

70 Million Trees for Kyrgyzstan

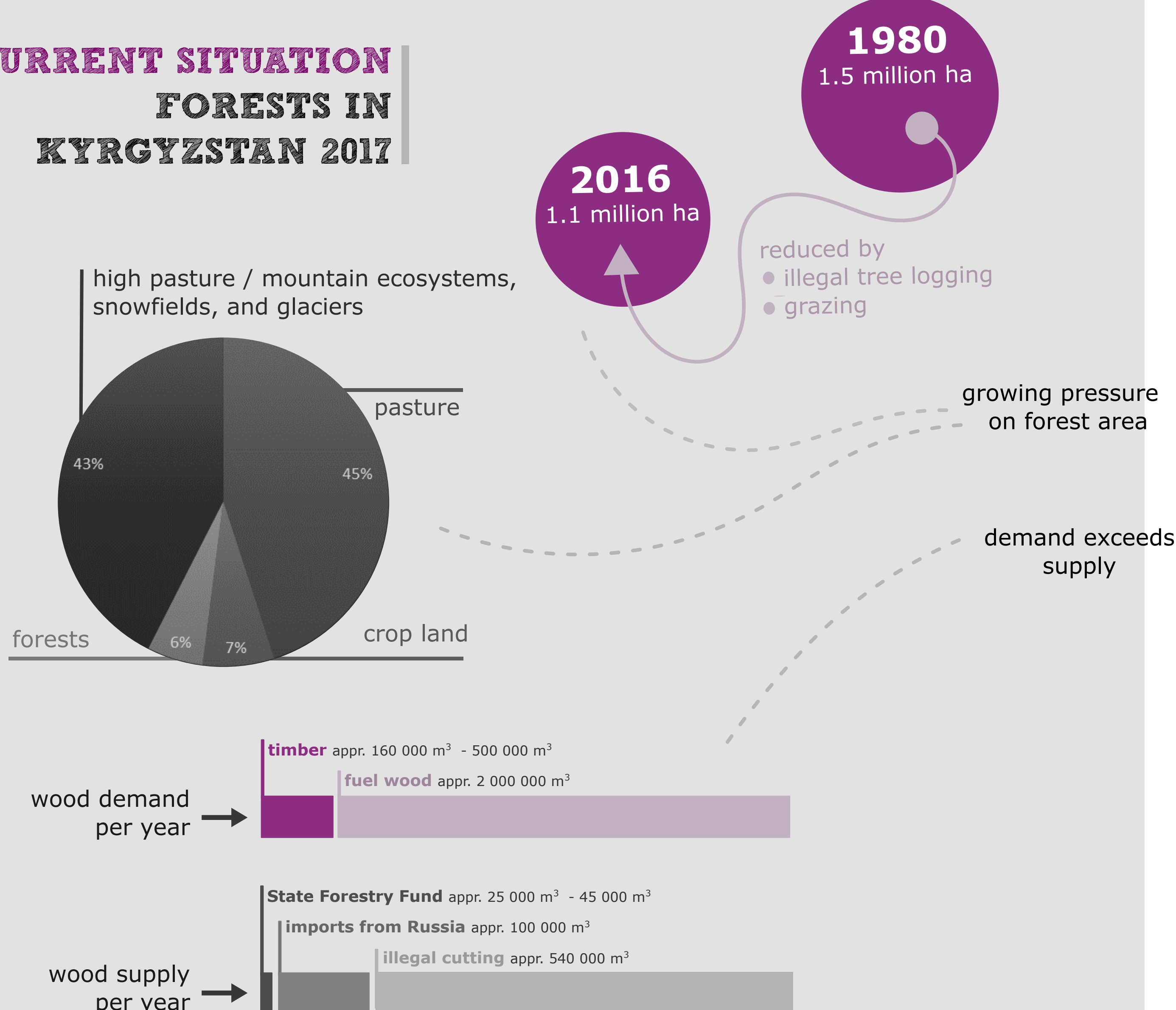
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World Agroforestry Centre
Central Asia Office



