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# 2016

## The First Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry in Greater Central Asia

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# Meeting Report

**30 - 31 May, 2016**  
**Astana, Kazakhstan**

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## **Overview**

The First Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry in Greater Central Asia (hereinafter referred to as the Meeting) was convened on 30-31 of May 2016 in Astana, Kazakhstan. The Meeting was jointly organized by Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan, the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife, the Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development (IESD), the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) and the United Nations Development Programme in Kazakhstan (UNDP).

The Meeting was attended by 48 Ministers, Vice Ministers and senior level officials on behalf of Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan, State Agency of Environment and Forestry of Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Forestry Agency of Republic of Tajikistan, State Committee for Environmental Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan, Main Department of Forestry of Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism of Mongolia and State Forestry Administration of China.

The report is prepared by APFNet Secretariat with technical support from Ms. Kuralay Karibayev, Director of IESD, based on the presentation, discussion and comments made during the Meeting. This report gives a holistic overview of forestry development in the economies attending this Meeting, provides an insight into hot issues and priorities for forestry development, and makes a blue print for bilateral and multilateral forestry cooperation in the long run.

The key points for the keynote speeches and the group discussion are extracted as follows, which will provide critical references for policy-oriented forestry cooperation in the Greater Central Asia (GCA).

## Tree Planting Activities before the Meeting



As the co-sponsor of this Meeting, the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan deems this Meeting as the most important forestry policy dialogue event in the Greater Central Asia (GCA), and warmly invites the Ministers, Vice Ministers of all the participating economies to Alley of Ministers, Palace of Peace and Accord, Astana to plant spruce trees in witness of the high political commitment and strong determination of the involved economies in the GCA region to enhance the forestry cooperation in this region.

## Opening Ceremony and Bilateral Interview

Mr. Erlan Nysanbaev, Vice-Minister of Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan (MoAK), Mr. Zhang Jianlong, Administrator of State Forestry Administration of China (SFA) and Mr. Qu Guilin, Executive Director of Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) give warm opening remarks to all the participants.

**Mr. Erlan Nysanbaev** thinks highly of this Meeting in strengthening the cooperation of the Greater Central Asia economies in the field of forestry with the technical and financial support of APFNet. He emphasizes that Kazakhstan is committed to a policy for development of green economy on the principles of sustainable development of forests and on the conservation of biological diversity, and takes an active part in the bilateral and multilateral forestry cooperation with the other economies in the GCA region.



**Mr. Zhang Jianlong** quotes Mr. Xi Jinping's (President of P.R.China) well known judgment in assessing the importance function of forestry in guaranteeing the security of the forest ecosystem and the sustainable development of the whole society. He claimed that forest is the main body of terrestrial ecosystem, which is at the top of ecosystem as the staking living capital of each state or nation. There is a close relationship between forest and survival security, freshwater security, homeland security, species security, climate security and the state or nation's foreign strategic layout. He points out that the development of forestry is a component for building a moderately prosperous society, an important measure of ecological civilization construction, and a fundamental issue for economic and social development in a sustainable manner. In recent years, China has launched a series of activities in terms of protection of natural forest, Grain for Green, collective forest tenure reform, reform of state-owned forest farms and state-owned natural forest, adaptation of forestry to climate change, and made remarkable achievements. As a consequence, China's forest area and stock volume are gradually increasing, the forest coverage rate reached 21.66 percent, and plantation forest area ranks first in the world. However China is facing various challenges, such as insufficient forest resources, low forest quality, insufficient supply of timber and ecological services to meet the growing demand. Under this scenario, China pays special attention to forestry development and initiates "One Belt One Road" programme in order to converge efforts from forest sectors of adjoining economies, in particular, central Asia economies and Mongolia, through cooperation in areas of combating land degradation and desertification, forest protection and restoration, forest fire prevention and climate change to expedite the process towards transition to Green Economy and construction of the forest civilization construction surrounding the theme of guaranteeing the security of the forest ecosystem.

