



دبیرخانه فرایند تهران برای کشورهای با پوشش کم جنگل

Tehran Process Secretariat
for Low Forest Cover Countries

(TPS for LFCCs)

Topic of the presentation:

“Introduction to Low Forest Cover Countries and to Tehran Process Secretariat for LFCCs forest financing”

International Workshop:

“Forest Financing in Low Forest Cover Countries”

Tehran, I.R. of Iran

12-18 November 2011

By:

Dr. Mostafa Jafari

Head of TPS for LFCCs

Points of discussions:

- 1- Background of forest negotiation
- 2- LFCCs in forest negotiation
- 3- Tehran Process Secretariat
- 4- Current condition of forest and forestry
- 5- Forest and Climate Change
- 6- LFCCs in GFRA 2010
- 7- Forest Financing and LFCCs

1- Background of forest negotiation

- Since Rio (UNCED – 1992)
- International Arrangement on Forest (IAF)
- IPF
- IFF
- UNFF

2- LFCCs in forest negotiation

- LFCCs and SFM in IAF/ COFO (FAO)
- C&I for SFM in LFCCs
- LFCCs needs and requirements
- IPF
- IFF
- UNFF₃ (ECOSOC-E/CN.18/2003/12)
 - TPS for LFCCs be granted Independent Observer Status by the Forum

3- Tehran Process Secretariat

- Tehran meeting (on needs and requirements of developing countries with LFCCs - 1999)
 - Tehran Process
 - Tehran declaration
- Establishment of TPS for LFCCs
- Tehran meeting (The role of planted forests, ToF, urban and pre-urban forestry and green space and SFM in LFCCs - 2002)
- Tehran meeting (Sustainable urban and pre-urban forestry and green space development in LFCCs - 2003)
- Establishment of CE of LFCCs in Park Gogtogo (Dialogue) in 2003 (Regional Centre of Excellence)
- Bamako meeting – 2004 (Bamako Resolution)

4- Current condition of forest and forestry

- FAO – 2000
- Number of LFCCs - 56
- SOFO 1996 – 67
- Most on Near East countries have arid and semi-arid climate and categorizing in LFCCs
- 19 out of 43 African countries are LFCCs
- One third (1/3) of world total are LFCCs

Updated forests statistics:

FAO
FORESTRY
PAPER

ISSN 0258-6150

163

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010

Main report

LFCCs in GFRA 2010:

- 1- Forest and plantation and tree cover:
 - Using different definitions (Table 2)
- 2- Trends in extent of forest 1990-2010:
 - 1990 (Table 3)
 - 2000 (Table 3)
 - 2005 (Table 3)
 - 2010 (Table 3)
 - And annual change:
 - (1990-2000), (2000-2005), (2005-2010)
- 2- Here summarized table 1 on LFCCs:
 - Forest (%) (Table 2)

LFCCs in GFRA 2010:

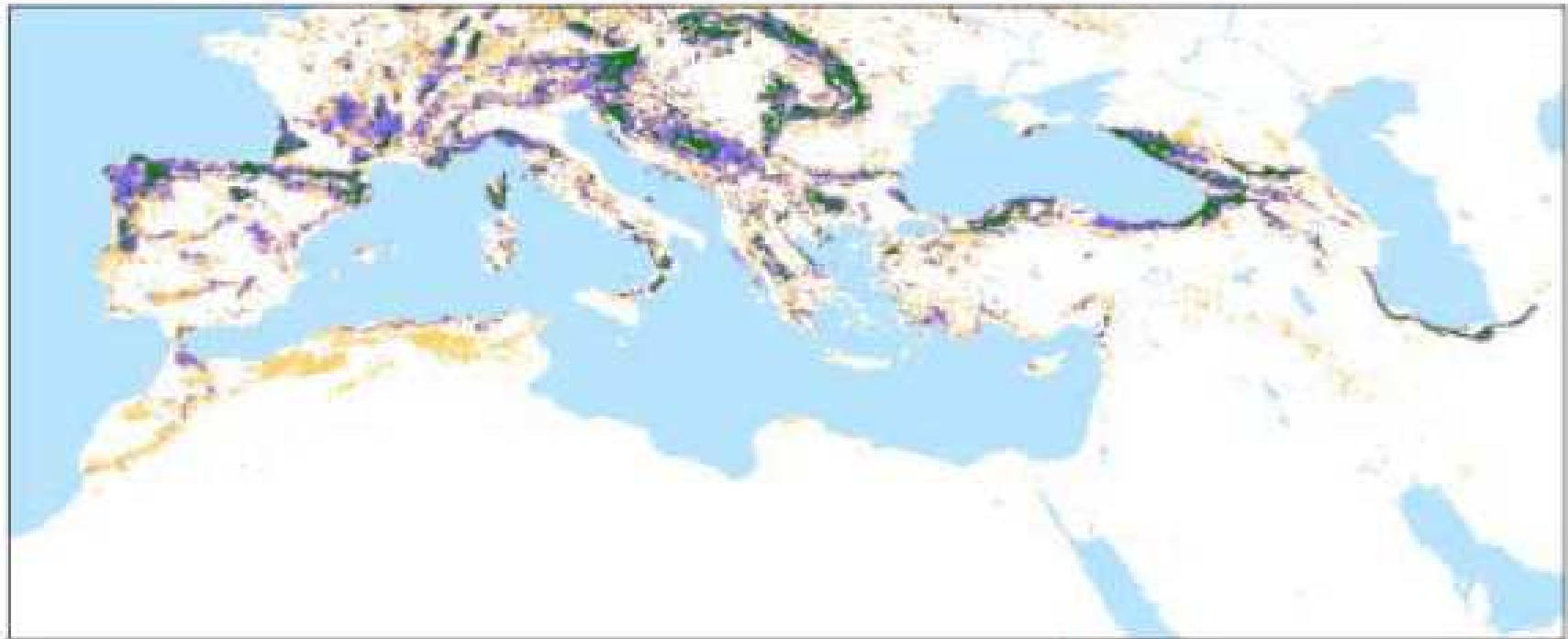
- 1- Three definition:
 - Forest (%)
 - Other wooded land (%)
 - Other land with tree cover (%)

