



Report from the regional workshops on the process for sustainable forest management strategy development for Greener Economies in Tajikistan

- a) *Hotel Leninabad, conference-room, Khujand, Tajikistan, 2 December 2014*
- b) *Culture Center, conference-room, Kurgantube, Tajikistan, 4 December 2014*
- c) *Ecological Center, conference-room, Kulyab Tajikistan, 14 February 2015*
- d) *Hotel Dushanbe, conference-room, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 18 February 2015*

Part of a UNDA funded initiative, implemented by UNECE/FAO in partnership with the Forestry Agency under Government of Tajikistan with Organizational support from Youth Ecological Centre (Tajikistan).



Note: This report written by the lead facilitator focusses more on design/process reflections, lessons and recommendations. This is not a proceedings report.

Dushanbe 2015

1. Introduction

The following report focuses mainly on process, methods and delivery lessons from the regional workshops on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) for Green Economies (GE) held in four regions of Tajikistan during December 2014 – February 2015.

The initiative is supported by the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UNECE) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and is a capacity development support project which aims through training and policy advisory services to assist countries in the region develop context specific strategies to more fully harness the potential of sustainable forest management for greener economies. A key outcome of the initiative will be the development of national action plans (referred to as strategies throughout this report) for implementing sustainable forest management to enhance the forest sector's contribution to a green economy. The project has been guided and supported country level teams (jointly FAO, GIZ) through a process of developing this strategy.

2. Background, rationale and objectives

Forestry of Tajikistan is an important component of natural-resource potential for the country, and has a special role in prevention of desertification and biodiversity conservation under global climate change.

The Republic of Tajikistan belongs to forest-poor countries in Central Asia. Only 3 percent of Tajikistan's territory is covered with forest vegetation. Only over 0.05 hectare of corresponds for denizen. Because of the development of land and shortage of fuel and energy resources the scale of destruction of forests by unauthorized logging increased. Over past 20 years unauthorised illegal loggings a considerable forest area were lighted in many places. Particularly affected are poplar, pistachio, almond, and walnut woodlands, the areas of which considerable reduced. In many areas, commercially valuable tree breeds were replaced with several of shrub species.

In addition, uncontrolled grazing in the state forest without complying with pasture rotation and without king measures to improve productivity of pastures was in main case of degradation of forest cover in large areas.

Forestry in the capital, Dushanbe city and other regional and district towns is also poor condition. Analysis of condition of public green spaces-gardens, parks, boulevards, urban forests in cities and towns of the country shows vegetation and forestry in many cities is in an extremely poor condition. The main reasons are the massive felling of trees, mechanical damages, increase of sources of pests and diseases and air pollution by emissions of industrial plants and motor vehicles.

Forestry production in Tajikistan was not developed properly. Up to 1992 in the country functioned furniture's factory, which processed exported wood. Currently due to lack of the wood all wood processing organizations not functioning.

In Tajikistan is not exciting production/processing forest, due to this were conducting only sanitary cutting and carry out of forestry and in the result receiving only fuel wood.

In 70- 80 years of last century, when Tajikistan was in Soviet Union, the wood was imported from Russian Federation in average 400 thousand m³, including for industrial purposes 350 thousand m³ and fuel purposes 50 thousand m³.

Currently export from Russia for processing purpose decreased 3times, but the wood for fuel purpose is not exporting to Tajikistan.

Processed wood have been used for construction and furniture production. Now, entrances of the industrial woods are coming through commercial channels in amount of 109 thousand m³ per year, which are more than 20 mln USD and are using for construction purposes. Dushanbe furniture factory and other organization on furniture production not functioning more than 15 years, due to lack of raw materials.

At the last years due to exhaustion of forestry resources and dissecting of forestry, including conducting protection activities, in Tajikistan significantly reduced plan of wood harvesting and it is equal to 7 thousand m³ per year, which covering only 5 percent of the needs of the country with fuel. The industrial wood are not harvesting in practical.

In response to the gap between forestry's potential contribution and the only cursory mention in the Green Economy Concept, the Forestry Agency of Tajikistan is planning to include in forestry strategy and National Program on development of forest (2016-2025), which outlines how forestry can be developed to more explicitly link with Green Economy principles. A first draft is under development and is scheduled to be submitted by end of 2014, with its final submission for approval by the government after review probably 2015.

In a timely development, in October 2013, United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UNECE or ECE for short) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations launched a capacity development project which aims through training and policy advisory services to assist countries in the region develop context specific strategies to unlock the potential of sustainable forest management for greener economies. More information on this initiative is available from <http://www.unece.org/forests-welcome/areas-of-work/forestsforestpolicieswelcome/capacity-building-in-central-asia-and-caucasus.html>

This initiative held its first regional workshop in Kazakhstan in April, 2014. The regional workshop included representatives from 7 countries in the Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kirgizstan) and Caucasus region (Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan). The regional workshop focussed on examining the principles of the green economy, analysing challenges and opportunities for unlocking the potential of forestry to better meet these principles, and practically demonstrating a best practice process and set of methods that could be helpful in developing an inclusive forestry strategy that effectively fits key green economy principles.