**Mr. Qu Guilin** stresses that this Meeting is a critical output of the previous two workshops on strategic forestry cooperation in the GCA region, which are convened

in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The purpose of this Meeting is to promote the forestry development and enhance the contribution of forest to the social and economic development of the involved economies. He notes that APFNet Secretariat, as a regional organization active in the GCA region, has established a think tank in this region and identified the common interests for forestry cooperation through in depth survey of the forestry development planning strategies of the involved economies, for example, the “Light Path of New Economy Plan of Kazakhstan”, “Green Wall Programme of Mongolia”, Forestry Programmes of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and China. His proposal on convening the Ministerial Meeting on a regular basis and extending APFNet’s partnership to GCA region is warmly welcomed by the participating economies.

After the opening remarks, all the participants have a group photo. During the break, Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan organized the bilateral interview with delegates of each economy in turn.

## **Plenary Session**

### **Session One: Status of Development of Forestry of the Participating Economies**

#### **1. Status of Development of Forestry in Kazakhstan**

Kazakhstan is a continental economy. All forests were state property in the republic. The total area of the state forest fund is 29,300,000 ha and occupied 10.7% of the territory of the republic. The forest area is 12,700,000 hectares. Forest cover is 4.6% of the republic. According to this indicator, Kazakhstan belongs to the sparsely wooded economy.

According to departmental affiliation, 78% of the state forest fund is reserved for the local executive bodies, 21% is the protected areas, which is the responsibility of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the structural unit of the Ministry of Agriculture - the authorized body in the field of forestry.

The main tasks in the field of forestry and biodiversity conservation include the following items:

- Stabilization of the situation in the field of conservation, protection and reproduction of forests, increasing forest production capacity to translate their sustainable development, and increasing the percentage of forest cover in the economy;
- Improvement of methods and reforestation and afforestation technology for the main regions of Kazakhstan, as well as afforestation of burnt areas and clearings in forests like Irtysh, Kazakh hills and saxaul plantations of the republic and the creation of sustainable reclamation stands on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea;
- Significantly weakening of the soil erosion and desertification, stabilizing the quality characteristics of the environment and improving the living conditions of the population through sustainable development of forests;
- Creation of joint cross-border protected areas and territories with joint efforts of

the economies of the Greater Central Asia;

- Implementation joint forest monitoring using remote sensing and other advanced monitoring and control systems with joint efforts of the economies of the Greater Central Asia and to regularly inform each other about their forest condition;
- Combating illegal trafficking of timber;
- Creation of conditions for attraction of investments in the forest sector. The development of forest resources by strengthening state support for private afforestation and expansion of the private forest fund;
- Providing innovative development of forestry. Creation and maintenance of geographic information systems. Development, testing and implementation of entomophags and biological products and technology to combat pests and diseases;
- Developing and implementing methodology for assessing forest ecosystem services, including climate regulation. Improved pricing of forest resources, forest works and productions services, the development of prices and tariffs, ensuring parity economic exchange with other industries;
- Establishment of a permanent international academic exchanges among students, teachers, researchers and technical staff from universities, research institutions and international organizations. Additionally, development and implementation of bilateral and multilateral research projects;
- Improving scientific and technical cooperation. Bilateral and multilateral exchange of information and advice on scientific, technical, training and attracting funds of individual economies, international organizations and foundations in the solution of problems that are of interest of involved economies of Greater Central Asia.

## **2. Status of Development of Forestry in China**

Nowadays Chinese government makes a high political commitment to forestry development, as shown in the *Draft Plan For National Economic And Social Development 2016-2020*, the Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, in order to achieve the aspirational goal of increasing the forest cover to 23.04% and the forest stock volume to 16,500,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> by 2020.

Under this scenario, Chinese government is taking the led in launching a series of activities as follows to guarantee the security of forest ecosystem, improve the living standards of local people and develop green economy.

