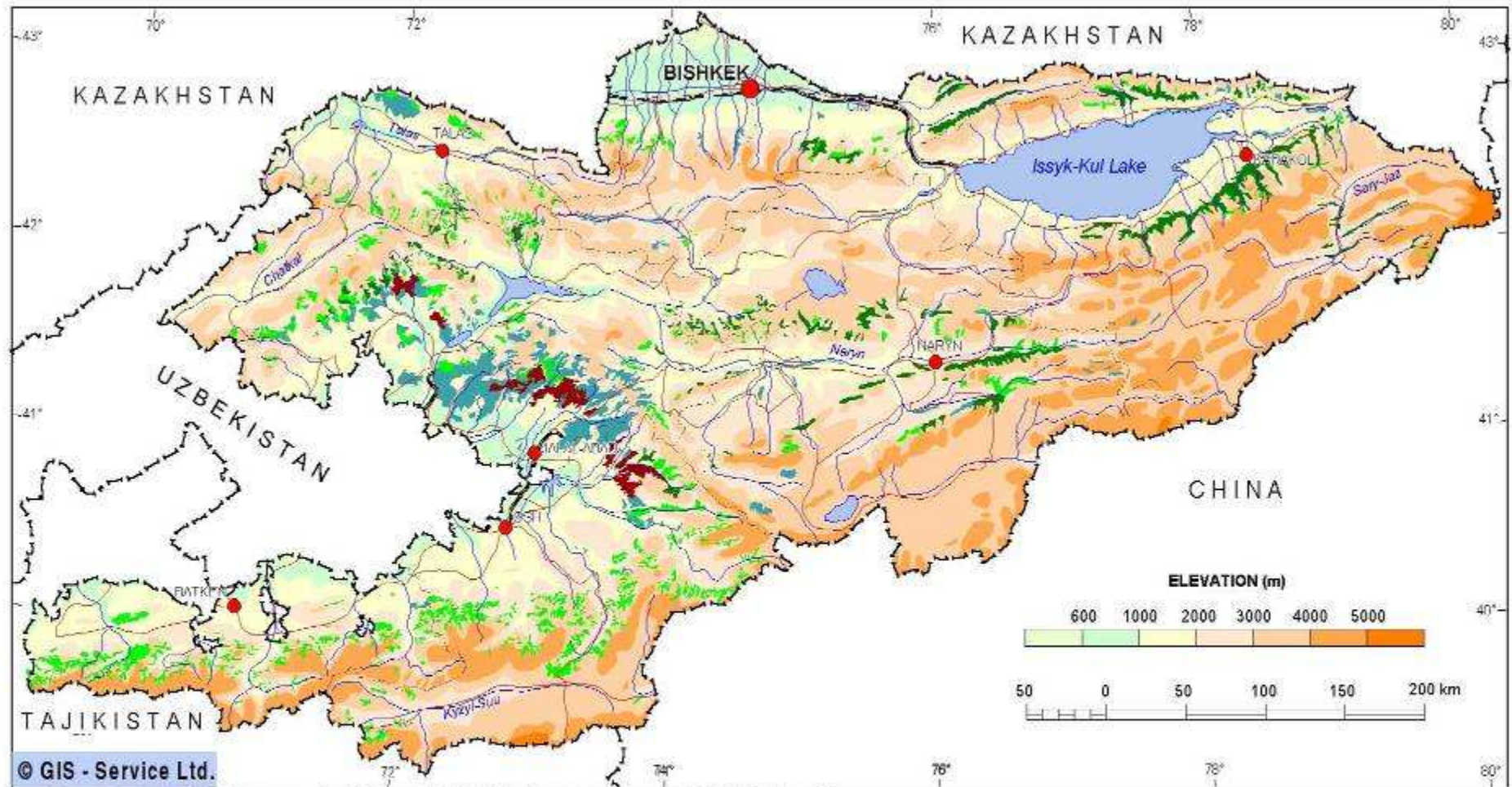


*Tehran Workshop on forest Financing in LFCCs
12-17 November 2011*

Forest financing in Kyrgyzstan and approaches of progressing (NGO view)

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Forest in Kyrgyzstan



Boundaries are not authoritative. © Digital layers created by GIS-Service Ltd., Bishkek, 2001. Source: Map Forests, scale 1:500 000, Tashkent, 1997.

