

FORESTRY SECTOR REFORM IN TAJIKISTAN

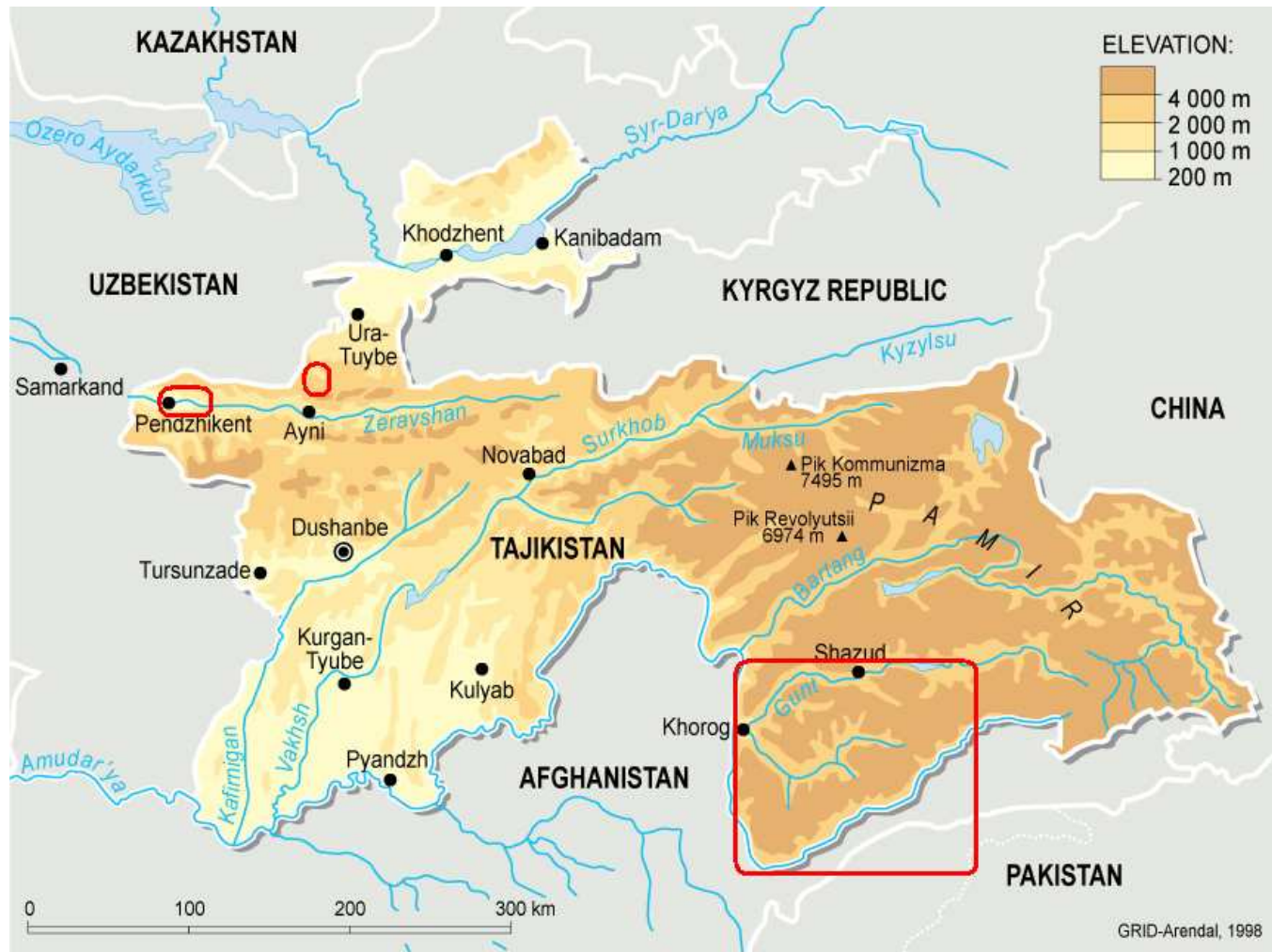


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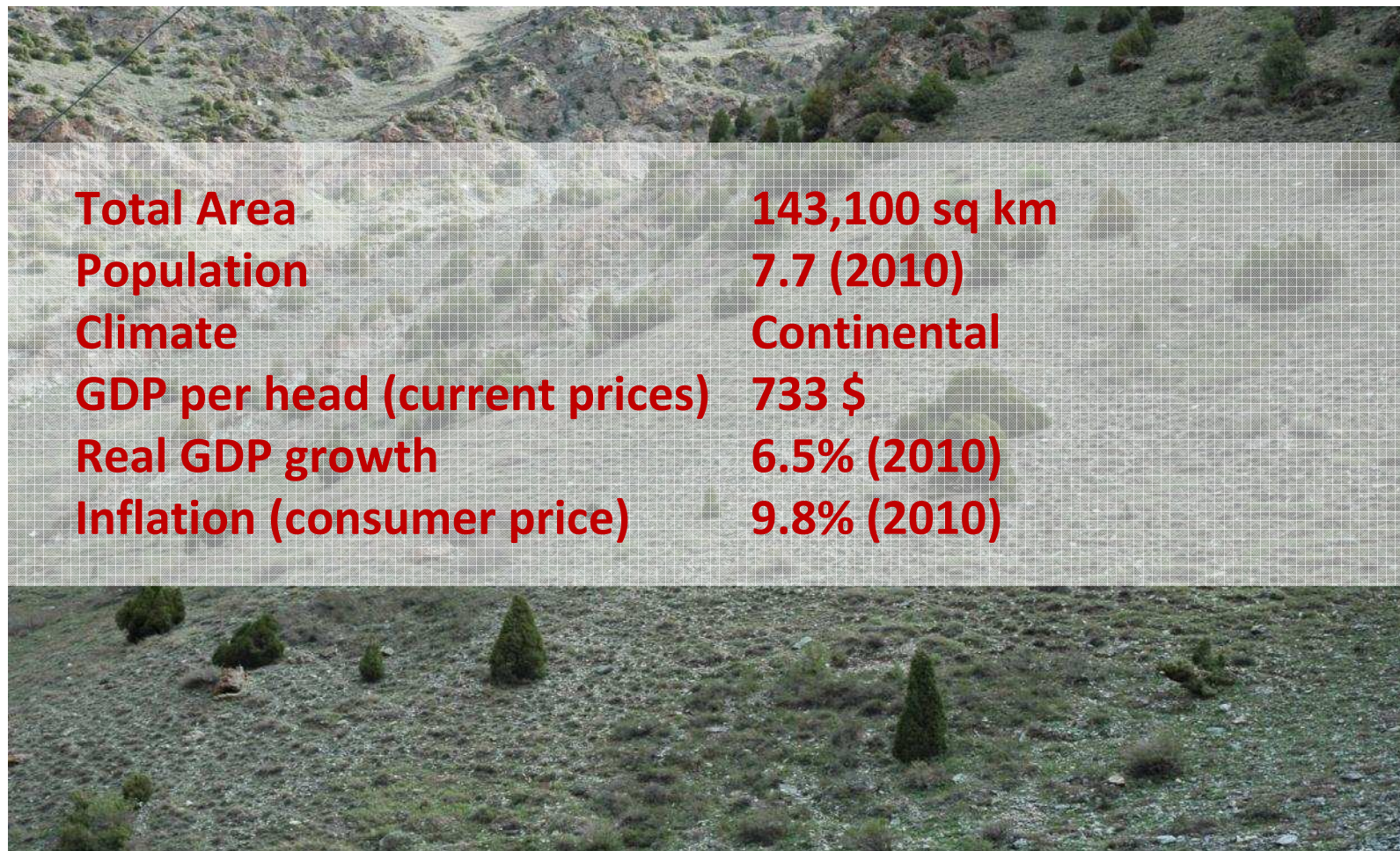
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Map of Tajikistan and Target Districts



Key Data of the Republic of Tajikistan



Total Area	143,100 sq km
Population	7.7 (2010)
Climate	Continental
GDP per head (current prices)	733 \$
Real GDP growth	6.5% (2010)
Inflation (consumer price)	9.8% (2010)

