

**Problems and Justification Summary Table
Eastern Mediterranean Countries**

Problem Identified	Major Issues	Government Strategy	Major Stakeholders	Other Projects in the Sector	Other Donors in the Sector	Justification Components
<p>Policy approach: smallholders in the country are not actors of the process (policy and institutional) Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative and regulatory discontinuity Lack of fiscal incentives and subsidies Lack of public awareness programs State Industry vs. private industry <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in engaging in long-term land investment as tree plantations require Unused land/ abandoned land/ land degradation (poor land use planning) <p>IWA (Impact Without Actions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further degradation/ decreased rural development 	<p>Negative issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political/economic transition – lack of coherent consistent legal regulatory frameworks Technically insufficient approach to farming, poplar plantation, cultivation, poplar related initiatives More restrictive environmental regulations Low economic level of rural communities Unsatisfactory public and political awareness 	<p>- Poor and uninformed governmental decision process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government – public agencies Public forest enterprises Forestry extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BENWOOD(ap) BIOPROS(ap) NOVELTREE (r&dp) ENERGYPOPLAR(r&dp) PLEN Establishment of clone archives (bilateral Bosnia Herzegovina – Italy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD EU Co-financing public local agencies IBRD Governments EBRD Private foundations INTERREG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align with EU regulations regarding: renewable energy, water waste management, Natura 2000, Kyoto Process, 20/20/20/ climate-energy, Green Danube corridor linking regional collaboration Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Moldova Rural development programs of all the countries in the area Convention on Biodiversity Supporting the transition of production means from public to private environment Supporting a correct legislative drafting process with proper information It is time for drafting or refining medium- and long-term governmental strategies Poplar Commissions
<p>Lack of Transfer of Knowledge (ToK)/ extension of services. Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor institutional framework for ToK Insufficient development of a multifunctional approach Tendency to abandon/sell land (poor commitment) <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient utilization of land <p>IWA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further degradation/ decreased rural development 	<p>Positive issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving economic competition Attractiveness to foreign investors Large potentials for forest environmental services Availability of land Large potential of bioremediation 	<p>- No/poor involvement of population and private stakeholders in this process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land owners Investors Members of the rural communities Forest and farmers associations Natura 2000 administrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating an enabling environment for private farming sector Avoiding land degradation Need for land inventories and support for ongoing inventories

<p>Insufficient data about suitability and availability of land</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical/professional infrastructures • Unsatisfactory land use planning <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical support for policy makers • Reduced revenues potential for land owners <p>IWA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate decisions and strategies 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies dealing with poplar planting and wood transformation • Bio-energy • Bio-refineries 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Institutions to be able to provide technical support: Forestry Extension Services, Chamber of Foresters and Wood Technologies (Croatia), European Biomass Industry Associations, Romanian Forest Research Institute, International Energy Agency, Romanian State Forest Administration.
<p>Insufficient collaboration between stakeholders</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication and info exchange <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts, insufficient fundamental regulations 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • Local communities 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning National Poplar Commissions
<p>Insufficient reproduction material and technology transfer</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of institutional collaboration • Change in site conditions • Lack of connections between farmers and research institutions • Lack of tailor-made approach <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexploited potential resources • Narrow genetic base and adaptability • Modest levels of investments <p>IWA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of environmental disasters • Poor technical implementation of planned poplar plantations • Strongly reduced revenues for stakeholders (farmers, ...) • Discontinuity of the supply chain of the products • Market / industry poor development 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established market structures • Research institutions • Education institutions 	•	•	•

<p>Natura 2000 and environmental services/problems</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor knowledge • New legislation • Lack of participatory approach • Exotic vs. native species <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of management form/approach • Need for scientific studies • Unnecessarily prescriptive approach to tree farmers <p>IWA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts with owners • Difficulties to setup a multifunctional approach with land users 	•	•	•	•	•	•
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Logical Framework of Action Summary Table
Eastern Mediterranean Countries

