking/certification systems;
- Also acknowledged that forest certification has in some cases contributed to the improvement in the practice of forest management, biodiversity conservation, labor conditions and market access;

- Recognized that tropical forests are still lagging behind in the application of forest certification due to the weaker domestic market forces and international market premiums for certified products and the lack of enabling conditions for SFM, including capacity and funding;
- Also recognized that communities and smallholders continue to face disadvantages in accessing and implementing forest certification partly due to the technical complexity, additional financial burden and economies of scale involved in implementing it;
- Noted the efforts of the European Union (EU) in striving to exclude illegally harvested timber and associated products from the EU market by 2013 through the implementation of EU Timber Regulation and EU Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) under its Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT) program; and
- Also noted that legality requirements are currently overtaking interest in forest certification, a situation likely to continue as long as procurement policies of importing countries specify legality as a requirement for market access.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Invited countries and relevant international organizations and institutions to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues to ensure all interests are reflected in forest certification schemes and development of locally applicable certification standards and procedures, including simplified schemes for communities and smallholders, and the improvement of the capacity of local certification auditors;
- Also invited countries to consider forest certification as one of the potential tools to improve forest governance, and, in this connection, also consider introducing procurement policies with the aim of creating domestic markets for certified products;
- Further invited international, regional and national organizations and institutions involved in the management of forest certification schemes to consider promoting the convergence among certification schemes and standards with the intention of facilitating the trade of certified forest products;
- Encouraged relevant international organizations and institutions, such as ITTO and other members of the CPF, to collect, analyze and make available information on the economic, social and environmental impacts of forest certification, including on the competitiveness of tropical timber and its products;
- Invited relevant international organizations and institutions to promote synergies between forest certification and forest carbon certification schemes to ensure coherence in their requirements and procedures; and
- Encouraged countries to consider introducing legality assurance schemes in collaboration with relevant international initiatives, such as the EU's FLEGT program, as appropriate.

Session 3: Challenges and opportunities ahead

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that considerable progress has been made toward SFM in many countries and regions, including developing countries, while challenges still remain in the practice of SFM on the ground and opportunities are emerging from global forest-related issues such as biodiversity conservation and REDD-plus;
- Also acknowledged that sustained political will by countries and support of the international community are required for the implementation of SFM practices, particularly in developing countries including those with low forest cover;
- Recognized that further effort is needed to integrate the environmental, social and economic values of forests as well as the diverse interests, perspectives and innovative ideas of all stakeholders into the management of both protected and production forests;
- Also recognized that weak forest governance and law enforcement, including corruption and fraud, and continuing exploitation of nominally protected forests, remain challenges in the forestry sector of some countries, although certain progress has been made in implementing countermeasures in both timber producing and consuming countries;
- Further recognized that those involved in forest management practices on the ground, in particular smallholders, local and indigenous communities and community-based enterprises often face difficulties in implementing and participating in SFM practices; and
- Acknowledged that opportunities exist in the use of policy tools and instruments for SFM, such as C&I frameworks, forest certification schemes and NFPs, in tackling both existing and emerging challenges, including contributing to global forest-related targets and initiatives such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the operationalization of REDD-plus.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged countries to reinforce their commitments to and raise awareness of SFM, and further strive to mainstream SFM into their development strategies and national land use policies and plans;
- Also encouraged countries to increase the capacity of those implementing SFM at the field level through the enhancement of training and incentives, and invited international organizations and institutions to support such efforts, particularly in developing countries;
- Further encouraged countries to strengthen efforts to improve forest governance through a wide range of actions such as land tenure reform, enhancement of stakeholder involvement in decision making, improvements in access and benefit sharing, development of markets responsive to the legality of forest products, as well as direct countermeasures to the illegal harvesting of forest products and associated trade;
- Encouraged countries, in this connection, to effectively utilize relevant policy tools and instruments by incorporating them into broader policy measures and frameworks, such as national development strategies, and invited international organizations and institutions, regional processes and initiatives and associated countries to support such efforts; and
- Invited relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, in this respect, to collect, analyze and make available knowledge and experiences related to the practice of SFM, including policy tools and instruments to promote good practices and promote related international cooperation, collaboration and partnership in order to facilitate the efforts of countries to advance SFM.

