

NATIONAL REPORT 2000 OF TAJIKISTAN

Preface

After affiliation to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and its ratification, Tajikistan for the first time represents the National report on execution of the Convention and on the work implemented regarding the problems of combating desertification according to the requirements of CCD Secretariat.

The process of preparation of the National report was going through several stages. At the first stage the invitations for participation in the interdepartmental meeting for discussion the struggle against desertification were sent to all interested ministries and departments, scientific institutes and public organizations.

At the meeting the representatives of the Government, Majlisi Oli (Parliament), Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Melioration and Water Management, Ministry of Health, Committee on Land Resources, Tajik Forestry Association, Academies of sciences, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Public Secretary have taken part to realize the ideas and requirements of CCD. As a result of the discussion the participants of the meeting have defined the basic aspects of the preparation of the National report. The experts also were selected among the participants.

At the second stage of preparation of the report the experts prepared the technical projects with the detailed descriptions and sequence of implementation of works. Then each expert according to the technical project has prepared the appropriate part of the National report.

All remarks and offers submitted by the experts, were considered for final drawing up of the report by the scientific adviser.

At the third stage of preparation of the National report on March 16, the second meeting of the experts with participation of the experts for the statement of final variant of the National report was organized in view of the remark and offer of the Alma-Ati meeting for the countries of Central Asia and East Europe on preparation of the National report which was held on February 23-24, 2000.

It is necessary to note that a National report and its resume was initially written in Tajik and then it was translated into Russian and English

The experts have noted necessity of conducting similar meetings for acceptance of the decisions on realization both distribution of ideas and requirements of CCD among wide layers of the population by means of performance of the National Program of Actions (NAP) in Tajikistan.

Introduction

Tajikistan is located between 36°40' and 41°05' of northern latitude and 67°31' and 75°14' of east longitude. It occupies the territory of 143,1 thousand square km and lies approximately at latitude of Greece, southern areas of Italy and Spain, in an internal part of a vast continental massive of Eurasia.

The territory of republic is extended on 700 km from west to east and on 350 km from north to the south. It has a complex outline of borders reflecting historical and geographical features of settlement of Tajik people in Central Asia. In the north it sticks to the Uzbekistan's border, and partially, in Kirghizia, occupying western part of the Fergana valley. Tajikistan borders on the mentioned republics in west, northwest and northeast. Republic borders on the Chinese National Republic in the east with common border's length of 430 km and in the south with Islamic Republic of Afghanistan - 1030 km. The strip of the Afghani territory of width from 15 up to 65 km separates Tajikistan from India and Pakistan in a southeast. In the west in volume of the republic wedge in deserted and semi-deserted sites of Turan lowland, which gradually pass in hills and foothills. In the east its territory adjoins to huge mountain massifs and foothills of the central part of the Asian continent.

1. Strategy and priorities established within the framework of the plans and - or of policy of steady development

Tajikistan is a typical mountain country. 93 % of its territory is occupied by the mountain systems of Pamiro-Alay and Tyan-Shan. The absolute marks of a surface change from 300 up to 7495 m above sea level.

The flat spaces are submitted by the mainly extended sites of river valleys and intermountain depressions. As to the typical mountain country to Tajikistan is peculiar high-altitude zone of vegetation, fauna and soil cover distinguished from zone of other mountain systems of foreign countries. In view of extreme complexity of natural conditions in the republic the soil cover is formed and it forms original types of structures vertical soil zone, showing specificity within the limits of everyone separately taken range. It is explained by large remoteness of the territory of the republic from the seas and oceans, isolation from the next areas by highest ranges and, at last, by enormous resources of solar radiation, which strengthen influence aridity of a climate on soil creation, agricultural practice and other kinds of agricultural manufacture.

Environment of mountain territory of the republic is very susceptible to anthropogenous influences. The slightest changes of mountain ecosystems can result in catastrophic consequences. Most vulnerable are the mountain-deserted landscapes. However 95 % of territories of republic are subject to the high risk of ecological destabilization.