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3. Key insights generated from the training participants

During the workshops there were a discussions on some of the biggest ‘gaps’ between green economy principles and the draft forestry program that had been developed as well as between green economy principles and forestry practice in general.

Protectionist approaches to forestry were much more widely known and supported than sustainable forest management principles, likewise the renewability of forest products and carbon friendly nature of timber and especially wood energy from sustainably managed forests was not widely recognised or promoted. Wood energy was a particularly sensitive subject as its use was predominantly seen as a threat to forests and as being a very environmentally unfriendly fuel.

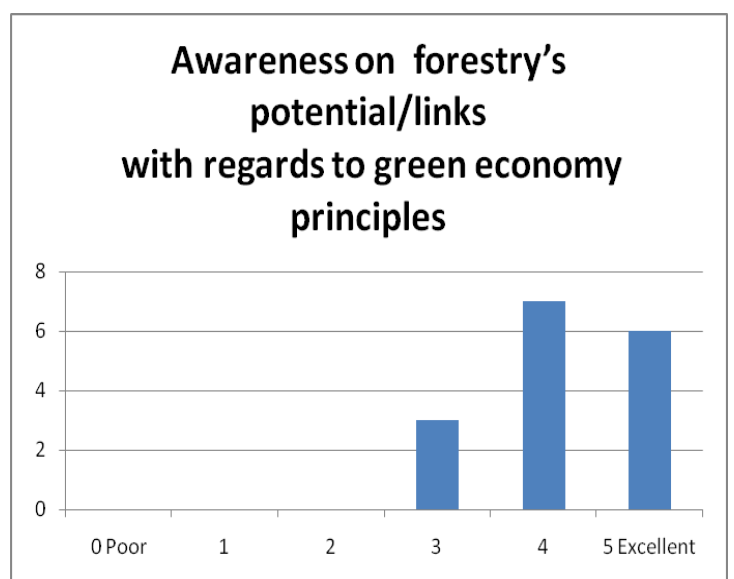
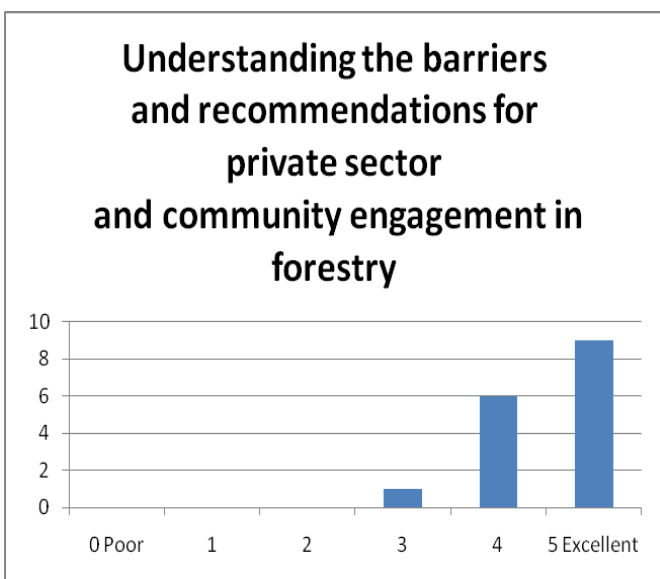
More engagement with local forest stakeholders and the private sector to better understand from their perspective what would make them interested to invest/engage in sustainable forest management was suggested. The green economy principle of social inclusion could be practiced more widely it was felt in the development of policies.

The protection functions of forests and their impact on soil and water quality and their role in climate change etc. seems to have been well understood.

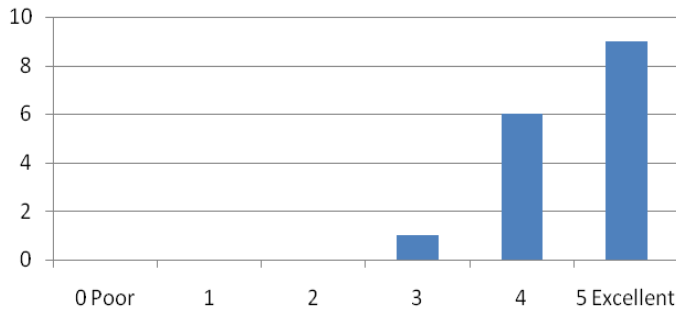
In general the impression that the facilitator got was that the forestry sector was skewed too much towards protectionist functions, was too exclusive – not meaningfully engaging local stakeholders, the private sector and other related sectors and had not fully embraced sustainable forest management principles and the idea of wood both as a material and a fuel being ideal renewable materials.

However progress was being made especially on devolution of forest management rights to local communities, the draft strategy was trying to promote forest industry more and more multi-sectoral cooperation and stakeholder engagement was being sought.