Impact	Outcome	Output	Action	Stakeholders	Assumptions	Indicators	Risks
Promotion of effective land use and livelihood improvement through sustainable P&W management in intensive and/ or natural systems	Increasing the effectiveness of authorities/institutions in decision making process regarding P/W production and wood utilization	Build scientific and technical bases	• Suitability & availability inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public agencies, Government, Extension organizations Land owners, land owners associations Investors and entrepreneurs Forest management organizations Local communities Poplar and willow end-users Education organizations Research organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies willing to collaborate Proper Land suitability Agreement by forest owners to allow the establishment of demonstrative plots in their land Co-financing possibilities Availability of investment International cooperation for science, policy and economy Availability of proper genetic pools for reproduction material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available maps, descriptions, database Quality control on data stored in the data base Diversification of reproduction material Degree of international cooperation Surface of demonstration plots Representativeness of the demonstration plots Quantification of target groups for the dissemination campaigns Degree of investments realized or planned Legislation drafting started Degree of acceptance between the stakeholders of the action plans and decision supporting tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unpredictable regulatory framework Contradictory subsidiary policy to encourage other utilizations of the land Decreasing demand for poplar and willow products because of the substitute products No availability for financing possibilities Conflicts in land use Unpredictable changes in energy market Competition in land users and end users Use of reproductive material that is not sufficiently adapted to the changing environmental conditions
			• Germplasm selection				
			• Reproduction material testing & transfer				
		Pilot systems development	• Demonstrative plots network (timber, bioenergy, remediation, etc.)				
			• Support for landowner & entrepreneurs associations				
			• Sustainability assessment				
		Tools construction and submission	• BPG development				
			• Sustainability assessment for decision making				
			• Action plans for decision makers				
			• Land use planning and management guidelines				
		Public&political awareness campaign	• Material dissemination				
			• Training				
			• Education				
			• Supporting and facilitating market development for P/W plantations and wood				

•	Improving the management of natural P/W based stands through transfer of knowledge, innovation and capacity building using environmentally sustainable and cost-effective tools	<p>Assess and develop the scientific/technical bases</p> <p>Develop demonstrative ecosystem mgmt. schemes</p> <p>Increase public & political awareness</p> <p>Promote social & economic issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories/evaluations of genetic resources of native species vs. site conditions • Monitoring systems in place • Germplasm collection/selection for native species • Ecological reconstruction demonstration plots • Establishing biodiversity monitoring systems involving various stakeholders (NGOs, owners etc.) • Develop landscape plans through participatory approach • Recommendations for regulation framework improvement • Production and dissemination of awareness tools • Develop PA management plans • Enable continuous communication/contacts with local community • Develop a market for social/environmental services of natural/restored ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public agencies, Governmental institutions, Extension organizations • Land owners, land owners associations • Investors and entrepreneurs • Forest management organizations • Local communities • Poplar and willow end-users • Education organizations • Research organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies willing to collaborate • Proper Land suitability • Agreement by forest owners to allow the establishment of demonstrative plots in their land • Co-financing possibilities • Availability of investment • International cooperation for science, policy and economy • Availability of proper genetic pools for reproduction material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available maps, descriptions, database • Quality control on data stored in the data base • Diversification of reproduction material • Degree of international cooperation • Surface of demonstration plots • Representativeness of the demonstration plots • Quantification of target groups for the dissemination campaigns • Degree of investments realized or planned • Legislation drafting started • Degree of acceptance between the stakeholders of the action plans and decision supporting tools 	•
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**Problems and Justification Summary Table
Central Asian Countries**

Problem Identified	Major Issues	Government Strategy	Major Stakeholders	Other Projects in the Sector	Other Donors in the Sector	Justification Components
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and systematic issues (there is no uniform system for poplar growing, and conservation of natural poplar forests) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure issues • Local community awareness • Forest land share • Technologies • Sorts • Location specific sorts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State resolutions, Orders of Presidents • Akimati are interested in plantations, Kaz. • States' policy support these projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry institutions, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Poplar development Programme” Uzb., • Fund for forest activities, Kyrg. (limited fund) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyrgyz-Swiss program (past) • JICA joint forest management (Kyr) now • GEF, WB “Clean development mechanism” project (now) – it includes the component on fast growing species 17 thousand ha poplar plantation yearly (Kyr) • “Tyan shan project” contains poplar plantations (Kyr) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU, IFAD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for poplar plantations to satisfy need for construction materials and energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP “Conservation agrobiodiversity in Alatau” (Kaz) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water shortage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No experience for conservation, Tugai forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State bodies, private sector, agencies, community, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legislative and regulative system for private ownership of forest cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional weakness – e.g. under the Ministry of agriculture and water resources (Uzb.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