Extent of forest and other wooded land 2010

Country/area	Land area						Inland water (1 000 ha)	Country area (1 000 ha)
	Forest		Other wooded land		Other land (1 000 ha)			
	1 000 ha	% of land area	1 000 ha	% of land area	Total	of which with tree cover		
Angola	58480	47	0	0	66190	-	0	124670
Botswana	11351	20	34791	61	10531	-	1500	58173
Comoros	3	2	0	0	183	-	0	186
Djibouti	6	0.5	220	9	2092	-	2	2320
Eritrea	1532	15	7153	71	1415	-	1660	11760
Ethiopia	12296	11	44650	41	52685	-	799	110430
Kenya	3467	6	28650	50	24797	10385	1123	58037
Lesotho	44	1	97	3	2894	-	0	3035
Madagascar	12553	22	15688	27	29913	-	550	58704
Malawi	3237	34	0	0	6171	-	2440	11848
Mauritius	35	17	12	6	156	-	1	204
Mayotte	14	37	0.5	1	23	-	0	37
Mozambique	39022	50	14566	19	25050	-	1300	79938
Namibia	7290	9	8290	10	66749	-	100	82429
Réunion	88	35	51	20	111	-	1	251
Seychelles	41	88	0	0	5	-	0	46
Somalia	6747	11	0	0	55987	-	1032	63766
South Africa	9241	8	24558	20	87648	30	462	121909
Swaziland	563	33	427	25	730	-	16	1736
Uganda	2988	15	3383	17	13339	-	4394	24104
United Republic of Tanzania	33428	38	11619	13	43533	-	6150	94730
Zambia	49468	67	6075	8	18796	-	922	75261
Zimbabwe	15624	40	0	0	23061	-	391	39076
Eastern and Southern Africa	267517	27	200231	20	532059	10415	22843	1022650
Algeria	1492	1	2685	1	233997	-	0	238174
Egypt	70	0.5	20	0.5	99455	36	600	100145
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	217	0.5	330	0.5	175407	-	0	175954
Mauritania	242	0.5	3060	3	99768	-	0	103070
Morocco	5131	11	631	1	38868	1600	25	44655
Sudan	69949	29	50224	21	117427	-	12981	250581
Tunisia	1006	6	300	2	14230	2204	825	16361

Forest of the Mediterranean basin:

Forests of the Mediterranean basin



- Closed forest – land covered by trees with a canopy cover of more than 40 percent and height exceeding 5 m. Includes natural forests and forest plantations.
- Open and fragmented forest – land covered by trees with a canopy cover of between 10 and 40 percent and height exceeding 5 m (open forest), or mosaics of forest and non-forest land (fragmented forest). Includes natural forests and forest plantations.
- Other wooded land – land either with 5 to 10 percent canopy cover of trees exceeding 5 m in height, or with shrub or bush cover of more than 10 percent and height less than 5 m.

Source: FAO, 2001a.

Forest area in percent of land area by country 2005

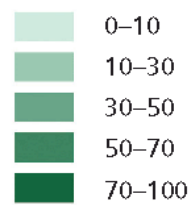
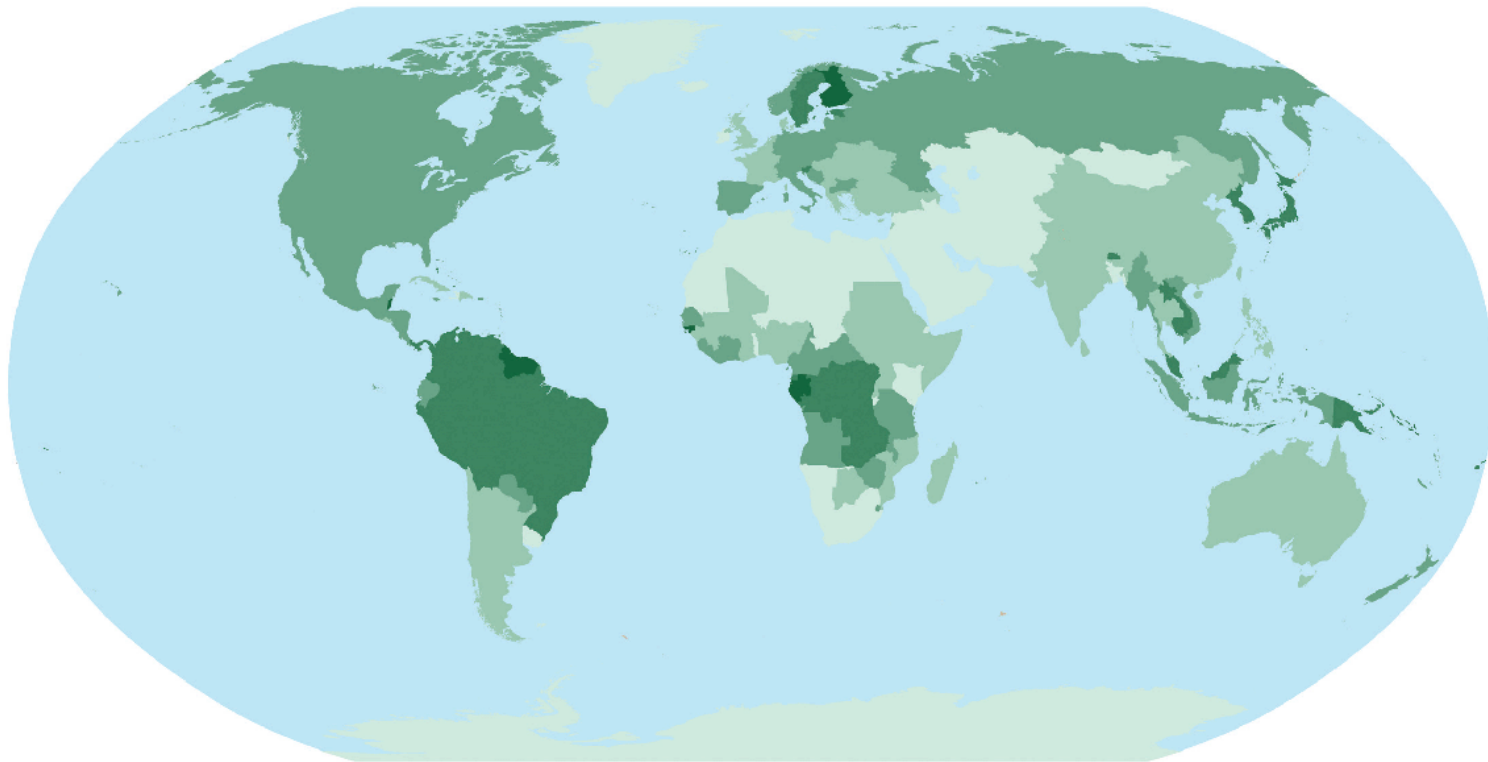
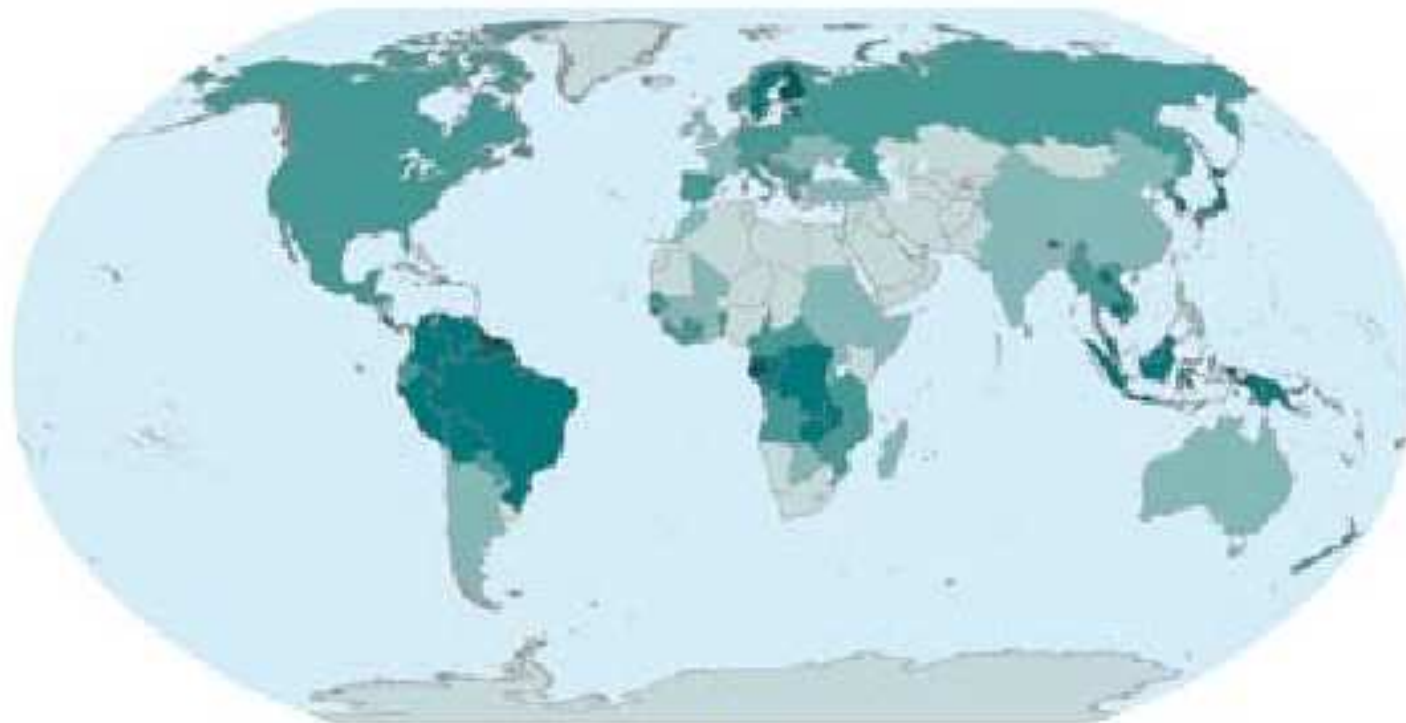