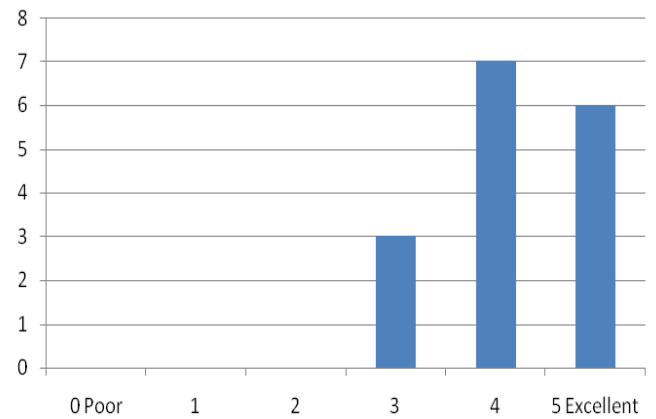
4.1 Workshop evaluation in Khujand (Sugd region)



Good analysis and recommendations for enhancing the forest sector draft

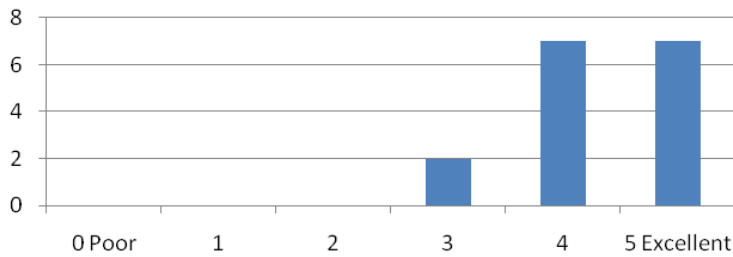


Overall approach and facilitation of the workshop

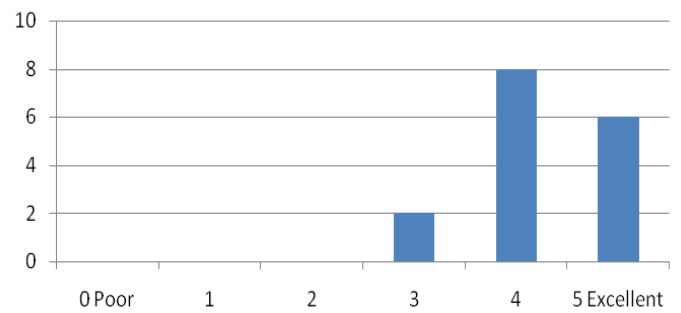


4.2 Workshop evaluation in Kurgantube (Khatlon region, Kurgantube zone)

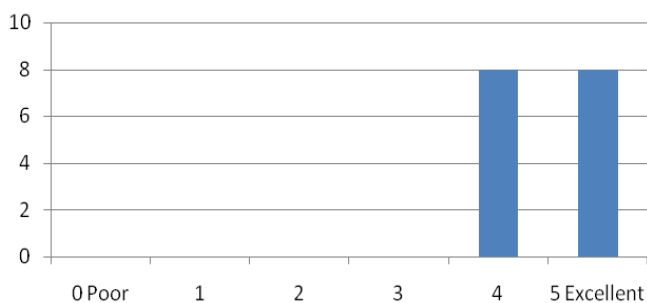
Understanding the barriers and recommendations for private sector and community engagement in forestry



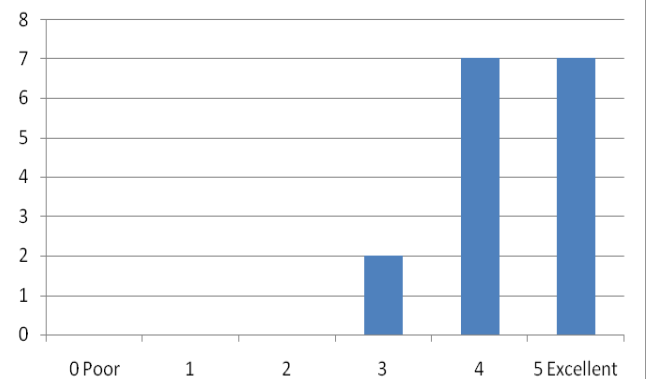
Awareness on forestry's potential/links with regards to green economy principles



Good analysis and recommendations for enhancing the forest sector draft

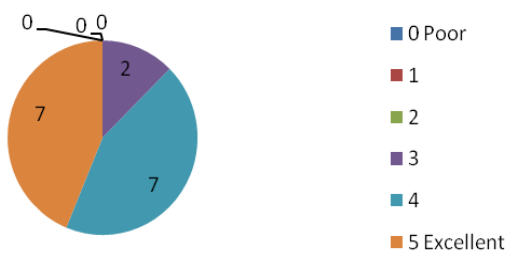


Overall approach and facilitation of the workshop

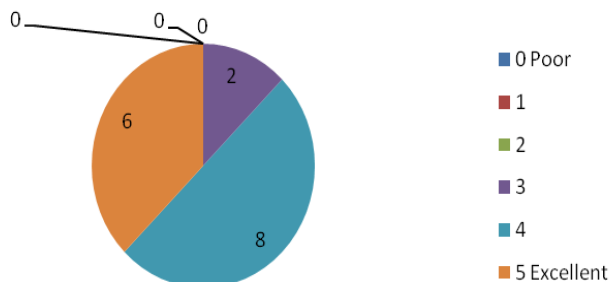


4.3 Workshop evaluation in Kulyab (Khatlon Region, Kulyab Zone)

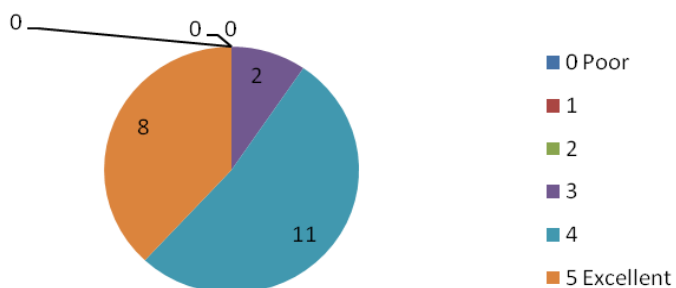
Understanding the barriers and recommendations for private sector and community engagement in forestry



