

# Report of the National Coaching Workshop “Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management for Uzbekistan”

ORGANIZED BY THE UNECE/FAO FORESTRY AND TIMBER SECTION IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE STATE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN UNDER THE UNECE/FAO PROJECT “ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN THE CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA” WHICH IS FUNDED THROUGH THE UN DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT (UNDA)

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## **List of Abbreviations**

C&I – Criteria and Indicators

DGU-The Decree of the Government of Uzbekistan

EC-Ecosystem services

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

GEF-Global Environment Facility

GU- The Government of the Uzbekistan

JFM - Joint forest management

LGB- Local government bodies

NAP-National Action Plan

AS - Academy of Sciences

NFI - National Forest Inventory

NLA- Normative legal acts

NWFP - Non-timber forest resources

PFM - Public Forest Management

SCFRU - State Committee on Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan

SFF - State Forest Fund

SFM - Sustainable Forest Management

SPNT - Specially Protected Natural Territories

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Overview

This report provides an overview of the results of the UNECE/FAO seminar, the UNDA National Workshop on "Criteria and Indicators (CI) for Sustainable Forest Management for Uzbekistan". The UNECE/FAO, UNDA project, "Accountability Systems for Monitoring Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia" was launched at the workshop for national activities in Uzbekistan. The working languages of the workshop were English, Uzbek and Russian (with interpretation). The workshop was organized with the kind support of UNDP Uzbekistan.

The workshop brought together 31 experts from different organizations to discuss, share experiences, identify needs, and formulate recommendations for future work on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in Uzbekistan.

The opening remarks at the seminar were made by Mr. Olim Khakimov - First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Forestry and Alicja Kacprzak, Forestry Officer at the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section.

The participating group of experts worked for three days on the national development of a criteria and indicators set for sustainable forest management for Uzbekistan. Mr. Vardan Melikyan, moderated the seminar.

Additional information (program and presentations) about the seminar is available at: <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=45756#/>. A press release was published by the UNECE and by the State Committee for Forests of the Republic of Uzbekistan <http://urmon.uz/post/view/135>.

More detailed information on the three-year project can be found on the website: <https://www.unece.org/forests/areas-of-work/capacity-building/unda2016-2019.html>.

### 1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the coaching workshop "Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management for Uzbekistan" were:

- to identify the status of national and international forest reporting in Uzbekistan;
- to analyse the needs, benefits and potential of criteria and indicators (CI) development for Uzbekistan;
- to discuss and select national CI for a preliminary set;
- to assess the process plan and the best approach for implementation.

These objectives were achieved through:

- A. REVIEW. To review progress, challenges and lessons with regards to national and international forest reporting in Uzbekistan with a specific focus on lessons from previous CI related processes and outcomes.
- B. WHY and WHAT. To ensure clarity on what the principles purpose, processes and definitions, related to CI for SFM are.
- C. HOW. Drawing upon international and national best practice to strengthen skills on how to practically develop CI.
- D. DRAFT and PLAN. To draft an initial set of CI for SFM and develop a process plan of how to test and select them.

### *1.3 Forest Resource of Uzbekistan*

Currently, the forest area of Uzbekistan covers more than 3.5 million hectares, of which 12% is mountain forests, 7% - valleys / plains forests and 81% - deserts.

One of the main significant problems is the conservation and increase in the areas of local types of forest trees, such as *Pistacia vera* (pistachio), *Juglans* (walnuts), *Amygdalus communis* (almonds); *Populus* (poplar), *Fraxinus* (ash), *Ulmus* (elm); *Haloxydon* (Saxaul), *Salsola richteri* (cherkez).

There is no unified policy on rational management and planning, restoration of forest areas, conservation of biodiversity, formation of a bank of forest genetic resources.

### *1.4 Main forest-forming breeds:*

Uzbekistan has four forest zones.