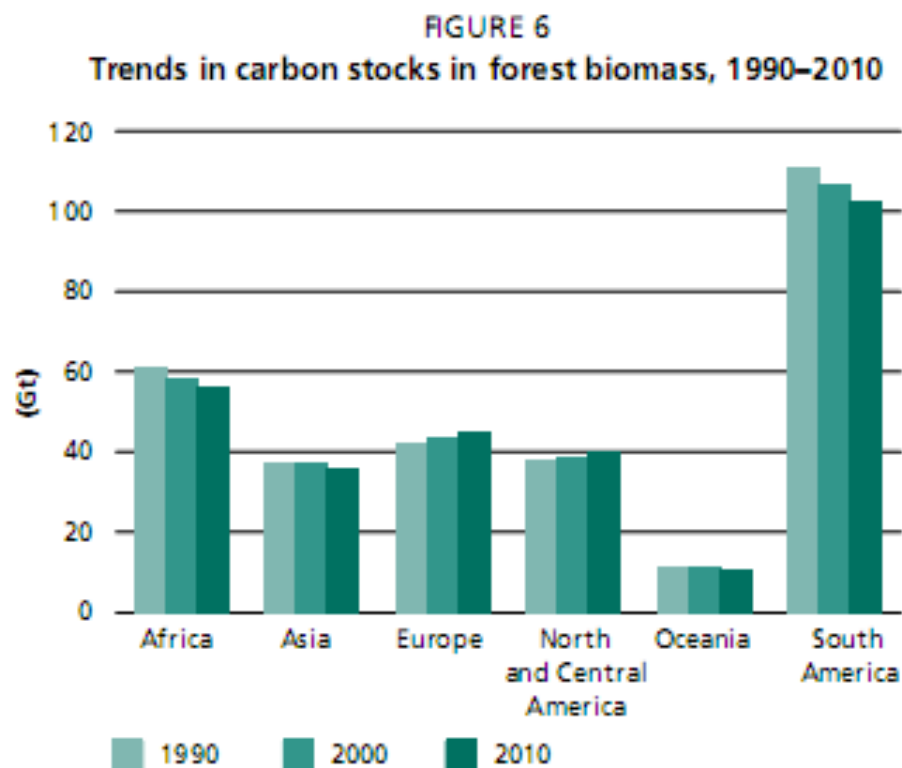
FIGURE 2
Forest area as a percentage of total land area by country, 2010



(%)



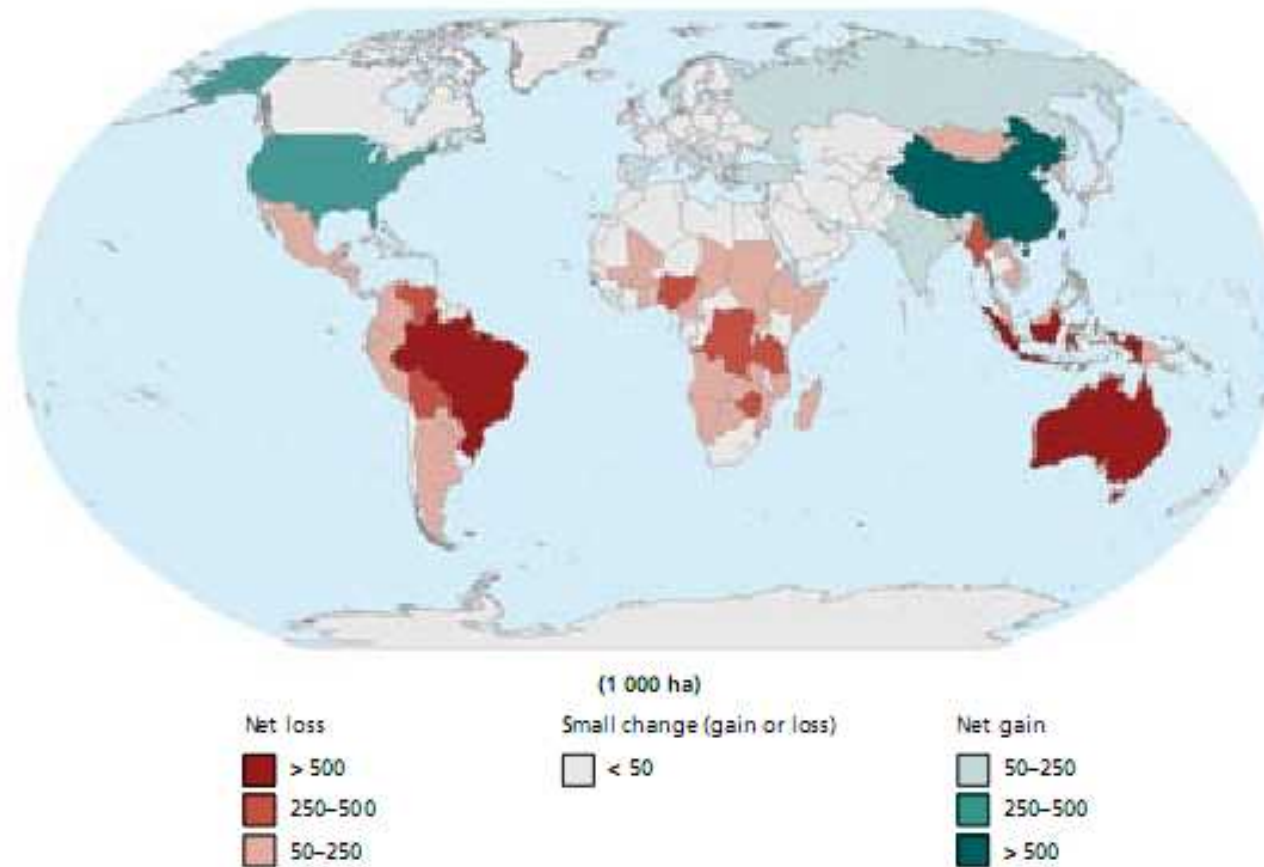
Trends in Carbon stocks in forest biomass, 1990-2010