- Implement key forestry programmes on large scale tree plantation with the active participation of local communities;
- Restoration of degraded forest stands, marshy areas and pastures, to construct ecological security barrier;
- Increase the quality of the existing forest resources through protection of

natural forest, pruning and restoration of forest at main water shed source, the state-owned forest and collective forest farms;

- Strengthen the desertification control and management;
- Enhance the protection of wild flora and fauna.

At the same time due to the restructuring of the forest industry development, Chinese government actively participates in the international and regional forestry cooperation under the strategy of “One Belt One Road”.

### **3. Status of Development of Forestry in Kyrgyzstan**

Kyrgyzstan is a relatively rich country in ecological terms. It is estimated that the current forest cover is 5.6 percent of the total territory of the economy. Kyrgyz forests, which are all state owned, are very limited in area, but highly diverse. They can be grouped in four main categories: spruce forests, walnut-fruit forests, juniper forests and riverside forests.

With the transition to a market economy and given the crucial hydrological, soil and water protection, climate-regulating, sanitary and recreational role and importance of forests for the livelihood of people of Kyrgyzstan and its future generations, a scheme of new forest policy aimed at systematic consideration of forest issues and to ensure the transition from forest use to efficient forest management is adopted.

During the period from 1930 until 1966, the area covered by forest has decreased due to clear-cutting for recovery of the economy before and after the Second World War. Since 1966 to 2008 as a result of the termination of clear cutting, natural regeneration and transfer of forest plantations in forest area, forest cover has increased.

Promising areas of cooperation with the other economies of the Greater Central Asia are as follows:

- Sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation in the scenario of climate change;
- Combating desertification and land degradation and forest ecosystems;
- Introduction of new technologies for forest management;
- Reform of the forestry sector in order to optimize public administration;
- Technical support to improve the capacity of the forestry sector;
- Improvement of the legislative framework.

### **4. Status of Development of Forestry in Mongolia**

Mongolia has a relatively low forest cover of 8 percent of the total territory of the economy. The forests are mainly located in the north-central parts of the economy, forming a transition zone between the Great Siberian boreal forest and the Central Asian steppe desert. The forest fund area covers 18,321,300 ha or 11.71% of the total territory.

Over the past 60 years there has been a considerable change of climate which has led to increase in average temperature and desertification area. In this regard, the



Government of Mongolia approved the State Forestry Policy for 2015-2020 (first phase) and 2020-2030 (second phase), which aimed to increase the forest cover by maintaining the eco-balance of the system, the ceasing of loss and degradation of forests, and transition to a sustainable forest management.

## **5. Status of Development of Forestry in Tajikistan**

Tajikistan is one of the sparsely wooded economies in the GCA region, with a total area of forest land of about 2,000,000 hectares, among which forested area is only 421,000 ha, or 3% of the total territory. The predominant forest resource is Dendro flora forests, which are represented by 268 species of trees and shrubs. Additionally Tajikistan is well known as one of the centers of fruit crops in this region, such as walnut, pear, almonds, loch, grapes, apricot, apple, mulberry and pomegranate.

However, the forests are of immense environmental value, such as water regulating, soil protection, provision of timber, fruits, medicinal materials and habitat of wild animals, as well as mitigating the effects of climate change. In this regard, the government of Tajikistan enacted a series of policies on governing the management, use and protection of forests and special protected areas. Among which, Tajikistan has adopted a forestry development program for 2006-2015 and its continuation would be in the years of 2016-2030. One of its main tasks is to improve the provision of ecosystem services, expansion of forest planting.

At present, the function of forest management in the Republic of Tajikistan is entrusted to the Forestry Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The structure of the Forestry Agency includes three regional, 38 district and city forestry enterprises and 5 nurseries, as well as Forest Research Institute and State University SPA.

