

# Forestry Department

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

## Forest Genetic Resources Working Papers

*Regional Consultation Workshop on Forest Genetic Resources in  
Central Asia*

*Dushanbe, Tajikistan*

*Prepared by FAO in collaboration with State Committee for  
Environment Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan*

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Forest Assessment, Management and  
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Forestry Department

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## Disclaimer

The Forest Genetic Resources Working Papers report on issues and activities in related to the conservation, sustainable use and management of forest genetic resources. The purpose of these papers is to provide early information on on-going activities and programmes and to stimulate discussion. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## For Quotation

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## **1.0 Background**

The meeting for central Asia was organized in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 27-29 August 2012, by FAO in collaboration with the State Committee for Environment Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Participants were the National Focal points on forest genetic resources from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation

## **2.0 Results**

Subject/ theme	Achievements/ opportunities	Constraints	Needs and priority for actions	Regional and international collaboration /Partners
<b>State of knowledge on FGR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National forest inventory.</li> <li>-National forest research institutes.</li> <li>-Net of protected territories exists.</li> <li>-Big amount of publications.</li> <li>-National data base of forest resources.</li> <li>-Some knowledge of some scientists, experts and specialized forestry research organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor knowledge of current approaches, methods of research of FGR.</li> <li>-Data base system includes not full information about FGR.</li> <li>-Employees of forestry institutions and protected territories not enough prepared.</li> <li>-Outdated equipment</li> <li>Absence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Special requirements for personnel;</li> <li>- Opportunities for development in this area;</li> </ul> </li> <li>-finances for providing such works;</li> <li>-Absence of forest inventory enterprise in Tajikistan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Opening of specializations in the field of FGR conservation in universities, as well as post-graduate education (post-graduate);</li> <li>- organization of training in modern methods;</li> <li>-improving the technical basis.</li> <li>-training on data collection in the field</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FAO,</li> <li>-Bioversity Int.,</li> <li>- exchange of experts;</li> <li>- training in the leading genetic centers</li> </ul>
<b>Managem ent/conserva tion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Forest policy.</li> <li>-Forest national programmers/plans on biodiversity conservation in situ and ex-situ.</li> <li>-Net of protected territories.</li> <li>-Presence of gene conservation units and programs about it.</li> <li>-The presence of breeding and genetic facilities.</li> <li>- The organization of documentation on these objects;</li> <li>- the presence of certain experts; -Seeds and plant material exchange.</li> <li>-Cooperation between countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Number of researchers working with FGR is low.</li> <li>Absence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Special programs and funding for the conservation of FGR;</li> <li>- violation of the field breeding and genetic facilities;</li> <li>- Lack of basic information on the types and forms of forest trees;</li> <li>- Lack of information about the value of FGR;</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Weak system of monitoring of FGR conservation.</li> <li>-Lack of finance.</li> <li>-Lack of qualified experts and scientist.</li> <li>-lack of equipment and modern methods.</li> <li>-Not enough knowledge about forest genetic variability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To increase information about genetic diversity of main forest tree species.</li> <li>-Needs additional research.</li> <li>-Gene mapping of main forest species.</li> <li>-Joint regional data base on FGR conservation.</li> <li>-Seed zoning development.</li> <li>-The adoption of special programs.</li> <li>- Allocation of budget funds.</li> <li>-Need to know more about ex-situ conservation activity.</li> <li>-Inclusion of FGR problems into forest policy.</li> <li>-Training on monitoring of FGR.</li> <li>-Legislation improvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FAO,</li> <li>-UNDP,</li> <li>-Bioversity Int.,</li> <li>International projects.</li> <li>- The study of international experience in the conservation of FGR;</li> <li>- Development of regional standards and regulations in this area</li> </ul>
<b>Research programme rs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Concept of forest industry development.</li> <li>-National forest program.</li> <li>-National forest research institutes:</li> <li>-Institute of Botany, physiology and genetics in Tadjikistan</li> <li>-Academy of Sciences;</li> <li>-Poplar institute in Turkey.</li> <li>-national forest plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Scientific knowledge about FGR is on low level</li> <li>-No complex target program on FGR;</li> <li>- Insufficient material and technical research base.</li> <li>-No legislative bases on FGR.</li> <li>-No list of priority species for gene conservation.</li> <li>-Staff aging.</li> <li>-No motivation for young</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy and targeted programs, including scientific support and technical provision of science.</li> <li>-To provide tree species grouping which are rear on the territory of CA countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FAO,</li> <li>-Bioversity Int.,</li> <li>- Participation in international research programs;</li> <li>- Implementation of international (regional) projects</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-there are separate programs of research in some academic centers;</li> <li>- there are lists (Red Book) of rare species, which are systematically refined.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people to work with FGR.</li> <li>-No interest to provide research on FGR.</li> <li>-Weak laboratory bases.</li> <li>-Lack information about research in other countries of CA.</li> <li>-Questions on FGR conservation issues worked poorly.</li> <li>-Absence of financial support to provide research.</li> <li>-Not enough information about some species taxonomy of regional flora.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of some species taxonomy of regional flora.</li> <li>-Development of common projects on FGR.</li> <li>-Development of regional network on FGR exchange.</li> <li>-Development new legislative base.</li> <li>-Development of motivation for young scientists.</li> <li>-Financial support for research institutes.</li> <li>-Collaboration about research programs to share technical and scientific capacities</li> </ul>	
<b>Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Forest Research Institute provide some research on FGR conservation,</li> <li>-Forest breeding centers – growing of plant material with improved gene properties;</li> <li>-Forest seed production institutions with the territorial divisions - certification and monitoring of forest selection, seed-breeding and genetic targets;</li> <li>-forest nurseries - growing plant material of main and rare species;</li> <li>-Some amount of experts exists.</li> <li>-Educational institutions train specialists in forestry and biology.</li> <li>-In the frame of the project “Fauna-Flora Int.” some training was provided for foresters.</li> <li>-Norwegian forest service provided foresters training as well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Not enough trained professionals in the field;</li> <li>-Poor material and technical base;</li> <li>-Lack of methodological and scientific support.</li> <li>-Permanent reorganizations in forestry.</li> <li>-Lack attention to forestry on National level.</li> <li>-No new nurseries built.</li> <li>-No new FGR plots.</li> <li>-Decrease of experts on forest tree breeding.</li> <li>-Absence of training centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increasing the number of breeding centers (for regions), and laboratories;</li> <li>-Extension of the network of genetic reserves for the main and rare (endangered) species;</li> <li>-Gene banks ex situ;</li> <li>-Improving the material-technical base of scientific and specialized organizations in the field of FGR.</li> <li>-Exchange of plant genetic material.</li> <li>-Experience exchange between countries.</li> <li>- Training plan for foresters.</li> <li>-To add subjects on FGR to university curricula.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FAO,</li> <li>-Bioversity Int.,</li> <li>-GEF,</li> <li>-Universities,</li> <li>-Academy of Sciences.</li> <li>- Regional forest genetic centers and banks;</li> <li>- Development of cooperation with the international genetic centers and banks</li> </ul>
<b>Policies and Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There is legislation on forests and protected areas;</li> <li>- There are state forests and protected areas;</li> <li>- There are scientific and educational institutions in the field of forestry;</li> <li>- The policy, strategy (in some countries), state programs in the field of forestry and protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The conservation of FGR is not one of the top priorities of the countries.</li> <li>- There is no long-term strategy for the conservation and utilization of FGR.</li> <li>-Not enough attention on FGR from the governments.</li> <li>-Not enough legislative basis on FGR conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The integration of the conservation of FGR among the most important national priorities;</li> <li>- The creation of specialized joint Research Centre;</li> <li>- Opening of the budget programs to fund research in this area.</li> <li>-To work out standards for genetic material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FAO,</li> <li>-Bioversity Int.,</li> <li>-Development of regional programs of FGR;</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development of regional recommendations on seed transfer.</li> <li>-Development DB of FGR.</li> <li>-Coordination work on FGR inside and between countries.</li> <li>-Development modern methodological materials and recommendations.</li> <li>-Improvement the legal and regulatory framework.</li> <li>- Establishment of transboundary protected areas to protect important FGR.</li> <li>- The creation of a regional center for the coordination of FGR, and regional information base.</li> </ul>	
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### 3.0 Annexes

