FCCI

Research & Development Center

Paper # 7

Suggestion To Government of Pakistan for the recovery of forests

Prepared by:

Mohammad Naeem Yousaf

MBA(Marketing) UAF

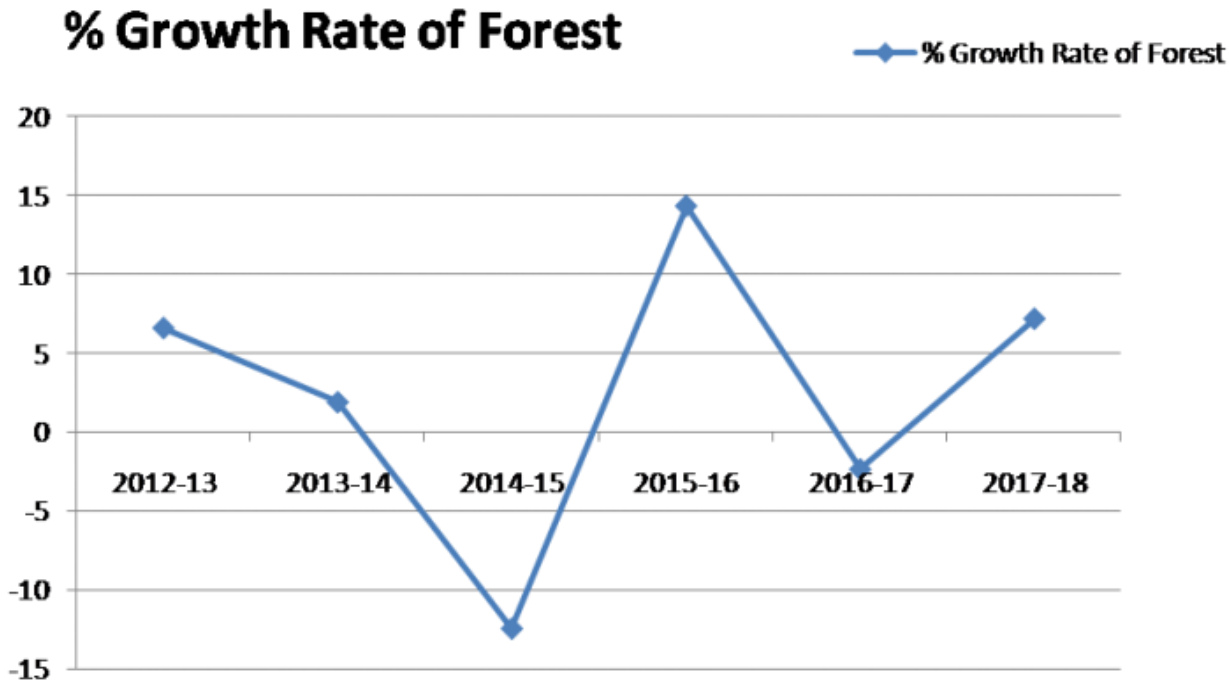
In Pakistan there are very limited plants and forests which are affecting the natural condition of weather. According to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (U.N. FAO) 2.2% or about 4.55 Million hectares of Pakistan land is under forests. While as per the total area and population of Pakistan, the country needs almost 40% of its land covered by forests. Forests are natural buffer so their growth must be increased.

Forest cover is changed:

Between 1990-2010, Pakistan has lost an average of 42000 ha or 1.66% per year. Pakistan has lost 33.2% of forest cover during 1990 and 2010. Pakistan has 213 Million metric tons of carbon in living forests biomass. Pakistan has 1027 species of reptiles, mammals, birds and amphibians according to the figures from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre 3.5% species are endemic which means that these species do not found in any other country of the world rather than Pakistan. 5.5% species are threatened that means these species would be extinct in near future. At least 4950 species found in Pakistan are vascular plant species of these 7.5% are endemic.

Growth rate of forests

Growth rate of forest in 2012-13 was 6.8% after that it gradually decreased and reached 12.45% during 2014-15. In year 2015-16 this rate increased and it growth became to 14.31%. In 2016-17 it decreased to 2.37% and in 2017-18 the present growth rate of forest is approximately is 7.17%. This rate gradually increases day by day due to various schemes:



Share in GDP;

In agriculture the %age share of forestry is approximately 2.9% while in GDP of Pakistan forestry has a share 0.39%.it increases as compared to recent years because of positive growth of forests and its rate is 7.17% as compared to previous growth rate of 2.37%. The major reason of increase of growth is high timber production in KPK in recent years.

The Program of green Pakistan was started by the government in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and Provincial Forest and Wild Life Departments including Gilgit Baltistan, Federal Administered tribal Area (FATA) and Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) with a total cost of Rs 3.652 billion over a period of five years (2016-17 to 2020-21).