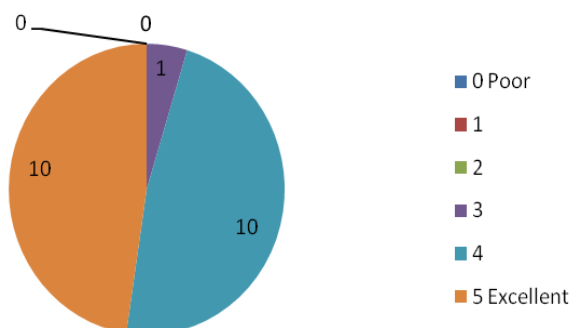
Awareness on forestry's potential/links with regards to green economy principles



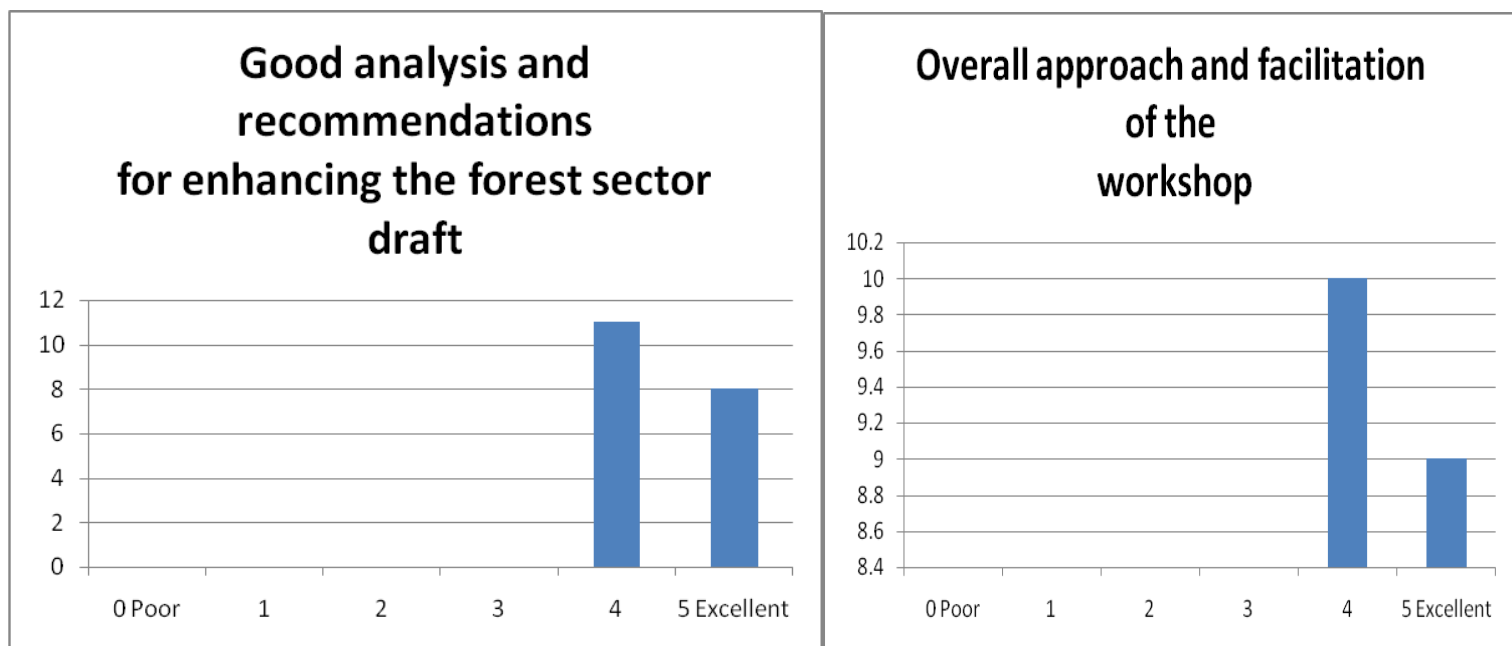
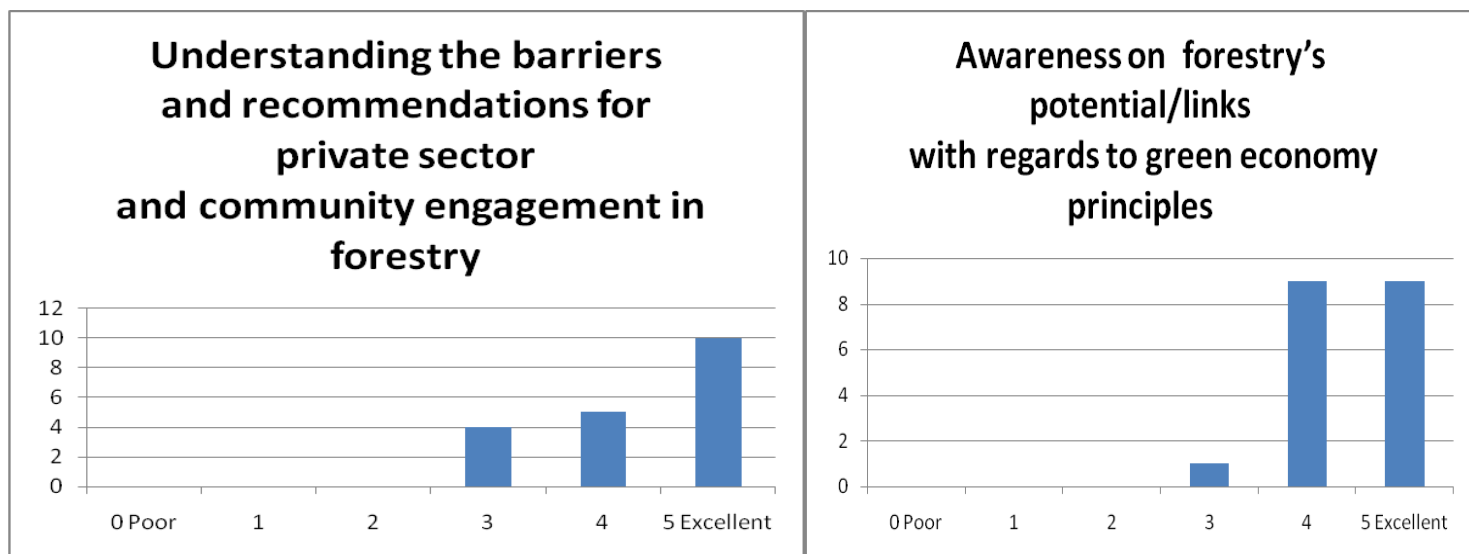
Good analysis and recommendations for enhancing the forest sector draft