Session 4: Panel discussion and Conclusions

Conclusions

Participants:

- Acknowledged that SFM is a holistic and dynamic concept that emerged from and has evolved since the international deliberations of the Earth Summit in 1992 which can serve as an effective means to achieve sustainable development, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the objectives and targets of the related international arrangements, institutions and initiatives such as those for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating desertification and land degradation;
- Also acknowledged that the International Year of Forests 2011 (IYF2011) and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (Rio+20) will provide the international forest community with unprecedented opportunities to advocate for the effectiveness of SFM as well as to promote the achievements toward and future actions required for SFM, recognizing that the concept of SFM, together with C&I processes and other international initiatives, has evolved from the Earth Summit in 1992;
- Recognized that recent developments in the international negotiations and dialogues on global environmental issues, including biodiversity conservation, REDD-plus and payment for environmental services (PES), provide opportunities and challenges for SFM as a tool for contributing to the achievement of their respective objectives and targets;
- Further recognized, in this connection, that existing policy tools and instruments can facilitate not only the practice of SFM but also the actions to address forest-related challenges associated with global environmental issues, such as the safeguards and monitoring, reporting and verification for REDD-plus and the monitoring and reporting on Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and
- Recognized, on the other hand, that countries face an increasing number of requests from various forest-related international organizations and institutions for a broad range of information on forests, forest management and other related aspects of forests.

Recommendations

Participants:

- Encouraged UNFF member states, together with the CPF members, individuals and other organizations to continue promoting SFM in all relevant fora as one of the effective means to advance sustainable development, bearing in mind that its holistic and dynamic nature, including the values of associated policy tools and instruments, needs to be fully understood in the context of relevant global environmental issues;
- Encouraged the international forest community utilize the framework provided by the NLBI and other policy tools and instruments for SFM and to act together through various channels with a common voice to take advantage of the opportunities of IYF 2011 and Rio+20 (2012) to demonstrate what has been achieved towards SFM since the Earth Summit in 1992 and how SFM, including the use of policy tools and instruments, can contribute to global efforts to meet challenges and opportunities;
- Recommended that foresters look outside their sector and proactively interact with other sectors to advocate and demonstrate the relevance of SFM to sustainable development, and communicate with

politicians and policy planners to keep SFM in the mainstream of changing political priorities and development agendas;

- Invited relevant international organizations and institutions, as well as countries in a position to do so, to support the efforts of countries in developing their capacity for implementing SFM, including for the practice and further improvement of various policy tools and instruments designed to promote it through the monitoring and evaluation of previous efforts;
- Invited relevant international and regional organizations, institutions, processes and initiatives to develop a platform for sharing useful knowledge and experiences gained through the practice of SFM, including best practices elaborated in policy tools and instruments for SFM and related international cooperation, collaborations and partnerships;
- Encouraged relevant international and regional organizations, institutions, processes and initiatives to coordinate to reduce the forest-related reporting burden on countries, and, in this regard, recommended that C&I processes initiate actions to this end by taking advantage of existing frameworks and capacity;
- Recommended, in this respect, that C&I processes, in particular, which have evolved from a shared view that arose from the Earth Summit in 1992, consider how they can work together to bring a common message on SFM to Rio+20 in 2012 and beyond.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PRESENTERS AND TITLES OF PRESENTATIONS

Session I: Overview

Mr. Mahendra Joshi, UNFF Secretariat

International trends in SFM

Ms. Eva Muller, FAO

Developments in Sustainable Forest Management

Session II: Development and implementation of policy tools and instruments for SFM

Sub-session 2-1: Criteria and Indicators (C&I)

Mr. Malgorzata Buszko-Briggs, Forest Europe Liaison Unit Oslo

Policy tools for sustainable forest management in Europe

Mr. Peter Gaulke, USDA Forest Services, USA

Application of the Montreal Process Criteria & Indicators at National and Sub-national Scales

Mr. Steven Johnson, ITTO

Promotion of sustainable management of African forests (ATO/ITTO) Project PD 124/01 Rev.2 (M)

Mr. Jorge Malleux, consultant (ACTO), Peru

Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

Mr. Mastofa Jafari, Tehran Process Secretariat for Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCCs), Iran