Results of National Forest Inventory (2011)

By data of National Forest Inventory the forest cover of republic is 1123045,2 ha (5,62 %). It is inside territory of Government Forest Foundation and PA - 846047,00 ha (4,23%) and outside - 277001,8 ha (1,39%).

All forest outside of Government Forest Foundation are government forest.

Financing of forest in Kyrgyzstan

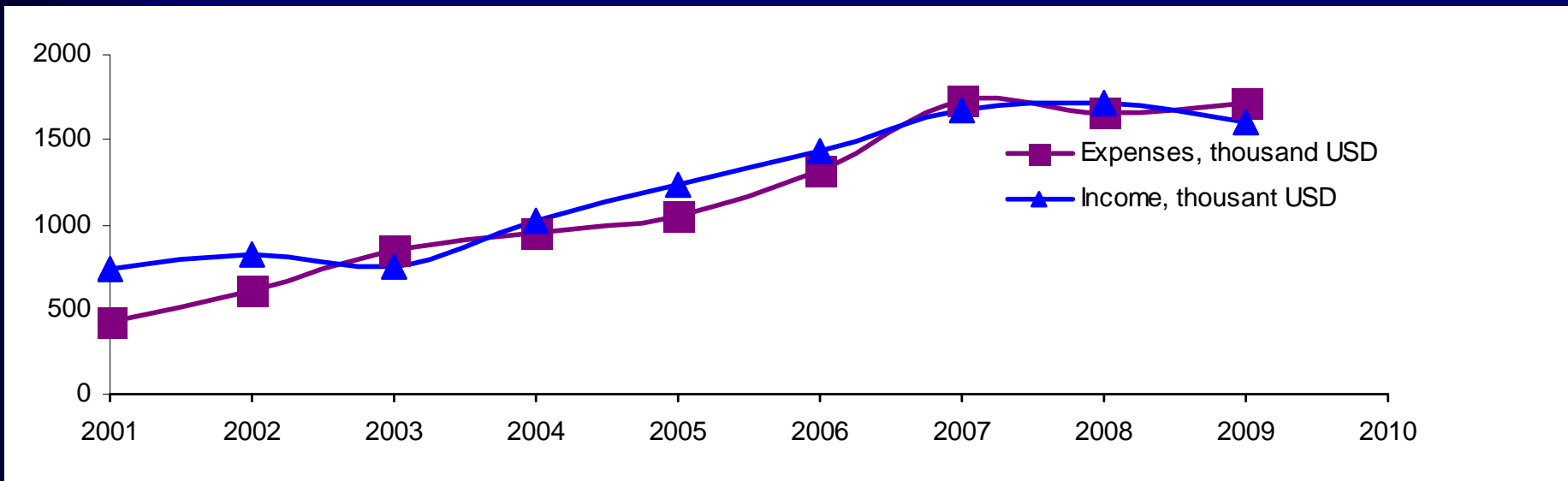
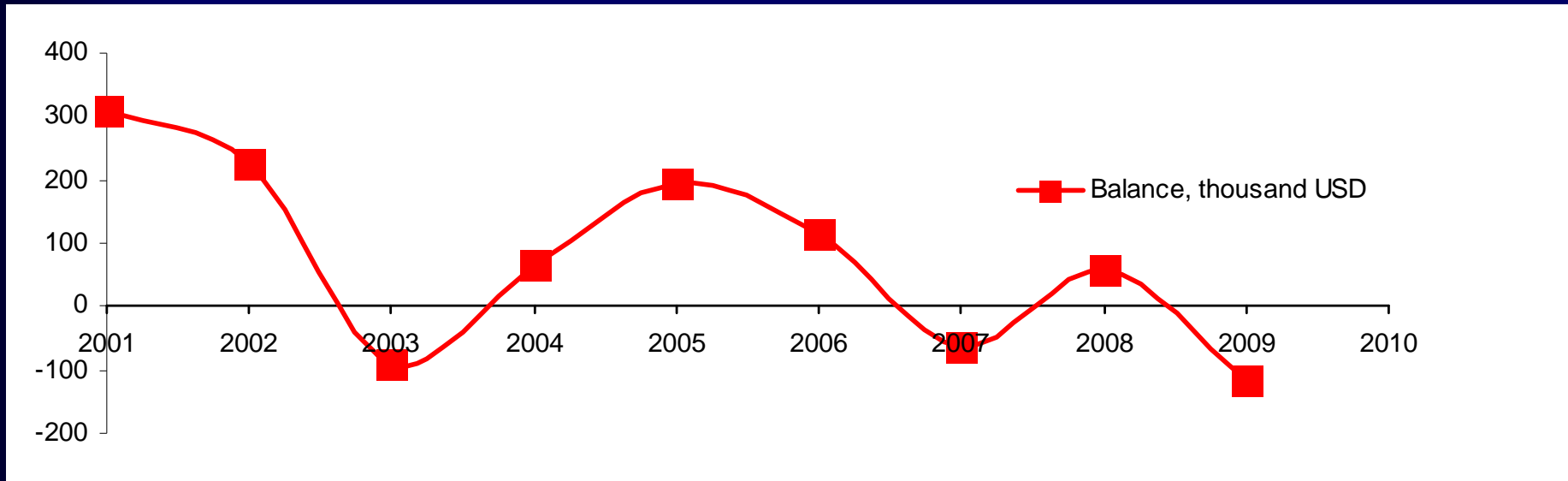
National Statistics Committee data on forest products processing