Overall approach and facilitation of the workshop



4.4 Workshop evaluation in Dushanbe (RRD region)



5. Lessons learned and recommendations.

Lessons:

The regional workshops were evaluated generally well, in terms of specific components the engaging workshop approach/facilitation and methods seem to have been appreciated well, as well as the participatory methods demonstrated in learning by doing way (except method of aquarium). The effective policy development did fairly well. Green economy principles did better than in the

regional workshops but could still be improved, because of the forestry staff are not mostly active and through group discussion have been involved participants to be an active.

Wood energy and especially data management performed less well in terms of ‘enhanced understanding’, possible for different reasons. Not clear data is available on wood production and energy and data management in regional level have to improved and make available data on wood energy issue.

Also there was an expressed relatively high competence in data gathering and management, so possibly there wasn’t enough new knowledge to ‘enhance understanding’. With wood energy it is the topic that people knew least about so the knowledge gap is the greatest to fill. Also it has been noted by the facilitators in other training sessions that sometimes ‘presentation based’ sessions tend to perform more poorly than more practical sessions in enhanced understanding, so possibly a better balance has to be found. Key messages only in the presentation and then more time and emphasis on internalising those key messages in the practical parts of the session. Links between presentations and the practical exercises for both of these sessions also have to be strengthened.

With weaknesses, it appears that the dearth of practical examples of actual implementation of forestry strategies explicitly to meet green economy principles was highlighted. Also challenges with the translation of materials particularly procedures for exercises were highlighted.

Recommendations:

1. Disseminate, review of the forestry strategy in Tajik.
2. Involve the regional and district Forestry staff to the other training sessions in order to improve their skills and practice;
3. Involve of the forestry staff during the planning, developing strategic papers, including of the Forestry Strategy;
4. Improve knowledge and practice of the Forestry staff and community on wood energy and wood using management to highlight ‘*new knowledge*’ explicitly relevant to green economy principles. Shorten presentations, brochures, leaflets and distil and emphasise key messages.
5. Improve the presentation on green economy principles with more practical ideas of how to release the potential of forestry explicitly linked to green economy principles.
6. Seek out relevant practical examples relevant to the region (i.e. not only expensive technologies or examples solely reliant on foreign climate finance) where policy changes have released the potential of sustainable forest management according to green economy principles (e.g. tax breaks for sustainably produced timber and wood fuel);
7. Establishment joint activities in order to develop strategic documents and plans involving of the relevant ministries, committees and agencies in national, regional and district levels.

Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

Agenda for the regional workshops on forestry action planning for a greener economy in Tajikistan

1. Background

Globally governments have increased the pace of change towards more sustainable development through policies for greener economies – that encourage economic growth but in ways that are based increasingly on more renewable use of resources. On the other hand green economy principles emphasise that any initiative that is designed to promote ecological benefits, must also consider and generate economic and social benefits.