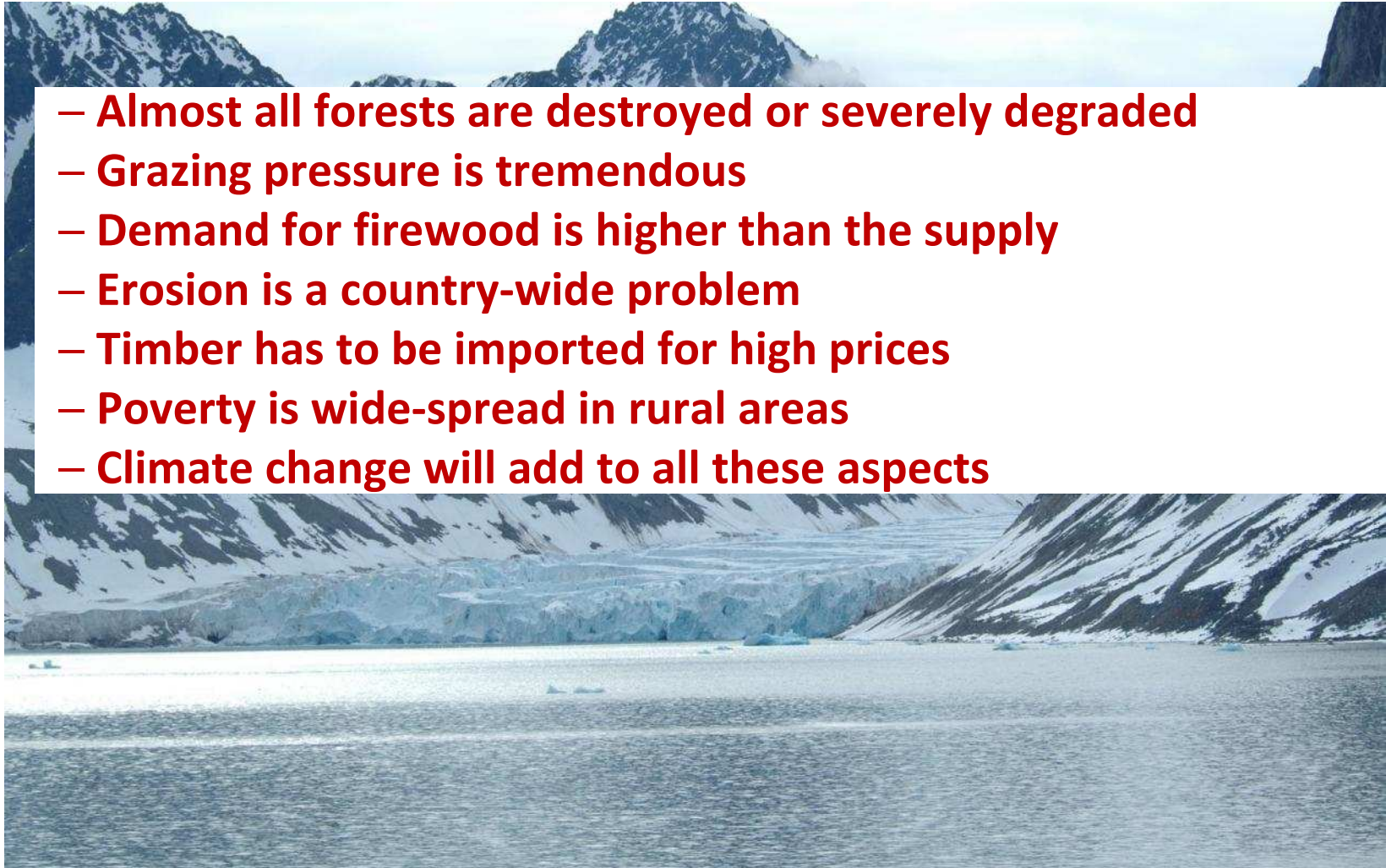
Forest Resources in Tajikistan

- Old records testify that about 25 % of the country was covered with forests some 100 years ago.
- FAO figures say that some 3 % of the country is still covered with forests (410,000 ha).