Several approaches as follows are proposed to improve the state of forests in the Republic of Tajikistan:

- Implementing the Action Plan for forestry development under the Development Strategy of Forestry of Tajikistan for 2016-2030;
- Strengthening of material and technical base;
- Solution of the energy problem at the state level;
- Improving the legal and institutional framework;
- Carrying out forest management, biological monitoring and eco-educational activities;
- Taking measures to improve the employment rate of the population, its environmental education and poverty reduction;
- Involvement of the local population in the forest protection and restoration through the introduction of Sustainable Forest Management System;
- Enhancing the research and implementation works in the forestry sector;
- Organization of forest nurseries, restoration of degraded ecosystems and the creation of new anti-erosion and forests fruit plantations.

## **6. Status of Development of Forestry in Turkmenistan**

Turkmenistan has a forest cover area of about 3,960,000 hectares, or 10.3% of the total territory. Turkmenistan adopted a national forest policy, according to which a variety of activities are envisioned to be conducted annually, including afforestation on the area of 1500 hectares, establishment of forest belts on an area of 325 hectares, afforestation in "Avaza" planting of 110,000 seedlings and afforestation in the zone of Aral Sea (2013-2020 years) on an area of 20,000 ha. Additionally, accounting, inventory and monitoring of forests, improvement of forest legislation and international and regional cooperation are conducted on a regular basis.

Turkmenistan shows great enthusiasm in enhancing regional cooperation in the forest sector with the economies of the Greater Central Asia in the following aspects:

- Exchange of experience in advanced technologies for forestation, forest fire protection, and disease;
- Improvement of the forestry legislation and harmonize them at the regional level;
- Improving the mechanism for sustainable forest management;
- Creating a regional scientific-methodical center, as well as the implementation of joint regional projects and programs;
- Carrying out forest inventory and creation of a single database of information about the state of forests in the region;
- Development and application of economic incentives for forest management;
- Cultivation of high-quality planting material, especially with closed root system;
- Carrying out breeding work, the creation of a data bank gene pool of the main forest-forming species in the region;
- Training and professional development.

## **7. Status of Development of Forestry in Uzbekistan**

The total forest area of Uzbekistan is 9,773,000 ha. Every year on the sandy areas, silvicultural work is carried out on an area of over 39,000 ha. The annual volume of forest plantations on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea is about 17,000-18,000 ha. Up to now, on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea created about 500,000 ha of protective forest plantations, by sowing, planting and promoting natural regeneration sandy rocks.

The main tree species in Uzbekistan include mountainous forest (juniper, arborvitae, walnut, pistachio), riparian zone forest (Asiatic poplar, willow), sandy forest (Haloxylon, Salsola) and domains forest (deciduous fruit).

The main problems of Forestry of Uzbekistan include a weak financial and material-technical base, shortage of highly qualified personnel in the lower and middle levels of the industry and inadequate monitoring of forest resources with the help of modern technologies.

Uzbekistan has initiated vast forestry cooperation with international organizations in

the Greater Central Asia through exchanging of information and experience in the field of forest breeding, nursery management, genetics and seed production, developing joint projects under the clean development mechanism and community forestry based on the experience of developed economies.

The priorities for forest development in the long run are identified as followings:

- Increase the volume of reforestation in the region, including an increase in forest reclamation works on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea;
- Improve the quality of work through the introduction of resource-saving technologies and improving the technology of the plantation;
- Develop a strategy for the conservation of forest genetic resources;
- Create a system of shelter belts in the agro-farming area;
- Create a system of erosion control plantings in the mountainous zone;
- Create a system of forest plantations in the desert area of pasture;
- Ensure the conservation area of protected natural areas to reach 10% of the total area of the Republic;
- Organize joint ventures for processing of non-timber forest products (agricultural, pharmaceutical and food products);
- Developing eco-tourism;
- Involve local communities in forest management.