This scheme of green Pakistan has been executed in 100 districts. This program has three main objectives:

- Renewal of forestry resources of Pakistan
- Restoration of wildlife in Pakistan

- Increase of zoological survey of Pakistan

Suggestion to government of Pakistan for the recovery of forests:

Trees along motorway and railway tracks;

There should be trees along the railway and motorway tracks. Pakistan owns the motorway track of almost forty-two hundred and sixty six kilometers (42,66km) and the railway track which spreads over eleven thousand kilometers (11,881km). Trees would help to increase the level of oxygen in the environment which is necessary for the survival of the living organisms. They reduce carbon dioxide level from the atmosphere and will also provide shadow to passengers.

If there are trees along the tracks, they will help to reduce the temperature and make the weather pleasant. It also helpful to increase the economy of Pakistan in various ways like in the formation of various products such as building blocks and furniture items etc. Forests are valuable assets to the nation. They provide timber, fire-wood, and medicinal plants. These help in conservation of soil fertility and thus enhance its productivity. They also provide the vital coverage to the country's water sheds and regulate supply of water. These materials support and sustain such important industries as paper, news prints, match, plywood, hardboard, sports goods and a host of cottage industries. Forests also induce better rainfall in arid regions.

Fruits and vegetables are biggest advantage which can be acquires from trees plantation along the railway and motorways of Pakistan. As the fruits can be used for the domestic use and can also be export to neighboring countries in order to earn revenue for the country. The weather and soil condition and the fertility level suits very much for the fruits and vegetables growth in Pakistan so the maximum benefit can be get in form of pleasant weather increasing natural environment and its beauty and also the fruits and vegetables.

They also hold on the land and keep the tracks at their level. Water logging and salinity is also reduced due to forests. They also provide habitat to the wild life. Trees also help in increasing the greenery and natural beauty of environment. A pleasant weather keeps all the livings beings healthy. They also stop flooding and trees along the tracks would keep them safe from the damage of due to floods.

So according to above discussed advantages of trees, there must be trees and plants along the railway tracks. So that the present situation of weather may be improved and the rising temperature of the globe due to engine heat and fuel burning from vehicles and trains may be reduced by some percent. And trees also help to improve the economic situation of Pakistan as they can be used for numerous purposes and money can be generated by them if used in the right and this will ultimately boost the economy of the country by improving wood and timber trade.

World forest Report

Country	Forest area (km^2)	% Forest
Suriname	147,760	90.20%
Micronesia	630	89.74%
Seychelles	407	89.45%
Tuvalu	23	89.12%
Palau	400	87.15%
Gabon	227,517	85.00%
	23,117	80.00%

Solomon Islands		
Mozambique	620,000	78.00%
North Korea	76,240	73.00%
Finland	233,320	72.00%
Belize	16,530	71.98%
Laos	170,000	71.60%
Bhutan	24,764	70.46%
Guyana	151,040	70.26%
Sweden	280,730	68.95%
Japan	253,203	67.00%
Zimbabwe	259,267	66.35%
Republic of the Congo	224,710	65.70%
Dominica	488	65.00%
Myanmar	430,560	63.64%
Papua New Guinea	294,370	63.60%
South Korea	63,346	63.20%
Slovenia	12,574	62.02%
Estonia	23,066	61.00%
	67,254	60.00%

Honduras		
Latvia	28,807	60.00%
Taiwan	21,588	60.00%
Malaysia	195,200	59.50%
Equatorial Guinea	16,320	58.18%
Guinea-Bissau	20,720	57.36%
Panama	42,940	56.93%
Brazil	4,776,980	56.10%
Benin	61,860	54.93%
Fiji	10,000	54.72%
Peru	687,420	53.49%
Bolivia	587,400	53.47%
Colombia	607,280	53.32%
Timor-Leste	7,980	53.65%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25,599	53.00%
Venezuela	471,378	51.68%
Cambodia	93,350	51.56%
Bahamas	5,150	51.45%
	108,894	51.00%

Guatemala		
Zambia	376,309	50.00%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,172,704	50.00%
Russia	8,149,300	49.40%
Canada	4,916,438	49.24%
Brunei	2,780	48.22%
Angola	591,040	47.41%
Austria	39,600	47.20%
Indonesia	884,950	46.46%
Paraguay	184,750	45.42%
Montenegro	6,252	45.26%
Nepal	36,360	44.70%
Cameroon	212,450	44.68%
Senegal	86,730	44.09%
Trinidad and Tobago	2,260	44.07%
Croatia	24,901	44.00%
Liechtenstein	70	43.75%
Gambia	4,857	43.00%
	115,510	42.00%