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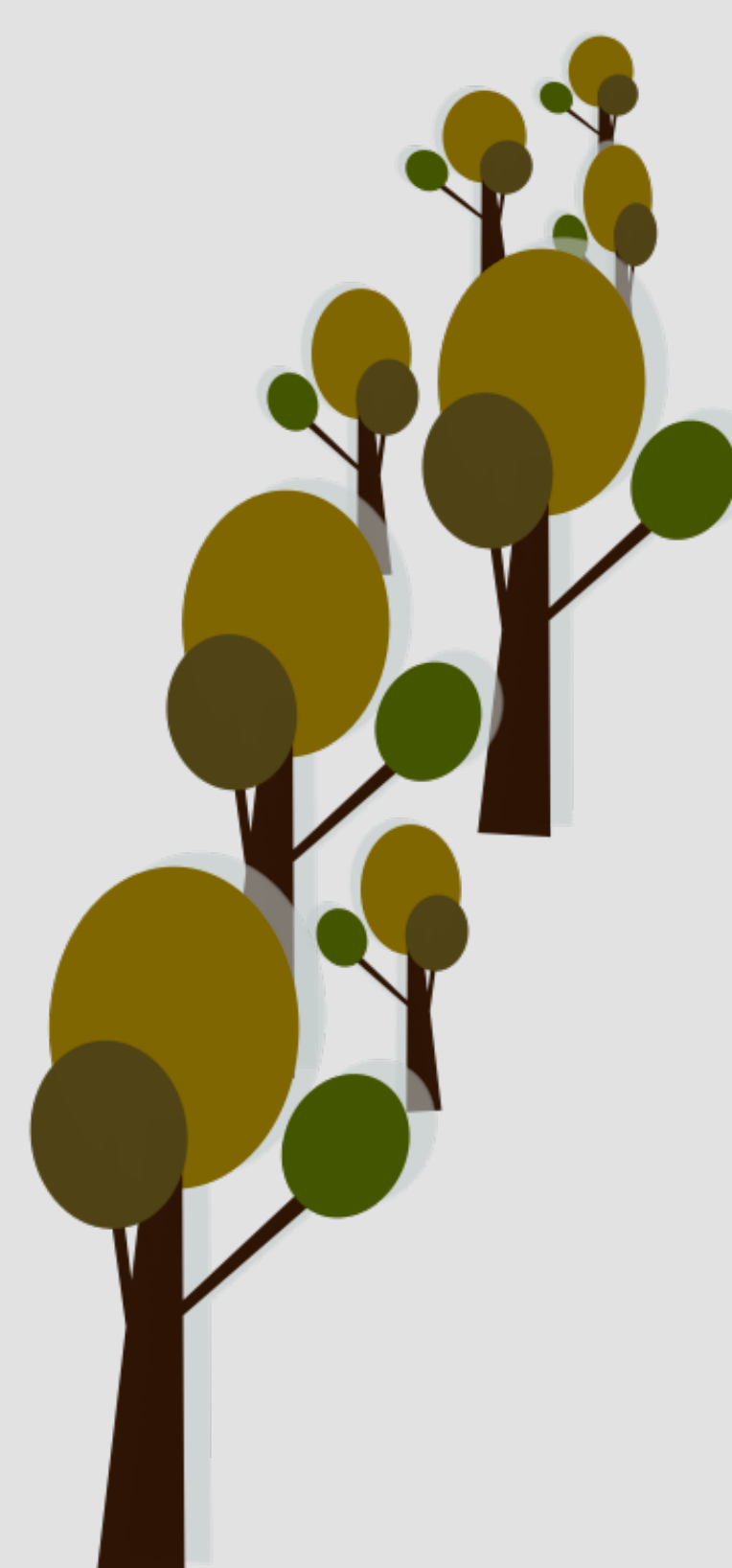
CURRENT SITUATION FORESTS IN KYRGYZSTAN 2017



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INTRODUCTION OF AGROFORESTRY

- increase numbers of trees considerably
- especially in those areas where people live & need wood
- hence people have less demand to use wood from forests
- thus forest degradation can be reduced