(National Statistic Committee (2010), *Socio-economic situation in the Kyrgyz Republic: January-December 2009 (RUS)*. Bishkek)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Production, m³</i>		<i>Percentage to previous year</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	
Sawn timber	60 395.0	88 182.9	146.0
Wooden windows and frames; doors and frames; thresholds	31 200	34 900	111.8

<i>Items</i>	<i>Production,</i>		<i>Percentage to previous year</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	
	<i>millions of US dollars</i>		
Timber processing and wooden items production	3.8	16.4	434.5
Furniture	9.9	11.8	120.0

Balance and income and expenses in forest sector



Main activities financed by the Fund during 2006–2009

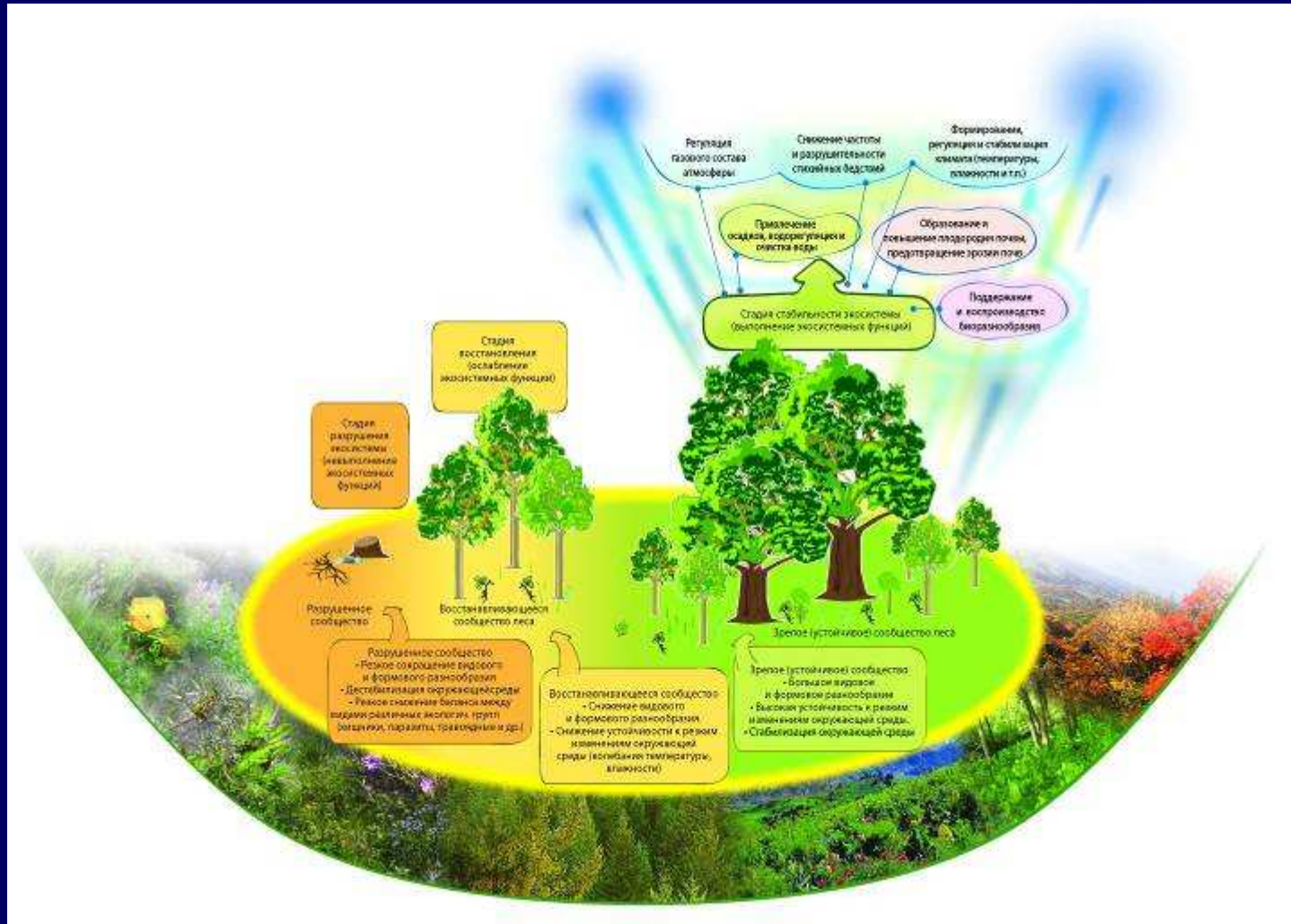
No	Activity	2006	2007	2008	2009
		<i>thousands of KGS</i>			
1.	Protection and rational use of water resources	5 189.9	1	10 119.6	9 806.4
2.	Production and consumer waste management	1 030.1	5 340	6 461.2	6 410.8
3.	Forestry sector development, plantations and landscape improvements	4 457.4	9362	11 335.8	17 303.4
4.	Flora and fauna protection	1 571.4	1 007.3	2 923.2	-
5.	Atmosphere air protection	400	-	1 200	5 593.1
6.	Conservation of biodiversity and mainstreaming of protected territories	2 444.6	3 986.1	4 625	21 252.4
7.	Monitoring of environment condition and capacity building of local environment protection bodies	1 972.2	3 688.7	7 298.3	4 013.5
8.	Information on environmental awareness, rational use of natural resources, ecological education, harmonization of legal and regulatory documents	2 437.8	3 068.2	3 138.3	2 359.3
9.	Capacity building for ecological expertise	-	-	424.4	2 399.6
10.	Research and studies	-	-	102.5	
11.	International cooperation, membership fees for ecological conventions	22.2	196.2	312.9	152.2
Total		19 525.6	36 204.6	47 941.2	69 290.7