Ecuador		
Georgia	28,577	41.00%
Slovakia	20,006	40.80%
North Macedonia	10,285	40.00%
Costa Rica	20,440	40.00%
Nicaragua	51,890	39.80%
Belarus	80,334	38.60%
Sierra Leone	27,540	38.39%
Norway	121,120	37.42%
Tanzania	352,570	37.22%
Vietnam	123,000	37.14%
Samoa	1,050	37.00%
France	246,640	36.76%
Spain	184,180	36.70%
Vanuatu	4,470	36.67%
Central African Republic	227,550	36.53%
Mexico	710,000	36.50%
Italy	106,736	35.00%
	31,820	34.80%

Portugal		
Andorra	160	34.19%
Argentina	945,336	34.00%
Czech Republic	26,000	34.00%
United States	3,100,950	33.84%
Luxembourg	870	33.64%
Lithuania	21,223	33.00%
Bulgaria	36,250	32.69%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	127	32.56%
Germany	114,190	32.00%
Switzerland	12,540	31.80%
New Zealand	85,424	31.87%
Serbia	27,200	31.13%
Jamaica	3,308	30.10%
Haiti	8,300	30.00%
Mauritius	612	30.00%
Sri Lanka	19,330	29.46%
Romania	69,610	29.02%
	147,620	29.00%

Thailand		
Poland	90,000	28.80%
Greece	37,520	28.43%
Liberia	31,540	28.32%
São Tomé and Príncipe	270	28.01%
Malawi	33,176	28.00%
Saint Lucia	170	27.60%
Turkey	216,781	27.60%
Dominican Republic	13,384	27.50%
Guinea	67,240	27.35%
Albania	7,716	26.84%
Sudan	675,460	26.96%
Burkina Faso	67,940	24.78%
India	802,088	24.68%
Cuba	27,130	24.47%
Philippines	71,620	23.87%
South Sudan	148,196	23.00%
Hungary	20,990	23.00%
	128,380	21.87%

Madagascar		
 China	2,083,210	21.83%
 Antigua and Barbuda	90	21.00%
 Chile	158,781	21.00%
 Cape Verde	840	20.83%
 Uganda	50,000	20.74%
 Botswana	119,430	20.53%
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	50	19.16%
 Cyprus	1,740	18.81%
 Sudan	327,909	17.62%
 Ukraine	105,000	17.00%
 Australia	1,250,000	16.00%
 Morocco	111,325	15.66%
 Denmark	6,120	14.20%
 El Salvador	2,980	14.16%
 Togo	8,000	14.00%
Lebanon	1,383	13.30%
 Eritrea	15,540	13.21%
 Azerbaijan	11,400	13.17%

 Rwanda	3,161	12.00%
 Nigeria	110,890	12.00%
 Grenada	40	11.63%
 Ireland	7,540	11.07%
 Somalia	71,310	11.18%
 Ghana	24,600	10.20%
 Mali	125,720	10.14%
 Armenia	2,974	10.00%
 Moldova	3,290	9.72%
 Ivory Coast	30,000	9.30%
 Namibia	76,610	9.29%
 Chad	119,210	9.28%
 Netherlands	3,650	8.79%
 Turkmenistan	41,270	8.46%
 Niger	112,000	8.00%
 South Africa	89,170	7.31%
 Israel	1,600	7.00%
 Iran	110,750	6.72%

 Mongolia	102,520	6.55%
 Bangladesh	8,710	6.05%
 Ethiopia	39,313	3.56%
 Tonga	40	5.35%
 Pakistan	42,240	5.31%
 Barbados	20	4.65%
 Burundi	1,270	4.50%
 Uzbekistan	19,690	4.40%
 Kyrgyzstan	8,690	4.35%
 Oman	13,050	4.22%
 Uruguay	7,000	4.00%
 United Arab Emirates	3,120	3.73%
 Maldives	10	3.56%
 Singapore	20	3.00%
 Tajikistan	4,100	2.87%
 Syria	4,610	2.49%
 Kiribati	20	2.47%
 Kenya	13,200	2.27%

Comoros	50	2.24%
Iceland	1,930	2.00%
Kazakhstan	54,498	2.00%
Iraq	8,220	1.88%
Algeria	42,000	1.70%
San Marino	1	1.64%
Tunisia	2,601	1.59%
Palestine	90	1.45%
Saudi Arabia	27,000	1.26%
Eswatini (Swaziland)	174	1.00%
Jordan	893	1.00%
Yemen	4,490	0.85%
Malta	3	0.95%
Bahrain	5	0.67%
Kuwait	60	0.34%
Djibouti	60	0.26%
Lesotho	80	0.26%
Mauritania	2,670	0.26%
	1,631	0.25%

Afghanistan		
 Libya	2,170	0.12%
 Qatar	9	0.07%
 Egypt	670	0.07%