Large bioclimatic potential of the majority of flat areas of Tajikistan allowing to receive up to 600 center/hectare and more underland bioweight gradually decreases on high-altitude zones, decreasing up to 0.5 - 1.0 center/hectare in Alpine. By the supervising factor in all natural-high-altitude zones the lack of humidifying acts. In this connection irrigation in all zones has a positive effect. Conditions of conducting an agriculture differs by the large complexity and variety.

The difficulties of agrarian manufacture are caused by the mountain relief, that makes them difficult to use and remote. Besides their soil-vegetative cover fragile, is fast can be degraded, and the restoration occupies the long period, especially in deserts. Non-irrigated lands, as a rule, except for the small area in middle mountains are low productive.

Tajikistan has the large stocks of land resources. However, more than 90 % of agricultural production is made on irrigated lands. The whole amount of lands suitable for irrigation of lands is 1 mln. 560 thousand of hectares, from them now more than 720 thousand hectares are used now. Per capita of the republic it is necessary about 0.13 hectares of irrigated area. At the rate of growth of a population 25 - 30 % per one year, it is expected, that the population of Tajikistan by 2010 will make 8,4 mln. The man and at preservation of the area of irrigated land at a level of 2000, specific area on per capita will make 0.08 hectares/person. The development of remained 840 thousand hectares of land, suitable to irrigation, is connected to construction of expensive irrigation network with machine water supply and application soilsavers and water protectors technologies irrigation. Therefore preservation and protection of each hectare of existing lands becomes national problem issue.

Tajikistan is an agricultural and industrial country and the development of economy substantially depends on a status of an agriculture, which most strongly has suffered for last years.

Tajikistan is rich in mineral-raw resources, at the same time its economic situation determines a non-uniform arrangement of the occupied items, cities and industrial sites, mountainous, the development of a transport network, prevalence of agrarian and raw

branches etc. does not suffice which renders essential influence on well-being of the people and rational use of natural resources. However last years the shortage of food products and fuel makes the population to master abrupt mountain slopes and to cut down mountain forests, in this connection the intensity of development of desertification in many areas of the republic has increased. It also testifies to small stability of Natural Mountain environment to various natural and anthropogenous influences.

The Republic of Tajikistan, realizing all importance of considered problems mentioned in the basic documents of CCD, despite of complexities in an own economic situation, in August 12, 1997 has officially joined the Convention. According to it our prime task is the development of NAP to combat desertification, definition of long-term strategy and practical measures on implementation of the local and nation-wide programs. In preparation and implementation of NAP we base on wide layers of the population.

Now problem of desertification in the republic remains very urgent. The protection of a nature and rational use of an environment is adjusted by the Constitution of the Republic, according to which land, its depths, air space, animal and flora and other natural resources are the extremely property of the state and it guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people.

From the date of obtaining of the sovereignty (1992) the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan pays much attention to nature protection issues and in connection with struggle against desertification accepts the following measures:

- In addition to liberalization of the prices, and also rational use of lands and inadmissibility of process of an output of lands from the turnover in the program of economic reforms in the field of an agriculture, the Government has undertaken the certain steps directed on structural reorganization of economy. So by the end of 1997 more than 8000 dekhkan (private) farms were established, about 20 % of irrigated land was handed over to the private farmers. The Land Code is accepted, in which the principles of land reform are formulated.

- Under the initiative of the President of the republic with the purposes of preservation of forest resources and combating desertification, since 1993, the measures on gardening will annually be carried out. Within these years in the republic tens millions of seedlings were planted.

· In 1996 the Government has accepted the Order about introduction of paid system for use of water for irrigation with the purpose of preservation of irrigated lands from salinization and water logging and output them from a turnover.

· The Government of the Republic accepted the program on melioratory improvement of irrigated lands till 2003 in 1998. The main purpose of the program is to stop the process of desertification and salinization in the irrigated zone of agriculture of the country.

· In 1996 the Government accepts the program of ecological education and upbringing of the population of Republic of Tajikistan till 2000 and on prospect till 2010 with the purpose of perfection of system of nature protection education and transition to a qualitatively new level of training of personnel according to the requirements of the international standard, and education of the population on protection of an environment,. In this program large value is given to improvement of a role of a community in combating desertification.

