

Economic Cooperation Organization

S e c r e t a r i a t



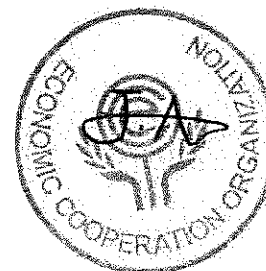
No. EME/ENV/UNFF/2014/1533

2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014

The Secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and has the honour to enclose the filled-in questionnaires on forest-related activities received from Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Republic of Turkey, as well as the summary of ECO Secretariat's activities as the ECO region input for UN Secretary General's Report to UNFF11 scheduled to be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York.

The ECO Secretariat avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed UNFF Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

Encl. As above (36 pages)



**United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat**  
**New York-USA**

**Cc. All ECO Member States**

## ECO Secretariat Forest-Related Activities

### **Tehran Workshop on Harnessing Climate Change Financing for Sustainable Forest Management in the ECO Region**

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Secretariat and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) co-organized the "Tehran Workshop on Harnessing Climate Change Financing for Sustainable Forest Management in the ECO Region" from 29 April-1 May 2014 in Tehran. The representatives of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkey and Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as representatives from UN Forum on Forest Secretariat, UNDP, FAO, Secretariat of Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCCs) and ECO Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (ECO IEST) also attended the Workshop.

Following extensive discussions and series of national, regional and global presentations, the Workshop was concluded on the common understanding on possible joint actions. The Workshop agreed on range of key actions to be implemented by United Nations, ECO and other stakeholders to ensure proportionate financial resources, from existing global ones, for the sustainable forest management in the ECO Region. Establishment of a "joint inter-agency group" with the participation of the UN, ECO, FAO, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other regional and global relevant stakeholders is among the recommendations of the Workshop.

During the above mentioned workshop, the participants were requested to provide the ECO Secretariat with their project proposal(s) to be funded by multilateral financing institutions for further forwarding to UNFF Secretariat. In this regard, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uzbekistan, Secretariat of LFCCs and ECO IEST provided the Secretariat with their proposals and the same were forwarded to the UNFF Secretariat.

**FROM PAKISTAN**

**Section I: Progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the GOFs as well as the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs**

**A. Progress towards implementation of the Forest Instrument**

Briefly describe actions (e.g. regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational) taken by your respective organization/process to foster political commitment for sustainable forest management (SFM).

- Under the Constitution of Pakistan, forest management is the domain of provincial and territorial governments. Forestry Wing in the Federal Government is responsible for national planning, inter-provincial coordination and implementation of international agreements on forest including NLBI. Accordingly, a number of regulatory and financial actions were initiated after 2007 which are continuing.
- At national level “Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act (2012)” has been enacted to regulate international trade of wild species of plants and animals, majority of which originate from forest ecosystems. Implementation of the Act will help in conserving forest biodiversity and promoting SFM.
- National Climate Change Policy (NCCP-2012) prescribes several policy measures related to forests in the contexts of mitigation of climate change. The NCCP specifically envisages participating in forest-carbon trading through CDM and REDD+. In pursuance of the NCCP, Pakistan secured membership of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and UN-REDD Programme. Pakistan’s R-PP was approved by the FCPF and presently its implementation framework is being finalized in consultation with the World Bank.
- On the advice of Federal Government, provincial governments are under taking legislative amendments to prohibit non-forest use of forestlands and improve regulatory mechanism to control deforestation and illegal trade of timber. In response to NLBI, Punjab Forest Act 2010 has been enacted to ensure protection of forestlands and conservation of natural forests. Other provinces are also revising forest legislation to achieve GOF2.
- After adaption NLBI provincial governments have gradually enhanced allocation of financial resources for forestry sector. This additional allocation mainly addresses and targets potential role of forests in mitigation of climate change and adaptation against adverse impacts of climate change.
- Under the obligation of UNFCCC and its Cancun agreement on REDD+, Federal Government is undertaking a number of measure to mobilize finances from international sources, including UN-REDD Programme and World Bank, FCPF. Necessary readiness preparations to get into the result-oriented REDD+ actions to be financed through Green

Climate Fund are also underway.

- Pakistan is also tapping some resources from GEF's SFM window in conjunction with biodiversity and climate change mitigation multiple focal areas. The SFM, as one of five eligible activities of REDD+, is being promoted through a series of training and consultative workshops, field visits in collaboration with UN agencies and international NGOs during the last 3 years.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned

- Heavy dependence of local communities on forests for livelihood restricts or impedes implementation of long-term forest management plans.
- In Federal and Provincial development portfolios, Forestry is not a high priority sector hence financial allocation is still not adequate.
- Despite promulgation of NLBI in 2007, ODA from by bilateral and multilateral sources has substantially declined.
- There is no mechanism to provide positive incentives to forest communities for their services of forest conservation, and SFM. The innovative PES mechanisms are still at inception stage, therefore national informational and educational measures and campaigns are not effective.

2. Briefly describe efforts taken at the national level to foster economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable mgt. of forests.

Government of Pakistan has approved and promulgated National Climate Change Policy in 2012 which recognized the mitigation and adaptation roles of forests. At national level, forests and watershed management are now regarded as integral components of mega programmes and projects of water, agriculture, energy, tourism and industries sectors. In pursuance of NCCP, Government of Pakistan is considering proposals for allocating a significant share of total costs of mega projects of water & energy sectors for SFM, environmental rehabilitation and PES.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

Constraints of domestic finances and conditions of lenders / foreign investors of mega projects might hamper implementation of these proposals of providing positive incentive to forest communities.

3. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to promote international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested.

- Since 2007, Government of Pakistan has been considering proposals for waiving

off duties and taxes on import of timber from forest-rich countries with the prime objective of reducing pressure on national forest resources and to promote SFM.

- At national level “Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act (2012)” has been enacted to regulate international trade of wild species of plants and animals as the wood and non-wood forest products.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

These proposals of importing duty free timber have not been materialized mainly due to fiscal constraints.

4. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance.

- Under the Constitution of Pakistan and provincial forest laws, Federal Government is empowered to regulating trade of forest products across custom frontiers. However, there exists lack of clarity among forest stakeholders regarding this constitutional and legal authority of federal government.
- At national level “Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act (2012)” has been prepared with the full cooperation of all federating units and approved by the Parliament in 2012. This Act, under the international obligations of CITES provides a legal cover to controlling illicit international trafficking of forest products.
- The capacity of provinces and different stakeholders including customs department is being enhanced for initiating national legislation for effectively controlling illegal trade of forest products across inter-provincial and international customs frontiers.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

Provinces are reluctant to accept federation’s role in regulating trade of forest products due to lack of awareness of relevant laws and international obligations.

