

1	2	3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
11.	Kerala	163
12.	Karnataka	337
13.	Madhya Pradesh	524
14.	Maharashtra	600
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	198
19.	Punjab	255
20.	Rajasthan	439
21.	Tamil Nadu	646
22.	Tripura	4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	924
24.	West Bengal	542

Forestry Forum Meet

750. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI
RAM KAMBLE :
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL :

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for developing countries was held in New Delhi; in September, 1993;

(b) if so, the names of the countries who participated in this Conference;

(c) the main observations made, resolutions adopted and decisions taken therein indicating specifically the India's Contribution therein; and

(d) the follow up steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The first Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC) was held in New Delhi from 1st to 3rd September, 1993.

(b) The list of countries that participated in the FFDC is given in the attached statement I.

(c) The observations made in the FFDC, which was held at India's initiative, centered around the sustainable management of forests in accordance with the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus

on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles) agreed to at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In particular, issues related to the provision of new and additional financial resources, including through a restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF), access to technologies, support to education, training and extension initiatives, etc., were highlighted. At the end of the Conference, the Delhi Declaration on Forests was issued. A copy of the Declaration is given in the attached Statement II.

(d) Action has been initiated to request the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to take steps for the implementation of the Delhi Declaration and keep the FFDC countries informed. This is perceived as a necessary condition to a meaningful discussion on forestry issues

in the review by the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) which is proposed to be held in 1995. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on forestry issues has been signed between India and the UK which takes note of the Delhi Declaration on Forests and lays down principles for the two countries to work together to promote the sustainable management of forests according to the Forest Principles. The MOU has a provision for jointly holding an international workshop which would discuss the issues concerning sustainable management of forests and would provide inputs towards making the review by the CSD in 1995 useful and productive.

The Commonwealth Countries are also being kept informed of the actions that are being taken and are contemplated to take forward the Delhi Declaration on Forests issued by the FFDC.

STATEMENT-I

LIST OF COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT FFDC

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Bbutan
4. Brazil
5. Burundi
6. Cambodia
7. Columbia
8. China
9. Cuba
10. Egypt
11. Ghana
12. Indonesia
13. Iran
14. Kenya
15. DPR Korea
16. Lesotho

17. Malawi
18. Malaysia
19. Mauritius
20. Mozambique
21. Nepal
22. Nigeria
23. Oman
24. Peru
25. Qatar
26. Saudi Arabia
27. Senegal
28. Sri Lanka
29. Sudan
30. Thailand
31. Uganda
32. United Arab Emirates
33. Yemen
34. Zaire
35. Zambia
36. Zimbabwe

COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING AS OBSERVERS AT FFDC

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Bulgaria
4. Canada
5. Finland
6. Germany
7. Italy
8. Netherlands
9. Sweden
10. United Kingdom
11. United States of America
12. France
13. Yugoslavia

Statement-II

First Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC)

September 1—3, 1993, New Delhi, India

The Delhi Declaration on Forests

We, the participants of the Ministerial Conference of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC) held in New Delhi, India, 1—3 September 1993, taking note of the Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement

of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests agreed to at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio-de-Janeiro, in June 1992, hereinafter called the Forest principles, call upon the international community to facilitate and support the effective implementation of these Principles by :

— acknowledging that forest resources are an inalienable national resources;

— reiterating that sovereign countries are responsible for choosing between the various multiple uses of their forest resources in accordance with their national policies priorities and strategies;

— reiterating that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations;

— considering that natural ecosystems and species have intrinsic value, and that the underlying pressures on biological diversity are directly linked to current patterns of world consumption;

— noting that a supportive and open international economic and trade system would lead to economic growth and sustainable development and use of forest resources;

— noting that the international community has called for preparation of National Forestry Action Programmes to develop national responses.

— Call upon the national governments, international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, as well as others concerned with sustainable development of forests to undertake action to develop, enhance and strengthen national capacity by :

— Augmenting on-going efforts to increase the area and productivity of forests.

— Seeking and adopting options for sustainable alternative forms of

employment opportunities to people dependent on forests;

— Recognising the importance of the involvement of people at the local level in the conservation, management and sustainable development of forest resources;

— Supporting education, training and extension initiatives and assured access to technology through international co-operation to strengthen national capability for forest management;

— Determining methodologies for the economic valuation of goods and services provided, by forests, including, inter-alia traditional knowledge and technologies biological, diversity, sequestration of carbon other ecological processes, and the forgone opportunity costs;

— Increasing financial assistance provided by the developed countries and international organisations, including a restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF), to sustain investment in the forestry sector in developing countries, within a given time frame through transparent mechanisms, to assist and meet the incremental costs incurred to implement sustainable development;

— Facilitating open and free international trade in forest products through the removal of unilateral and discriminatory measures that impede market access, while ensuring that the sustainability criteria on forest management is equitably applied to all types of timber.

In order to ensure productivity discussion in the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1995 on forest issues, we deem it necessary to address immediately the provision of new and additional financial resources and access to technologies by developing countries to enable them to implement effectively the Forest Principles, in accordance with the relevant principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and agenda 21. For this purpose, the Commission on Sustainable Development at its next session should identify an appropriate mechanism within the United Nations system.

We believe that in making these proposals the Delhi Declaration is a direct follow up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and another step forward towards the greening of the Earth.

Torsha Railway Bridge

751. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Torsha railway bridge at Cooch Behar is in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to repair it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA) : (a) No, Sir. The road decking and its attachments need repairs/replacement.

(b) Work of repairs/replacement worth Rs. 22.42 lakhs is in hand.

Agriculture Development Scheme in Gujarat

752. SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects likely to be undertaken in near future under the Agricultural Development Programme financed by the World Bank, State-wise;

(b) whether any such project is likely to be set up in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details of the said project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) are likely to be taken up in near future in the States of Karnataka, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Several other States including Gujarat have shown interest for ADP. These States have been given necessary guidelines for ADP formulation and the projectization in these States would be taken-up on first-come-first-served basis on receipt of bankable proposals from the State Governments.