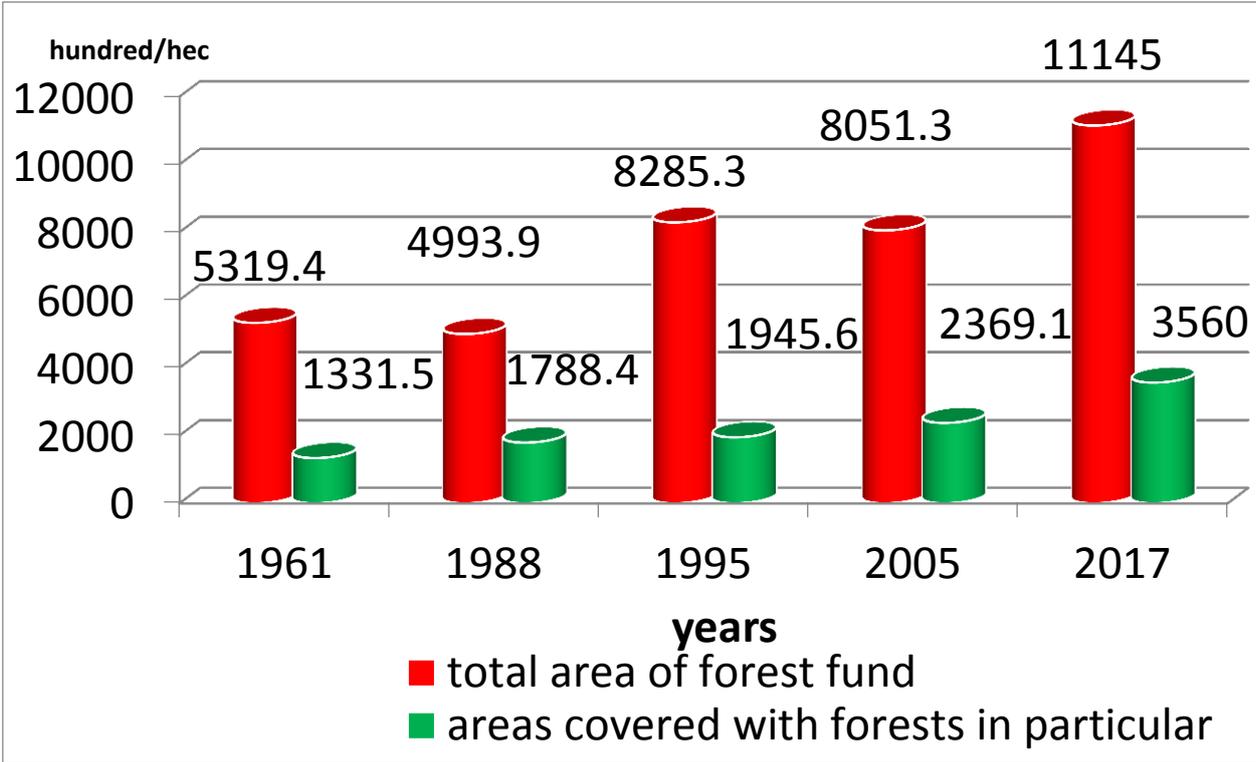
1. Mountain zone. In this zone you can meet fir-tree, thuja, walnut, pistachio;
2. Tugai zone. In this zone you can meet Asiatic poplar, willow, poplar, turanga species;
3. Valley zone. In this zone you can meet deciduous, fruit tree species;
4. Desert zone. In this zone you can meet saxaul, saltwort, kandym species.

### *1.5 The dynamics of the forest sector of the republic of Uzbekistan*

In Uzbekistan, forests, like in other Central Asian countries, possess mainly protective importance and play an important role in combating desertification, preventing erosion and other natural disasters, as well as protecting irrigated agricultural lands and pastures from degradation. They have a significant impact

on other sectors of the national economy, such as agriculture, livestock and water conservation.

A significant part of the population of Uzbekistan lives in rural areas, and its life and well-being are directly connected with forests and other categories of land of the SFF. Due to insufficient institutional capacity and management system, there are cases of felling of trees for fuel and uncontrolled grazing, which is the cause of forest degradation.



The drying out of the Aral Sea largely contributes to the constantly progressing increase in desertification, which has a strong negative impact on the environment.

Due to the limited forest resources of the country and the importance of non-wood benefits from them, namely their protective and ecological functions, commercial use of wood resources in Uzbekistan is not practiced.

The following main lacks and problems were formulated at the regional inception workshop in Yerevan 2016:

**Social:**

- To launch or complete the necessary reforms, there is often a lack of political support,
- Weak inter sectorial cooperation (for example, forestry - energy),

- To promote sustainable forest management (SFM), it is necessary to strengthen the rights of forest owners,
- Unauthorized collection of firewood and non-wood forest products is illegal, but it is important for the well-being of local residents,
- Confusion in terminology and definitions related to forest.

### **Ecological:**

- Uncontrolled grazing,
- Destruction by concessionaires,
- Erosion,
- Desertification, reduction of lakes and salinization,
- Necessity of planting forests in large volumes and combating erosion.

