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<p>A اوسان سون او نون</p> <p>B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree</p> <p>C & I: Criteria and indicators processes</p> <p>FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade</p> <p>FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment</p> <p>GOF: Global Objectives on Forests</p> <p>ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization</p> <p>MDGs: Millennium Development Goals</p> <p>M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree</p> <p>NA: Not available</p> <p>NFP: National forest programme</p> <p>ODA: Official development assistance</p> <p>SIDS: Small Island Developing States</p> <p>SFM: Sustainable forest management</p> <p>UN: United Nations</p> <p>UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests</p>
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The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

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1.

Forest biodiversity	X
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	X
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	X
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	X
Others; please list: Transboundary transport of illegal timber and non-timber forest products across international borders(Pakistan)	
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13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).	
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007	Yes No

benefits of sustainable forest management		
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). Workshops have been provided by the MAIL and other organizations to communities to increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable forest management for adults and school children in rural communities where forest management was being promoted.		
A f f a i r s		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	X	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words). Participatory community-based forest management is the mechanism used by the MAIL and partnering organizations to implement sustainable forest management in Afghanistan. Forest management associations are organized which develop and implement forest management plans to conserve and restore forest resources which they manage. The MAIL and partnering organizations provide technical assistance and workshops to build awareness and capacity of the forest management associations.		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). The private sector is represented by the farmers and villagers of the local communities who form the forest management associations with support from the MAIL and partnering organizations. The forest management associations develop and implement forest management plans that guide the conservation and restoration efforts in the forest areas under their purview.		
n o n - p r o f i t		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). The tenure and user rights of local communities over publicly-owned forests are recognized by the Environment Law which states that every person has the right to 1) legally use natural resources in accordance with customary traditions and practices which encourage community-based sustainable natural resource management and 2) create and legally register civil society organizations which advocate sustainable management of natural resources and conservation and rehabilitation of the environment. The new forest law provides further recognition of user rights of local communities over publicly-owned forests.		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). Local communities are able to harvest nuts, medicinal plants, and other non-timber products from the forest, process and market them. Local communities benefit from the sale of these products and a tax is collected by the Government on non-timber products that are exported.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	X	

Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).

Use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices is a right which is codified in the Afghanistan Environment Law.

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31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	NA	NA
Local communities	X	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words). Forest management associations are organized, at the local community and watershed level, which develop and implement forest management plans to conserve and restore forest resources which they manage. The MAIL and partnering organizations provide technical assistance and workshops to build awareness and capacity of the forest management associations.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	A	A
Local	4,500	9,000
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33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local Indigenous Forestal Communities (CIC) (2005) (2010) ()Ts		
3 forest management associations ave been estab listed forest provinces for community-based sustaina management planning and implementation. 4 forest		

Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
	X	

Energy	X			
Water	X			
Climate change				
Nature conservation	X			
Others; please specify: National Environmental Protection Agency funding to conserve forests.				
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes		No	
	X			
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	1,200,000		4,692,000	
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	0		0	
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)		2011 (US\$)	
	unknown		unknown	
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes		No	
			X	
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor		Recipient	
			X	
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
			Unk	unk

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sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to

been implemented through community-based forest management. Without these sustainable forest management efforts, forest degradation will continue and environmental sustainability will be irretrievably lost.		
Goal 15: Life Below Water		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	X	
Please list the indicators. Value of non-timber forest products exported		

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).
 Markets are being developed and expanded with regional nations for non-timber forest products. Sustainable forest