5. List and briefly describe activities aimed at mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources for SFM.

- Forestry Wing in the Federal Government is responsible for national planning, inter-provincial coordination and implementation of international agreements particularly in the contexts of mobilizing new and additional financial resources.
- After adaption NLBI provincial governments have gradually enhanced allocation of financial resources for forestry sector .in view of growing demands of forest products and the potential role of forests in mitigation of climate change and adaptation against

adverse impacts of climate change.

- Climate Change financing for SFM is seen as one of the most viable and longer-lasting solution to the financial constraints. Under the obligation of UNFCCC and its Cancun agreement on REDD+, Federal Government is undertaking a number of measure to mobilize finances from UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank administered Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).
- In the ongoing REDD+ readiness phase, necessary preparations are underway to get into result-oriented REDD+ financing through the Green Climate Fund.
- Government's efforts to prepare and implement Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Afforestation / Reforestation projects, both for compliance and voluntary markets, have not succeeded. Main reasons for failure of CDM include its complex procedures and lack of interests by CER buyers and investors.
- Pakistan is also tapping some resources from GEF's SFM window in conjunction with biodiversity and climate change mitigation multiple focal areas.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

- Despite promulgation of NLBI in 2007, ODA from by bilateral and multilateral sources has substantially declined.
- Presently there is no mechanism, either at national or provincial levels, to provide positive incentives to local communities for their services of forest conservation and SFM. The innovative mechanism of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) still requires necessary legal, policy and institutional supports, therefore the activities aiming at mobilizing new, innovative, non-traditional and additional financial resources have not proved very effective.

## **B. Progress towards the achievement of the GOFs**

1. Please describe actions taken by our respective organization/process and/or by other major stakeholders in your country to help achieve the following:

**GOF 1:** "Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation"



- Federal Government imposed on cutting of green trees in the country to halt and reverse the loss of forest cover, which is being implemented by the relevant provincial governments.
- Seasonal tree planting campaigns are organized in all provinces with the coordination and facilitation of federal government. The prime objective of mass tree planting is to bring wastelands and all available lands under forests and tree cover with the involvement of people from all walks of life. On an average, 100 million trees are planted annually to increase forest cover and to reduce pressure on natural forests for meeting domestic demands for timber and fuelwood
- Provincial governments have raised penalties for forest offences and are promulgating new laws for reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

**GOF 2:** “Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people”

- Government of Pakistan has realized the contributions of forest resources to all sectors of economy and livelihood of local people as reflected in national policy documents.
- Provincial governments and donors are investing in generating sources of livelihood from non-wood forest products such as *chilghoza* and wild fruits.
- Federal Government in collaboration with provinces is implementing GEF-sponsored “Mountains & Markets” project which aims at improving marketing of value-added forest products including medicinal plants for generating livelihood of forest-dependent communities.
- Under the obligations of Nagoya Protocol, Pakistan will ensure equitable benefit sharing of benefits arising out of sustainable utilization of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. Most of the biological resources which fall in purview of NP originate in natural forests and the forest communities anticipate potential benefits after NP comes in force. Presently, Pakistan is in the process of NP ratification.
- The conservation and management of biological diversity at the ecosystem (landscape), species and genetic levels In areas with fragile ecosystems, by providing opportunities to develop new products, for example medicines.

**GOF 3:** “Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests”

- Under Millennium Development Goals (Goal-7), Pakistan committed to expand its protected area to 12% of the country’s land area. This MDG target has been achieved by notifying new national parks by the respective provincial governments. Most of these protected areas, particularly in Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

and Gilgit-Baltistan provinces have natural and relict forests providing habitat for a large number of endemic species of fauna and flora.

- The area of sustainably managed forests has not significantly increased as the nation-wide ban on commercial harvesting of green trees is prevailing.

**GOF 4:** “Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM”

Forestry sector ODA declined over the period and no donor, multilateral or bilateral, committed for ODA.

2. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on progress towards the achievement of the GOFs.

**GOF1:** Pakistan is one of the LFCCs with only 5% of its land area under forest cover and existing natural forest resources are incapable of meeting demands of population of 190 million. In the absence of wood alternates and source of livelihood of forest-dependent people, pressure on natural forests could not be reduced. Extreme climate conditions magnified by natural disaster including floods, droughts and landslides restrict expansion of forest resources. Government has no alternate option but to put a ban on commercial harvesting of green trees to protect dwindling resources, but this prolonged ban is against the principles of SFM. Therefore, achievement of NLBI-GOF1 was not satisfactory.

**GOF4:** Although REDD+ is bringing opportunities for reducing deforestation, forest conservation and SFM yet there is no firm commitment from investors at international level. The REDD+ negotiations over the last 9 years have negatively impacted on Forestry sector ODAs as bilateral and multilateral donors have excluded Forestry from their respective programme / focal areas. Therefore, the GOF4 could not be achieved in Pakistan like all other developing countries.

**C. Contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.**

1. Please describe studies or initiatives in your respective organization/process that capture the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

- Planning Commission of Pakistan periodically reports to the United Nations on the attainment of MDG of different sectors including Protected Areas and Forests (Goal-7). As per PC reports, Pakistan's forest cover has increased from 4.8 to 5.2 % since adoption of MDG targets in 2004. The target of increasing forest coverage of 6% by 2015 could not be achieved mainly due to financial and technical constraints as described earlier.
- On the other hand, the target of Protected Areas coverage of 12 % was achieved well before deadline year of 2015. However, management of newly notified protected areas is constrained by management planning and finances.

2. What indicators have been, or could be, used to assess the contribution of forests to MDGs?

Percent of land area under forest cover has been used as an indicator to assess the contribution.

3. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on MDGs forest-related work.

The process of MDG was driven by UNDP without describing and committing means of implementation including finances for achieving the intended targets. Other UN agencies and international organizations have not shown interests in undertaking activities to achieve the targets of their respective programme areas.

**Section II: Review of the effectiveness of the current IAF and the future options**

1. From the perspective of your respective organization/process, please provide a general evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement of the current IAF.

- UNFF provided a global platform for sharing national and regional issues and solutions related to forests and synthesizing for presenting at international level under the auspices of the United Nations.
- UNFF NLBI and its four GOFs raised realization among national governments to bring Forestry sector at a higher place in the national development agenda and inter-connectivity with other social and economic sector. Many stakeholders foresee a legal agreement in future if member countries fail to implement NLBI.
- UNFF effectively incorporated Forestry in international negotiations under Rio Conventions viz: UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD.

- UNFF successfully advocated at international level for allocating ODAs and additional GEF resources exclusively for SFM
- Despite its immense influence at the UN level, the UNFF has worked as an ad-hoc negotiating forum and not established as a regular UN body. It is feared that UNFF's achievement of last 14 years may go waste if it is not established on permanent footings.

2. Has the input of your respective organization/process been adequately taken into account in the Forum's deliberations?

Yes. Pakistan is one of the ten member countries who contributed in the development of NLBI.