• No guidance/ structure for the control of poplar plantations in the state program (Taj.)	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Create legal framework for poplar plantations	•	•	•	•	•	•
• No institution for poplar development	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Weak financing	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Technological issues	•	•	•	•	•	•

**Logical Framework of Action Summary Table
Central Asian Countries**

Impact	Outcome	Output	Action	Stakeholders	Assumptions	Indicators	Risks
Assistance to improvement of ecological conditions through a sustainable development of rural communities	1. Improvement of legislative, regulatory and policy	1. Regulatory legal base is developed	1. The analysis of existing legislative base 2. Development and approval of necessary regulatory legal acts 3. Development and approval of State Program on cultivation of poplars and willows	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society		The report, laws, subordinate legislation, the Program	Absence of support of the Government, presence resources (experts, financial, etc.)
		2. Institutional base on poplar and willow cultivation is developed	Studying of the possibility for the development of institutional base Creation of the National Centre on development of poplar and willow landscapes	The authorized state body, scientific institute		The National Center	Отсутствие поддержки Правительства, наличие ресурсы (эксперты, финансовых и др.), межсектариальное взаимодействия Absence of support of the Government, presence resources (experts, financial, etc.), cross-sectoral cooperation
		3. Management plans on poplar and willow plantings are developed for rural communities	1. Inventory (account) 2. Database Creation 3. Mapping (use GIS-TECHNOLOGY) 4. Development of management plans	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society, local communities		Management plans	No performance of management plans, absence of interest of local communities

	2. Development of poplar and willow for adaptation to climate change, water resources management, bio-energy use	1. Research on perfection system on poplar and willow cultivation	1. The analysis and an estimation of existing species of local poplars and willows, as well as the socio-economic conditions of the population 2. Testing of hybrids 3. Development of a technology for creation of nurseries and plantings 4. Creation of demonstration sites	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society, local communities, the international organizations		The list of specific species of local poplars and willows, local farmers, diversification of planting material (national and international), demonstration sites, recommendations on technologies, collection of poplars	Presence resources (experts, financial, etc.), cross-sectoral cooperation
		2. Provision of the local community with wood	1. Carrying out afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society, local communities, the international organizations		The areas of protective forest, agroforestry, conservation natural forest, etc.	Absence of the research results, insufficient care for forest, insects and illnesses, absence of water, presence resources (experts, financial, etc.)
		3. Increase of rural community employment rate	1. Estimation of opportunities for the creation of small mills on wood processing in regions 2. Creation of small mills on wood processing in regions	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society, local communities, the international organizations		The report, quantity of shops	Presence of resources (experts, financial, etc.)

	3. Increase the capacity and the public awareness	1. Increase the capacity of stakeholders	<p>1. Development of necessary programs and information materials</p> <p>2. Carrying out of seminars (workshops) in regions (on sites)</p> <p>3. Exchange of experience, visiting China, Turkey, etc., tours of the international advisers to Central Asian countries</p> <p>4. Development of the system of introduction of research results in practice</p> <p>5. Joining to the international network of distribution of the information</p> <p>6. Participation in the international processes and meetings</p>	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society, local communities, the international organizations		<p>Programs, information materials, quantity of seminars, quantity of visits to other countries, quantity of the invited experts, the created system of introduction of research results, access to database, quantity of participation at the international meetings</p>	Presence of resources (experts, financial, etc.)
		2. Increase Public awareness	<p>1. Development of information materials (booklets, brochures, bulletins, etc.)</p> <p>2. Publications</p> <p>3. MASS-MEDIA</p>	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society, local communities, the international organizations		<p>Quantity of booklets, brochures, bulletins, etc., articles, programs in mass-media</p>	Presence of resources (experts, financial, etc.)