### **Economic:**

- Poor continuous funding of activities related to SFM,
- Weak visibility of the forest sector in the economy as a whole,
- Timber harvesting is unplanned, and the value is not realized, while non-wood forest products are most important for improving the well-being of local people,
- Illegal logging,
- There is no forest industry; the added value of forest products is mostly absent,
- The picture changes if ecosystem services are included,
- Ecotourism is not developed, but is considered as a potential source of income.

Mr. Zafar Eshonkulov noted in his report after his participation in the first seminar, which was held in Yerevan in 2016, that questions of project implementation in the participating countries were considered. In particular, a preliminary process plan for the development of the national CI set has been developed.

The following remarks were noted:

1. Develop national criteria and indicators and integrate them into processes.
2. Invest in GIS-systems.
3. Forest products should be reflected in indicators.

## **2. Project Overview and Introduction of CI for SFM**

The opening of the workshop began with a presentation by Theresa Loeffler, who presented the project objectives, the roadmap for the project, the project background, the definition of the importance and objectives of the CI / review of available resources for CI for sustainable forest management (presentation).

After the presentation of the participants, Mati Valgepea (Estonia), the head of the analytical department of the Ministry of Environment of Estonia, presented the participants with an overview of the overall development of the goals and definitions of CI. He cited examples of CI, and a review of international CI, noted that Uzbekistan is not a party to the process.

## **3. Overview of the processes associated with the CI of SFM**

### *3.1. Results and lessons learned, Presentations*

Experts of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry presented the National Inventory of Forests of Uzbekistan (Olimjon Kakhkharov, head of the forest protection department). In the presentation, the following issues were noted: Uzbekistan's forest legislation;

- Dynamics of the forest cover of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Forest resources of the Republic: opportunities and reserves;
- the main forest-forming species;
- expected economic effect.

In the presentation of NGO "KRASS (Inna Rudenko) "Activities of NGO "KRASS" in forest resources management" presented the results of studies of the management in the Low-Amudarya biosphere reserve on conservation of Bukhara deer populations, carried out in 2015-2017. Research took place on the territory of the reserve and border forest communities with the organization of formal and informal expert meetings with local stakeholders. Work has been carried out on planting trees and bushes, with a view of defensive afforestation, preventing Bukhara deer from leaving the protection zone.

According to these presentations, the key indicators that are important for the republic were identified. Indicators for attracting NGOs in the forest sector, the number of NGOs that have the opportunity to work in the management of SFM, the main problems encountered in working with NGOs.

In the presentation of Irina Vukolova (Russia) - Institute for Advanced Studies in Russia, the main moments of the development of CI for SFM at the governmental level were shown. In particular, the adoption of degrees and government resolutions on national CI of Russia were presented.

Conclusions on the results: The experience of Russia shows the importance of adopting CI at the governmental level, Coverage of the forestry sector requires decisions related to various organizations and addressing issues falling within the competence of various structures.

In the presentation, Mati Valgepea (Estonia) - Head of the Analytical Department of the Ministry of Environment of Estonia, reflects the experience of developing CI for SFM for Estonia.

Conclusions on the results: Unlike many countries in Estonia, CIs have a local level and are not approved by the government. In matters of income generation in Estonia, hunting, ecotourism, and tree felling prevail. Private forestry prevails. In the management of forests attracted various personalities having authority among the population, for example, famous artists, cultural figures and the media.

#### **4. Identified key points in the development and implementation of CI for SFM in Uzbekistan.**

For each presentation, participants identified key points in the development and implementation of CI for SFM in Uzbekistan. For example, in the presentation of the forestry sector of Uzbekistan, the forest legislation was reflected, there is the development of the forestry sector, the creation of a forestry committee, work on the standardization of planting material, Programs of the industry development as the strengths of the development of the forest sector. The weak points are noted: the lack of a public relations department in the State forest committee system, with the increase in the area, the inadequacy of the number of foresters, the difficulty of attracting local communities in desert territories (81% of the GLF territory),

In NGO “KRASS”, the strength is a strategy for preserving unique ecosystems, reflecting the materials of the visit of the center and promoting the growing of wood for firewood, obtaining non-timber products. Weaknesses are noted - an increase in the number of livestock in a small area, water supply, it is necessary to create a corridor between the northern and southern part of the reserve for the passage of deer.

In Russia, state-of-the-art GIS technologies, state services in the field of SFM, long-term programs, support of the forestry sector by the government, adoption of decrees and Decrees at the level of the President are introduced. The sequence of decision-making from top to bottom. Weaknesses are noted - confusion in terms, bureaucratic delays, corruption, etc.