## **Session Two: Topical Issues of Forestry and Main Priorities of the Forestry Development in the GCA Region**

The priorities of the forestry development in **China** includes:

- Implementation of forestry reform in China, especially the collective forest tenure reform, state-owned forest farm reform and state-owned forest area reform;
- Enhancement of natural forest conservation;
- Implementation of 'grain for green programme';
- Strengthening the ecosystem protection;
- Implementing afforestation programme. It is planned to create 125 million hectares of protective shelterbelts in the northwestern part;
- Upgrading the forest industry.

During 2010-2014, the forest cover in **Mongolia** decreased by 864,500 ha. The main driving forces for the forest degradation are forest fires (88%), forest pests insects and disease (7%), and illegal logging (5%). Due to climate change and human negligence in Mongolia, 90% of total pastureland is considered as land which has highly potentiality to get affected by desertification and/or degradation. Since 1970, settlers have been using Saxaul trees for their fuel consumption and as a consequence, 125,000 ha saxaul trees are completely destroyed. The priorities of the forestry

development in Mongolia include:

- Financially self-sufficient forestry sector that finance forest protection and restoration costs from its profits ;
- Sustainable system for human resources in forestry for guaranteed jobs and income for forest specialists ;
- Healthy forests of high ecological and economic productivity through community based forest management ;
- Condition for local forest users to operate independently according to forest management plan;
- Good forest governance at local and national level.

Large-scale forest reclamation on the drained Aral Sea bottom are common priorities of the forestry development in **Uzbekistan** and **Kazakhstan**. The area of the dried bottom of the Aral Sea was about 6,000,000 ha. Each year, with odes rises to 150,000,000 tons of salt dust and sand, which affected the gene pool of the whole population living in the region. To find an effective and quick solution of ecological challenges of the Aral Sea, it's urgently needed to develop a unified system of agroforestry development in the dried Aral seabed including Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

**Tajikistan** is one of the most sparsely wooded economies. The main problems of forestry include unauthorized felling of trees and shrubs, uncontrolled livestock grazing, unauthorized gathering food and medicinal plants, transferring of forest land for agricultural use, poaching and construction of new and expansion of existing settlements and roads. To tackle these problems, it's impending for Tajikistan to strengthen forestry cooperation with the other economies of the Greater Central Asia in the following aspects:

- organization of seminars, training courses on the theme of forestry adaptation to global climate change, and resumption of scientific cooperation;
- creating collections of genetically valuable forms and varieties of fruit and forest trees of practical interest for forestry.

### **Session Three: Bilateral and Multilateral Discussion of Forestry Issues and Opportunities in Its Implementation of Joint Projects and Programs of Socio-economic Development of the Participating Economies**

**China** is a densely populated, ecologically fragile economy, and ecological problems are one of the most prominent problems restricting China's sustainable development. China has signed bilateral forestry cooperation agreement with 54 economies in the world to date, mainly with the developing economies in the vicinity of China and the developed economies. In particular, items such as combating desertification, erosion control, dealing with climate change and ensuring ecological security are incorporated into the intergovernmental cooperation plans among, China, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Apart from this, China has launched bilateral forestry cooperation with

Mongolia and Turkmenistan in terms forest fire prevention and desertification control.

In **Mongolia**, due to global warming and climate change during the period of 1940-2007, the average temperature increased by 2.1 degrees in Mongolia, and in the Gobi region the temperature rose by 3.2 degrees. Due to the irrational use and global warming, there is a sharp reduction of water resources. Since 1970, settlers used saxaul trees for their fuel consumption at a higher level, as a result, saxaul trees of 125,000 ha are completely destroyed. It is vital to plant saxaul forest in Gobi region to combat desertification and reducing sand movement. In this regard, Mongolia calls for regional cooperation in the following areas:

- launching saxaul planting project in Dundgobi Aimag with the support of APFNet;
- enhancing capacity building for forest specialist and local foresters, in particular the short-term training courses on saxaul planting technology in collaboration with China and Kazakhstan;
- combating global warming, climate change and desertification.