It would be envisaged that forestry would ideally fit these credentials and be playing a major part in the transition to green economies for many countries, however within the green economy concepts of many countries forestry receives only a minimal mention. Yet there are many opportunities from forestry related to increasing sources of renewable materials and energy, environmental services, more green jobs and improved livelihoods whilst enhancing biodiversity, water and soil. To fully realise the potential of forestry requires a responsive and inclusive forest sector, enabling policies and supportive institutions to help broaden opportunities related to forest management, products and services, making forestry attractive for farmers, the private sector and investors.

In response to the gap between forestry's potential contribution and the only limited mention in the Green Economy Concept, the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UNECE) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) launched a capacity development project in 2013, which aims through training and policy advisory services to assist countries in the region develop context specific strategies to more fully harness the potential of sustainable forest management for greener economies. More information on the initiative is available from <http://www.unece.org/forests-welcome/areas-of-work/forestsforestpolicieswelcome/capacity-building-in-central-asia-and-caucasus.html>

Tajikistan is a pilot country for this initiative and capacity development and policy advisory support is being provided to help Tajikistan release the potential of forestry to be better aligned to Green Economy objectives. Tajikistan is currently undertaking the drafting process for its Forest Sector Development Strategy 2016-2030 and Action Plan. The tentative goals and objectives of this strategy are the following;

- Preservation of biodiversity in forest ecosystems, conservation and increasing of forests areas, their productivity and ecosystem services in the conditions of climate change
- Development of local economy by creating new jobs and increasing income
- Provision of local people with forest products

It has been suggested to integrate the green economy project support with the development process of this strategy, whilst helping ensure that the strategy is aligned to green economy principles. One important green economy principle is that forestry strategies should be developed in inclusive ways that engage a full range of stakeholders in analysis and drafting the strategy. To do this a series of 6 workshops remain within the project support, 1 coaching workshop designed to orient, train and prepare for 4 participatory workshops held in the different regions of Tajikistan

(Sughd region, Kurgantube Zone of Khatlon region, Kulyab Zone of Khatlon region and Direct Rule of District).The final coaching workshop is designed to support the consolidation, final review and validation of the results into the forestry strategy.

2. Purpose of the regional workshop

The main objectives of the regional workshop are the following:

1. To raise awareness on Green Economy principles and their links with forestry.
2. To conduct analysis, debate and develop recommendations on how to enrich the draft forest sector strategy to better align itself with green economy principles.
3. To especially focus on analysis around barriers and opportunities to attract more private sector and community investment and engagement in forestry.

Target audience: About 20- 25 participants reflecting stakeholders either directly affected by, influential on or interested in forestry in the region. It is essential to aim to have private sector and community representation in the meeting as well as key government decision makers on forestry and related sectors, enterprise development, energy etc.

Language and approach: The language in the workshop was Tajik. The workshop approached informal and interactive.

Agenda	
A M	<p><u>Start sharp at 9.00.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introductions and objectives 9.00 – 9.30 2. Recap of key green economy principles and links with forestry 9.30 - 10.00 3. Presentation of Tajikistan draft forestry strategy outline 10.00-10.30 4. Assessment of the forestry context in Tajikistan against green economy principles. 10.30- 11.00
	<p>Break 11.00-11.15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Group work in three groups doing deep analysis, problem analysis, SWOT analysis and 3Rs analysis. 11.00-12.30
	<p>Lunch 12.30 to 13.30</p>
P M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Presentation of outputs of group work in fishbowl debate for discussion. 13.30-15.00
	<p>Break 15.00- 15.15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Prioritisation of recommendations 15.15 – 15.45 9. <u>For local workshops when the draft forest sector policy is ready, a review of the draft forest sector policy using the participatory poster with post-it method to harness outputs of the workshop into the policy draft itself. 15:45- 17:00</u> 10. Evaluation, next steps and closing remarks 17:00-17:30
	<p>Close 17.30</p>

Annex 2. Workshop participants

1) Regional workshop on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economy in Tajikistan

Hotel Leninabad, Conference-room, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, December 2, 2014

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Usmonov Usmon	Sughd Regional Forestry Department	Director
2	Ms. Rahimova Nargis	Sughd Regional Forestry Department	Chief Specialist
3	Ms. Mahkamov Hokimboy	Forestry Department of Panjakent District	Forestry Specialist
4	Mr.Marajabov Muydin	Forestry Department of Asht District	Head of the Department
5	Mr .Erkaboev Ahror	Forestry Department of Asht District	Forestry Specialist
6	Mr. Saidov Ghaibullo	Sughd Regional Forestry Department	Forestry Specialist
7	Mr. Yusupov Ozod	Sughd Regional Forestry Department	Forestry Specialist
8	Mr.Parpiev Orif	Forestry Department of Ayni district	Head of the Department
9	Mr. Qoriev Hikmat	Forestry Department of Ayni district	Forestry Specialist
10	Mr.Azimov Abdufattoh	Land Committee of Sughd region	Chief Specialist
11	Mr. Nematuloev Nematullo	Forestry Department of Ghonchi District	Head of the Department
12	Mr . Ishanov Eshon	Environmental protection Committee of Sugd region	Head of Department
13	Mr. Mirsaidov Tuychi	Environmental protection Committee of Sugd region	Chief Specialist
14	Mr. Abdulloev Mirzo	Forestry Department of Mastchoh District	Head of department
15	Mr.Sharofuddinov Saifiddin	Forestry Department of B Gafurov	Head of department