3. What measures has your organization under taken to strengthen the current IAF? Please list the most important measures(maximum five):

Pakistan delegation regularly participates in the biennial UNFF Sessions and all international and regional events organized by UNFF. The inputs are provided verbally and in writing during these UNFF events.

4. Has your respective organization/process worked jointly with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and/or major stakeholders to support the work of UNFF? If yes, please evaluate the overall collaboration.

- Government of Pakistan regularly interacts with the Secretariats of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD in connection with international negotiations, implementation of specific programmes of work and projects. Since Forestry is treated as cross-cutting subject in these conventions, the NLBI and GOFs are frequently referred in these negotiations, programmes and projects under Rio conventions.
- The work of UNFF provides good justification for negotiating with and processing documents for GEF and implementing agencies including UNDP, FAO and IUCN.

5. How would your respective organization/process envisage a strengthened collaboration with CPF member organizations and/or major stakeholders in a revised IAF?

The GEF's SFM window provides an excellent opportunity for member countries to collaborate multilaterally with Rio conventions through GEF implementing agencies. Under the prospective new IAF, this opportunity needs to be exploited for building broader collaboration between UNFF member countries and CPF through joint programming for promoting SFM.

CPF member organizations: Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Tropical timber Organization (ITTO), International Union of Forest Research Organization (IUFRO), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on forests Secretariat (UNFF), Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Agroforestry centre (ICRAD), The World Bank, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

**FROM KYRGYZSTAN**

## Section I: Progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the GOFs as well as the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs

### A. Progress towards implementation of the Forest Instrument

1. Briefly describe actions (e.g. regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational) taken by your respective organization/process to foster political commitment for sustainable forest management (SFM).

With a view to regulate the forest sites lease and utilization policy by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 482 dated 19 February 2007, an *Order on Forest Sites Lease and Utilization Policy* was adopted.

Rules for Distributing Standing Timber in Forests of the Kyrgyz Republic were approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 97 dated 10 February 2009. The present Rules regulate the policy of coupe demarcation, providing coupes to forest users while making improvement cuttings on the territory of forest fund of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In order to define valuation (normative price) of wooded lands while recovery of damages and losses of forestry production in cases of using forest sites with the purposes others than forest management, *Order on Defining Valuation (Normative Price) of Wooded Lands While Recovery Of Damages And Losses Of Forestry Production In Cases Of Using Forest Sites With The Purposes Others Than Forest Management* was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 458 dated 13 August 2013.

New rates for calculating the amount of recovery for the damage to flora and fauna by entities and individuals were approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 224 dated 3 May 2013. In comparison with the previous rates new ones were increased several-fold as penalties for the damage to forestry.

With a view to protect, recover and increase productivity of nut crops of forest fund of the Kyrgyz Republic and implement the Plan of action on realization of priorities of conservation of biological diversity of the Kyrgyz Republic (2014-2020) *the Program on Development of Nut Crops in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2010* was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 293 dated 2 June 2014.

As per the Item 5 of the Article 12 of the revised version of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 27 June 2010, the forests are the exclusive property of the Kyrgyz Republic and are used with the purpose of conservation of the unique ecosystem as the essence of life and activity of the people of Kyrgyzstan and are under special guardianship of the State.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

--

2. Briefly describe efforts taken at the national level to foster economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

3. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to promote international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

4. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

5. List and briefly describe activities aimed at mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources for SFM.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.



**B. Progress towards the achievement of the GOFs**

1. Please describe actions taken by your respective organization/process and/or by other major stakeholders in your country to help achieve the following:

GOF1, "Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation"

With a view to expand forested area, forest management authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic annually deal with afforestation on the territory of 1250 ha, shift 900 ha of forest cultures into forested area. Besides, according to the Government Order No. 253 dated 8 June 2012, forest plantation of forest crops of fast-growing cultures is being done on the territory of 400 ha outside the territory of State Forest Fund.

GOF2, "Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people"

In accordance with the Order on Forest Sites Lease and Utilization Policy adopted by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 482 dated 19 February 2007, forest management authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic yearly transfer lands of the State Forest Fund with the area more than 300 000 ha to the population, 250 000 ha of which are grazing lands and 50 000 ha are wall-nutting, recreational use, for cultivation of crops etc.

GOF3, "Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests"

GOF4, "Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM"

2. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on progress towards the achievement of the GOFs.

**C. Contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs**

1. Please describe studies or initiatives in your respective organization/process that capture the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

2. What indicators have been, or could be, used to assess the contribution of forests to the MDGs?

In order to eradicate poverty, forest sector of the Republic through PPP concludes contracts on utilization of lands of the State Forest Fund with tenant farmers. The average number of tenant farmers per year constitutes 20 000 families which get benefit by using the lands of the State Forest Fund.

3. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on MDGs forest-related work.

**Section II: Review of the effectiveness of the current IAF and the future options**

1. From the perspective of your respective organization/process, please provide a general evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement of the current IAF.

In order to prevent the forest and pasture degradation of the State Forest Fund it is necessary to develop international cooperation in the following directions:

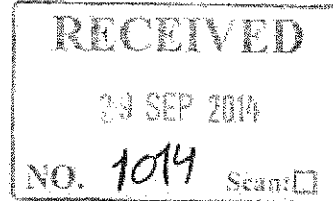
- provide population with fuel wood and building wood, decrease pressure on natural forest ecosystem through creation of plantations of fast-growing crops;
- preserve forests from wildfires through fitting forest management authorities with modern fire-fighting techniques;
- create permanent seed plantations to get forest seeds of the best quality

2. Has the input of your respective organization/process been adequately taken into account in the Forum's deliberations?

3. What measures has your organization under taken to strengthen the current IAF? Please list the most important measures(maximum five):

4. Has your respective organization/process worked jointly with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and/or major stakeholders to support the work of UNFF? If yes, please evaluate the overall collaboration.

5. How would your respective organization/process envisage a strengthened collaboration with CPF member organizations and/or major stakeholders in a revised IAF?



2014/99530379-Tehran BE/6991367

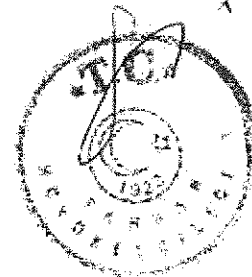
**URGENT**

The Embassy of the Republic of Turkey presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and with reference to the Latter's Note No. No. EME/ENV/UNFF/2014/1181 dated 03 August 2014 on the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) is scheduled to be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York, has the honour to enclose herewith the questionnaire filled out by the Turkish Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.

The Embassy of the Republic of Turkey avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization the assurances of its highest consideration.

