

Workshop on Harnessing Climate Change Financing for Sustainable Forest Management in the ECO Region

29 April to 1 May 2014, Tehran – Islamic Republic of Iran

WORKSHOP REPORT

BACKGROUND

Financing sustainable forest management (SFM) has been a key issue since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 in Rio. It was examined in the follow up processes on forests including the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), with limited success. The establishment of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) in 2000 led to the adoption of the UNFF non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests (the Forest Instrument) and its four global objectives on forests (GOFs) by the General Assembly in 2007; and the establishment of the Facilitative Process in 2009 with the primary mandate of assisting countries to mobilize funding for forests. It has also overseen consensus-building on forest financing through major expert group meetings and unprecedented analytical studies on forest financing by the advisory group on finance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and policy conclusions and recommendations on this issue within the Forum.¹

The Forum considered that current funding levels for SFM is insufficient and major efforts are needed to mobilize resources from all sources and at all levels. In addressing the issue of financing SFM, the Forum, in light of its mandate, reviewed all aspects and all issues related to financing all types of forests. This includes financing from all sources, including funding for climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, energy and water. Meanwhile, the values and contributions of forests in addressing global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss also led countries to put in place additional funding mechanisms and strategy that are closely inter-connected to forests including under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The opportunity to use climate change financing for forest-related activities is widely considered a recent innovation in forest financing. Climate change financing includes relatively new mechanisms and initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, adaptation financing, funds from private sources, bilateral official development assistance, and REDD+.² The latter has become a major priority within international climate change finance pledges and disbursements from both public and private sources. In addition, financing for REDD+ is likely to form a portion of an expected USD 100 billion in climate finance for the period 2013-2020. As agreed under the UNFCCC, funding for REDD+ may come from a variety of sources, including emerging voluntary carbon markets, official development assistance or other sources.

¹ The CPF's Advisory Group on Finance study is available at http://www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/AGF_Study_July_2012.pdf.

² REDD+ stands for "Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries"

Due to the potential contribution of funding for REDD+ and additional climate change initiatives on financing for SFM, the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests Forum (UNFF) requested its Secretariat to examine the implications of new and emerging forest-related financing initiatives relating to the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD) on broader forest financing.³

Climate Change Financing For Forests Project

To respond to the request of the Forum, the UNFF Secretariat undertook several activities including conducting studies, holding expert group discussions and preparation of a specific project on “Climate Change Financing for Forests”.⁴

The objective of the Project on Climate Change Financing for Forests is to enable developing countries to harness and better access climate change financing for forests by (i) determining how climate change financing can contribute to the implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM), (ii) building capacity at national and regional levels to better harness climate change financing for forests, and (iii) impacting policy decisions on funding climate change in the respective global fora, making those decisions more inclusive, equitable and beneficial for SFM. The project was approved by the General Assembly through the United Nations Development Account and is managed under the UNFF Facilitative Process.⁵

In the first phase, this project identifies current and new opportunities for financing SFM by surveying all known existing and pledged funding for forests originating in climate change financing. This shall result in (i) a global policy study on the challenges and opportunities in climate change financing for SFM, including from REDD+, and (ii) three subregional studies on the same issues in Central Asia, Southern Africa and the South Pacific respectively. For each subregion, a regional organization has been selected as a potential platform for further collaboration: the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

The sub-regional studies will be followed by one workshop in each sub-region. These three sub regional workshops are aimed at sharing views and experiences with national and sub regional decision-makers (ministries responsible for forests, environment, climate, and foreign affairs in developing countries) on the sources and distribution of climate change financing for SFM. The workshops will increase awareness and – in so doing – begin to enhance the capacity of the countries in these regions to secure such funds.

Importantly, the workshops will also result in the identification of key action points for increasing climate change financing for forests available to the focal regions. These key action points will be taken up during the last phase of the project, when the consultants will build upon the action points to propose a strategy to harness climate change financing for forests for each region. They will then follow up with assisting host organizations of the

³ The UNFF9 Resolution is available at <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

⁴ Results are available at <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/facilitative-process.html>.

