

5.10 Presentation Materials of Session 4

A long-term strategy for NFI activities in the Asia Pacific region

Mr. Hyungkwang Kim
FAO

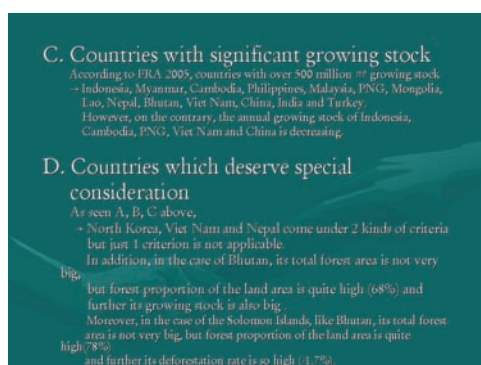
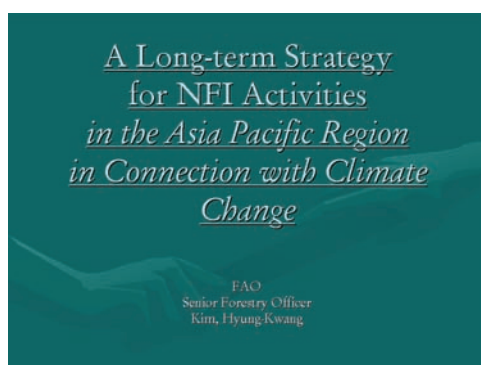


Table: Change of forest area and growing stock in selected Asia & the Pacific Countries (source: FRA 2005, State of the World's Forests 2007)

Country	Forest Area				Growing stock		
	Total forest area (2005)		Annual change ('00-'05)		Per ha ('05)	Total ('05)	Annual change ('00-'05)
	(1,000ha)	(% of land area)	(1,000ha/year)	(%)	(m ³ /ha)	(million m ³)	(%)
Indonesia	88,495	48.8	1,871	2.0	58.9	5,216	4.61
Myanmar	32,222	49	466	1.4	85.0	2,740	0.74
Cambodia	10,447	59.2	219	2.0	95.5	998	0.11
Philippines	7,662	24	137	2.1	174.3	1,248	0.08
Malaysia	20,890	63.6	140	0.7	250.9	5,242	1.94
PNG	29,437	65	139	0.5	55.2	1,035	0.01
North Korea	6,187	51.4	127	1.9	63.8	395	0.18

Mongolia	10,252	6.5	83	0.8	130.9	1,342	n.a.
Lao	16,142	69.9	78	0.5	59.3	957	n.a.
Thailand	14,520	28.4	59	0.4	41.3	59	n.a.
Nepal	3,636	25.4	53	1.4	177.9	647	n.a.
Pakistan	1,902	2.5	43	-2.1	97.3	185	-0.49
Solomon Islands	2,172	77.6	40	1.7			
Sri Lanka	1,933	29.9	30	1.5	21.7	42	0.19
Timor-Leste	798	53.7	41	1.3			
Kazakhstan	3,337	1.2	6	0.2	109.1	364	0.19

Bangladesh	871	6.7	2	0.3	34.4	30	0.18
Bhutan	3,195	68	11	0.3	194.4	621	1.18
Viet Nam	12,931	39.7	241	2	65.7	830	0.40
China	197,290	21.2	4,088	2.2	67.2	13,255	0.32
India	67,701	22.8	29	n.a.	69.4	4,698	0.08
Turkey	10,175	13.3	25	0.2	137.6	1,400	0.23
Uzbekistan	3,295	8	17	0.5	7.3	24	0.31
Kyrgyzstan	869	4.3	2	0.3	34.3	30	0.34
Lebanon	136	13.3	1	0.8	36.8	3	

3. The result of criteria application

A. The first priority countries:

Indonesia (already selected as UN-REDD pilot country), Myanmar, Cambodia, PNG (already selected as UN-REDD pilot country), Lao (funding of WB/FIN SURFORD program, 2009-), Malaysia

B. The second priority countries:

Mongolia, Philippines

C. The third priority countries:

North Korea, Viet Nam (already selected as UN-REDD pilot country), Nepal (funding of FIN program, 2009-)