In Estonia, the strength is the publication of a statistical compendium on an annual basis reflecting all aspects of the activities of foresters in the country.

Also, consideration of problems affecting the forest sector, organization of the Board of Trustees, discussion of annual reports with stakeholders. Weaknesses are noted-the lack of statistical data, there are problems in the management, national KII has not been developed and approved. Illegal logging, external problems in responding to challenges.

The participants of the seminar were divided into three groups to list all existing sources of information related to the criteria and indicators of SFM in Uzbekistan so that the process of developing a national set of CIs could be based on past relevant work and experience. The following tasks were set to the groups:

**Group 1-** identify all relevant documents on socio-economic aspects of forestry, such as:

- statistical reporting,
- Data of State forest committee for the Environment,
- data of ministries and departments
- Other sources.

**Group 2** - identify all relevant documents on the environmental aspects of forestry, such as:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- The Forest Act
- Legislative documents,
- The Land Code,
- The Law on Protected Areas
- Law on Nature Protection
- Regulations
- Forest inventory data,
- The position of the Committee,
- Inventory data,
- Data from the State Committee for Ecology and Ecology
- Mass media, magazines and newspapers
- International projects.

**Group 3** - identify all relevant documents on governance aspects of forestry, such as cross-cutting forest management, policies, legislation, institutions, etc.

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- The Forest Act
- Legislative documents,
- The Land Code,

- The Law on Protected Areas
- Law on Nature Protection
- Regulations
- Data of forest inventory,
- The position of the Committee,
- Inventory data,
- Data from the State Committee for Ecology

On the basis of the work of the groups, questions were developed that are suitable for inclusion in National CIs for SFM.

#### *4.1 Review of the best international practices, processes and tools for developing national CI*

The facilitator provided an overview of best international practices, the process and tools for developing national CI. The groups were offered a role-playing game of the step by step process of practical development of the CI and a hypothetical example for the development, development, testing and selection of CI with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders. The methods were applied in a simulated role-playing exercise, the participants of which split up to play the roles as four groups of stakeholders. Note that some participants were assigned to their own stakeholder group, while others "contacted" the role of another interested group.

Participants were divided into four groups:

Group 1 - National working group for the development of CI;

Group 2 - Rural forest communities;

Group 3 - Private forest sector;

Group 4 - Representatives of state forest management bodies.

#### *4.2 Role play*

The role-playing game had a twofold purpose; first of all it was an opportunity for participants to get acquainted with tools for interaction with stakeholders that could be used in the development of CI, and to assess the importance of involving different stakeholders in forests with their own specific interests. The second goal was to collect information that would also contribute to either the CI development planning process or helped to generate ideas for the CI itself.

## **5. Results of group work**

### **Group 1.** Representatives of state forest management bodies.

Task is given to determine the situation in the table for organizations that affect SFM. Based on the results of the work, it was revealed: The main players for SFM have been identified.

1. State forest committee and its subdivisions occupy the upper position being the main "player".
2. Interested ministries and departments
3. The Parliament
4. The Cabinet of Ministers
5. Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan
6. Forest users
7. NGOs
8. University
9. Mass media

### **Group 2** - Rural forest communities;

The group worked on analyzing the problems of forest communities, identified the main reasons-there are leaders, authorities, the influence of "hokimiyats" (local government bodies), work on informing the leader, limiting interaction, short terms of lease, consumer attitude to the forest, violation of environmental legislation, unemployment, loss of forest, loss of springs, land degradation.

Proposals to eliminate the causes - work on informing the leader, changing the Law on Forest, etc.

### **Group 3**-Private forest sector;

The group conducted a survey from the point of view of private enterprises:

Strengths - full support from the government, strengthening of the legislative base, loans, benefits, increasing the direction for entrepreneurship, exemption from taxes. Development of ecotourism, etc.

The weak side is the lack of social privileges and benefits, low wages, weak material and technical equipment.

Opportunities - the existence of a legislative framework, the establishment of a forest committee will create the opportunity to expand activities, strengthen cooperation with international organizations, train the private sector and generate income.

The danger is forest degradation, illegal activities in forests, unauthorized seizure of lands, spoilage of production, staff turnover, environmental disasters and unemployment.

**Group 4** - National Working Group - identified recommendations for filling the gaps needed to develop information identifying all stakeholders (State Committee on Forestry, State Committee on Ecology, State Committee on Cadastre, Ministry of Agriculture and water resources, State Committee on Statistics, Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Finance, Academy of Science), identifying the strengths and weaknesses of CI development.