⁵ The resolution of the special session of UNFF9 (October 2009) establishes the Facilitative Process and defines its nine functions. The primary function of the Facilitative Process is to assist developing countries to mobilize financing for SFM. The ninth session of UNFF (February 2011) added two additional functions for the Facilitative Process. These resolutions can be accessed here: <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=E/CN.18/SS/2009/2>.

workshops in the implementation of the strategy, and thereby country parties of those organizations. Combined, this set of activities will enhance national and regional capacity to pursue, attract and harness climate change financing for forests.

The Tehran Workshop

The Tehran Workshop was the first of the three sub-regional workshops to be held as part of the Climate Change Financing for Forests Project. The following ECO member countries were invited to participate in the workshop: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The final participant list is attached. The workshop was held in English and in Russian, with simultaneous translation provided. Structured in both plenary and breakout groups, participants discussed national experiences and the challenges and opportunities in climate change financing for forests at national, regional and international levels.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

Broadly, the workshop aimed to provide a platform for participants from ECO Member States participants from regional and international organisations, and invited experts, to exchange a range of views and experiences on climate change financing for forests.

Specifically, the workshop aimed to:

- Build capacity of ECO countries to access climate finance:
 - Provide an overview of sources of climate change financing that exist for Central Asia (public, private, national and international)
 - Highlight which sources of climate finance, at regional or global level, may be yet untapped
 - Outline lessons from countries that have successfully harnessed REDD+ funding in Central Asia or elsewhere
- Investigate the unique Central Asian context with regards to forest finance, including:
 - Challenges and opportunities faced by Central Asian countries in harnessing climate change financing for forests, including economic viability of financing mechanisms such as REDD+
 - Implications of low forest cover in securing climate change finance for forests
- Identify and endorse of a set of key action points to form a foundation for a future strategy on harnessing climate change financing for forests
 - Develop recommendations and next steps for ECO member countries to pursue climate change funding for forests
 - Identify further actions that the Economic Cooperation Organisation could take to assist Member States mobilise climate change financing for forests
 - Identify further steps for the UNFF Facilitative Process to assist ECO countries in harnessing climate finance for forests

STRUCTURE, VENUE AND DATES

The "Workshop on Harnessing Climate Change Financing for Sustainable Forest Management in the ECO Region" was held at the ECO Secretariat, Tehran, Islamic Republic

of Iran from 29 April to 01 May 2014 and jointly organized by ECO Secretariat and United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat. The workshop consisted of: presentations of background papers; country case studies; group work and plenary presentations and discussions; and development of next steps and action points.

Following the invitation by the co-chairs, the participants adopted the agenda and Organization of Work. They agreed that there would be no negotiated outcome; rather, the recommendations from the workshop will be used by the UNFF to further the objective to assist countries in harnessing forest financing. Participants finalized and endorsed regional and international action points, and next steps for the UNFF Secretariat, in plenary.

PARTICIPANTS

The Workshop was attended by the delegates from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as delegation of the ECO Secretariat. The representatives of the UNFF, ECO-IEST, FAO, UNDP and Secretariat for Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC) also attended the Workshop. A list of participants is attached (*Annex II*).

OPENING

Mr. Hossein Moeini-Meybodi, Acting Head of UNFF Secretariat, delivered an opening statement and extended warm welcome to the participants. He emphasized that UNFF is the only global intergovernmental policy body within the UN system dealing with all issues related to the forests, including sustainable forest management (SFM), and that the UNFF is also the only subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations with universal membership of 197 countries. He noted that the Tehran workshop, as the first out of three global workshops, would identify ways and means to address challenges in harnessing climate change financing for forests and to improve better flow of climate change funding in these regions. He stressed the importance of this goal to ECO region due to its significantly low share of climate change funding and alarming rate of deforestation.

Mr. Seyed Jalaledin Alavi Sabzevari, ECO Deputy Secretary General, extended a warm welcome to all participants and expressed his sincere gratitude to the UNFF Secretariat. He expressed hope that this meeting would serve as a starting point for further ECO-UNFF collaboration. He noted that Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) stands as a unique regional grouping covering West Asia, Caucuses and Central Asia, addressing wide range of issues with national, regional and international significance. He stressed that climate change and global warming are among environmental challenges that ECO is now addressing through developing projects and partnerships.