Source: FAO, GFRA 2010

Annual change in forest area, 2005-2010

FIGURE 5
Annual change in forest area by country, 2005-2010



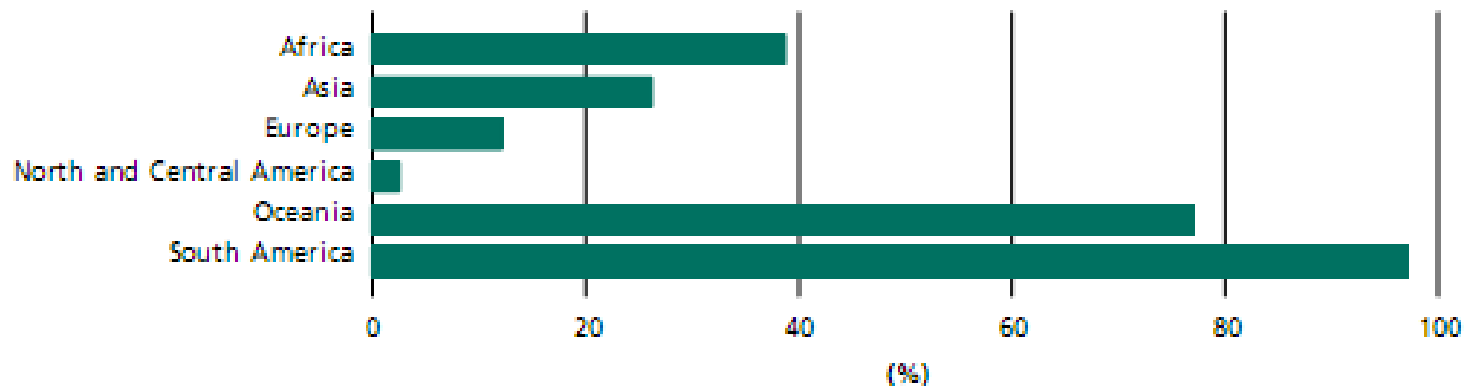
Source: FAO, GFRA 2010

TABLE 2.4
Annual change in forest area by region and subregion, 1990–2010

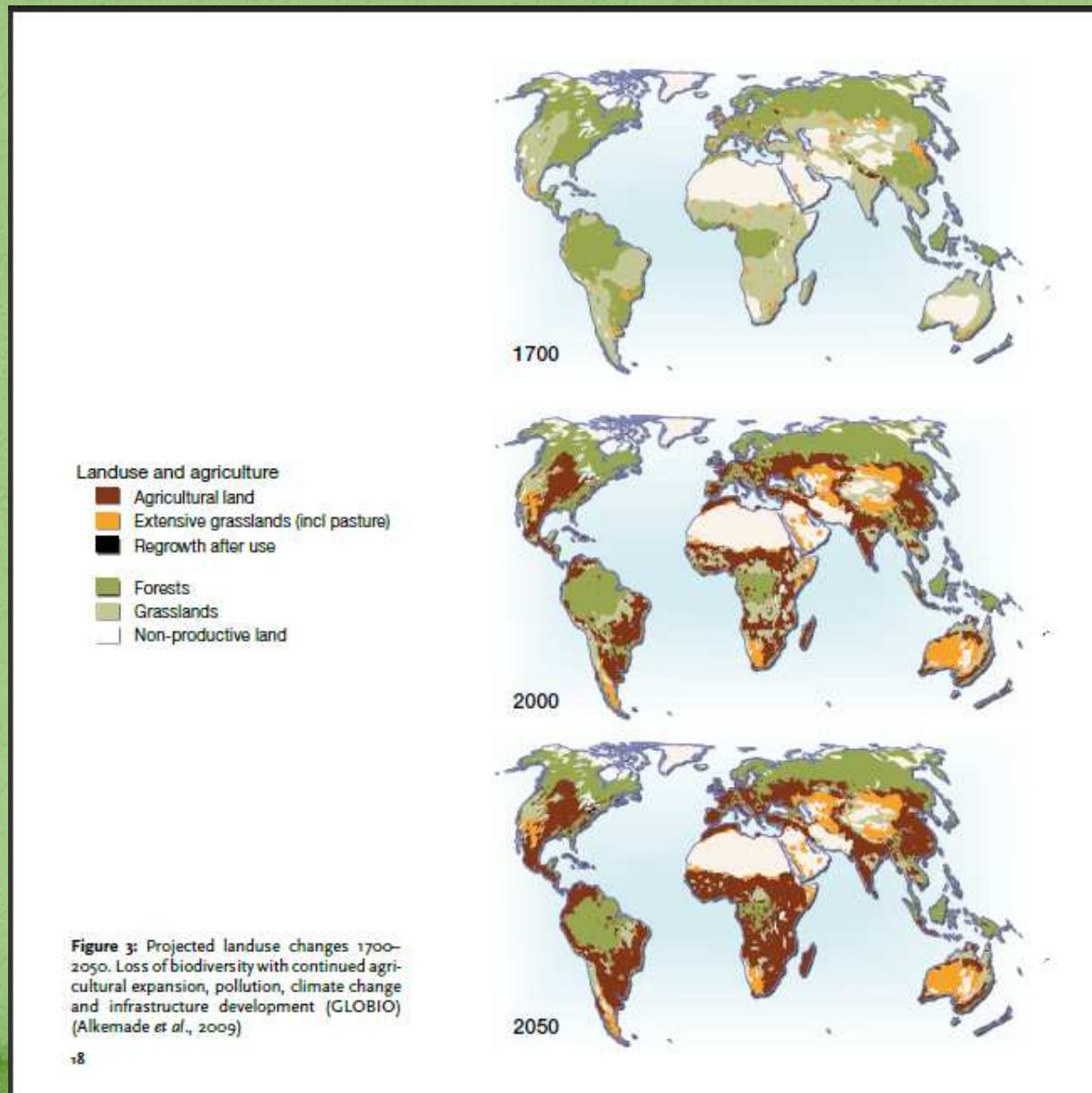
Region/subregion	1990–2000		2000–2010	
	1 000 ha/yr	%	1 000 ha/yr	%
Eastern and Southern Africa	-1 841	-0.62	-1 839	-0.66
Northern Africa	-590	-0.72	-41	-0.05
Western and Central Africa	-1 637	-0.46	-1 535	-0.46
Total Africa	-4 067	-0.56	-3 414	-0.49
East Asia	1 762	0.81	2 781	1.16
South and Southeast Asia	-2 428	-0.77	-677	-0.23
Western and Central Asia	72	0.17	1 31	0.31
Total Asia	-595	-0.10	2 235	0.39
Russian Federation	32	n.s.	-18	n.s.
Europe excl. Russian Federation	845	0.46	694	0.36
Total Europe	877	0.09	676	0.07
Caribbean	53	0.87	50	0.75
Central America	-374	-1.56	-248	-1.19
North America	32	n.s.	188	0.03
North and Central America	-289	-0.04	-10	-0.00
Total Oceania	-41	-0.02	-700	-0.36
Total South America	-4 213	-0.45	-3 997	-0.45
World	-8 327	-0.20	-5 211	-0.13