Tehran, 28 September 2014

**Secretariat of the  
Economic Cooperation Organization  
Tehran**



## General Information

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW), the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*, with the following sub themes:

1. Reviewing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options
2. Reviewing the progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument")
3. Reviewing the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The MYPOW (2007–2015) of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) sets a new focus on regional collaboration and partnerships. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the parent body of the Forum, through its resolution 2006/49, agreed to "Strengthen interaction between the Forum and relevant regional and sub-regional forest-related mechanisms, institutions and instruments, organizations and processes, with participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, and relevant stakeholders to facilitate enhanced cooperation and effective implementation of sustainable forest management, as well as to contribute to the work of the Forum." (Paragraph 2)

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), should be used as a baseline throughout the document. Moreover, in view of the limitation of sizing of the pertinent Secretary-General's report, the Forum Secretariat suggests no more than 250 words of written input per answer.

**Section I: Progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the GOFs as well as the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs**

**A. Progress towards implementation of the Forest Instrument**

1. Briefly describe actions (e.g. regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational) taken by your respective organization/process to foster political commitment for sustainable forest management (SFM).

Turkish Forest Service developed criteria and indicators (C&I) of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in accordance with the internationally agreed of C&I of SFM.

The C&I of SFM for political commitment in financial/economic and informational/educational aspects of Turkish forestry has been taken into considerations in forest related legislation, and reorganizations.

In the last decades, the gained experiences on C&I of SFM have been reflected in preparing of development plans, forestry programs and strategies of the country to better sustainably manage the forests such as:

-Turkey- National Forestry Program (2004-2023)

-General Directorate of Forestry Strategic Plan (2013-2017)

National Forestry Program of Turkey is covering the period of 2004-2023, which was put into effect in 2004 includes 30 policies, 56 strategies and 146 actions.

All public institutions have to develop a strategic plan pursuant to domestic legislation. General Directorate of Forestry (GDF) prepared a Strategic Plan for five-year period. Strategic plan is a tool to applicate our National Forestry Program.

The forest management code specially taking into consideration Wood management has been repealed and accordingly the code of Ecosystem based Functional Forest management has been entered into force.

To foster political commitment for SFM Turkish Forest Service is inspired by the Article 169 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey on any or all Forest legislation and the international legally or non-legally binding instrument on all types on Forests.

The article 26 of 6831 Forest Law also states that the management of State Forest is executed in accordance with the concerning Forest Management Plans prepared by the Forest Service under the Ministry.

Turkish forest service in close cooperation with The Ministry of National Education decided to train people employed in harvesting as well as the members of forest cooperatives, totaling some 100.000 forest related people at the period of 2014-2018.

The Forest Service made a protocol with the Turkish Standard Institute to apply the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

Monitoring on C&I of SFM at forest district level needs qualified staff respecting data and information quality to define the sustainability management level of forestry institutions based on collected forestry data.

2. Briefly describe efforts taken at the national level to foster economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests.

C&I for good governance in Central and Rural Forest organizations as well as Forest certification at sub-district Forest level are considered as incentives for the sustainable management of forests.

Credits and grants extended to rural people to foster private plantations are incentives for the Sustainable Forest Management.

Fruit bearing trees such as Walnut and Almond plantations are credited for interested Forest villagers to increase the amount of non-wood forest products ensured from Forest Ecosystems. In this respect about 5 million seedlings of Walnut, 8 million Seedlings of Almond are planned to produce for meeting the expected demands.

Since the legislation on Renewable energy sources to generate electricity and Energy productivity law entered into force in 2005 and 2007, respectively. The biomass sourced from Forests is concerned of Turkish Forest Service to contribute the Renewable Energy Developments in national and regional scales besides Wind and Solar Energy.

Honey Forests have been established to increase the honey production from Forest Ecosystems since 2008.

The private sector has been encouraged to establish private nurseries raising the seedlings with guaranteed to be purchased by the Turkish Forest Service.

The credit at low interest rate has been given to those private sectors to set up nurseries specially producing seedlings with landscape importance.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

Although the incentives ensured to speed up private plantations in Turkey, the plantations established by government compared to the private plantations are considerably high.

3. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to promote international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested.

The managed forests with FSC certification in Turkey account for 2.4 million hectares.  
Forest villagers were granted with Turkish Liras 1.360.000 to improve the living standards in rural areas in 2007- 2013 period.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

The cost of certification is high and significantly influence the respective sell prices.

4. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance.

The managed forests with FSC certification in Turkey account for 2.4 million hectares.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

5. List and briefly describe activities aimed at mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources for SFM.

GDF has been restructured in 2012 to mobilize the potential resources in SFM by establishing new departments and new divisions under departments such as Department of Non-Wood Forest Products and Services, Department of Forest Fires Combating and Department of Forest Pests Combating. To sustainably manage non-wood forest products the inventory carried out in national level and the utilization plans of priority non-wood forest products prepared. Some financial sources ensured from diverse forest goods and services partly used for forest fires and pests management, helping health and vitality of Forest ecosystems in SFM.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

### **B. Progress towards the achievement of the GOFs**

1. Please describe actions taken by your respective organization/process and/or by other major stakeholders in your country to help achieve the following:

GOF1, "Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation"



Nearly all of forests (99.9 %) belong to state, managed by General Directorate of Forestry (GDF) in cooperation with other DGs under the Ministry. All Sustainable forest management activities carried out by GDF.

Turkey had 20.2 million ha. Forest cover in 1972. As result of intensive afforestation, reforestation, restoration and protection efforts by Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, it has 21.7 million ha. Forest cover today.

Afforestation, Erosion control and Rehabilitation activities were done in about 4 million hectares between 2002 and 2013. Seedling production capacity was around 75 million per year between 1992-2002. But today, seedling production capacity of Turkey has been increased to six folds and the number of seedlings grown accounts for 500 million nowadays.

Approximately 12.5 million hectares of forest in Turkey are located in vulnerable to fires. The country makes great efforts to prevent against forest fires. The time to reach fire events by the fire fighters team is about 15 minutes. As results of the measures taken to prevent fires, Turkey only lost very small part of its forest cover every year comparing with other countries. The burnt forest area per forest fire decreased to 3.9 hectares between the period of 2003 and 2011 years.

GOF2, "Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people"

Regarding our Constitution and Forest Code, rural people dependent on forests in Turkey have privileges by law. We call them as "Forest villagers" and they comprise around 7.1 million living over 21 thousand forest villages.

Each year around a half million of forest villagers are employed statutory in forestry operations by the government. Almost all energy needs of these forest villagers are provided as fuel wood at highly subsidized prices from the state forests.

The amount of money allocated to forest villagers increased fourfold in the last decade. Through employment in forestry operations the annual contribution to income of the rural people is about 1 billion TL (540 million US\$). Our target is to reach 1.3 billion TL (700 million US\$) per year.

We have established 132 Honey Production Forests to provide employment to the forest dependent people and to increase their income level.