	4. Increase cross-sectoral cooperation	1. Interaction of state, private, public sectors and the international organizations	1. Creation of cross-sectoral Steering Committee 2. Development of Committee Charter, the Order, the Programs	The state bodies, scientific and educational institutes, private sector, civil society, local communities, the international organizations		Steering Committee, the Charter, the Order, the Programs	Absence of interest of the state, private and public sectors and the international organizations
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Problems and Justification Summary Table
Georgia - Egypt - Turkey

Problem Identified	Major Issues	Government Strategy	Major Stakeholders	Other Projects in the Sector	Other Donors in the Sector	Justification Components
GEORGIA						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish policy framework • Define priority areas suitable for poplar (Georgia has already a forest inventory to be updated) • Allocate areas for Intensive plantations (government) allocate public land to farmers to grow poplar 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No coherent forestry policy • Insufficient existing legislation • Lack of relevant funds <p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific research potential • Existing methodology for establishing plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process to improve legislation has already started • Minister of environmental protection is working on a special document on development of forestry sector in Georgia. It is a preliminary document to policy and it will be sent to Parliament soon • The Government is always ready to cooperate on this issues with all stakeholders, local, regional or international 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environmental Protection, Forestry Department (General management, including afforestation) • Georgia State Agrarian University and Forestry Institute (Scientific research work) • Private Companies with wood licenses to harvest that work according to special plans • Potential stakeholders, (small owners, farmers) that can be motivated in future to grow poplar and willow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General projects: • A pilot project on giving communal forest to jurisdiction of villagers (funded by GTZ) • Afforestation of two degraded areas (funded by WWF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO (Executing Agency) • World Bank Agency • EU • GTZ • KFW (France) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Problem Identified	Major Issues	Government Strategy	Major Stakeholders	Other Projects in the Sector	Other Donors in the Sector	Justification Components
EGYPT						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood imports are too expensive as local wood is unavailable Lack of intensive plantations Lack of water resources; Disposing and recycling of sewage water (phyto-remediation) 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of limited number of clones Limited funding resources <p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of environment because of phytoremediation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen introduction of new species and clones (already initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture) Raising public awareness about the indirect benefits of planting trees including poplar and willow through the public media Egypt is member of IPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Irrigation and water resources (stabilizing banks of the main irrigation channels) Ministry of Agriculture and land reclamation (planting wood lots near sewage plans; introduction of new species and clones) Farmers (planting polar and willow trees for shade and small irrigation channel) University of Alexandria Agriculture Research Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO TCP project on Forest Policies Establishment (ended in March 2009) National project: "Sand dune stabilization in Sinai Peninsula" (Ended in 2006) 	<p>Only potential donors available at the moment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO (Executing Agency) World Bank EU <p>Previously:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Aid Canada ITTO Finland France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Problem Identified	Major Issues	Government Strategy	Major Stakeholders	Other Projects in the Sector	Other Donors in the Sector	Justification Components
TURKEY						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of government support to strengthen poplar cultivation Need for detailed market analysis Need for fibres and bio-energy, capacity building in Short Rotation Crops Inventory of natural and planted poplar Need to strengthen poplar certification from poplar 	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of support to research Negative public & political perception about planted forests, including P&W Concerns of water management, hydrology & water protection Lack of genetic resources for biomass end uses and for poplar clones resistant to dry conditions Lack of state control on nurseries and plantations <p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good resources of genetic material for industrial wood use Educated researchers Existing wide potential areas suitable for poplar growing Existing skilled and experienced poplar growers Existing sawmills and plans for processing poplar wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is conducting a huge afforestation program (2 millions ha in 5 years) however this not includes fast growing species Turkey is member of IPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Afforestation/ Reforestation; Nature Protection; Research; Forest Management and Protection) Universities NGOs Smallholders Private Companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PFGFTRI, Izmit, is carrying the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Projects on poplar breeding A new poplar project to be established on biomass and bio-energy 1 Project on salt tolerance of poplar 1 Project on silviculture of poplar 2 Projects on poplar propagation techniques (1 <i>Populus tremula</i> and 1 on <i>Populus nigra</i>) 1 Project on biotechnology 1 Project on comparing nutrient needs of crops and poplar 1 Project to define optimal rotation length of 5 poplar clones in different spacing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO (Executing Agency) World Bank Agency EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Logical Framework of Action Summary Table
Georgia - Egypt - Turkey