D. The fourth priority country:

Bhutan, Solomon Island

4. The selection of priority country

A. The first priority strategic countries:

Myanmar (US\$ 2.5million), Cambodia (US\$ 2million)
Malaysia(-----)

B. The second priority strategic countries:

Mongolia (US\$ 1.5million), Philippines
(US\$ 1.5million)

C. The third priority strategic countries:

North Korea (US\$ 1.5million)

D. The fourth priority strategic country:

Bhutan (US\$ 0.5million), Solomon Island(US\$ 0.5million)

5. Implementation Steps

A. Searching for the funding sources

(1) Project summary

- o Total budget : US\$ 10million
- o Duration : 5 years
- o Countries : 7

(2) Funding potentials

- o Norway, Japan, Germany, Republic of Korea, GEF, EU etc.

B. Holding a regional workshop

(1) Period: 2010 February (3 day)

(2) Participants

- o Partner countries etc.: Myanmar, Cambodia, Mongolia, Philippines, North Korea, Bhutan, Solomon Island
- o Donors/candidates
- o FAO Staff & NEI Experts
- (3) Venue: Seoul

C. Project approach

Reference

- 1. Status of NFMA in the Asia Pacific
 - Philippines : US\$ 550,000 (FAO:250,000) < 2003 ~ 2005 >
 - Lebanon: US\$ 514,000 (FAO: 250,000) < 2003 ~ 2005 >
 - Bangladesh: US\$ 520,000 (FAO: 352,000) < 2004 ~ 2007 >
 - Kyrgyzstan: US\$ 630,000 (FAO: 330,000) < 2007 ~ >
 - 2. UN-REDD countries
 - Vietnam: US\$ 4,385,000 (2009.7 ~ ,20 month)
 - PNG: US\$ 2,596,000 (2009.11 ~ ,12 month)
 - Indonesia: US\$ 5,000,000 (2009.11 ~ ,18 month)
- * Observer (2009.10 ~): Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Nepal

Thank you very much



East Asia Climate Partnership Program of Korean Government

Ms. Hyo-eun Kim
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

East Asia Climate Partnership

Hyo-eun Jenny KIM
Director for Climate Change
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Republic of Korea

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Contents

- I. Goal
- II. Background
- III. 1st East Asia Climate Forum
- IV. Implementation

1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

I. Goal

- to create win-win synergy between the climate and the economy in East Asia
 - by exploring **Low Carbon Green Growth** paradigm
 - by promoting regional adaptation & response to adverse impacts of climate change

2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

II. Background

- East Asia
 - A region of dynamic economic growth
 - deepening fossil fuel dependency & inefficient use of energy
 - needs a strategy to harmonize climate action with economic growth and energy security
 - Seeking for new development paradigm
 - Paradigm shift needs collective efforts

3 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

II. Background



- Korea announced a plan to launch East Asia Climate Partnership
 - to help developing countries in East Asia combat climate change
 - G8 Extended Summit in 2008 –
- Korea's contribution : \$200M for 5 yrs
 - 2008 : \$20M
 - 2009-2010 : \$40M / yr
 - 2011-2012 : \$50M / yr

4 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

III. 1st East Asia Climate Forum (May 29, 2009)

- High-Level Economy Climate Forum
 - Participation from ministerial-level officials from 15 East Asia countries and high-level representatives of ADB, UNEP, ESCAP, and green experts from the US, UK, and Japan
 - Provided a platform for East Asian countries to share their policies & experiences
- Adopted
 - Seoul Initiative for Low Carbon Green Growth in East Asia**
 - To establish a Low Carbon Green Growth Paradigm
 - To strengthen cooperation in devising a Low Carbon Green Growth roadmap suited to East Asia

5 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

IV. Implementation

Focus of Cooperation

- Energy efficiency & transportation System & buildings
- Clean & renewable energy Infrastructure
- Sustainable water & forest management

Implementing Institutions

- Korea Int'l Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- Consultation with East Asia Countries & Int'l organizations

/end/

8 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