We have supplied loan to villagers for our "Water Heating with Solar Energy Systems Project", we have minimized the dependence of the rural people's demand on fuel wood. Thus the pressure on the forests has been decreased and more wood were mobilized and made available for the traditional forest sector. When it's taken into consideration that in each family there are 5 people, the life standard of nearly 660000 people has been improved with the heating system with solar energy. As a result, this implementation of Forest- Village Relations Department (ORKÖY) was awarded with "International Renewable Energy Award" in 2010. Forest villagers maintain their lives in healthier conditions with this project. Besides, nearly 47600 ha of oak coppice forests have been saved and 1430000 tons firewood savings

provided up till now.

For means of sustainable hunting management, in 2012 we have prepared a protocol with rural people for generating and sharing of income. By this protocol we share 40 to 82 percent of income acquired by hunting tourism with rural people.

GOF3, "Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests"

Forest certification is one of General Directorate of Forestry priorities. We started Certification activities in 2012. Up to now we have 2.4 million hectares of certified forests which is 8.9 percent of the total forest area.

In our forestry strategic plan relevant target is to increase the certified forest areas to 3.2 million hectares, which is 15 percent of the total forest area, by 2015.

GOF4, "Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM"

2. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on progress towards the achievement of the GOFs.

**C. Contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs**

1. Please describe studies or initiatives in your respective organization/process that capture the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

The size of protected forest areas increased

Reforestation and afforestation programs supported financially and technicaly

Soil erosion partly stopped by introducing watershed management techniques

Forest products and services diversified

Non-wood forest products and services sustainably managed and income increased

Livelihood of forest depended people increased by rural development programs

The function of forest resources for food security and nutrition increased

2. What indicators have been, or could be, used to assess the contribution of forests to the MDGs?

The size of forest land  
The size of sustainably managed forest  
The ratio of certified forest land to forest land  
The ratio of protected forest land to forest land  
Number of Forest depended people per 1000 ha.  
Contribution of Forest to GDP and Employment capacity

3. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on MDGs forest-related work.

## Section II: Review of the effectiveness of the current IAF and the future options

1. From the perspective of your respective organization/process, please provide a general evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement of the current IAF.

Turkey is one of the unique countries increasing forest areas in the world. The people depended on forests are better benefited from the forests where they live in or nearby.

Most of the forests occurs in fire prone areas of Eagan and Mediterranean regions as well as some occurring in semi-arid regions of inland and Eastern and southeastern country where the drought conditions make the regeneration difficult to sustain.

2. Has the input of your respective organization/process been adequately taken into account in the Forum's deliberations?

The sessions during UNFF 10 held in Turkey have been followed by the broad Turkish delegetaions to contribute and some strong suggestions expressed in sessions have been considered and reflected to the outcomes.

3. What measures has your organization under taken to strengthen the current IAF? Please list the most important measures (maximum five):

The forestry strategies regardless EU Forestry strategy or UN FAO Forestry strategy might be drafted based on Regional priorities rather than the Global priorities.

4. Has your respective organization/process worked jointly with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)<sup>1</sup> and/or major stakeholders to support the work of UNFF? If yes, please evaluate the overall collaboration.

Turkey by properly cooperating with CPF is always concerned about the activities carried out under auspices of the member organizations of CPF and active contributor to the agreed actions.

The applied research projects with also regional or global importance are developed and carried out in collaborative manner and mutual consent with some CPF member organizations such as CBD and UNFCCC to introduce innovations from the findings of the projects in Forest and Forestry.

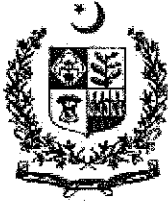
Turkey is also one of the countries cooperating with the member organizations particularly on dealt with international conventions and initiatives to follow up commitments and develop the protocols or likewise documents for better sustainable forest management.

Some Ad-Hoc working group meetings as well as important conferences and even COP are organized and hosted with the respective CPF members in the country and actively participated.

5. How would your respective organization/process envisage a strengthened collaboration with CPF member organizations and/or major stakeholders in a revised IAF?

Each Country involved in CPF might designate a focal point or a focal center coordinated by regional focal point/center to communicate and exchange data/information with CPF member organizations actively.

The number of applied research projects might be increased in light of regional priorities and perspectives and also the scope of the projects might be broadened to cover interrelated aspects of Forestry in developing integrated mannered applied research projects such as the project on climate change affecting forest ecosystem needing multi component designed applied projects of Forests.



Most Urgent

**Embassy of Pakistan  
Tehran**

1/8

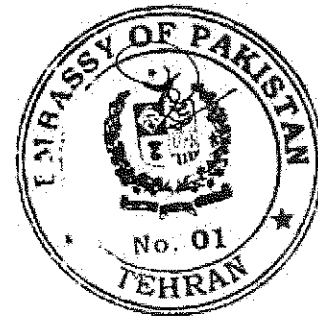
No. ECO-7/17/2014/02

25 September 2014

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the ECO Secretariat in Tehran and with reference to the esteemed Secretariat's Note Verbale No. EME/ENV/UNFF/2014 /1181 dated 3 August 2014, has the honour to enclose a dully filled-in questionnaire on forest-related information, by the Climate Change Division of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to prepare ECO inputs for UN Secretary General's Report to UNFF11.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the ECO Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Mr. Seyed Jalaledin ALAVI SABZEVARI,**  
Deputy Secretary General (ADMN/EME/HRSD/DCCU),  
ECO Secretariat,  
Tehran.



**Section I: Progress towards the implementation of the forest instrument and the achievement of the GOFs as well as the contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs**

**A. Progress towards implementation of the Forest Instrument**

Briefly describe actions (e.g. regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational) taken by your respective organization/process to foster political commitment for sustainable forest management (SFM).

- Under the Constitution of Pakistan, forest management is the domain of provincial and territorial governments. Forestry Wing in the Federal Government is responsible for national planning, inter-provincial coordination and implementation of international agreements on forest including NLBI. Accordingly, a number of regulatory and financial actions were initiated after 2007 which are continuing.
- At national level "Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flore Act (2012)" has been enacted to regulate international trade of wild species of plants and animals, majority of which originate from forest ecosystems. Implementation of the Act will help in conserving forest biodiversity and promoting SFM.
- National Climate Change Policy (NCCP-2012) prescribes several policy measures related to forests in the contexts of mitigation of climate change. The NCCP specifically envisages participating in forest-carbon trading through CDM and REDD+. In pursuance of the NCCP, Pakistan secured membership of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and UN-REDD Programme. Pakistan's R-PP was approved by the FCPF and presently its implementation framework is being finalized in consultation with the World Bank.
- On the advice of Federal Government, provincial governments are under taking legislative amendments to prohibit non-forest use of forestlands and improve regulatory mechanism to control deforestation and illegal trade of timber. In response to NLBI, Punjab Forest Act 2010 has been enacted to ensure protection of forestlands and conservation of natural forests. Other provinces are also revising forest legislation to achieve GOF2.
- After adaption NLBI provincial governments have gradually enhanced allocation of financial resources for forestry sector. This additional allocation mainly addresses and targets potential role of forests in mitigation of climate change and adaptation against adverse impacts of climate change.
- Under the obligation of UNFCCC and its Cancun agreement on REDD+, Federal Government is undertaking a number of measure to mobilize finances from international sources, including UN-REDD Programme and World Bank, FCPF. Necessary readiness preparations to get into the result-oriented REDD+ actions to be financed through Green Climate Fund are also underway.
- Pakistan is also tapping some resources from GEF's SFM window in conjunction with biodiversity and climate change mitigation multiple focal areas. The SFM, as one of five eligible activities of REDD+, is being promoted through a series of training and consultative workshops, field visits in collaboration with UN agencies and international NGOs during the last 3 years.