Giving context to the meeting, he emphasized that no ECO Member State has been extended UN-REDD national programme support, while only one ECO Member State has been identified as UN-REDD partner country. He opined that this was due to low forest cover, and suggested that such initiatives extend their efforts to the Central Asia region, and avoid selection criteria that may exclude countries with low forest cover. He urged both maximizing global REDD benefits and increasing the number of the countries and regions.

He also suggested that the ECO region more actively explore the financial resources available through bilateral and multilateral REDD+, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. With gratitude, he said the UNFF regional approach on financing sustainable forest management has been instrumental, and should form the basis for current and future regional undertakings in SFM.

In his remarks, Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel, the president of the ECO Institute of Environmental Science and Technology (ECO-IEST), explained that forests in ECO region are mostly located in arid and semi-arid areas. He felt there could be more synergy between ECO countries. He noted several challenges that have hindered cooperation between ECO countries on forest issues: communication, coordination, and lack of a unified approach towards protection of natural assets. He expressed that ECO-IEST is ready to closely cooperate with UNFF Secretariat on sustainable forest management and forest conservation.

ELECTION OF CO-CHAIRS

Mr. Alisher Nematullaevich Shukurov, Chief Expert for Monitoring International Projects, Main Department of Forestry of Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Republic of Uzbekistan and Mr. Javad Momeni, Counselor, Department of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were elected as the Co-chairs of the Workshop. In their remarks, Mr. Shukurov and Mr. Momeni, welcomed and thanked the participants and expressed hope that Workshop's deliberations would produce useful and beneficial outcomes for the Member States. The Co-chairs were assisted by Mr. Hossein Moeini-Meybodi, Mr. Benjamin Singer Forest Affairs Officer of the UNFF Secretariat and Mr. Orkhan Zeynalov, Director for Energy, Minerals and Environment of the ECO Secretariat.

DOCUMENTATION

Documentation relevant to the workshop includes:

- Climate Financing for Forests in ECO Countries study by Bakhadir Khusanov (2014), available from UNFF Secretariat
- Background documents on the work of the UNFF related to financing SFM:⁶
 - Resolutions of the UNFF9 Special Session and of UNFF9
 - The AGF Study on Forest Financing (2012)
 - UNFF Study on the impacts of REDD+ on financing SFM
 -

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

1. The Co-Chairs' summary of the discussions is annexed to the present report in Annex 1.

⁶ These UNFF background documents are available here:
<http://www.un.org/esa/forests/facilitative-process.html>.

ANNEX 1

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS DURING THE WORKSHOP ON HARNESSING CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE ECO REGION

29 April to 01 May 2014, ECO Secretariat, Tehran, Iran

29th April 2014: OPENING CEREMONY, PLENARY AND PRESENTATIONS

After the opening ceremony, Mr. Hossein Moeini-Meybodi briefed the meeting on progress in forest financing discussions within the UNFF framework and the importance of the Facilitative Process. He noted that current number of participating countries under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank, the UN-REDD Programme, and the REDD+ Partnership is 74, but contains only 10 small island developing states (SIDS) and 10 low forests cover countries (LFCCs). This was of particular interest to the ECO Member States, as most of them are among LFCCs. A discussion of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (November 2013) ensued, which decided that the REDD+ funding should be result-oriented and coordinated by a national focal point. Developing countries should agree on the modalities for national forest monitoring systems and address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

This decision requires, more than any time before, close collaboration among respective national focal points on REDD+ funding and the national focal points on forests. Ideally, these should be done by the same ministry and NFPs, in cooperation with other relevant institutions. Furthermore, as forest-related climate change funding is fully result-based, it is critical for countries to work consistently to create an enabling environment at the national level to increase their share of climate change funding or forests. Harnessing climate change financing for forests also requires a strategic approach to the full potential of forests and inclusion of cross-sectoral, cross institutional policies that embrace all values of forests, including land management, agriculture, water, energy, climate and the environment.

He said that the regional organizations such as the ECO have a significant role in promoting regional strategy for their Member States to advance their common agenda at the climate change funding policy mechanisms and frameworks, making those decisions more inclusive, equitable and beneficial of SFM. They should assist countries to catalyze the preparation of national forest financing strategies, explore forest financing opportunities, bridge gaps and to ensure consistency between national, regional and global policies on forest financing, and enhance inter-regional and intra-regional cooperation on forest financing by sharing relevant experience, knowledge and expertise.