Recommendations are given-strengthening of legislation on forest protection, agitation and propaganda for forest protection and planting, development of development plans based on opportunities. Planning to carry from the bottom up. Introduction of new technologies to improve product quality. Personnel retraining and marketing.

**Conclusions**, at this stage of the State Ecological Committee occupies the upper position on the impact on the processes of SFM. But in reality, the decentralization of government will allow the transfer of the powers of the State Committee for Ecology to the forestry.

Recommendations are given on involving the main "players" - by creating an interdepartmental council, a working group, a coordinating council, holding a seminar and round tables, attracting international experts, creating a page on the State forest committee website, regular media coverage, creating a group of volunteers.

Discussion of presentations by the method of "aquarium" - analysis of presentations by the participants in the center of the circle was held.

The presenter is asked one question from each participant for the presentation.

Discussed problem issues, given relevant comments on the work.

## **6. Development of a preliminary set of indicators**

The set is grouped according to thematic elements of SFM (UNFF, 2007).

Group work on the development of the general preliminary structure of CI and the steps and methods of the process for further development, testing and selection of CIs

Based on the results of the group work on the development of a general preliminary set of CI for SFM. The structure of the CI participants of the seminar was evaluated with respect to such criteria as relevance, feasibility, etc.

More clearly formulate the criteria and indicators. Indicators should not be like "measures"; It is necessary to prescribe units of measurement.

The following results are obtained in groups: Indicators chosen for Uzbekistan. During the workshop 3 groups worked to choose CIs for Uzbekistan.

**Group 1. Forests and ecology**

A. Criteria. Relate to what is important to measure. Some are recommended to formulate in the form of results. Can be changed to national context, but strive for some compliance with international criteria. Avoid matching criteria.	B. Indicators Relate to how to measure progress, can be, both QUALITATIVE and QUANTITATIVE. Must reflect national priorities. Indicators should be simple and clear, complementary to a mixture of quantitative and qualitative indicators (try to have both types). At the national level, the best indicators should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and realistic and have a time frame. Avoid coincidences between them. See the indicator numbers below.	B. Means of verification / measurement. Clearly defined specific source of information, reliably showing that the goal is achieved. (Although not part of the final set of CI, very useful for determining feasibility)	D. Positive assumption of feasibility: Level of confidence that information and verification tools will be readily available, above 75%. That it can be practically and effectively assessed using ordinary public funds. If below 75%, then revise the indicator towards greater attainability.
1. Forest area	1 Area of forest designated for production 2. Area of forests designated for	Quarterly and annual reporting data from the forestry.	91%  90%

	<p>protection.</p> <p>3. Area and percentage of the total area of land covered with forest.</p> <p>4. Area and proportion of forests for protection of soil and water resources</p> <p>5. Increase or decrease in the area of the forest, together with the cause</p>	<p>Forest Cadastre Data (Annual Report)</p> <p>It is measured by the computational method on the data of the State Statistical Office.</p> <p>Unitary enterprise State forest project under State Committee on Forestry</p>	<p>90%</p> <p>82%</p>
2. Forest health	<p>1. Area of defeat by invasive and tree species.</p> <p>2. Damaged forests and other wood-covered land classified according to the main confirmation factor (abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic)</p> <p>3. The area and proportion of forests exposed to negative biotic process and factor (harmful insects, forest diseases, invasive species) that exceed the usual (natural indicators)</p> <p>4. Forest area damaged by drought.</p> <p>5. Total area of burnt forests in% of total forest land.</p> <p>6. Threats to forests caused directly by human activities.</p> <p>7. Area of reforestation</p> <p>8. Net annual increase in forest in ha.</p>	<p>The Scientific and Technical Council, held by the Department of State Reserves and Nature Parks and the Hunting Farm under State committee on forestry.</p> <p>Research Institute of Forestry.</p> <p>Hydrometeorology of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources.</p> <p>Ministry of Emergency Situations, State Ecology Committee. State Ecology Committee</p> <p>State forest committee Annual report of the forestry. State forest committee</p>	<p>98%</p> <p>97%</p> <p>96%</p> <p>87%</p> <p>92%</p> <p>96%</p> <p>82%.</p>