· The Government accepts the State ecological program of the country for 1998-2008 years with the purposes of maintenance of rational use of natural resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, maintenance of an optimum status of lands, forests, pastures, water resources, atmospheric air, preservation of biological balance, protection of rare and disappearing kinds of flora and fauna, improvement of health of the population.

· the Government of the Republic accepts necessary measures on development and performance of the long-term and short-term programs " on preservation of pastures ".

All these undertaken steps testify the concern of the Government of the country about preservation of natural riches and amplification combating desertification of the Republic of Tajikistan.

2. Institutional, legislative and organizational measures

In the Soviet period a control system and realization of nature protection policy and the strategy of action depending on the task some ministries, departments and scientific establishments were engaged:

- the Ministry of Agriculture supervised a rational use of land resources, and implementation of introduction anti-erosions measures, and washing salinated soil;

- the Ministry of water management and melioration - designing and delivery newly irrigated of lands, and rational use of water resources.

Thus these ministries were authorized to plan, to coordinate, to adjust, to provide realization and review of policy in the field of development of natural resources and protection of an environment. Various ministries, committees and management: Agriculture, Water Management, Health, Industry, Power, Forestry, Trade, Construction, Geology etc were engaged to solve various questions of protection of an environment, influence of the man on a nature and its consequences on various social-economic and public-educational conditions were engaged.

In conditions of versatile influence on an environment and absence of a uniform supervising body, the pressure on an environment, at the end of 80-s has increased for some time. The action of such quantity of the parties has induced the state to organize a coordinating and supervising body. In this connection in 1988 the Ministry of nature protection was organized, which structure includes regional and district committees on nature protection.

The scientific researches in the field of protection of an environment will be carried out by several research and design and survey organizations, such as: an Academy of Sciences, Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Ministry of Nature Protection, Forestry and Industrial Association, Ministry of Water Management, Ministry of Health, Department of Geology etc. Now almost all basic ministries, departments, scientific establishments, the public and mass organizations carry out the plans and programs having the relation to environment. In such situation the most urgent problem becomes a question of coordination, which realization depends on all interested organizations and department.

With the purpose of rational use of natural resources and the amplifications of the responsibility for infringement of the natural legislation, the Government and the Parliament of the country accepted and authorized a number of the legislative - legal documents, in which some aspects of combating desertification and mitigation of influence of a drought, also are reflected, such as:

- Law " on Nature Protection", 1993

- **Law " on Land reform ", 1992**
- **Law " on mine-lands ", 1994**
- **Law " on protection and use of fauna ", 1994**
- **Law " on payment for land ", 1993**
- **Land Code. 1990**
- **Water Code, 1993**
- **Forest Code, 1993**
- **The law " About ecological examination ", (is at a stage of development).**

All these tools oblige preservation of natural feature of the country, that promotes performance of the National Action Program (NAP) to combat desertification in the Republic.

The decree of the President of Republic of Tajikistan from December 28, 1998 ? 1144 " About joining of the Republic of Tajikistan to the UN Convention to combat desertification " was ratified, and the Ministry of nature protection was nominated as the National coordination body (NCB). A coordinating body on implementation of CCD consists of the representatives of Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of melioration and water regulation, Ministry of hearth, Committee of Land resources, Tajik Industrial Enterprise of Forestry, Academy of Science, Tajik Academy of agriculture sciences and Public Secretary of NGOs on realization CCD's ideas and requirements and other public organizations, including women's.

At a National seminar on execution of CCD ideas, and with the purposes of coordination of various bodies for preparation of NAP, the Coordinator, having experience of work in the field of rational use of natural resources was authorized and the Temporary Creative Group (TCG) is created, which structure includes the representatives of the Government, scientific, design, public and mass organizations.

It is necessary to underline the constructive cooperation of various organizations in granting the necessary information for preparation of NAP. All existing information on various issues of desertification act in TCG for the further processing of the thematic reports. The TCG members participated in regional seminars spent under presidency of a national coordination body. For preparation of the NAP the adviser and scientific adviser who are possessing experience on various aspects of desertification were nominated.