		District	
16	Mr. Azimov Bahrom	Forestry Department of Istaravshan	Chief Specialist
17	Mr. Sharipov Davlatali	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Chief Specialist
18	Mr. Yatimov Ghiyosiddin	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Head of Unit
19	Mr. Adnan Idiev	Youth Ecological Center	Specialist
20	Mr. Ibrohim Ahmadov	UNECE	National Consultant

2) Regional workshop on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economy in Tajikistan

Culture Center, Conference-room, Kurgantube, Tajikistan, December 4, 2014

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Musoev Madyatim	Land Committee of Khatlon region	Chief Specialist
2	Mr. Halimov Abdullo	Land Committee of Kulyab Zone of Khatlon region	Chief Specialist
3	Mr. Tolibov Saidakbar	Forestry Department of Panj District	Head of Department
4	Mr. Qodirov Bobokul	Environmental Protection Committee of Khatlon region	Chief Specialist
5	Mr. Atavuloev Safar	Forestry Department of Khatlon Region	Director
6	Mr. Mirzoev Sunnatullo	Forestry Department of Khatlon Region	Forestry Specialist
7	Mr. Davlatov Mirahamad	Forestry Department of Kulyab zone of Khatlon Region	Head of Department
8	Mr. Ashuriv Hasan	Environmental Committee of Kulyab Zone of Khatlon region	Head of the Department
9	Mr. Mirozoev Jamol	Forestry Department of Khatlon Region	Director

10	Mr.Idibekov Khudoyor	Forestry Department of Shahritus District	Director
11	Mr. Kulov Amir	Forestry Department of Ghozimalik District	Chief Specialist
12	Mr . Mamadaliev Hayitali	Forestry Department of Qubodiyon district	Director
13	Mr. Shohimardonov Elnazar	Forestry Department of Qubodiyon district	Chief Specialist
14	Mr. Zuhurov Alamsho	Social Organization “Ruhafzo”	Ecologist
15	Ms.Rahmatulloeva Malika	Ecological Center, in Kurgantube	Specilist
16	Ms. Murodova Gulbahor	Social Organization “Muhojirat”	Specialist
17	Mr. Sharipov Davlatali	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Chief Specialist
18	Mr. Yatimov Ghiyosiddin	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Head of Unit
19	Mr. Adnan Idiev	Youth Ecological Center	Specialist

3) Regional workshop on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economy in Tajikistan

Ecological Center, Conference-room, Kulyab, Tajikistan, February 14, 2015

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Bedilov M	Forestry Department of Hamadoni district	Chief Specialist
2	Mr. Tabarov J	Forestry Department of Hamadoni district	Specilist
3	Mr. Mirzoev D.	State Unitary Enterprise of Sapling Agency in Vose district	Head
4	Mr.Mirzoev Rahmon	State Unitary Enterprise of Sapling Agency in Vose district	Chief Specialist
5	Mr .Nazarov J	Forestry Department of Kulyab zone of Khatlon Region	Director
6	Mr. Hukmatov S	Forestry Department of Kulyab zone of Khatlon Region	Forestry Specialist
7	Ms. Usmonova Zarrina	Forestry Department of Kulyab zone of Khatlon Region	Head of Unit
8	Mr. Solehov Sh	Forestry Department of Muminobod district	Head
9	Ms. Sharipova R	Land Committee of Kulyab Zone	Chief Specialist
10	Mr. Raboev Umar	Forestry Department of Muminobod district	Forestry Specialist
11	Mr. Farhodi Khursandi	Forestry Department of Danghara District	Forestry Specialist
12	Mr . Laqaev A	Forestry Department of Danghara District	Forestry Specialist
13	Mr. Ismoilov S	Forestry Department of Muminobod district	Director
14	Mr. Mahmadiiev Sh	Forestry Department of Muminobod district	Forestry Specialist
15	Mr Mirzoev R	State Unitary Enterprise of Sapling Agency in Vose district	Specialist
16	Mr Davlatov J	Forestry Department of	Director

		Muminobod district	
17	Mr Davlatov N	Forestry Department of Muminobod district	Forestry Specialist
18	Mr. Amirov Hasan	Environmental protection Committee of Kulyab Zone	Head
19	Mr. Nematov S	Forestry Department of Vose district	Forestry Specialist
20	Mr Tilloev Sharif	Kulyab, Newsletter “ Inson va jamiyat”	Journalist
21	Mr Safarov Parviz	Forestry Department of Khovaling district	Accountant
22	Mr Safarov Nemat	Forestry Department of Khovaling district	Forestry Specialist
23	Mr Karimov Hoshim	Forestry Department of Khovaling district	Forestry Specialist
24	Mr. Sharipov Davlatali	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Chief Specialist
25	Mr. Yatimov Ghiyosiddin	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Head of Unit
26	Mr. Adnan Idiev	Youth Ecological Center	Specialist

4) Regional workshop on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economy in Tajikistan

Hotel Dushanbe, Conference-room, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, February 18, 2015