3. Biodiversity	<p>1. Area of protected forests in National parks, forestry and nature reserves.</p> <p>2. List of forest species (animals and plants) under threat and listed in the Red Book.</p> <p>3 Number of species (wild relatives) representing the Genetic Fund</p>	<p>State forest committee, State ecology committee</p> <p>State Committee on Ecology. Institute of the gene pool of plant and animal life. Forest Research Institute.</p>	<p>90%</p> <p>90%</p> <p>85%</p>
5. Protective functions	<p>1. The area and proportion of forest land, with significant soil degradation.</p> <p>2. The proportion of forest management activities carried out in accordance with the highest achievements of forestry science and legislation.</p> <p>3.% Soil productivity and water retention in forests</p>	<p>Institute of Soil Science.</p> <p>State committee on forestry, Research Institute of Forests</p> <p>Research Institute of Soil Science and Forest Research Institute</p>	<p>89%</p> <p>86%</p> <p>79%</p>

### Group 2. Socio-economic benefits.

<p>A. Criteria. Relate to what is important to measure. Some are recommended to formulate in the form of results. Can be changed to national context, but strive for</p>	<p>B. Indicators Relate to how to measure progress, can be, both QUALITATIVE and QUANTITATIVE. Must reflect national priorities. Indicators should be simple and clear, complementary to a mixture of</p>	<p>B. Means of verification / measurement. Clearly defined specific source of information, reliably showing that the goal is achieved. (Although not part of the final</p>	<p>D. Positive assumption of feasibility: Level of confidence that information and verification tools will be readily available, above 75%. That it can be practically and</p>
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some compliance with international criteria. Avoid matching criteria	quantitative and qualitative indicators (try to have both types). At the national level, the best indicators should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and realistic and have a time frame. Avoid coincidences between them. See the indicator numbers below	set of CI, very logged for feasibility)	effectively assessed using ordinary public funds. If below 75%, then revise the indicator towards greater attainability.
4. Production functions	4.1 Introduction of new technologies into production (technologies of afforestation of the bottom of the Aral Sea, reforestation technologies, geo-informative technologies, etc.)	Data of State committee on forestry and State Committee on Statistics	80%
	4.2 Production, consumption and export of non-timber products (resources)	Data of State committee on forestry and State Committee on Statistics	90%
	4.3 Percentage of consumers of non-timber products	State committee on statistics and Tax Service data	80%
	4.4 Data of Forest Inventory, taxation for making economically significant decisions, Realization of the state economic strategy	Data of the State Committee, data "Urmon loyikha" ("Forest project"), data of the Ministry of Economy	90%
	4.5 Partnership for supporting SFM	Joint activities of the State	

		Committee on Ecology and the State Committee on forestry, Cadastral Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Hokimiats of the regions, NGOs, educational and scientific institutions, international organizations	
	4.6 The cost of forest-related services (beekeeping, collection of herbs, nuts and berries, hunting, grazing)	Data of State forest committee	80%
6. Socio-economic functions	6.1 Number of persons employed in the forest sector and labor costs, classification by gender, age, educational indicators and the nature of the work performed	Data of State forest committee and State Statistics Committee	90%
	6.2 The number of newly created working places	Data of State forest committee for Statistics and State Statistics Committee, Ministry of Economy and Labor Exchange	80%
	6.3 Public participation in conflict resolution in decision-making	Data of State forest committee and the Hokimiats	75%

	6.4 Education and retraining of specialists in the forestry sector and other interested groups	Data of State forest committee	100%
	6.5 Investments in the forest sector (General public and private investment in forests and forestry)	Data of State forest committee and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	90%

### *6.1 Developed indicators during the workshop*

#### **1. Criteria. Forest area**

- 1.1. Area of forest designated for production
- 1.2. Area of forests designated for protection.
- 1.3. Area and percentage of the total area of land covered with forest.
- 1.4. Area and proportion of forests for protection of soil and water resources
- 1.5. Increase or decrease in the area of the forest, together with the cause
- 1.6. Area of reforestation
- 1.7. Net annual increase in forest in ha

#### **2. Criteria. Forest health**

- 2.1. Area of defeat by invasive and tree species.
- 2.2. Damaged forests and other wood-covered land classified according to the main confirmation factor (abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic)
- 2.3. The area and proportion of forests exposed to negative biotic process and factor (harmful insects, forest diseases, invasive species) that exceed the usual (natural indicators)
- 2.4. Forest area damaged by drought.
- 2.5. Total area of burnt forests in% of total forest land.
- 2.6. Threats to forests caused directly by human activities.

