Management of mountain forests in Central Asia on the example of Kyrgyzstan in relation to services for water

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Kyrgyzstan is located in the northern-eastern part of Central Asia and surrounded by the Tien-Shan mountain in north-east and Pamir-Alai – south-west. Territory is 19994 thousand hectares. Almost 95% of territory is located in the mountains at the altitude more than 1500 m above sea level. Population is 5 million 166 thousand people.

Agricultural land - 54 %
Forests - 4,3 %
Water – 4,4 %
Others – 37,3 %
Forest of the Kyrgyz Republic are presented by four types of forests: walnuts, coniferous, juniper and flood-plain forests. Forestry system includes the following: 42 forest farms, 9 forest areas, 9 nature reserves, 8 national parks.
Dynamics of the forests area in Kyrgyzstan 1930-2003

Тыс. га


6% 3,09% 3,27% 3,98% 4,22% 4,32%
The forestry policy of Kyrgyzstan

- Concept of the forestry sector development till 2025;
- National Forest Programme till 2015;
- Five-year Action Plan till 2010;
- Forestry Code and nature protection legislation.

The policy is based on following pillars: institutional reform, legal reform, scientific development, and public awareness. All these reforms are conducted based on strategic directions of the Concept, National Forestry Programme and Action Plan.
The Concept of the forestry sector

Kyrgyzstan is one of the first CIS countries, which elaborated the Concept of the forestry sector development in 1999. This is a principle document determining strategy of the state on forestry sector development, which defined three objectives:

• Ensure sustainable development of the forest sector;
• Involvement of the population and local communities in participatory forest management;
• Increase role of the state in the forestry sector development.
The Concept of the forestry sector

This document aimed towards increase of forest land in the republic as it was in 1930-s, i.e. to 6 %.

Strategic 10 directions of the Concept:

• Ensure conservation of all forests and biological diversity in the country;
• Specify technical norms for sustainable forest management;
• Deliver a part of production functions to the private sector;
• Improve system of participatory forest management and leasing relations;
• Rationalization of the forest service structure at regional and national level;
• Carry out economic reform in structural units of the State Forestry Service;
• Increase status of the personnel of the State Forestry Service;
• Improve science and education;
• Increase efficiency of financing system in the forestry sector;
• Raise awareness on the forestry sector.
Till now, substantial interaction and cooperation between the forestry and water sectors has not being observed. However, introduction of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) was launched in the republic due to approval of new Water Code. More close cooperation between these sectors is envisaged within IWRM.
Thank you for your attention

and

we invite you to cooperation

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