Issues and Constraints of the Forestry Sector Tajikistan

- Almost all forests are destroyed or severely degraded
- Grazing pressure is tremendous
- Demand for firewood is higher than the supply
- Erosion is a country-wide problem
- Timber has to be imported for high prices
- Poverty is wide-spread in rural areas
- Climate change will add to all these aspects



Fuelwood Demand and Supply

- Fuelwood need is estimated at 3-4 cu.m. per year and head
- Tajikistan needs 15-20 million cu.m. fuelwood per year
- Firewood is expensive
- Existing forests cannot cover the actual demand
- Substitutes are also expensive and often not available
- Rural people burn dried dung
- Neighboring Afghanistan is in big need of fuelwood



It is high time to support the Forestry Sector

**Tajikistan is a country with very few forests.
Rehabilitation of the forest cover needs:**

- (i) Continuing reforms of the forestry sector**
- (ii) Availability of suitable financing instruments**
- (ii) Interested donors to support the forestry sector**



GLZ supports the Forestry Sector in Tajikistan

The GIZ approach is twofold:

- 1. Gaining local experiences for upscaling (since 2004)**
- 2. Forestry Sector Reform at national level (since 2010)**



Gaining local experiences - Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Gorno-Badakhshan Region

The project aims at the following:

- Degradation of natural resources is reduced**
- Increased biomass production through Joint Forest Management**
- Reformed forest agency with increasing cost-recovery**



Forestry Sector Reform at national level



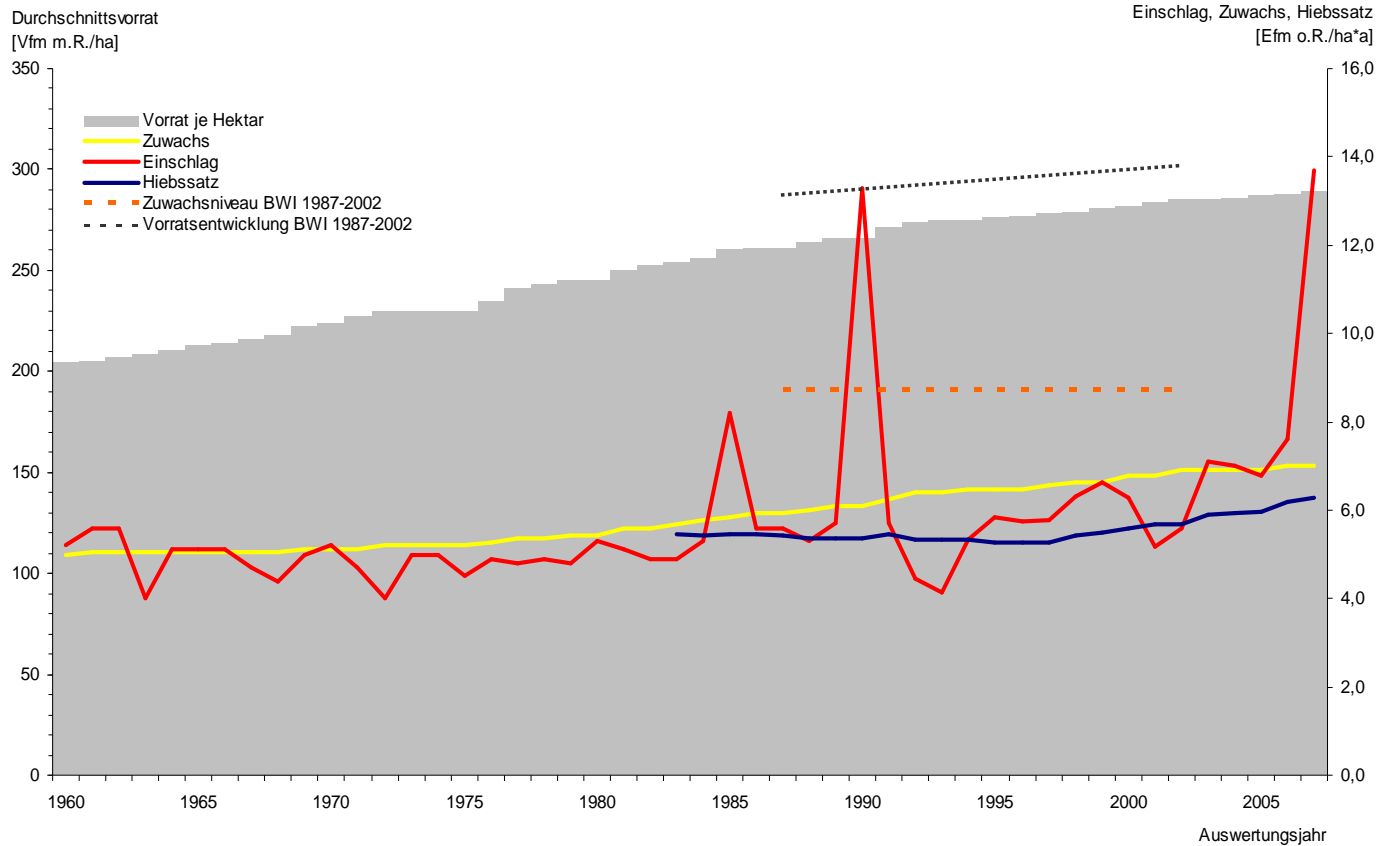
The project aims at the following:

- **Capacity development within the state forest agency**
- **Legislative reform**
- **Preparation of a comprehensive forest policy**
- **Establishment of a reformed model forest agency**



The Annual Allowable Cut must always lie below the annual increment

Entwicklung von Durchschnittsvorrat, Zuwachs und Einschlag im Staatswald des Landes Hessen (1960 bis 2007)



Slide 11

gtz8

Würde ich rausnehmen - Zeitfaktor, ist den meisten TN wahrscheinlich aus bekannt

Michael Angermann, 13/10/2011

Joint Forest Management is a suitable (self-financing) instrument for sustainable forest management

JFM provides for:

- (i) access to forest land on a long term base**
- (ii) participation of stakeholders**
- (iii) management is based on management plans**
- (iv) shared revenues between tenant / forest agency**



Results of Joint Forest Management

- 1951 ha forest land under JFM
- 450 JFM contracts
- Average plot size 5.3 ha/tenant
- Encroachment ceased
- Illegal timber cuts ceased
- Revenues for tenants and forest agency gradually increase



Savings Book Approach as Financing Mechanism

KfW started this approach 1995 in Vietnam on deforested land.

Key elements:

- (i) Access to deforested land by private tenants**
- (ii) State forest agency provides for land tenure security**
- (iii) Smallholders' inputs are compensated through a savings book account**
- (iv) Smallholder can annually withdraw money following planting progress**
- (v) Payments from the account bridge a period of 7 to 8 years**

Results from the Savings Book Approach in Vietnam

The SBA in Vietnam was very successful:

- (i) 110 000 ha of heavily degraded forest land could be successfully rehabilitated over 15 years**
- (ii) Smallholders had a regular cash income for at least seven years**
- (iii) Erosion ceased**
- (iv) Timber and fuelwood supply improved**
- (v) Uncontrolled use including pasture was brought to an halt**