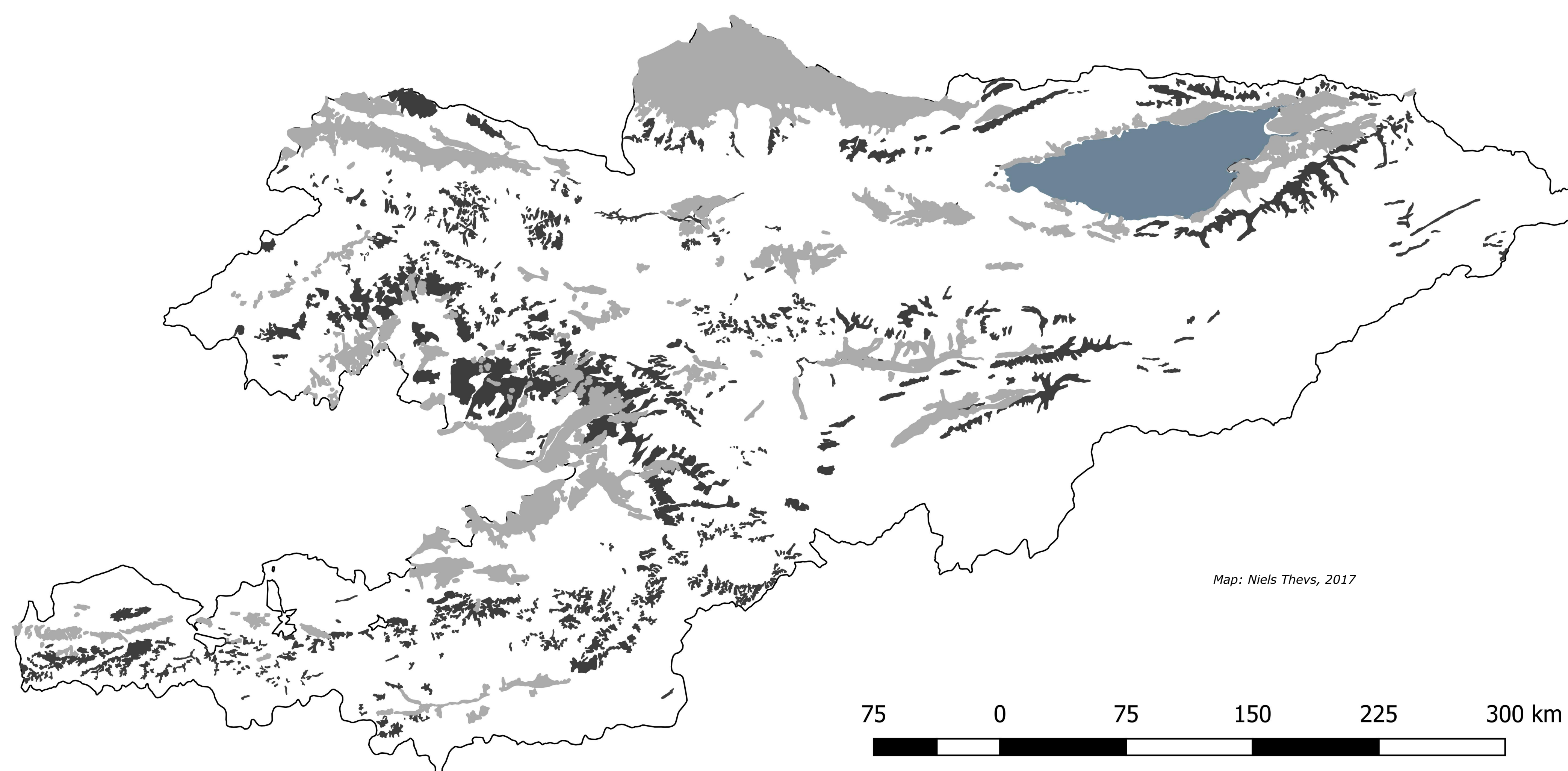
forest degradation can be reduced when facing less pressure from local communities

Tree shelterbelts are a major agroforestry system. It has its tradition all over Central Asia, where it was strongly promoted during the time of Soviet Union. After the collapse of Soviet Union large numbers of shelterbelt trees were cut to gain fire wood.

Major trees for shelterbelts are poplars (hybrids from *Populus nigra* and *P. alba*).

THEORETICAL ASSUMPTION

- Crop land
- Forests
- Lake Issyk Kol



Shelterbelts are restored in a square shaped grid on all crop land.