The national coordinator supervises implementation of the convention, contracts and international agreements, in combating desertification and observes ways of financing from the states and various international and local organizations.

The non-governmental organizations in development NAP are represented by Public Secretariat on implementation of CCD, which was created at participation of working public organizations of an ecological direction on an elective basis.

The coordination at all levels is carried out during the sessions of NCB as a result of discussion and exchange of opinions. All NCB members have the working plans with the instruction(indication) of term of performance of the tasks. However, NCB has no opportunity to create a uniform information network, which would unite all regions of republic, has not access to the Internet, web-sites and email. NCB there is no opportunity of creation of the appropriate databases, but the organization of an information centre is necessary, since the numerous initial data concerning combating desertification, are kept in several scientific and design organizations. However, the propagation of CCD is carried out through conferences, meetings, seminars and publications of the popular scientific editions.

Besides at a legislative and normative level it is necessary to accept a numerous of measures to fill blanks revealed in area of desertification.

3. Participation in support of process of implementation of the Programme of actions

Desertification has very much wide circulation in Tajikistan and the distribution of the information among various layers of the population of the republic has a very important value. In 80-90 in the republic numerous popular scientific articles, booklets were published, the scientific conferences on various problems desertification were carried out.

Now informing of the population on problems of desertification and about necessity of preservation and protection of natural resources (land, water, vegetation etc.) still is one of the main strategic bases for achievement of the purposes of steady development of all branches of a national economy.

After joining the CCD the companies on realization of information of various layers of a public began to carry out. In 1998 the national seminar was carried out which was a first step on ways of NAP preparation. The participants of this seminar came to a conclusion, about necessity of conducting of a series of regional conferences. The recommendations and conclusions stated during a seminar and regional conferences, have formed the basis for NAP preparation.

Besides the text CCD was translated to the Tajik language and is distributed among wide layers of the population.

According to the clause 10 of CCD, the purposes NAP consist in involving(attracting) wide layers of the population in realization of idea CCD and provides " effective participation of NGOs and local population, women and men at local, national and regional levels ". The basic participants within the framework of strategy are the government agencies carrying out functions of the control and financing; non-governmental organizations are engaged in various aspects of struggle with desertification, though all NGO are located in cities and contact the local population very few.

Seminars carried out by separate NGOs, basically cover the inhabitants of the occupied items of a urban type; the donors, scientific circles and separate representatives of a society, i.e., men and women, thus of organization of local communities, which should solve problems of desertification at low levels remain in the party, though these organizations almost do not work, and on the contrary intensively using a nature, thus from year to year increase the area of desertification. For increase of a role of organization of local communities, it is necessary for the Government to solve a lot of social-economic issues, main of which, maintenance by fuel and food products. The huge nature protection work is necessary for carrying out in private sector - farmer and dekhkan farms, which are interested in the result of regulation of the nature exploitation. However now this part of the population very frequently ignores the rules of nature use that raises potential danger of display of desertification.

NCB originally has developed strategy of information activity, in view of the basic features of various layers of the population. Thanking this strategy the Public Secretariat on implementation of CCD for the representatives of NGOs was organized.

For definition of a circle of the participants of NAP, in cooperation with institutions engaged in issues of desertification and the Public Secretary of NCB has organized four regional workshops. During these workshops a number of questions and problems were determined which should have been considered during preparation of NAP on the first national forum.

In April 1999 the First National Forum was held, which result was the acceptance and statement of structure of NAP in the country.

For rendering assistance in consideration and preparation of the reports at preparation for regional meetings and first national forum the leading experts and scientists from the scientific and industrial organizations and non-governmental organizations both youth and women were involved. The task of regional workshops consisted in conducting of effective consultations to regional and district organizations and local communities for rendering influence on process of acceptance of the decisions at various levels.

As it was mentioned above, after coming CCD into force, in distribution of its ideas NGOs, professional, women, youth and children's organizations take an active part. The main of this NGOs is the Public Secretariat. The public Secretariat at support of UNDP has carried out a number of republican conferences for women, youth and other public organizations on an explanation of rules of the Convention to combat desertification.