Introduce species/ planted forests:

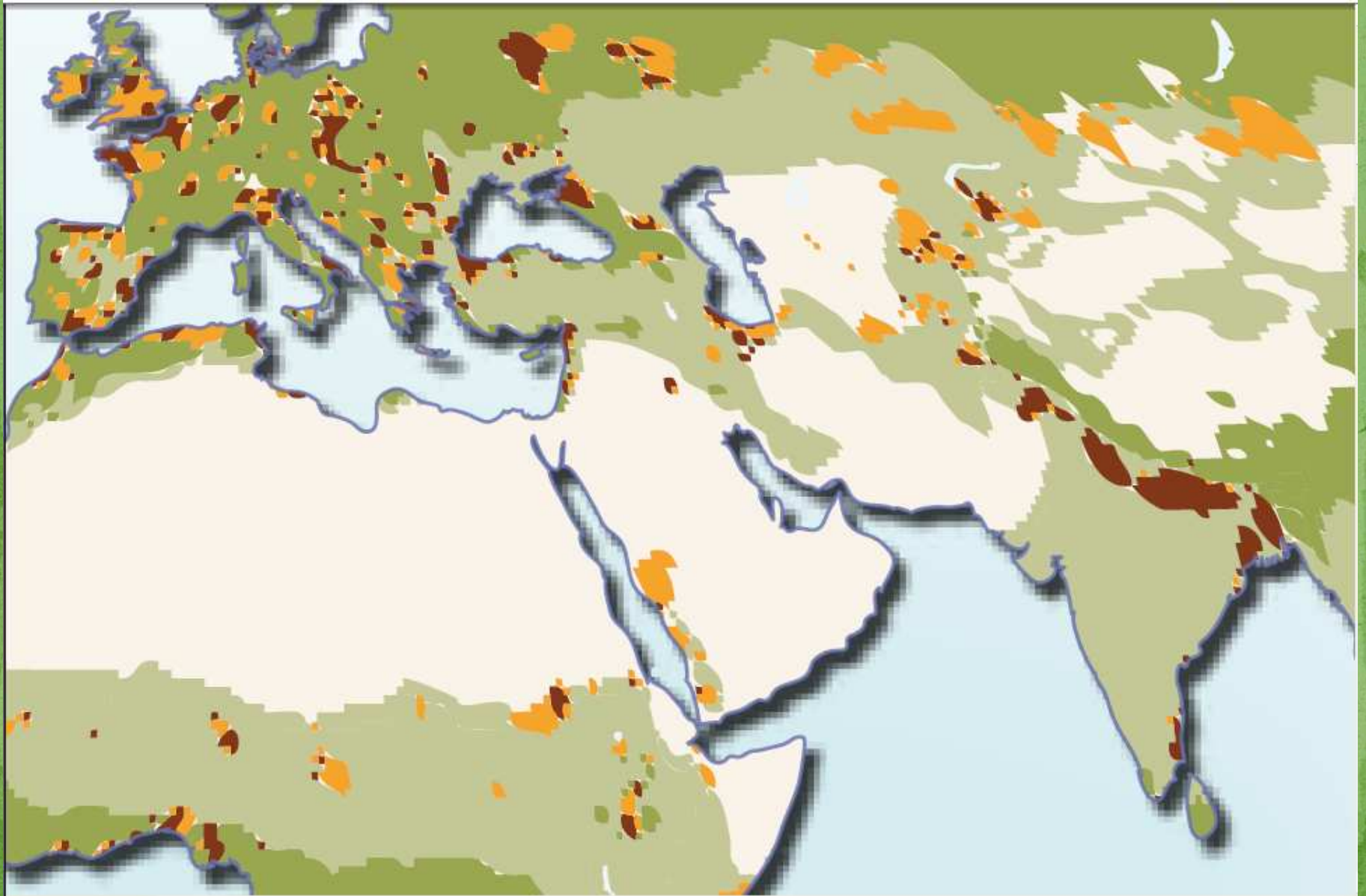
FIGURE 9
Proportion of planted forests consisting of introduced species, 2010



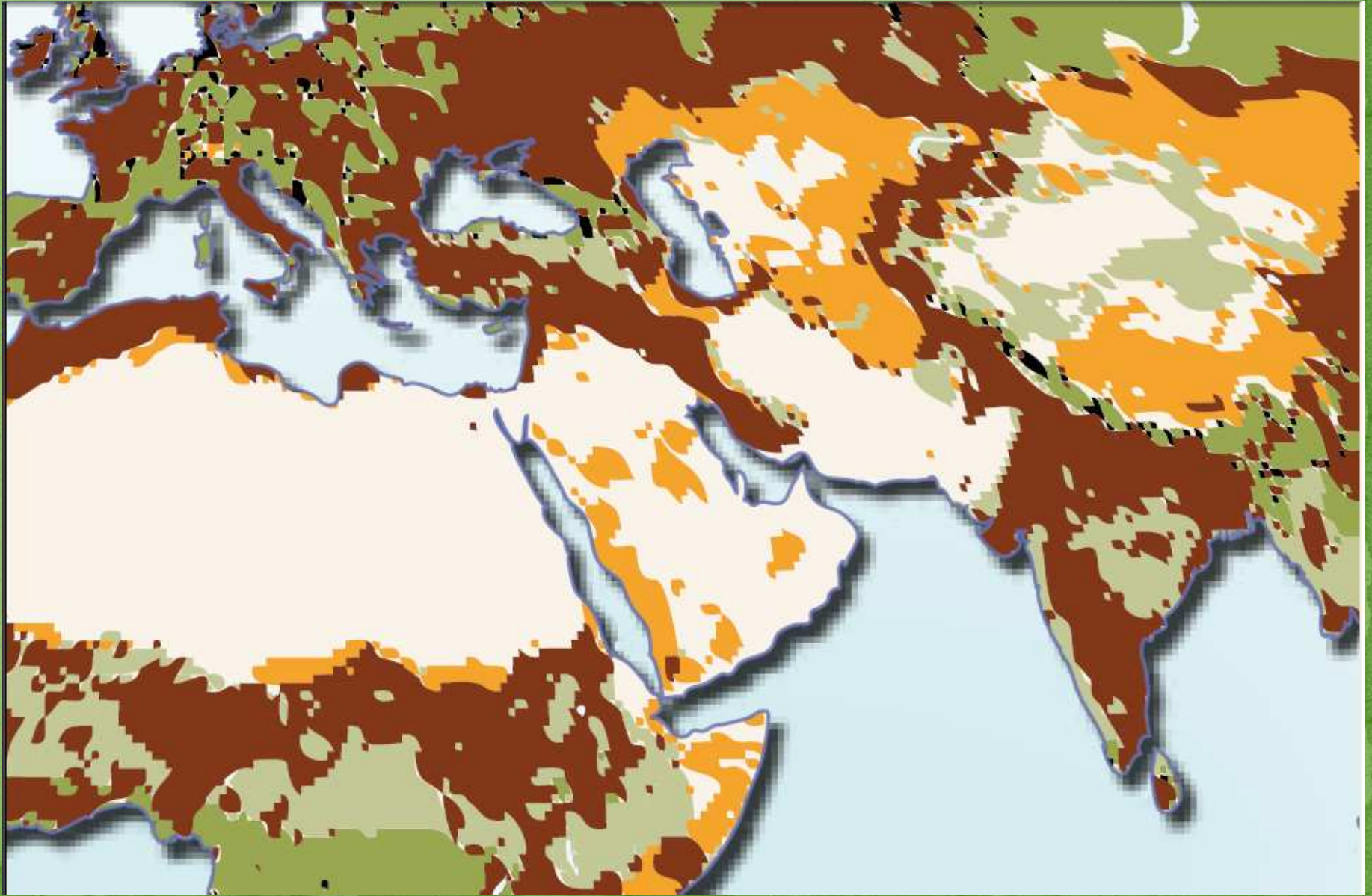
Landuse and agriculture in years 1700 and 2000 and forecast for 2050