#### **3. Criteria. Biodiversity**

- 3.1. Area of protected forests in National parks, forestry and nature reserves.
- 3.2. List of forest species (animals and plants) under threat and listed in the Red Book.
- 3.3 Number of species (wild relatives) representing the Genetic Fund

#### **4. Criteria. Protective functions**

- 4.1. The area and proportion of forest land, with significant soil degradation.
- 4.2. The proportion of forest management activities carried out in accordance with the highest achievements of forestry science and legislation.
- 4.3. Percentage of soil productivity and water retention in forests
- 4.4. The area and proportion of forests that are designated or managed to protect soil or water resources
- 4.5. Means allocated from the budget

#### **5. Criteria. Production functions**

- 5.1 Introduction of new technologies into production (technologies of afforestation of the bottom of the Aral Sea, reforestation technologies, geoinformative technologies, etc.)
- 5.2 Production, consumption and export of non-timber products (resources)
- 5.3 Percentage of consumers of non-timber products
- 5.4 Data of Forest Inventory, taxation for making economically significant decisions,  
Realization of the state economic strategy
- 5.5 Partnership for supporting SFM
- 5.6 The cost of forest-related services (beekeeping, collection of herbs, nuts and berries, hunting, grazing)

#### **6. Criteria. Socio-economic functions**

- 6.1 Number of persons employed in the forest sector and labor costs, classification by gender, age, educational indicators and the nature of the work performed
- 6.2 The number of newly created working places
- 6.3 Public participation in conflict resolution in decision-making
- 6.4 Education and retraining of specialists in the forestry sector and other interested groups
- 6.5 Investments in the forest sector  
(General public and private investment in forests and forestry)
- 6.6 Partnerships to support SFM
- 6.7. Annual investments in forest science and education
- 6.8. Number of implemented new technologies
- 6.9. The number of the enterprise in percent
- 6.10. The percentage of the consumer
- 6.11. Consumption production, exports of non-timber products

- 6.12. National and private investments of forestry
- 6.13. Sufficient budget for logistics
- 6.14. Prevalence and use of new technologies
- 6.15. Percentage of energy use from recoverable forest resources in comparison with total energy consumption
- 6.16. Percentage of energy supply on wood sources
- 6.17. The number of increased mini hydropower plants, solar and wind stations

## **7. Criteria. Job places in Forest sphere**

- 7.1. Number of employees
- 7.2. The number of the village where the work was carried out
- 7.3. Sufficiency of employees for protection
- 7.4. Number of new jobs
- 7.5. The number of people engaged in the forest sector and labor costs, classified by gender, age education and the nature of the work performed

## **8. Criteria. Awareness of the people**

- 8.1. Number of visitors
  - 8.1.1. Pupils
  - 8.1.2. Students
- 8.2. Number of Volunteers
- 8.3. The number of publications, TV and radio programs and the
- 8.4. Access to telephone, television, Internet and radio
- 8.5. Education retrained by forest-related communities
- 8.6. Number of trainings a year in schools, mahallas, etc.
- 8.7. Involved people to informational activities

## 7. Next Steps and Identification of Support Needs - Preliminary process plan for further development

Stage in an effective project development process	Activities and Results	Who should participate?	Deadline (should be until the second half of 2019)	Identify any needs for support for the project (see project support slide, which should be taken into account)
<p>1. Conduct training to simplify team procedures / coordination and process planning to improve CI</p>	<p>1. Organization of a standardized approach among stakeholders to identify SFM problems and possible solutions.                      2. Development of tools and mechanisms for data evaluation and policy definition of SFM.                      3. Activation of participation in regional and international forest-related processes, adherence to the Montreal Process on criteria and indicators for the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests.                      I) Awareness, knowledge of process planning has been</p>	<p>FAO and UNECE managing Committee, Representatives / officials of state institutions (State forest committee, MAWR, TashGAU, forestry), International organizations, Institutes of civil society (NGOs, farmers and forest users)</p>	<p>2-4 August 2017</p>	<p>Organizational and consultative support for a training project for decision-makers and users to build capacity on new communication systems, to strengthen and join the international forums on forests and the Montreal Process on criteria and indicators for conservation and sustainable management of forests.</p>