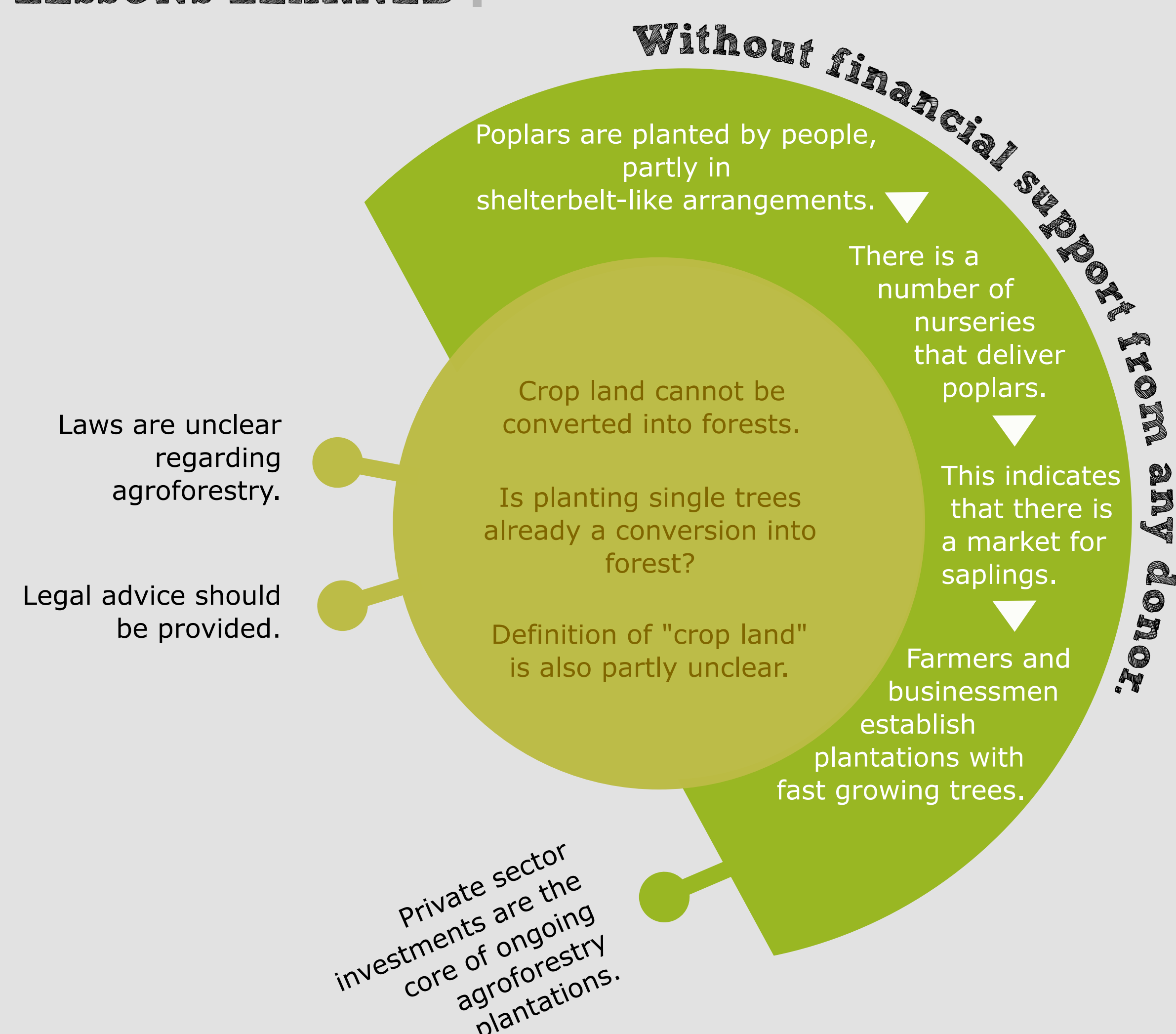
People harvest trees from shelterbelts instead of cutting trees from forests.

Timber from shelterbelt trees helps to reduce imports from Russia.

Pressure on forests will be reduced.

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OUTLOOK BEST PRACTISE & LESSONS LEARNED



3

BEST-CASE SCENARIOS SHELTERBELT GRID