2/8

4/4/14  
3/8

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned

- Heavy dependence of local communities on forests for livelihood restricts or impedes implementation of long-term forest management plans.
- In Federal and Provincial development portfolios, Forestry is not a high priority sector hence financial allocation is still not adequate.
- Despite promulgation of NLBI in 2007, ODA from by bilateral and multilateral sources has substantially declined.
- There is no mechanism to provide positive incentives to forest communities for their services of forest conservation, and SFM. The innovative PES mechanisms are still at inception stage, therefore national informational and educational measures and campaigns are not effective.

2. Briefly describe efforts taken at the national level to foster economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable mgt. of forests.

Government of Pakistan has approved and promulgated National Climate Change Policy in 2012 which recognized the mitigation and adaptation roles of forests. At national level, forests and watershed management are now regarded as integral components of mega programmes and projects of water, agriculture, energy, tourism and industries sectors. In pursuance of NCCP, Government of Pakistan is considering proposals for allocating a significant share of total costs of mega projects of water & energy sectors for SFM, environmental rehabilitation and PES.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

Constraints of domestic finances and conditions of lenders / foreign investors of mega projects might hamper implementation of these proposals of providing positive incentive to forest communities.

3. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to promote international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested.

- Since 2007, Government of Pakistan has been considering proposals for waiving off duties and taxes on import of timber from forest-rich countries with the prime objective of reducing pressure on national forest resources and to promote SFM.
- At national level "Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act (2012)" has been enacted to regulate international trade of wild species of plants and animals as the wood and non-wood forest products.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

These proposals of importing duty free timber have not been materialized mainly due to fiscal constraints.

5/5  
4/8

4. Briefly describe actions taken to enhance national cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance.

- Under the Constitution of Pakistan and provincial forest laws, Federal Government is empowered to regulating trade of forest products across custom frontiers. However, there exists lack of clarity among forest stakeholders regarding this constitutional and legal authority of federal government.
- At national level "Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act (2012)" has been prepared with the full cooperation of all federating units and approved by the Parliament in 2012. This Act, under the international obligations of CITES provides a legal cover to controlling illicit international trafficking of forest products.
- The capacity of provinces and different stakeholders including customs department is being enhanced for initiating national legislation for effectively controlling illegal trade of forest products across inter-provincial and international customs frontiers.

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

Provinces are reluctant to accept federation's role in regulating trade of forest products due to lack of awareness of relevant laws and international obligations.

5. List and briefly describe activities aimed at mobilizing new and additional resources from all sources for SFM.

- Forestry Wing in the Federal Government is responsible for national planning, inter-provincial coordination and implementation of international agreements particularly in the contexts of mobilizing new and additional financial resources.
- After adaption NLBI provincial governments have gradually enhanced allocation of financial resources for forestry sector in view of growing demands of forest products and the potential role of forests in mitigation of climate change and adaptation against adverse impacts of climate change.
- Climate Change financing for SFM is seen as one of the most viable and longer-lasting solution to the financial constraints. Under the obligation of UNFCCC and its Cancun agreement on REDD+, Federal Government is undertaking a number of measure to mobilize finances from UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank administered Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).
- In the ongoing REDD+ readiness phase, necessary preparations are underway to get into result-oriented REDD+ financing through the Green Climate Fund.
- Government's efforts to prepare and implement Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Afforestation / Reforestation projects, both for compliance and voluntary markets, have not succeeded. Main reasons for failure of CDM include its complex procedures and lack of interests by CER buyers and investors.
- Pakistan is also tapping some resources from GEF's SFM window in conjunction with biodiversity and climate change mitigation multiple focal areas.



5/8

Please describe the main challenges encountered and/or lessons learned.

- Despite promulgation of NLBI in 2007, ODA from by bilateral and multilateral sources has substantially declined.
- Presently there is no mechanism, either at national or provincial levels, to provide positive incentives to local communities for their services of forest conservation and SFM. The innovative mechanism of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) still requires necessary legal, policy and institutional supports, therefore the activities aiming at mobilizing new, innovative, non-traditional and additional financial resources have not proved very effective.

### B. Progress towards the achievement of the GOFs

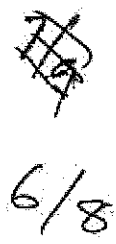
1. Please describe actions taken by our respective organization/process and/or by other major stakeholders in your country to help achieve the following:

**GOF 1:** "Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation"

- Federal Government imposed on cutting of green trees in the country to halt and reverse the loss of forest cover, which is being implemented by the relevant provincial governments.
- Seasonal tree planting campaigns are organized in all provinces with the coordination and facilitation of federal government. The prime objective of mass tree planting is to bring wastelands and all available lands under forests and tree cover with the involvement of people from all walks of life. On an average, 100 million trees are planted annually to increase forest cover and to reduce pressure on natural forests for meeting domestic demands for timber and fuelwood
- Provincial governments have raised penalties for forest offences and are promulgating new laws for reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

**GOF 2:** "Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people"

- Government of Pakistan has realized the contributions of forest resources to all sectors of economy and livelihood of local people as reflected in national policy documents.
- Provincial governments and donors are investing in generating sources of livelihood from non-wood forest products such as *chilgoza* and wild fruits.
- Federal Government in collaboration with provinces is implementing GEF-sponsored "Mountains & Markets" project which aims at improving marketing of value-added forest products including medicinal plants for generating livelihood of forest-dependent communities.
- Under the obligations of Nagoya Protocol, Pakistan will ensure equitable benefit sharing of benefits arising out of sustainable utilization of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge. Most of the biological resources which fall in



purview of NP originate in natural forests and the forest communities anticipate potential benefits after NP comes in force. Presently, Pakistan is in the process of NP ratification.

- The conservation and management of biological diversity at the ecosystem (landscape), species and genetic levels in areas with fragile ecosystems, by providing opportunities to develop new products, for example medicines.