Teheran Process and C&I for SFM in LFCCs and Near East dry land zones

Sub-session 2-2: Guidelines

Mr. Ian Thompson, Canadian Forest Service, Canada

Forest degradation and proposed indicators

Mr. Eduardo Mansur, ITTO

ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests

Ms. Eva Muller, FAO

The FAO-World Bank Initiative on Indicators for Good Forest Governance

The Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Management of Planed Forests – Purpose, Principles & Uses

Sub-session 2-3: Forest certification and legality verification

Mr. Markku Simula, University of Helsinki, Finland

Development and implementation of certification in tropical forests – challenges and opportunities

Mr. Vincent van den Berk, European Forest Institute

Legality verification on the internal European (EU) market

Session 3: Challenges and opportunities ahead

Mr. Johannes Stahl, CBD Secretariat

Forest Biodiversity and Sustainable Forest Management – Outcomes of CBD COP 10

Mr. Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

Sustainable Forest Management – Indonesia experience

Mr. Alexander Boamah Asare, Forestry Commission, Ghana

Challenges to Sustainable Forest Management in Ghana: Analysis of Initiatives and the Way Forward

Mr. Marco A.W. Lentini, Instituto Floresta Tropical, Brasil

Challenges and opportunities for the expansion of sound forest management practices in the Brazilian Amazon: a South America case

Ms. Maria Palenova, All-Russian Research Institute for Silviculture and Mechanization of Forestry, Russia

C&I for SFM: experiences and lessons from Russia

Mr. Akito Kataoka, Sumitomo Forestry Co. Ltd., Japan

Private Forest Management through Forest Certification in Hokkaido Region by Sumitomo Forestry and its characteristics

Mr. Lambert Okrah, Canadian Environmental Network

Perspectives from Major Groups

Remark: All the presentations are available at <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kaigai/CLI-presentations.html>

ANNEX II

LIST OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS, SEMINAR OFFICERS, FACILITATORS AND PANELISTS

Steering Committee Members

Mr. Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia
Mr. Steven Johnson, ITTO
Ms. Malgorzata Buszko-Briggs, Forest Europe Liaison Unit Oslo
Mr. Peter Gaulke, the Montreal Process, USA
Mr. Mahendra Joshi, UNFF Secretariat
Mr. Takashi Goto, Forestry Agency, Japan
Mr. Yuichi Sato, Forestry Agency, Japan (Chair of Steering Committee)

Co-chairs

Mr. Takeshi Goto, Forestry Agency, Japan
Mr. Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia

Rapporteur

Mr. Steven Johnson, ITTO

Session Facilitators

Mr. Koji Ueda, Forestry Agency, Japan **Session 1**
Mr. Marco A.W. Lentini, Instituto Floresta Tropical (IFT), Brazil **Session 2-1**
Mr. Agus Sarsito, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia **Session 2-2**
Mr. Peter Gaulke, USDA Forest Service, USA **Session 2-3**
Ms. Malgorzata Buszko-Briggs, Forest Europe Liaison Unit Oslo **Session 3**
Mr. Eduardo Mansur, ITTO **Panel discussion**

Panelists

Ms. Eva Muller, FAO
Mr. Markku Simula, University of Helsinki, Finland
Mr. Alexander Boamah Asare, Forestry Commission, Ghana
Mr. Lambert Okrah, Canadian Environmental Network
Mr. Ingwald Gschwandt, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Austria
Mr. Akito Kataoka, Sumitomo Forestry Co. Ltd., Japan

Overseas Invitees

Mr. Alan Reid, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, New Zealand
Mr. Angelo Sartori, Ministry of Agriculture, Chile
Mr. John Hall, Natural Resources Canada, Canada
Ms. Lei Jingpin, Chinese Academy of Forestry, China
Mr. Mikko Olavi Kurppa, UNFF Secretariat
Mr. Pablo Laclau, National Institute of Agriculture Technology, Argentina

Seminar Secretariats

Mr. Yuichi Sato, Forestry Agency, Japan
Mr. Rikiya Konishi, Forestry Agency, Japan
Ms. Noriko Ishitobi, Forestry Agency, Japan
Mr. Hidetaka Ichikawa, Forestry Agency, Japan

Remark: Full list of the participants will be available at <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kaigai/CLI.html>