Dr. Benjamin Singer, Forest Affairs Officer of UNFF Secretariat, explained the key successes of the Facilitative Process, the objectives of the current project and this particular Tehran workshop, and the key findings of the study on climate financing for forests at global level, with an emphasis on international public sources of financing.

Presentations:

Under this agenda item, the delegations of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Turkey and Republic of Uzbekistan made their country presentations/statements reflecting their country's capacities, policies, achievements, experiences, latest developments, challenges, trends as well as their recommendations.

The presentations were followed by interactive discussions that generated various ideas related to climate financing for sustainable forest management:

- The common challenges of forest ecosystems within the ECO Region were recognized, with the prevalence of a relatively low forest cover and arid or semi-arid environments. Forests in the ECO Region thus have a specific set of values: the carbon storage value of forests is limited, but their biodiversity is high and their contributions to local livelihoods are considerable. Climate change is a particular challenge to the ECO region whose Member States are faced with increasing temperatures, deforestation and desertification. There is a consensus in the region that joint actions are needed in this regard, both at regional and international levels.
- The forest financing landscape is rapidly evolving, with two main trends emerging: (i) a trend from an exclusive focus on national financing to one that incorporates regional and international sources of finance; and (ii) a shift from traditional forestry financing to a diversified multifaceted approach in which climate financing plays a major role.
- The level of complexity of climate financing for forests is high. Once dominated by REDD+ and carbon storage, it has now developed multiple mechanisms and sources that focus on many different aspects, including mitigation, adaptation, reforestation and afforestation, restoration of degraded forests and cross-sectoral perspectives, including landscape approaches and sustainable agriculture.
- National and regional levels cannot replace one another; instead, they play complementary and potentially synergistic roles. For instance, some multilateral funding mechanisms such as UN-REDD and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) target the national level, while others such as the GEF and many bilateral donors are open to, and often focus on, regional-level financing.
- By welcoming the REDD+ financing, participants asked for a more favourable and equitable allocation of resources to ECO Member States and LFCCs.
- Requests were made for the ECO Secretariat and the "Secretariat of the Tehran Process for Low Forest Cover Countries" jointly works, in collaboration with the UNFF, on the needs and requirements of ECO Member States on climate financing for forests.
- Several challenges and obstacles to raising climate financing for forests were identified at national level, including the lack of interagency collaboration experience and expertise, limited resources, inefficient planning and clash of mandates. These shortcomings can be addressed:

- At national level, for example through the integration of climate financing into national forest programmes developed in collaboration with FAO;
 - At regional level, by (i) exchanging experiences, networking and capacity-building, (ii) creating an ECO-region action-oriented plan to harness climate financing for forests. Several institutions already exist at regional level that only need to be strengthened to help enhance climate financing for forests, including the "Tehran Process Secretariat for LFCCs" and the ECO Secretariat along with the ECO Institute for Environment, Science and Technology.
- The UNFF also plays an essential advisory and catalytic role at international level by providing an institutional framework in the form of the Forest Instrument and catalyzing the exchange of experiences between different regions. In this respect, several participants welcomed the selection of the ECO Region as a pilot region for the UNFF Project on Climate Financing for Forests.
 - Finally, there was a call for greater involvement of ECO Member States, the ECO Secretariat and the TPS for LFCCs in the UNFF process, particularly at its 11th Session to be held in New York in May 2015.

30TH APRIL 2014: PLENARY AND PRESENTATIONS

Initially, it was decided that three of the four sessions of the second day were due to take place in the form of breakout groups, but a consensus emerged to remain in plenary for the duration of the workshop.

Presentations on Regional and International Perspectives:

Under this agenda item, the delegations of the ECO-IEST, FAO, UNDP and TPS for LFCCs delivered their presentations encompassing Harnessing Climate Change financing for forests in ECO region in view of the regional and international perspectives. Presentations were followed by interactive discussions on experiences, challenges, obstacles, opportunities and recommendations on harnessing climate financing for forests at regional and international levels.