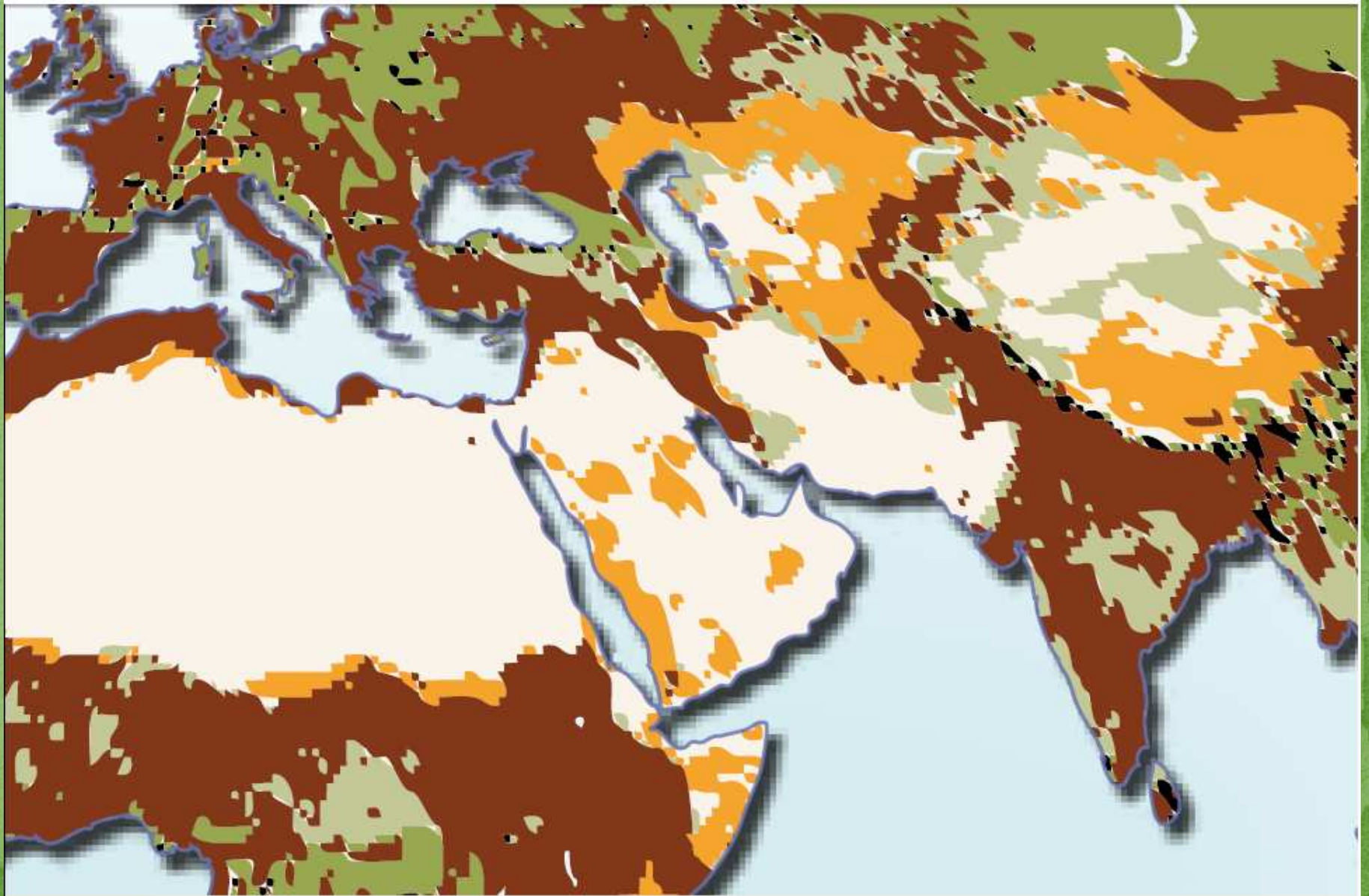
Year 1700:



Year 2000:



Forecast for 2050:



Increasing economical role of forests in Green Economy:



Summary Report of the Conference on Contributions of Forests to a Green Economy

Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in collaboration with the Government of Finland

ONLINE AT [HTTP://WWW.IISD.CA/YIMB/FOREST/CFGE/](http://www.iisd.ca/yimb/forest/cfge/)
VOLUME 191, NUMBER 1, MONDAY, 10 OCTOBER 2011



SUMMARY OF THE CONFERENCE ON CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORESTS TO A GREEN ECONOMY 4-7 OCTOBER 2011

The Conference on Contributions of Forests to a Green Economy took place in Bonn, Germany, from 2-7 October 2011. The Conference was organized by the government of Germany, with support from Finland and Austria, as a Country-Led Initiative (CLI) to support the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), and as one of Germany's activities to celebrate 2011 as the International Year of Forests. Approximately 80 participants representing governments, international and regional organizations, and civil society from around the world attended the conference, which was aimed at exchanging ideas and experiences on the role of forests and sustainable forest management in developing a green economy, and promoting alliances, partnerships and networking.

Following a plenary session on the first day, four parallel Working Groups were created to discuss the challenges and opportunities of: forest valuation and financing; institutions, governance and stakeholders; benefiting people; and technology transfer, capacity building, bio-based products and the role of the private sector. Each of the Working Groups met for four sessions over the course of three days, before presenting the results of their sessions to plenary on



Rapporteurs report to plenary the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Groups

succeeded a five-year period (1995-2000) of forest policy dialogue facilitated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF).

During the IPF/IFF process there were 21 country- and international organization-led initiatives, in the form of international meetings, to support the work of the Panel and the Forum. These initiatives were co-sponsored by both developed and developing countries, and also by international and non-governmental organizations. Many of the complex and

IN THIS ISSUE

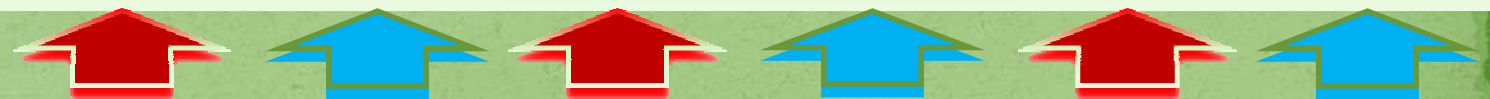
5- Forest and Climate Change

- Forests have very close link with climate change issue
- Low forest Cover Countries are most vulnerable to the climate change
- It has been predicted by IPCC – 2007 which water resources increasingly face with critical condition in next 90 years

IPCC forecast 2010 – 2099:

Table 10.5. Projected changes in surface air temperature and precipitation for sub-regions of Asia under SRES A1FI (highest future emission trajectory) and B1 (lowest future emission trajectory) pathways for three time slices, namely 2020s, 2050s and 2080s.