It has issued series of the leaflets and brochures about the value of CCD and explanation of the reason of desertification and methods of struggle with dynamic processes.

Now in Tajikistan the first variant of NAP is developed. For approval of the given program, in first half of current year the Second national forum will be organized.

During the development of NAP both governmental, and nongovernmental organizations have taken part.

The implementation of NAP in Tajikistan will be carried out with the help and at direct participation of local government bodies, and NGOs, including women, and youth.

4. Process of an advice in support of preparation about implementation of NAP and agreement on partnership with the advanced countries - parties of the convention and with other interested subjects

Tajikistan is an agrarian country and the state gives the large attention to development of an agriculture. However wrong and irrational use of land resources in mountain conditions has a negative consequence and annually as a result of various actions, dynamic processes (soil degradation, salinization, an output on a surface of soil-earth waters etc.) several thousand hectares of valuable lands are deduced from crop rotation. Taking into account this circumstance, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan gives to processes of desertification the paramount attention and consequently now it is necessary to adjust the

closest connections with various international organizations and advanced countries on partnership and to support the closest connections with the appropriate parties.

However degree of support and activity of participation of the international organizations and advanced countries in preparation of NAP in a context of CCD in Tajikistan remains very low. Probably, it is explained by some political circumstances in the country after events of 1992 and instability of development of economy. Therefore performance of the programs of NAP to combat desertification according to CCD will be supported, approved and carried out by the various parties.

Despite of numerous problems of various character, which complicate preparation and implementation of NAP to combat desertification, coordinator of the given program and Ministry of nature protection of the Republic of Tajikistan apply effort for attraction of the donors. They directed at the offers on financing NAP. On the first national forum the representatives of numerous international organizations, number of diplomatic agencies accredited in Tajikistan have taken part. At the same time, only a few international organizations have given their consent to participate in a national forum and actively participated during preparation of NAP. Among them UNDP, which takes an active part at all stages of process of NAP preparation.

The UNDP Office in Tajikistan coordinates activity of the donors in contact to it. At support of UNDP a number of meetings on problems of desertification with participation of all layers of the population and various regional, local and international organizations were organized. Conducting of all above mentioned measures have given a push for development of NAP, and what is more important, it has appeared possible only due to the funds received from the Government of Finland through UNDP/UNSO (the total amount of USD 50,000) and Secretariat of CCD (USD 8,000). During preparatory works on development of NAP the constant advisory support on the part of Secretariat of CCD, UNDP/UNSO, and also next countries, which had necessary experience are rendered to us.

The Government of Switzerland through the UNCCD's Secretary allocated the amount of USD 34,000 to finalize development process and ratification of the national Action Programme in Tajikistan.

Besides the certain financial and technical help in preparation of NAP is rendered by the Government of the country.

However it is impossible to think, that prior to the beginning of preparation of NAP in the republic any works to combat desertification had not been conducted. It is known, that the beginning of the NAP program to combat desertification was started in 1967, when the Order the Soviet government on improvement and introduction of methods of struggle against water and wind erosion was accepted. At the same time, all these programs did not take into account the principles of CCD.

As the previous experiences to combat desertification show, especially effective application of anti-erosion and anti-deflation measures, can be successful only in the event that they will be conducted on active partnership with the local population. A role of NGOs in conditions of Tajikistan thus very low, as the majority of them have no experience of struggle against desertification and until recently had no complete idea about desertification. The majority NGO were organized after purchase ?? of independence and their members were far from problems desertification.

However, after coming of the UN Convention to combat desertification into force, the majority of non-governmental organizations of various directions, such as women, youthful, professional etc. began to participate actively in the decision of various problems of desertification. That it is more rational to use public potential, with assistance of the Ministry of Nature Protection and financial support of UNDP/UNSO, the public secretariat on realization of idea of the UN Convention to combat desertification was involved which has united more than thirty NGOs of an ecological direction. This Secretariat has organized a number of seminars and conferences for the students, schoolboys, women and teachers, other layers of the population; participated on holidays in a case of the International day of struggle against desertification, protection of environment, land. It has prepared and has issued the thematic editions, information sheets and brochures with the purposes of wider informing of a public of the country and serious problems connected with desertification and the basic ideas of the UN Convention to combat desertification.