1st May 2014: PLENARY AND CONCLUSIONS

After the detailed deliberations of the three days, following key action points were endorsed by the experts from the ECO Member States present at the joint UNFF-ECO Workshop on Harnessing Climate Financing for Sustainable Forest Management in the ECO Region as a basis for a regional strategy:

- i. Member States should nominate national focal points where missing, including UNFF national focal points, and ensure that focal points for different related conventions, forums and mechanisms are either the same individual or are in close contact with each other.
- ii. Add climate and forest financing on the agenda of the high-level ECO meetings.

- iii. In order to enhance coordination between regional and international organizations: (i) set up a joint interagency group on SFM financing for the ECO Region composed of representatives from relevant regional and international organizations (ECO, TPS for LFCCs, FAO, GEF, UNFF, etc.) under the coordination of the UNFF and to meet on a regular basis to assist in implementing the regional strategy on climate financing for forests; and (ii) ECO should request Observer status at UNFF sessions and FAO's forestry committee sessions.
- iv. Set up a directory, list or database of financing sources for SFM from public, private and community sources for the ECO Region, based on the CPF Sourcebook, to be developed and made available on the ECO and UNFF websites.
- v. Prepare a regional project proposal led by ECO, with support from ECO-IEST, TPS for LFCCs and/or the UNFF Secretariat, to be funded by multilateral financing institutions including with the following actions:
 - Select one or more agencies for assisting in project implementation.
 - Select one or more possible topics for the regional project in close coordination with ECO Member States, taking into account (i) the needs and priorities of Member States, (ii) the priorities of multilateral financing institutions, and (iii) the need for complementarity and synergy with existing activities and initiatives.
 - The topic could include, inter alia, the following: (i) assessment and/or monitoring of forest resources, including total economic valuation (TEV) to increase political will to implement SFM and as a REDD-readiness activity in preparation for sustainable results-based financing, (ii) sharing best practices, (iii) explore alternative sources of energy, with an emphasis on clean energy, to reduce fuel-wood consumption, (iv) pilot activities on harnessing climate financing for SFM, (v) enhancing sustainable production and trade in non-wood services and products, notably ecotourism, herbal and medicine products and fruit, and (vi) integrated forest and land management.
 - Hire a consultant as part of the UNFF Project on Harnessing Climate Financing for Forests and in collaboration with the ECO Secretariat to (i) formulate a regional financing strategy based on these action points and (ii) assist in preparing a project proposal to be funded by multilateral financing institutions.
 - Create an advisory group composed of experts attending this workshop to assist the consultant in preparing the project proposal.
 - Sources of financing for this project may include (i) the Global Environment Facility; (ii) Germany's International Climate Initiative; (iii) Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions; (iv) UN-REDD; and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and/or (v) smaller sources of bilateral funding, notably from the UK and Norway.

Closing Ceremony

At the closing ceremony, the Co-chairs as well as Mr. Hossein Moeini-Meybodi, Dr. Benjamin Singer of UNFF and Mr. Orkhan Zeynalov of ECO thanked all the participants for taking active part in this Workshop. The Workshop also appreciated the ECO Secretariat for its productive contribution to the Workshop success.

ANNEX II: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Country/ Organization	Name	Title	Email
1	Afghanistan	Mr Sayed Ali Hossain Hossaini	Terrestrial Environmentalal Specialist, National Environment Protection Agency, Kabul Afghanistan	alihossaini10@yahoo.com
2	Azerbaijan	Ms Sevinj Hajiyeve	Head of Division, Agrometeorology, Hydrometeorology Centre, National Hydrometeorology Department	Emin.garabaghli@gmail.com agro2011@mail.ru sevinc.ibadova89@gmail.com
3	Azerbaijan	Mr Sehran Ganbarov	Advisor, Forest Development Department	Emin.garabaghli@gmail.com Sehran@ramblet.ru
4	ECO	Mr. Orkhan Zeynalov	Director, Energy, Minerals and Environment Directorate	DirectorEE@ECOsecretariat.org
5	ECO	Mr. Reza Samieifard	Programme Officer	prg-envenr@ecosecretariat.org director.eme@ecosecretariat.org
6	ECO	Mr Imran Ahmad	Steno secretary	imranahmadmfa@gmail.com director.eme@ecosecretariat.org
7	ECO	Mr. Lehulam Nabi	Steno secretary	
8	ECO-IEST	Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel	President	asghar.fazel@eco-iest.org Asghar.fazel@gmail.com
9	ECO-IEST	Mr Amir Tolouei	Assistant Coordinator	amir.tolouei@eco-iest.org toloueamir@gmail.com
10	FAO	Mr. Ekrem Yazici	Forestry Officer, Sub-Regional Office for Central Asia	ekrem.yazici@fao.org