#### Annex 1. Workshop programme

<b>REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES IN Central Asia 27<sup>th</sup> -29<sup>th</sup> August, Dushanbe, Tajikistan</b>	
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>26 August arrival of participants</b>
	All participants are hosted at Hotel “Tajikistan”
<b>Monday</b>	<b>27 August</b>
8.30 – 9.00	Registration
9.00 – 9.30	Opening - Programme and Objectives of the Workshop
9.30 – 10.30	Presentation of key findings and recommendations of Country Reports on FGR by National Focal Points
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Presentation of key findings and recommendations of Country Reports on FGR by National Focal Points (Cont.)
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch

14.00 – 15.00	Presentation of preliminary draft regional report and proposed process for its review and finalization (by regional consultant)
15.00 – 16.00	Plenary discussions on state of FGR in the region for review and finalization
16.00 – 16.30	Coffee break
16.30 – 18.00	Plenary discussions on the state of FGR in the region for review and finalization

### **Tuesday 28 August**

8.30 – 10.30	Plenary discussions to review and finalize regional needs and priorities for future actions (Cont.)
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Plenary discussions to review and finalize regional needs and priorities for future actions (Cont.)
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	Plenary discussions to review and finalize regional needs and priorities for future actions
16.00 – 16.30	Coffee break
16.30 – 18.00	Wrap up and Follow actions

### **Wednesday 29 August**

8.30 –Field visit  
End of workshop

## **Annex 2. List of participants**

- Mr. Ekrem Yazici – FAO SEC
- Mr. Albert Nikiema – FAO HQ
- Ms. Judy Loo – CGIAR
- Ms. Natalia Demidova – International Consultant
- Ms. Gaye Kandemir – Turkey
- Mr. Khodjimurat Talipov – Uzbekistan
- Ms. Venera Surappaeva – Kyrgyzstan
- Mr. Agil Abbasov – Azerbaijan
- Mr. Saidov Madibron, Tadjikistan
- Takhmina Touraeva FAO, Tadjikistan