By preparation of NAP the experience of the local population was taken into account which was revealed within the framework of the regional working meetings which have been carried out throughout the country with the purpose of finding - out of opinion of the population on the following questions:

- the Factors promoting development of various aspects of desertification;
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- social- economic consequences desertification;
 - damage, caused by soil degradation to a national economy of republic;
 - of a measure of struggle against desertification and search of ways of strengthening of the accepted measures with the purpose of the further stay of processes of desertification;
 - of a way of mobilization of local resources for struggle against soil degradation etc.
- these and other questions have found its reflection in NAP to combat desertification.

5. Measures accepted or planned within the framework of the National Action Program including measures on improvement of economic conditions, preservation of natural resources, perfection of the organizational mechanism, expansion of knowledge about desertification both monitoring and assessment of consequences of a drought

The active struggle against various kinds of desertification in Tajikistan began in 30-40 years of XXth century, when accustomed salted, swamped and deflated lands. In 50-60 years the State gave the large attention to problems of desertification. In this period numerous research, design prospecting, construction organizations with the purpose of study of land-water resources of republic, development of new files, research of various aspects of a problem desertification were organized. The wide work on struggle against water and wind erosion began. Annually on several thousand hectares forest planting, terracing of the territory for landing forest plantings, agrotechnical, forestmelioratory, hydraulic engineering and other anti-erosion and anti-deflation measures were carried out.

But in 1990s in connection with disintegration of the USSR, instability in the republic in 1992-1993 and recession of economy, the work to combat desertification was not almost carried out. In many regions the process of desertification has increased and has got catastrophic character.

Now conditions in the republic was stabilized, the state and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan gives much attention to a problem of desertification, especially after joining of the republic to the UN Convention and in 1998 the Republic of Tajikistan has begun preparation of NAP. By preparation of NAP all existing data on desertification in various regions of the country were analyzed.

Within the framework of implementation of NAP it is planned to include the following measures on preservation and improvement of natural resources, and also expansion of knowledge about desertification:

- Creation of information system on problems of desertification. The republic is not included in global system of monitoring of an environment (GSME), Research Centre of Monitoring and Rating (RCMR), Geographical Information System (GIS). At the given stage there is no uniform database on desertification, there is no coordination of actions of uniform system. Therefore creation of information system is duly.

- Organization of monitoring - complex system of supervision, the assessment and forecast of change of desertification development, should be carried out at three levels republican, regional and district and it include the common national convention on supervision of change of an environment:

- Monitoring system of land and rational use of water resources;

- Monitoring system of a climate;

- Ecological monitoring system.

- Definition of the area, distribution, kinds, degree and rating of various categories of desertification. For the decision of the given question it is necessary:

- to conduct the complete account of the areas of desertification with use of space snapshots;

- to carry out of monitoring behind a status of various categories ?????????? ????

- to create of a database and information centres;

- To assist to an exchange of the information on rational use of land resources;

- to organize of creative collectives.

- Drawing up of a series of maps on desertification. It is necessary to develop series of maps on land degradation, after definition of the areas influenced desertification, such as soil erosion, potentially dangerous erosive territories, density of ravines, salinization, water logging, dehumidification of soils etc. The mentioned work should be carried out at a level of natural boundaries and areas, where enters:

- Establishing of creative collectives;
 - Development and improvement of a technique of drawing up of maps desertification;
 - Maintenance of creative collectives by cartographic materials;
 - Carrying out of the program of scientific and technical training and preparation of the highly skilled staff;
 - Creation of reference sites, with the purpose of supervision over changes of land degradation and monitoring of database received on the basis of cartographic materials.
 - Raising of a role of the local population, NGOs, including women organizations, which possible to carry out a through conducting of practical seminars, round tables with the purpose of association of efforts for development of joint actions directed at combating desertification;
 - Release of the evident - information literature;
 - Performance through mass media;
 - Formation of ecological consciousness of the local population, through conversations, conference and meeting;
 - Attraction of the local population to pilot to the projects.
 - Organization of stationary methods of the control over process of desertification.
 - Remote methods of research desertification.
 - Zoning of the territory of Tajikistan according to a degree land degradation. It is necessary to establish creative collectives, with the purpose of improvement of a technique of drawing up zoning with the obligatory indication of complexes of anti-erosion and deflation measures of struggle.
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- Development of the recommendations and offers on rational land tenure.
- Measures on rational nature use (soil cover, vegetative and fauna, forest resources, water resources, especially protected territories, power resources).
- Improvement of anti-erosive and anti-deflation methods of struggle (forestmelioratory, agrotechnical, hydraulic engineering).
- Development of methods of socio economic mechanisms of action against desertification.
- Raising of a role of the international cooperation in struggle against desertification.
- Improvement of nature protecting normative acts, etc.

Besides some projects are prepared, which purpose consists in steady development of a society, rational use of land resources of various categories and raising of well-being of communities located in a zone of intensive development of desertification. These projects were offered by the participants of the first national forum and cover all aspects of desertification.

The information received during definition of priority directions of NAP, and also rating of needs of NGOs, alongside with experience saved at realization of various aspects desertification, confirms existence of numerous lacks in management and ability of mobilization of opportunities of NGOs, especially women, among various layers of the population. For elimination of set forth above lacks and maintenance of effective work with various layers of the population, in the second stage of implementation of NAP the special attention will be given to activation of activity of NGOs, especially women and youth. As in the Convention such partnership is supported. Now it is high time to strengthen work among the local population, injured most of all from desertification.

6. Financial assignments from the national budgets in support of implementation, and also financial help and technical assistance, which are received and are necessary with the indication of needs and their priority

During many years the Government, at planning providing assignments for nature protection activity, was concentrated mainly on struggle against degradation of lands. The activity to combat desertification was carried out basically by state. The government allocated financial assignment from the national budget, and at the international level the activity on mobilization of means was not carried out, as NAP was not developed yet. In the first stage of development of NAP the financing is carried out within the framework of joint efforts of the Government, UNDP/UNSO, Secretariat of CCD and other countries - donors (Finland, Switzerland).

With the purpose of implementation of the authorized program on melioration improvement of irrigated lands on 1998 - 2003, the Government of the republic will allocate the funds of 12 billion rubles (7,5 million US dollars).

The major value for improvement of a situation will be had by the financial support of the donors, both from the international organizations, and the advanced countries, which should allow to enter in action planned Fund to combat desertification. It is necessary to note that the participants of the First national forum have noted creation of fund to combat desertification in Tajikistan.

7. Consideration of criteria and parameters used for the analysis of results and their rating

The research of various kinds of desertification in Tajikistan began in 1930s and many development, in particular on struggle against salinization of land, have come in the world literature. However at the given stage neither branch, nor academic establishments and organizations engaged in questions of the collection and processing of the information on an environment, is especial on desertification, can not completely carry out the role. The available numerous items of information on desertification, are in these organizations and are not shown to the uniform standard. Each organization, proceeding from the purpose, carried out the researches by various methods. The available limited resources and personnel are scattered on various services, use of such potential in many respects is at a loss. It gives us a basis for creation of temporary creative groups.

Taking into account all the above mentioned, it is offered to create a system of an exchange of the ecological information, due to which, it will be possible effectively to involve to accept the decisions on implementation of the National Action Programme (NAP).

Now for implementation of idea of the Convention in Tajikistan the first steps are made: popular scientific clauses, brochures, booklets, leaflet about the UN Convention to combat desertification are issued, and also NAP is developed.

Though the process of implementation of CCD in Tajikistan will be carried out with some lateness, but measure on struggle against land degradation in particular struggle against water erosion, deflation and soil salinization, be ordered rather actively and it seems, that this work in the near future will rise on a new step and common efforts we can overcome numerous difficulties with “evil of XXI century”.