Additionally, it's pointed out by Mongolia that most Central Asian economies should cooperate with each other in order to implement the forest sector policy goals of the Summit Rio + 20, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Forest Forum Aichi 2020, and commitments approved by the UN Convention on Biodiversity.

**Astana Statement of Ministers Responsible for Forestry in Greater Central Asia** is discussed and adopted at the completion of the meeting. According to this Statement, priorities for forestry cooperation in this region are identified, including mitigating the impact of climate change, preventing the cross border forest fire, combating forest land degradation and desertification, monitoring the forest health on a regular basis and informing the result to all involved economies in a timely manner, knowledge exchanging among students, teachers and scholars from universities and research institutions, and establishing a long-term forestry policy dialogue and communication mechanism with the support of Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet).

As per the above-mentioned priorities, all the participating economies agree to launch the substantial forestry cooperation in the next five year (2016-2020) in aspects of establishment of trans-boundary natural reserves and protected areas, prevention and control of forest pest and diseases using biological method, vegetation restoration in the arid area of Aral Sea, development and implementation of methodology for evaluating the forest ecosystem services, planning and implementation of regional demonstration projects on sustainable forest management and rehabilitation with the technical and financial support from APFNet.

Kyrgyz proposed to host the 3rd Regional Workshop on Strategic Forestry Cooperation in Greater Central Asia in 2017 in Kyrgyz Republic with the financial and technical support from APFNet, in order to substantiate the proposal and agreements reached during this Ministerial Meeting and to effectively prompt the

sustainable forest management in this region.

### **Field visit to the State National Natural Park "Burabay"**

On the second day all the participants departure to Schuchinsk to visit the micro cloning of woody plants at Kokshetau branch RSE-Forest Breeding Center. Then all the participants visited the Visitor Centre and Museum of Nature of the National Park "Burabay" in Borovoye resort zone, Director General of SSPE Mr. Alibi Gaziz introduced to all participants on the environmental management of the national park.

## **Annex I - List of Abbreviations**

SFA	State Forestry Administration of China (SFA)
APFNet	Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation
GCA	Greater Central Asia
CAREC	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
MoAK	Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UN	United Nations
UN SDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
COP	Conference of Parties
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IESD	Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development
ASP	APFNet Scholarship Program
GIZ	German International Development Agency
JFM	Joint forest management
REDD+	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TEV	Total Economic Value
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
CNY	Chinese Yuan
EUR	Euro
USD	United States Dollars
ha	Hectare

## Annex II - Meeting Agenda

Day 1 - 30 May, 2016

Time	Topic	Name	Remarks
9.00-9.30	Planting trees in the Alley of Ministers, "Palace of Peace and Accord", Astana		
10.00-10.20	Registration of the participants		
10.20-10.30	Greeting	Minister of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan Mr. Myrzhakhmetov Askar	
		Administrator of State Forestry Administration Mr. Zhang Jianlong	
		Executive Director of APFNet Mr. Qu Guilin	
10.30	First Session <b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Erlan Nysanbayev Nuralievich - Vice-Minister of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
10.35-10.50	Speech	Vice-Minister of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan Mr. Erlan Nysanbayev Nuralievich	
10.50-11.20	<b>Coffee-break</b>		
11.20-12.50	Prospects of forestry development in the countries of the Conference of Parties	<b>1) China:</b> Mr. Yan Zhen, Director General of Planning and Finance Management Department of State Forestry Administration (SFA) <b>2) Kyrgyzstan:</b> Mr. Nurlan Zhumaev, Deputy Director of SAEPF <b>3) Mongolia:</b> Mrs. Majig Tungalag, Director of Forest Policy and Coordination Department of the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism of Mongolia <b>4) Tajikistan:</b> Mr. Rajabali	