New approaches in the forest financing in Kyrgyzstan

New approaches

- Change vision of forest activities from “**Forest growing**” to “**Conservation of forest ecosystems**”
- Adopt the forest finance strategies with new scientific approach – Theory of Biotic Regulation of Environment (<http://www.bioticregulation.ru>)
- Dissemination of alternative non-wood forest using local enterprises
- Involving the public to forest management and benefits sharing

Theory of Biotic regulation of Environment



Only not disturbed natural ecosystems can be the greatest possible potential of biotic regulation of environment

Involving the public to forest management and benefits sharing

- **Microreserves creation**
- **Communication strategy with local community**



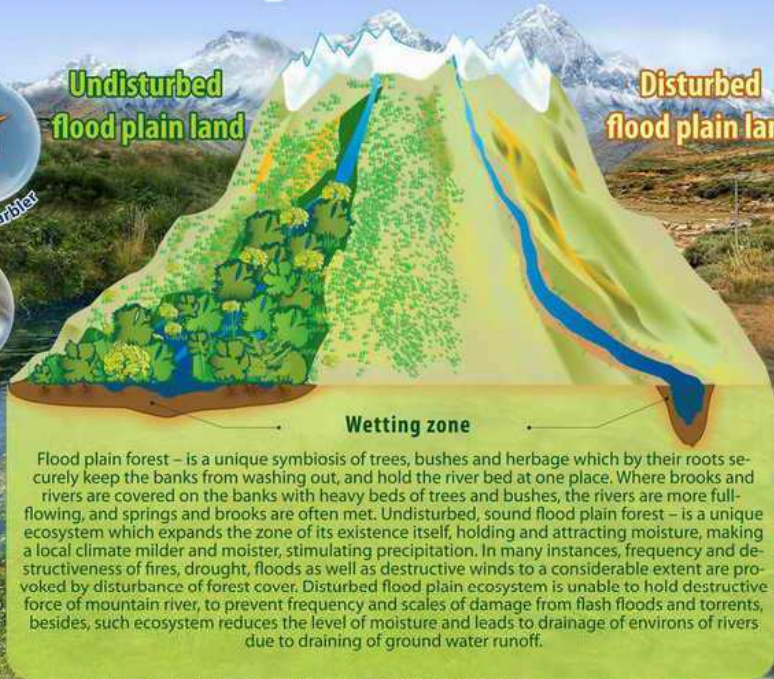
Let's preserve flood plain forests of Kyrgyzstan!

Kinds indicators of undisturbed flood plain land



Undisturbed flood plain land

Disturbed flood plain land



Flood plain forest – is a unique symbiosis of trees, bushes and herbage which by their roots securely keep the banks from washing out, and hold the river bed at one place. Where brooks and rivers are covered on the banks with heavy beds of trees and bushes, the rivers are more full-flowing, and springs and brooks are often met. Undisturbed, sound flood plain forest – is a unique ecosystem which expands the zone of its existence itself, holding and attracting moisture, making a local climate milder and moister, stimulating precipitation. In many instances, frequency and destructiveness of fires, drought, floods as well as destructive winds to a considerable extent are provoked by disturbance of forest cover. Disturbed flood plain ecosystem is unable to hold destructive force of mountain river, to prevent frequency and scales of damage from flash floods and torrents, besides, such ecosystem reduces the level of moisture and leads to drainage of environs of rivers due to draining of ground water runoff.

Kinds indicators of disturbed flood plain land



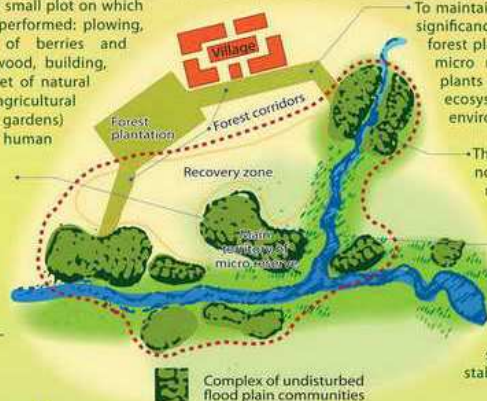
*Preserve me!
Your forest*

Create micro reserves and forest corridors!