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Valiev Ibodullo	Forestry Department of Roghun district	Chief Specialist
2	Mr. Yusupov Asadullo	Forestry Department of Roghun district	Director
3	Mr. Haydarov Ahtam	Forestry Department of Vahdat district	Head
4	Mr. Nazarov Nematullo	State Unitary Enterprise of Sapling Agency in Vahdat district	Head
5	Mr. Musoev Rustam	Forestry Department of Rudaki district	Director
6	Mr. Muminov Bahriddin	Forestry Department of Vahdat district	Forestry Specialist
7	Mr. Hamidov Khurshed	Forestry Department of Varzob district	Head
8	Mr. Radjabov Mirzo	Forestry Department of Varzob district	Forestry Specialist
9	Mr. Nurov Murodullo	Forestry Department of Faizabad district	Head
10	Mr. Boev Hokim	Forestry Department of Faizabad district	Forestry Specialist
11	Mr. Rahimov Muhamad	Forestry Department of Shahrinav District	Forestry Specialist
12	Mr. Saidov Malikmurod	Forestry Department of Shahrinav sapling production agency	Head
13	Mr. Juraev Mahmadvazar	Forestry Department of Karatogh	Director
14	Mr. Rajabov Karim	Forestry Department of Karatogh	Forestry Specialist
15	Mr. Shalangarov Saidsho	Forestry Department of Jirgatal District	Head
16	Mr. Nabotov Navruzshoh	Forestry Department of Vahdat –	Director

		Romit	
17	Mr. Murodov Bahridin	Forestry Department of Vahdat – Romit	Forestry Specialist
18	Mr. Sharipov Marufjon	Forestry Department of Hisor District	Chief Specialist
19	Mr. Muminov Abduhamid	Forestry Department of Hisor District	Forestry Specialist
20	Mr Skochilov Yuri	YEC	Director
21	Mr. Nazarov Aziz	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Head of Unit
22	Mr. Sharipov Davlatali	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Chief Specialist
23	Mr. Yatimov Ghiyosiddin	Forestry Agency under Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Head of Unit
24	Mr. Adnan Idiev	Youth Ecological Center	Specialist

Annex 3. Example outputs from exercises in the workshop.

Outcomes of the Four Regional Workshops on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies

Problem analysis procedure	
Effects	Low of livelihood of the community and income of the forestry sector
Problems	Forestry not sufficiently attractive for private enterprises and farmers
Causes	Low productivity of the forestry; Cutting of the trees, decreasing of the forestry; Trust of the country to the private sector
Root Causes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lack of knowledge of the community on forestry and green economy; 2) Lack of the budget for the forestry improvement; 3) Weakness of the forestry legislation in the country; 4) Lack of electricity; 5) Private Sector is not involving to the forestry development;

Ownership, Rights, Motivation analysis

	<u>Potential for ‘ownership’.</u> <u>Leases/rent/tenure/ownership)</u> over the forest (10 = complete ownership, 0= none)	<u>Legal rights and ease to use, transport, process and market forest products.</u> (10 = complete rights and ease in use and marketing forest products	<u>Motivation to invest in forest management for private sector</u> (10 = very high, 0= none)
Current situation for private sector	Average = 3,9	Average = 2,6	Average=3,6
	<u>Rights (Leases/ Tenure/ownership</u>	<u>Legal rights and ease to use, transport, process and market forest products</u>	<u>Motivation to invest in forest management for private sector</u> (10 = very high, 0= none)
Ideal situation	Average= 7,4	Average= 7,8	Average= 9

List barriers to achieving the ideal situation:

Lack of knowledge of the community , forestry staff on Forestry management; Lack of fund, old infrastructures in the forestry, lack and week of coordination of the forestry agency between other agencies and community

Recommendations to remove the barriers:

Training, study tours, legislation improvements; allocating budget, capacity building of the forestry staff and community, improve coordination and collaboration

SWOT – analysis of the forest sector, past experience and future expectations with regards to promoting sustainable wood energy and wood material production



Past strengths in forest sector	Past weaknesses	Future opportunities	Future risks	Recommended enhancements to forest program
<p>There are few forestry and ecological staff and experts; Weak, but availability of the infrastructure Rich biodiversity and water resources; Willingness of the population; Minimum experience on Project implementation; Identify of the suitable tree selection based geographical point of you; Protection from the tree canting; Protection of the livestock grazing;</p>	<p>Financing (budgeting); Lack of pasture management plan; Tree planting was not considered based tree type and varieties; Not enough in the legislating issues; The private sector was not involved; Staff(youths, professional); Integrated pest management in the forestry sector;</p>	<p>Improve of the politics (new strategy of the forestry sector); Suitable and sustainable forest management in the country; Implementation of the sanitary cutting of the tree; Establish of the partnerships with the international institutions; Implementation of the pest management (diseases and pests) ; More actively involvement population and civil society in management ; Establish of the jointly forestry in the country (private sector)</p>	<p>Cutting of the tree not (without norms); Fire of the forestry; Livestock grazing; Negative effect to the flora and fauna ;</p>	<p>Improve coordination (civil society and private sector) Preparation of the qualified specialists; Develop appropriate forestry strategy (with community, NGOs participations) Inter agencies coordination (improvement); Preparation of the specialists (completed) Investment; Capacity Building; Collaboration with the Forestry Research Institutes ; Establishment of the modern sapling production nurseries;</p>

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