**GOF 3:** "Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests"

- Under Millennium Development Goals (Goal-7), Pakistan committed to expand its protected area to 12% of the country's land area. This MDG target has been achieved by notifying new national parks by the respective provincial governments. Most of these protected areas, particularly in Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan provinces have natural and relict forests providing habitat for a large number of endemic species of fauna and flora.
- The area of sustainably managed forests has not significantly increased as the nation-wide ban on commercial harvesting of green trees is prevailing.

**GOF 4:** "Reverse the decline in ODA for SFM and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of SFM"

Forestry sector ODA declined over the period and no donor, multilateral or bilateral, committed for ODA.

2. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on progress towards the achievement of the GOFs.

**GOF1:** Pakistan is one of the LFCCs with only 5% of its land area under forest cover and existing natural forest resources are incapable of meeting demands of population of 190 million. In the absence of wood alternates and source of livelihood of forest-dependent people, pressure on natural forests could not be reduced. Extreme climate conditions magnified by natural disaster including floods, droughts and landslides restrict expansion of forest resources. Government has no alternate option but to put a ban on commercial harvesting of green trees to protect dwindling resources, but this prolonged ban is against the principles of SFM. Therefore, achievement of NLBI-GOF1 was not satisfactory.

**GOF4:** Although REDD+ is bringing opportunities for reducing deforestation, forest conservation and SFM yet there is no firm commitment from investors at international level. The REDD+ negotiations over the last 9 years have negatively impacted on Forestry sector ODAs as bilateral and multilateral donors have excluded Forestry from their respective programme / focal areas. Therefore, the GOF4 could not be achieved in Pakistan like all other developing countries.

~~8/8~~

7/8

**C. Contribution of forests and the IAF to the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.**

1. Please describe studies or initiatives in your respective organization/process that capture the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

- Planning Commission of Pakistan periodically reports to the United Nations on the attainment of MDG of different sectors including Protected Areas and Forests (Goal-7). As per PC reports, Pakistan's forest cover has increased from 4.8 to 5.2 % since adoption of MDG targets in 2004. The target of increasing forest coverage of 6% by 2015 could not be achieved mainly due to financial and technical constraints as described earlier.
- On the other hand, the target of Protected Areas coverage of 12 % was achieved well before deadline year of 2015. However, management of newly notified protected areas is constrained by management planning and finances.

2. What indicators have been, or could be, used to assess the contribution of forests to MDGs?

Percent of land area under forest cover has been used as an indicator to assess the contribution.

3. Please provide additional information specific to your respective organization/process on MDGs forest-related work.

The process of MDG was driven by UNDP without describing and committing means of implementation including finances for achieving the intended targets. Other UN agencies and international organizations have not shown interests in undertaking activities to achieve the targets of their respective programme areas.

**Section II: Review of the effectiveness of the current IAF and the future options**

1. From the perspective of your respective organization/process, please provide a general evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement of the current IAF.

- UNFF provided a global platform for sharing national and regional issues and solutions related to forests and synthesizing for presenting at international level under the auspices of the United Nations.
- UNFF NLBI and its four GOFs raised realization among national governments to bring Forestry sector at a higher place in the national development agenda and inter-connectivity with other social and economic sector. Many stakeholders foresee a legal agreement in future if member countries fail to implement NLBI.
- UNFF effectively incorporated Forestry in international negotiations under Rio Conventions viz: UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD.
- UNFF successfully advocated at international level for allocating ODAs and additional GEF resources exclusively for SFM
- Despite its immense influence at the UN level, the UNFF has worked as an ad-hoc negotiating forum and not established as a regular UN body. It is feared that UNFF's achievement of last 14 years may go waste if it is not established on permanent footings.

9/9  
8/8

2. Has the input of your respective organization/process been adequately taken into account in the Forum's deliberations?

Yes. Pakistan is one of the ten member countries who contributed in the development of NLBI.

3. What measures has your organization under taken to strengthen the current IAF? Please list the most important measures(maximum five):

Pakistan delegation regularly participates in the biennial UNFF Sessions and all international and regional events organized by UNFF. The inputs are provided verbally and in writing during these UNFF events.

4. Has your respective organization/process worked jointly with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and/or major stakeholders to support the work of UNFF? If yes, please evaluate the overall collaboration.

- Government of Pakistan regularly interacts with the Secretariats of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD in connection with international negotiations, implementation of specific programmes of work and projects. Since Forestry is treated as cross-cutting subject in these conventions, the NLBI and GOFs are frequently referred in these negotiations, programmes and projects under Rio conventions.
- The work of UNFF provides good justification for negotiating with and processing documents for GEF and implementing agencies including UNDP, FAO and IUCN.

5. How would your respective organization/process envisage a strengthened collaboration with CPF member organizations and/or major stakeholders in a revised IAF?

The GEF's SFM window provides an excellent opportunity for member countries to collaborate multilaterally with Rio conventions through GEF implementing agencies. Under the prospective new IAF, this opportunity needs to be exploited for building broader collaboration between UNFF member countries and CPF through joint programming for promoting SFM.

CPF member organizations: Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Union of Forest Research Organization (IUFRO), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Secretariat of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on forests Secretariat (UNFF), Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Agroforestry centre (ICRAD), The World Bank, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)



RECEIVED  
15 SEP 2014  
NO. 971      Sent:

**EMBASSY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**  
**Tehran**

No. 208/137

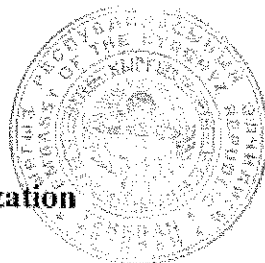
The Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization and in response to the request of the Economic Cooperation Organization has the honor to submit the questionnaire with relevant information on forests which was provided by the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization the assurances of its highest consideration.

Encl: As above

Tehran, September 15, 2014

**Secretariat**  
**of the Economic Cooperation Organization**  
**Tehran**



Раздел I: Прогресс по направлению к реализации правового документа о лесах и достижению Глобальных целей в отношении лесов, а также вклада лесов и международного соглашения по лесам в согласованные на международном уровне цели в области развития, включая ЦРТ.

А. Прогресс в выполнении правового документа по лесам

1. Кратко опишите действия (т.е. нормативные, финансовые/экономические и информационные/образовательные), принятые вашей организацией для содействия в принятии политических обязательств для обеспечения устойчивого лесного управления (УЛУ).

В целях регулирования порядка предоставления в аренду и пользования участками лесного фонда постановлением Правительства Кыргызской Республики от 19.2007 года № 482 утвержден «Положение о порядке предоставления в аренду и пользования участками лесного фонда».

Постановлением Правительства Кыргызской Республики от 10 февраля 2009 года № 97 утверждена Правила отпуска древесины на корню в лесах Кыргызской Республики. Настоящее Правила отпуска древесины на корню в лесах Кыргызской Республики устанавливает порядок отпада лесосек, передачи лесосек лесопользователям при проведении рубок ухода на территории лесного фонда Кыргызской Республики.