Sub-regions	Season	2010 to 2039				2040 to 2069				2070 to 2099			
		Temperature °C		Precipitation %		Temperature °C		Precipitation %		Temperature °C		Precipitation %	
		A1FI	B1	A1FI	B1	A1FI	B1	A1FI	B1	A1FI	B1	A1FI	B1
North	DJF	2.94	2.69	16	14	6.65	4.25	35	22	10.45	5.99	59	29
Asia	MAM	1.69	2.02	10	10	4.96	3.54	25	19	8.32	4.69	43	25
(50.0N-67.5N; 40.0E-170.0W)	JJA	1.69	1.88	4	6	4.20	3.13	9	8	6.94	4.00	15	10
	SON	2.24	2.15	7	7	5.30	3.68	14	11	8.29	4.98	25	15
Central	DJF	1.82	1.52	5	1	3.93	2.60	8	4	6.22	3.44	10	6
Asia	MAM	1.53	1.52	3	-2	3.71	2.58	0	-2	6.24	3.42	-11	-10
(30N-50N; 40E-75E)	JJA	1.86	1.89	1	-5	4.42	3.12	-7	-4	7.50	4.10	-13	-7
	SON	1.72	1.54	4	0	3.96	2.74	3	0	6.44	3.72	1	0
West	DJF	1.26	1.06	-3	-4	3.1	2.0	-3	-5	5.1	2.8	-11	-4
Asia	MAM	1.29	1.24	-2	-8	3.2	2.2	-8	-9	5.6	3.0	-25	-11
(12N-42N; 27E-63E)	JJA	1.58	1.53	13	5	3.7	2.3	13	20	6.3	2.7	32	13
	SON	1.48	1.35	18	13	3.6	2.2	27	29	5.7	3.2	52	25



Vulnerability of key sectors to the impacts of climate change in Asia:

Table 10.11. Vulnerability of key sectors to the impacts of climate change by sub-regions in Asia.

Sub-regions	Food and fibre	Biodiversity	Water resource	Coastal ecosystem	Human health	Settlements	Land degradation
North Asia	+1 / H	-2 / M	+1 / M	-1 / M	-1 / M	-1 / M	-1 / M
Central Asia and West Asia	-2 / H	-1 / M	-2 / VH	-1 / L	-2 / M	-1 / M	-2 / H
Tibetan Plateau	+1 / L	-2 / M	-1 / M	Not applicable	No information	No information	-1 / L
East Asia	-2 / VH	-2 / H	-2 / H	-2 / H	-1 / H	-1 / H	-2 / H
South Asia	-2 / H	-2 / H	-2 / H	-2 / H	-2 / M	-1 / M	-2 / H
South-East Asia	-2 / H	-2 / H	-1 / H	-2 / H	-2 / H	-1 / M	-2 / H

Vulnerability:

- 2 – Highly vulnerable
- 1 – Moderately vulnerable
- 0 – Slightly or not vulnerable
- +1 – Moderately resilient
- +2 – Most resilient

Level of confidence:

- VH - Very high
- H - High
- M - Medium
- L - Low
- VL - Very low

Forests in a changing environment: → Cross-cutting issues



- International donors have focused on few large countries with large areas of forest cover, and less attention has been paid to LFCCs, SIDS and high and medium forest cover countries
 - LFCCs in arid and semi-arid areas are particularly susceptible to land degradation and desertification (deforestation and forest degradation combined with global warming)
 - Like LFCCs, SIDS are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts (land-use changes combined with global warming)
 - High and medium forest cover countries possess high biodiversity but also face severe deforestation (climate change interacting with deforestation and fires)

Forests in a changing environment: → Recommendations (Member States)



- Encourage use of NFPs in national sustainable development strategies
- Establish national coordination mechanisms comprised of national focal points for UNFF, CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and others to address the aggregate impact of the these three issues
- Use the forest instrument to reinforce national measures to integrate forests more closely with other policies
- Encourage development of national finance strategies for SFM
- Improve analytical and reporting capacities to better assess how SFM contributes to responding to these three issues
- Give priority to reforestation, afforestation and the expansion of forest plantations in national development policies and programmes and NFPs in LFCCs & SIDS



FINANCING REDD+

A couple of slides to clarify

A misunderstanding

Jürgen Blaser

jblaser@intercooperation.ch

3 September 2009





A fact not to forget.....

- 4 countries possess half of the world's forest area;
- 10 countries possess two thirds of the world's forest area;
- The forest area of 15 countries adds up to three quarters of the world's forest area;
- **The other 198 countries possess only 25% of the world's forest area.**

	<i>Forest area (million ha)</i>	<i>Cumulative forest area (million ha)</i>	<i>Relative to total forest area (%)</i>	<i>Cumulative relative figures (%)</i>
<i>Russia</i>	851	851	22.4	22
<i>Brazil</i>	543	1394	14.3	36
<i>Canada</i>	244	1638	6.4	43
<i>USA</i>	226	1864	5.9	49
<i>China</i>	163	2027	4.3	53
<i>Australia</i>	154	2181	4.1	57
<i>DRC</i>	135	2316	3.6	61
<i>Indonesia</i>	104	2420	2.7	63
<i>Angola</i>	69	2489	1.8	65
<i>Peru</i>	65	2554	1.7	67
<i>India</i>	64	2618	1.7	69
<i>Sudan</i>	61	2679	1.6	70
<i>Mexico</i>	55	2734	1.4	72
<i>Bolivia</i>	53	2787	1.4	73
<i>Colombia</i>	49	2836	1.3	74
<i>Other 198 countries</i>	964	3800	25.4	100

Forest Investment Potential for Climate Change Mitigation

Deforestation rate\relative forest cover	Low forest cover countries	High forest cover countries
Countries with high deforestation rate	REDD: high/medium potential SFM: low/no potential Restoration: high potential A/R: high potential	REDD: high potential SFM: high potential Restoration: high potential A/R: high potential
Countries with low deforestation rate	REDD: low/no potential SFM: low/no potential Restoration: medium potential A/R: high potential	REDD: medium potential SFM: high potential Restoration: low potential A/R: low/medium potential
Countries with zero deforestation/ increasing forest area	REDD: no potential SFM: low potential Restoration: low/medium potential A/R: medium potential	REDD: no potential SFM: high potential Restoration: low/no potential A/R: low potential

7- Forest Financing and LFCCs

- 50 proposal for action (120+150) of IPF and IFF are related to LFCCs
- COFO15, COFO16, COFO17, COFO18, COFO 19 are referred to important issue of LFCCs
- **Document E.CN.18/2002/3 is on forest rehabilitation and plantation in LFCCs**
- **CPF, UNEP, FAO reported on need to support and assist LFCCs (in UNFF5)**
- **UNCCD (2005) (*12/COP.6*), (*Joint Approach, COP7*)**
- **UNCBD (also in 2010 Nagoya)**