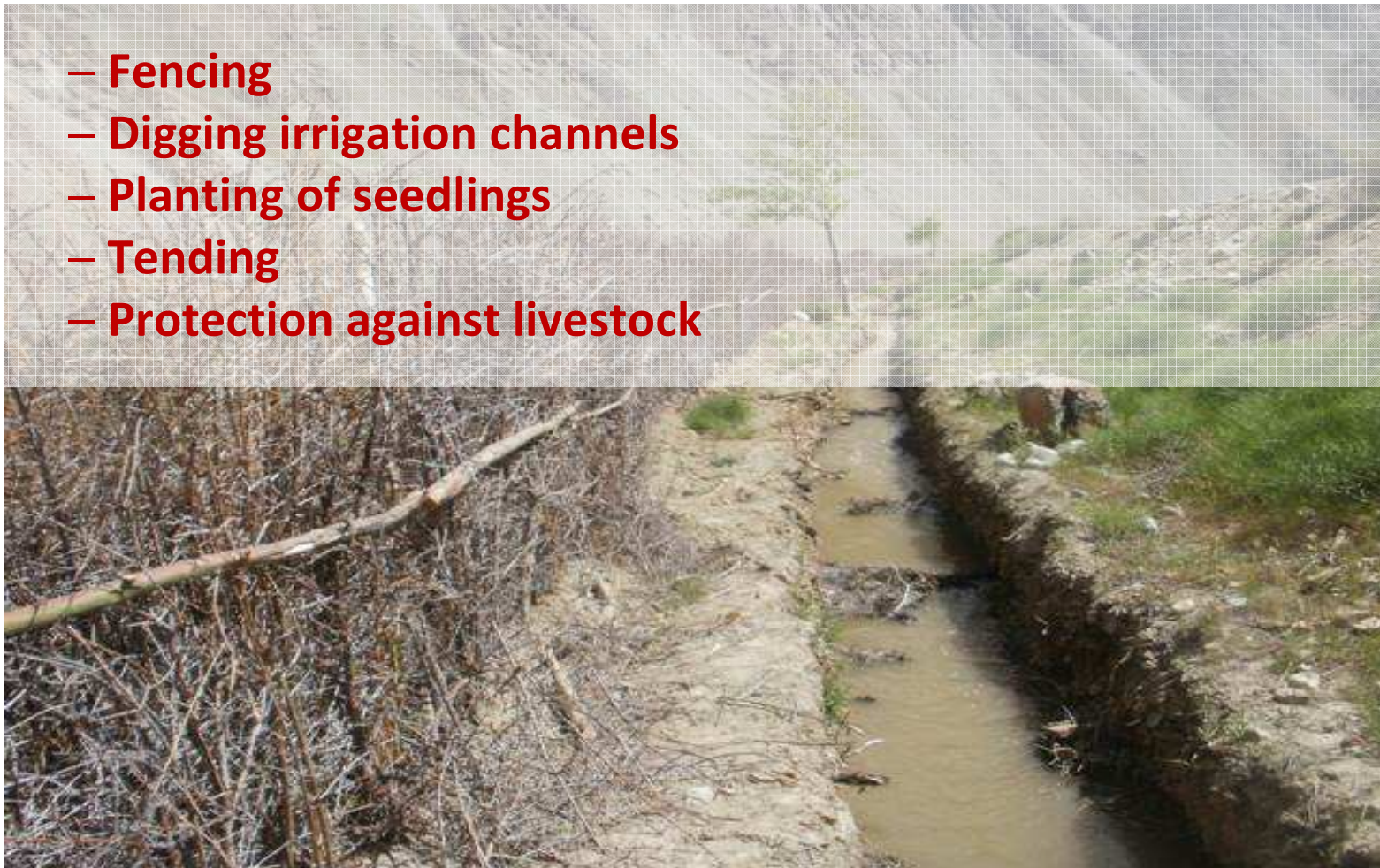
Savings Book Approach in Tajikistan Pilot plot Vuzh

The test area comprises 20 ha. The size per plot is 1 ha. The farmer receives 660 \$ per ha to compensate his inputs on a savings book account. Depending on good monitoring results, he can withdraw the money from the account over five years and receives annually 12% interests.



Savings Book Approach in Tajikistan Inputs from the Smallholders

- **Fencing**
- **Digging irrigation channels**
- **Planting of seedlings**
- **Tending**
- **Protection against livestock**



Outlook for Tajikistan's Forestry Sector

- Donors will provide more support for Tajikistan's forestry sector
- Forest cover will steady increase over the next years
- More fuelwood and timber will be available
- Economic development will improve livelihoods in remote areas
- Less erosion, flooding and mudflows in watershed areas
- More and better biodiversity development

Thank you for your attention