Impact	Outcome	Output	Action	Stakeholders	Assumptions	Indicators	Risks
Egypt							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental sustainability of water resources through the use of Salicaceae and increasing people wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase wood production, job opportunities and improve environment quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Capacity building • 2. Improve growth and wood quality through genetic resources availability • 3. Improve field work activities • 4. Control water erosion and reduce land contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.a Training of scientists with emphasis to young researchers (including study tours, fellowships...). Training of workers and administrative staff • 2.a Import of planting material and management information on poplar and willow from experienced countries • 3.a Establishment of trials and carrying experiments to adapt the new species and clones to the local conditions • 4.a Establishing poplar woodlots and willow plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (stabilizing banks of the main irrigation channels) • Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (planting wood lots near sewage plans; introduction of new species and clones) • Farmers (planting polar and willow trees for shade and small irrigation channel) • University of Alexandria • Agriculture Research Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of good protocols for plantations for phyto-remediation • Field staff well trained • Exchange of technical and scientific information • Import of quality reproduction material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of both polluted water and soils • Increasing of rate of survival and growth rate • Increasing of wood availability • Increasing of farmers income • Improving of scientific knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of international financial support • Lack of Government interest • Lack of land owners interest

Impact	Outcome	Output	Action	Stakeholders	Assumptions	Indicators	Risks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Raising of public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.b Conducting water, soil and biomass analysis • 5.a Extension Services • 5.b Use of public media 				
Georgia							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving sustainable livelihood and people wellbeing through poplar and willow culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing state and private sector wood industries and development of smallholders economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Review environmental and forestry policies • 2. More effective inventory and monitoring • 3. Country capacity building • 4. Qualification of scientists and technicians • 5 Establishment of agroforestry plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.a Reform forestry legislation • 2.a Strengthen forest inventory activities • 2.b Define suitable plantation areas for farmers near villages • 2.c Define priority areas for intensive plantations • 3.a Extension activities for trainers and farmers • 4.a Training of both scientists and technicians with emphasis to young people (including study tours, fellowships...). • 5.1 Selection of poplar and willows species and clones • 5.2 Establishing nurseries • 5.3 Establishing trials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources • Ministry of Agriculture • Private wood industries • Smallholders (locals) • Research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and legislation framework well established • Selection of proper areas for agro-forestry • Establishment of good protocols for plantations • Research and field staff well trained • Stable political conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is submitting a new forest law • Farmers are planting poplars and willows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of international financial support • Lack of Government interest • Destabilization of the area

Impact	Outcome	Output	Action	Stakeholders	Assumptions	Indicators	Risks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.4 Establish pilot smallholders plantations • 5.5 Establish poplar/willow plantations in smallholder farms 				
Turkey							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution of forestry and agro-forestry to sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing poplar and willow culture and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. New poplar and willow clones • 2. Increase wood production and carbon sequestration capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.a Establishing clone trials • 1.b Testing the end-use of new poplar and willow clones • 1.c Establishing germ-plasm collections • 1.d Establishing new nurseries • 2.a Assessment of the natural and planted poplar and willow area • 2.b Assessment of potential afforestation and restoration areas • 2.c Establishing poplar and willow plantation areas • 2.d Establishing of poplar and willow agroforestry systems • 2.e Field survey of lands, pest and diseases • 2.f Certification activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Forestry • NGOs • Smallholders • Private Companies • End users • Research Institutions • Universities • International institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability for new clones • Increase willingness of smallholders • Land availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of allocated areas for plantations • Income per household • Increase of yield/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Unwillingness of smallholders • Decreasing of governmental support

Impact	Outcome	Output	Action	Stakeholders	Assumptions	Indicators	Risks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. Strengthening international collaboration • 4. Qualification of young scientist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.g Training for farmers • 2.h New regulations for farmers • 3.a Organize international meetings on poplar culture • 3.b Exchange of expertise • 3.c Harmonize methodologies and techniques • 4.1 Training courses 				