7- Forest Financing and LFCCs

- UNCCD (2005) (*12/COP.6*), (*Joint Approach, COP7*)



UNITED
NATIONS



Convention to Combat
Desertification

Dist.
GENERAL

ICCD/COP(7)/5
5 August 2005

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Seventh session
Nairobi, 17-28 October 2005
Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF
RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS AND RELEVANT
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 8 AND ARTICLE 22, PARAGRAPH 2(1)
OF THE CONVENTION**

Note by the secretariat

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The strategy adopted by the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) towards the promotion and strengthening of synergies among the conventions and other relevant organizations continued to rely on four main pillars:

(a) **Strengthening institutional linkages.** Towards this end, the UNCCD secretariat has endeavoured to explore ways and means of strengthening the partnership and cooperation agreements that have been concluded with the secretariats of the Rio conventions (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. The secretariat continued to follow the meetings of the Conferences of the Parties (COPs) to these conventions closely, as well as those of their subsidiary bodies;

(b) **Testing operational options, including capacity-building initiatives, as part of the joint work programme with other Rio conventions.** In this respect, draft terms of reference that will form the basis for future collaboration with the CBD have been drawn up for discussion;

GE.05-63215

Combating deforestation, forest degradation and desertification



- Afforestation, reforestation and the establishment of planted forests among most effective ways, as seen in several LFCCs
- Financial resources and transfer of environmentally sound technologies needed
- Global forests were being addressed in a fragmented and uncoordinated manner
- Strengthen implementation of the forest instrument - strengthen collaboration

7- Forest Financing and LFCCs

- **UNCBD (also in 2010 Nagoya)**



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Date
LIMITED

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.7
14 May 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL
AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

Fourteenth meeting
Nairobi, 10-21 May 2010
Agenda item 4.3

**FOREST BIODIVERSITY: COLLABORATION WITH THE UNF SECRETARIAT AND
REPORT ON COOPERATION ON THE MONITORING OF FOREST BIODIVERSITY AND
ON CLARIFYING THE DEFINITIONS OF FOREST AND FOREST TYPES**

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair of Working Group 1

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

Cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

1. Welcomes resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests on forests in a changing environment, enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination, regional and subregional inputs;

2. Welcomes and supports the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests as signed on 15 December 2009, which, among others, aims to identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities; and invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support joint activities under the Memorandum of Understanding as outlined in this decision; and invites donors to provide funding for a joint staff position and activity funds through the Voluntary Trust Fund of the Convention. Subject to available funds, this joint staff will be tasked with implementing activities under the Memorandum of Understanding;

3. Welcomes and supports the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) as signed on 2 March 2010 which aims to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity in tropical forests;

4. Takes note of the importance of collaboration with all relevant regional and international bodies mandated to promote conservation and sustainable use of various types of forests, including those in countries with low forest cover and fragile forest ecosystems;

17...

In order to minimize the environmental impacts of the Secretariat's processes, and to contribute to the Secretary-General's Initiative for a Green UN/IOC, this document is printed in limited numbers. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and not a separate file/print request.

NEAR EAST FORESTRY
COMMISSION (NEFC)



GUIDELINES FOR
**GOOD FORESTRY AND
RANGE PRACTICES**
IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID ZONES
OF THE NEAR EAST
WORKING PAPER - RNEO 1-09



FAO Regional Office for the Near East
Cairo, 2009



Shortcut to Guidelines for Forestry and Range Practices .pdf.Ink



CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

A quick view on
CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
OF LFCCs



Municipality of Tehran
Urban Services Deputy
Tehran Parks & Green
Space Organization



Tehran, Goftogoo Park, a view of center



**TEHRAN PARKS
& GREENSPACE ORGANIZATION**

2005

C& I for SFM in LFCCs

- Our priority for allocation of any kind of fund and supporting financial assistances need to focus on sustainable forest management
- Analyzed data on criteria and indicators for SFM need to be realized

TABLE 1

Progress towards sustainable forest management at the global level, 1990–2010

Thematic element	FRA 2010 variables	Data availability	Annual change rate (%)		Annual change		Unit
			1990–2000	2000–2010	1990–2000	2000–2010	
Extent of forest resources	Area of forest	H	● -0.20	● -0.13	-8 323	-5 211	1 000 ha
	Growing stock of forests	H	● 0.13	● 0.14	n.s.	n.s.	m ³ /ha
	Forest carbon stock in living biomass	H	● -0.18	● -0.17	-538	-502	million tonnes
Forest biological diversity	Area of primary forest	M	● -0.40	● -0.37	-4 666	-4 188	1 000 ha
	Area of forest designated primarily for conservation of biodiversity	H	● 1.14	● 1.92	3 250	6 334	1 000 ha
	Area of forest within protected areas	H	● 1.09	● 1.97	3 040	6 384	1 000 ha
Forest health and vitality	Area of forest affected by fire	M	● -1.89	● -2.15	-345	-338	1 000 ha
	Area of forest affected by insects	L	● -1.88	● -0.70	-699	-231	1 000 ha
Productive functions of forest resources	Area of forest designated primarily for production	H	● -0.18	● -0.25	-2 125	-2 911	1 000 ha
	Area of planted forest	H	● 1.90	● 2.09	3 688	4 925	1 000 ha
	Total wood removals	H	● -0.50	● 1.08	-15 616	33 701	1 000 m ³
Protective functions of forest resources	Area of forest designated primarily for protection of soil and water	H	● 1.23	● 0.97	3 127	2 768	1 000 ha
Socio-economic functions of forests	Area of forest under private ownership	H	● 0.75	● 2.56	3 958	14 718	1 000 ha
	Value of total wood removals	M	● -0.32	● 5.77	-241	4 713	million US\$
	Employment in primary production of goods	M	● -1.20	● -0.11	-126	-10	1 000 FTE
Legal, policy and institutional framework	Forest area with management plan	M	● 0.51	● 1.07	6 964	15 716	1 000 ha
	Human resources in public forest institutions	L	● -1.94	● 0.07	-23 568	830	total staff
	Number of students graduating in forestry	L	● 15.67	● 8.83	4 384	4 081	number of students

Notes: No forecasting to 2010 was done for areas affected by fire and by insects or for the amount and value of wood removals. For these variables estimates were provided for 1990 (an average of the period 1988–1992), 2000 (average of 1998–2002) and

7- Forest Financing and LFCCs

- 50 proposal for action (120+150) of IPF and IFF are related to LFCCs
- COFO15, COFO16, COFO17, COFO18, COFO 19 are referred to important issue of LFCCs
- **Document E.CN.18/2002/3 is on forest rehabilitation and plantation in LFCCs**
- **CPF, UNEP, FAO reported on need to support and assist LFCCs (in UNFF5)**
- **UNCCD (2005) (*12/COP.6*), (*Joint Approach, COP7*)**
- **UNCBD (also in 2010 Nagoya)**
- **Educational activities in CE (TCDC, TCP, ...)**

الحمد لله رب العالمين

با تشكر از همه عزیزان

Thank you