11	GIZ	Jacqueline Begerow	Coordinator, Business Unit German Public Sector Clients	jacqueline.begerow@giz.de
12	Islamic Republic of Iran	Mr. Naser Moghaddasi	Acting Head, Forest Rangelands and Water Management Organisation, & Head of High Council for Forestry	nasermoghaddasi@yahoo.com naser.moghaddasi@gmail.com
13	Islamic Republic of Iran	Mr.Javad Momeni	Counselor, Department of Environment and Sustainable, Development Ministry of Foreign Affairs	javadmomeni2012@gmail.com irfocal@yahoo.com
14	Islamic Republic of Iran	Mr. Mohammad Ebrahim Fallahkohan	Deputy of International Affairs Bureau, Forests Range and Watershed Management Organization	
15	Islamic Republic of Iran	Mr. Mohammad Hashemi	Expert of Environment, Department of ECO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
16	Islamic Republic of Iran	Mr. Ali Bali	Head of the Geographical Analysis Section, Department of Environment (DoE)	
(17)	Islamic Republic of Iran	Dr. Hamid R Solaymani	Senior Officer, Forest Rangelands and Water Management Organisation (FRWO)	hrosolaymani@yahoo.com
18	Kazakhstan	Mr. Kairat Yegezhanov	Expert, Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	yegezhanov@mail.ru
19	Kazakhstan	Ms. Gulmira Galiyeva	Expert, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	gg.makmutovna@gmail.com
20	Kyrgyzstan	Mr. Mairambek Aliyev	Director, Sustainable Forest Management Division Department of Forest Ecosystems & Protected Areas	min-eco@elcat.kg envforest@elcat.kg

21	Kyrgyzstan	Mr. Turumbek Oskombayev	Director, Issyk-Kul Territorial Administration State Agency Kyrgyzstan	min-eco@elcat.kg envforest@elcat.kg
22	Pakistan	Mr. Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani	Deputy Inspector General, Forests II, Climate Change Division Ministry of Climate Change	amqaimkhani@yahoo.com
23	Pakistan	Dr. Shehzad Jehangir	Deputy Inspector General, Forests I, Climate Change Division Ministry of Climate Change	jehangir2000@hotmail.com
24	Tajikistan	Mr. Dzhumakhon Safarov	Forest Specialist, Forestry Department, Forestry Agency of the Government of Tajikistan	shodibek.kurbonov@mail.ru
25	Tajikistan	Mr. Toirkhon Kurbonov	Chief Department of the Protected Areas, Forestry Agency of the Government of Tajikistan	Shodibek.kurbonov@mail.ru
26	TPS for LFCCs	Dr. Mostafa Jafari	Head of the Tehran Process, Secretariat for Low Forest Cover Countries	mostafajafari@libero.it
27	Turkey	Dr. Akkin Semerci	Forest Engineer, General Directorate of Forestry, Foreign Relations, Training and Research Department	akkinsemerci@ogm.gov.tr
28	Turkey	Dr. Ahmet Ipek	Head of Foreign Relations, Training and Research Department, General Directorate of Forestry	ahmetipek@ogm.gov.tr
29	UNDP	Mr Ali Reza Massah Banavi	Associate Professor, University of Tehran & Team Leader, Climate Change Enabling Activities (UNDEP/DGEF)	
30	UNFFS	Mr Benjamin Singer	Forest Affairs Officer, United Forum on Forests Secretariat	singerb@un.org
31	UNFFS	Mr Hossein Moeini-Meybodi	Senior Forest Policy Officer, United Forum on Forests Secretariat	moeini-meybodi@un.org

32	Uzbekistan	Mr Alisher Nematullaevich Shukurov	Chief Expert for Monitoring International Projects, Main Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Water resources	alisher.shukurov@gmail.com
----	------------	--	--	--