To extend the territories of flood plain ecosystems it is necessary to create micro reserves.

Micro reserve – is a relatively small plot on which an economic activity is not performed: plowing, cattle grazing, gathering of berries and mushrooms, harvesting of wood, building, etc. Micro reserve – is an islet of natural biological diversity among agricultural lands (pastures, fields, gardens) impoverished as a result of human activity.

This is an area of flood plain land including central plots with relatively undisturbed flood plain communities and recovery zones. They occupy very small plots which do not have a special practical value – stony and rocky places, inarables, ravines, etc.



To maintain steadiness and stability of forest ranges a great significance is given to creation of forest corridors between forest plantations and area with undisturbed ecosystem – micro reserves. Through these corridors animals and plants will populate surrounding territories and restore ecosystems which are able to maintain and stabilize the environment and microclimate.

The main thing in arrangement of micro reserves – is not achieving of large areas for each separate micro reserve, but creation of possibly large number of small plot.

Micro reserves where they are created directly improve habitat, increase productiveness of agricultural lands, on pastures they allow ripening of seeds of useful and fodder plants and seeding of near to it territories, reduce numbers of pests and accordingly expenses for struggling against them, increase an ecological stability and make natural environment healthier.

Plant in the form layerage!

Peculiarity of stable ecosystems – is a rich biological diversity. Such diversity is reached including due to layerage of natural community. Peculiar "multiple number of storeys", when trees occupy the upper storey, bushes occupy the medium storey, and herbage occupies the lower storey, is most often observed in forest communities, particularly in flood plain forests which provides their stability.



Implantation of plant in flood plain land must be built by the principle of rising of layerage when at first there are planted various kinds of herbage, bushes, and then scrub and tall trees. Such organization of implantations creates the habitats for a large number of kinds of useful insects, animals and birds, conditions for a reliable protection of adjoining fields and meadows, and also makes them attractive for ecotourism and rest for people.

Deforesting we deprive us and future generations of clean air and water!



Разработано Экологическим движением «БИОМ»

Коротенко В., Домашов И., Кривых А. Научный консультант: проф. Шукуров Э.Дж., ЭДК, «Алейка»

www.biom.kg

Проект ПРООН/ВООН «Восстановление пойменных лесов в КР», реализуется в Кош Мойнокском айылном округе Токонского района Иссык-Кульской области.



Forest policy



Forest ecosystems

On the Earth all animals, plants and other organisms create the conditions for their existence not in isolation, but in integral communities – ecosystems. Natural ecosystems – are amazingly coherent ensemble of thousands of kinds creating conditions for survival of all living organisms, including for human. Mature natural communities may be called "Factories of Life", as they perform ecosystem functions: disengage oxygen, form and regulate the climate, provoke precipitations, prevent natural disasters, etc. Recoverable ecosystems (forest after cutting, etc.) and artificially created ecosystems (gardens, fields, etc.) do not perform these functions in full. Their dynamics is directed to self-development which is necessary for transition of the system to more stable level. Therefore, it is important to understand that 'forest – is not a plantation' and 'only Life creates conditions for Life'.

Indicators of state (juniper, spruce forests)



Forest policy

For a long time a formation of forest policy has been an affair of only state bodies. With the development of democratic institutions and practices there emerges an opportunity to draw wide circles of population into this process which allows to protect jointly own right to Life through preservation of forest ecosystems. These provisions have found their reflection in the program of Joint Forest Management. Forest policy combines the interests of a great many: international institutions, state bodies, local communities, public associations and business organizations, etc. Their joint efforts must be directed to preservation of "Proper state" in nature. By "Proper state" there is understood such state of natural forest community which performs all ecosystem functions for stabilization of environment.



Only that policy has future which provides preservation of natural forest ecosystems!

Healthy ecosystems – basis of preservation of Life!

Drawing of communities – basis of forest policy!



Thank you for attention!

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