В целях определения стоимостной оценки (нормативной цены) лесных земель при возмещении убытков и потерь лесохозяйственного производства в случаях использования участков лесного фонда в целях, не связанных ведением лесного хозяйства Постановлением Правительства Кыргызской Республики от 13-августа 2013 года № 458 утвержден «Порядок определения стоимостной оценки (нормативной цены) лесных земель при возмещении убытков и потерь лесохозяйственного производства в случаях использования участков лесного фонда в целях, не связанных ведением лесного хозяйства».

Постановлением Правительства Кыргызской Республики от 3 мая 2013 года № 224 утверждены новые таксы для исчисления размера взысканий за ущерб, причиненный объектам животного и растительного мира юридическими и физическими лицами. По сравнению старыми таксами увеличены в несколько раз размеры взысканий за причиненный ущерб лесным ресурсам.

В целях сохранения, восстановления и повышения продуктивности орехоплодных культур лесного фонда Кыргызской Республики и выполнения Плана действий по реализации приоритетов сохранения биологического разнообразия Кыргызской Республики на 2014-2020 годы постановлением Правительства Кыргызской Республики от 2 июня 2014 года № 293 утвержден Программа по развитию орехоплодных культур в Кыргызской Республике до 2025 года

Согласно пункта 5 статьи 12 новой редакции Конституции Кыргызской

Пожалуйста, опишите основные вызовы и/или извлеченные уроки.

**В. Прогресс на пути достижения Глобальных целей в отношении лесов**

1. Пожалуйста опишите действия, предпринятые в вашей организации/процессе и/или другими заинтересованными сторонами в вашей стране, чтобы содействовать достижению следующего:

GOF1, «Предотвращение потерь лесного покрова во всем мире через устойчивое лесопользование, включая защиту, восстановление, лесонасаждение и восстановление лесных массивов, а также увеличения усилий для защиты от деградации леса»

Ежегодно лесными хозяйствами Кыргызской Республики для увеличения лесопокрытой площади производится посадка на территории 1250 га, 900 га перевод в лесопокрытую площадь лесных культур прошлых лет. Кроме этого, согласно распоряжения Правительства Кыргызской Республики от 8 июня 2012 года №253-р, производится посадка лесных культур быстрорастущих пород на площади 400 га вне территории государственного лесного фонда.

GOF2, «Расширение лесной экономики, социальных и экономических выгод, включая улучшение жизненных условий людей, зависящих от лесного хозяйства»

На основании Положения о порядке предоставления в аренду и пользования участками лесного фонда, утвержденного постановлением Правительства Кыргызской Республики от 19.2007 года № 482 лесными хозяйствами республики ежегодно передаются населению земли государственного лесного фонда площадью более 300 тыс. га, из них 250 тыс.га пастбищные угодья для пастьбы скота, 50 тыс. для сбора ореха грецкого, рекреационного использования, для выращивания сельхозкультур и т.д.

GOF3, «Значительное расширение защищенных лесных зон во всем мире и других зон устойчиво-управляемых лесов, а также соотношение лесных продуктов из устойчивого лесопользования»

GOF4, «Предотвращение сокращение ODA для устойчивого лесопользования и мобилизация значительно увеличенных, новых и дополнительных финансовых ресурсов из всех источников для устойчивого лесопользования»

2. Пожалуйста, направьте дополнительную информацию о достижениях глобальных целей в отношении лесов в вашей организации/процессе.

Обзор вклада лесов и Международного соглашения по лесам в согласованные на международном уровне цели в области развития, включая Цели развития тысячелетия (ЦРТ)

1. Пожалуйста, опишите исследования и инициативы в вашей организации/процессе, которые отражают вклад лесов в достижение целей развития, согласованных на международном уровне, включая ЦРТ

2. Какие показатели были или могут быть использованы для оценки вклада лесов в ЦРТ?

Для преодоления бедности населения лесной сектор республики путем государственно-частного партнерства заключаются контракты на использования земель государственного лесного фонда с арендаторами. Количество арендаторов в среднем в год составляет 20 тыс. семей, которые используя земли государственного лесного фонда получают доход.

3. Пожалуйста, направьте дополнительную информацию о достижениях ЦРТ в отношении лесов в вашей организации.

**Раздел II Обзор эффективности текущего Международного соглашения по лесам и будущие планы**

1. С перспективы вашей организации, пожалуйста, направьте общую оценку сил, слабостей и областей, необходимых для улучшения текущего международного соглашения по лесам.

Для предотвращения деградации леса, земель пастбищных угодий государственного лесного фонда необходимо развития международного сотрудничества по следующим направлениям:

- Для обеспечения населения дровяной и строительной древесиной и снижения давления на естественные лесные экосистемы создание плантаций быстрорастущих пород;
- В целях сохранения лесов от лесных пожаров оснащения лесных хозяйств современной техникой пожаротушения;
- Созданию постоянных лесосеменных участков для получения лесных семян с лучшими качественными показателями.

2. Была ли информация вашей организации адекватно принята во внимание в обсуждениях Форума?



3. Какие меры были предприняты вашей организацией для укрепления текущего международного соглашения по лесам? Пожалуйста, приведите список наиболее важных мер (максимум пять):

4. Работала ли ваша организация совместно с членами Совместного партнерства по лесам и/или заинтересованными лицами для поддержки работы Форума ООН по лесам? Если да, пожалуйста, приведите оценку всему процессу сотрудничества.

НЕТ

5. Каким образом ваша организация намерена укреплять сотрудничество с членами Совместного партнерства по лесам и/или заинтересованными лицами в пересмотренном международном соглашении по лесам.

- Сотрудничество в области сохранения горных лесов и их восстановления в условиях изменения климата;

Республики от 27 июня 2010 леса являются исключительной собственностью Кыргызской Республики, используются в целях сохранения единой экологической системы как основы жизни и деятельности народа Кыргызстана и находятся под особой охраной государства.

Пожалуйста, опишите основные вызовы и/или извлеченные уроки.

2. Кратко опишите усилия, предпринятые на региональном уровне для способствования экономически, социально и экологически обоснованным мерам, которые выступают в качестве стимулов для устойчивого лесопользования.

Пожалуйста, опишите основные вызовы и/или извлеченные уроки.

3. Кратко опишите меры, принятые для расширения регионального сотрудничества в деле содействия международной торговле лесными продуктами, собранными из устойчивого лесопользования.

Пожалуйста, опишите основные вызовы и/или извлеченные уроки.

4. Кратко опишите действия, предпринятые для расширения регионального сотрудничества в целях устранения незаконного международного оборота лесной продукции путем поощрения соблюдения лесного законодательства и эффективного управления.

Пожалуйста, опишите основные вызовы и/или извлеченные уроки.

5. Приведите список и кратко опишите мероприятия, направленные на мобилизацию новых и дополнительных ресурсов из всех источников для устойчивого лесопользования.