		<p>Sharipov, Deputy Director of the Forestry Agency</p> <p><b>5) Turkmenistan:</b> Mr. Shamammet Saryhanov, Head of the Forestry Department of the State Committee for Environmental Protection and Land Resources</p> <p><b>6) Uzbekistan:</b> Mr. Sobirjon Odilkhonov the First Deputy Head of the Main Department of Forestry</p>	
12.50-13.00	The protocol photo		<i>Conference participants</i>
<b>13.00-14.00 Lunch</b>			
14.00	<p>Second Session</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <p>Mr. Kairat Ustemirov Zhangabylovich - Chairman of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Agriculture</p>		
14.00-15.30	Discussions on topical issues of forestry and the main priorities of the development of the forest sector in Central Asia, China and Mongolia	<p><b>1) China:</b> Mr. Liu Tuo, Director General of Rural Forestry Reform and Development Department of SFA</p> <p><b>2) Kazakhstan:</b> "Association of organizations of forestry and forest products of the Republic of Kazakhstan" Zhasyl Orman "</p> <p><b>3) Kyrgyzstan:</b></p> <p><b>4) Mongolia:</b></p> <p><b>5) Tajikistan:</b></p> <p><b>6) Turkmenistan:</b></p> <p><b>7) Uzbekistan:</b> "Forest melioration dried Aral Sea" - A member of the Republican Scientific-Production Center of Decorative Horticulture and Forestry, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Academician Zinoviy Novitskiy</p>	<i>Representatives of the Conference of Parties</i>

15.30-17.00	Bilateral and multilateral discussion of forestry issues and opportunities in its implementation of joint projects and programmes of socio-economic development of the countries involved	<b>1) China:</b> Madame Zhang Hongyan, Deputy Director General of International Cooperation Department of SFA <b>2)Kazakhstan:</b> Mr. Maksat Elemesov Muratovich , Head of Forestry Management of the Committee of the forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Agriculture <b>3) Kyrgyzstan:</b> <b>4) Mongolia:</b> <b>5) Tajikistan:</b> <b>6) Turkmenistan:</b> <b>7) Uzbekistan:</b>	<i>Representatives of the Conference of Parties</i>
<b>17.00-17.20 Coffee-break</b>			
17.20	Conference Continuation <b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Kairat Ustemirov Zhangabylovich - Chairman of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Agriculture		
17.20-18.20	Reaching consensus with Outcome / States Statement	Speeches of leaders of the Conference of Parties	<i>Performance of up to 5 minutes.</i>
18.20-18.40	Concluding remarks and closing of the Conference	Statement by the representatives of countries participating in the Conference and the Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

## Day 2 - 31 May, 2018

Time	Name of the event and the route	Remarks
8.00	Departure from the hotel to Schuchinsk	<i>The delegations of the countries of participants</i>
12.00-14.00	<i>Visit to the Center, the Museum and Moral farm of Nature of the Nature Park "Burabay"</i>	<i>The delegations of the countries of participants</i>
14.00-15.00	Lunch at the restaurant “Astana Nur”	<i>The delegations of the countries of participants</i>
15.00-17.00	Departure from Borovoy to Astana	<i>The delegations of the countries of participants</i>

### Annex III - List of Participants

№	Name	Position	Contacts
<b>Kazakhstan</b>			
1	Mr. Askar Myrzahmetov	Minister of Ministry of agriculture	+7 (7172) 555763, 555840
2	Mr. Erlan Nysanbayev	Vice Minister of Ministry of agriculture	+7 (7172) 555763, 555840
3	Mr. Kairat Ustemirov	Acting Chairman of the Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of agriculture	+7 (7172) 74-99-44
4	Mr. Maksat Elemesov	Head of Forest Management and Protected Areas Forestry Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of agriculture	+7 (7172) 74-98-38
5	Mr. Kairat Egezhanov	Leading expert of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of agriculture	+7 (7172) 74 98 67
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>			
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