	<p>increased, cooperation has been strengthened, mechanisms are used as an opportunity and / or tool for data collection and interoperability.</p> <p>4. Review of the plan for the establishment of national CI</p> <p>ii) an action plan for the development of national CI</p>			
2. Establishment of a working group (WG)	<p>1. Identification and involvement of stakeholders, all participants, mailing letters</p> <p>2. determine the goals and objectives, functional responsibilities and work plan of the members of the WG</p> <p>3. holding the first meeting of the WG</p> <p>I) the WG was formed and started to operate</p>	<p>State forest committee, Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of agriculture and water resources, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development, State Committee for Ecology, State Committee for Geodesy, State geology committee Republican organizations, GAO Temir Yullari, Ecological movements, Agrarian University, TIIMSH, forestry, NGOs, mahallas departments</p>	<p>End of September, 2017</p>	<p>Financial support for the WG meeting</p> <p>Involvement of relevant international organizations</p>
3. Gap Analysis - Identify what are	<p>1. Analysis of existing experience in SFM and</p>	<p>The FAO and UN / ECE project,</p>	<p>August - November</p>	<p>Forming a working group, providing knowledge,</p>

<p>priority innovations for improving CI both in the process and potential topics</p>	<p>assessment of environmental and socio-economic aspects of forests and forest resources.  2. Discuss and identify key areas for sustainable forest management and development of forest management at various levels.  I) Key top-down CIs for SFM were identified in priority areas of the country's forest sector, relevant information was evaluated and compiled and disseminated to stakeholders</p>	<p>The country working group, Parties concerned</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>training materials and advisory services, attracting resources for analysis and dissemination of information</p>
<p>4. The collection of priority data and interaction with stakeholders is carried out at the local, regional and national levels</p>	<p>1. Review and determine the extent and urgency of the necessary information for the implementation of SFM.  2. Development of national criteria and indicators for SFM and mechanisms for monitoring the state of the forest sector and trends in sustainable development.  3. Discuss and agree on</p>	<p>The FAO and UNECE project,  The country working group, Parties concerned</p>	<p>September 2017-March 2018</p>	<p>Assistance to the working group in the processing of materials, as well as in the preparation and compilation of national criteria and indicators for SFM, advisory services and capacity-building</p>

	<p>priority data with stakeholders.</p> <p>(Iii) Data are collected and processed, an improved set of SFM criteria and indicators are compiled and approved, and can be used to monitor and assess forestry activities</p>			
5. Conducting local workshops	<p>1. Discussion of the preliminary list of CIs</p> <p>2. Finalize the list taking into account the proposals of stakeholders</p> <p>I) Key CIs were identified "bottom-up" for SFM in priority areas of the forest sector at the local level and relevant information was disseminated to interested parties.</p> <p>3. Project coverage in the media</p> <p>(I) Full coverage of all stakeholders</p>	<p>Regional Forest management department</p> <p>Local Hokimiats</p> <p>Local institutions of civil society, FAO, GIZ, Succow Foundation</p>	<p>November 2017- March 2018</p>	<p>Support for the participation of national experts for regional workshops</p> <p>Involvement of an international expert for the development of a methodology for CI</p>

6. Participation of Uzbekistan in Bonn processes for SFM	1. Analysis of the CI of Bonn process for the purpose of selecting and including in the list of national CI I) CI of Bonn process integrated into the national CI list	The FAO and UNECE project, The country working group, Parties concerned	November - December 2017	Advisory support
7. Participation in a regional workshop in Georgia	1. Presentation of the results of work at the intermediate regional workshop 2. Discussion and recommendations on the developed CIs I) comments and suggestions of experts, experience of the countries participating in the process of SFM	State Forestry Committee	February 2018	Support for participation of representatives of the state forestry committee
8. Data analysis, framing of improved CI (or part of it)	1. Creation of a concept / framework of criteria and indicators as the main tool for monitoring, assessing and analyzing trends in sustainable forest management at the national level. 2. Preparation and development of tools for management and planning,	The FAO and UNECE project, GIZ, The country working group, Parties concerned	February-July 2018	Assistance to the working group, advisory services

	<p>monitoring and reporting, and monitoring.</p> <p>D) The concept / framework of the CI for SFM was drawn up, an SFM strategy / action plan developed, plans integrated with global programs</p>			
<p>9. Reconciliation and consideration with stakeholders developed by the CI</p>	<p>1. Harmonization and adoption of the concept / framework of SFM criteria and indicators.</p> <p>2. Revise national programs and action plans for the purpose of introducing / integrating CI into regional and national biodiversity action programs / action plans, combating desertification and land degradation, adapting to climate change.</p> <p>3. Develop a strategy / action plan for the implementation of CI, taking into account the compliance with environmental and socio-economic spheres.</p>	<p>State forest committee, Working group</p>	<p>July-September 2018</p>	<p>Assistance to the working group, rendering of consulting services.</p>

	<p>I) SFM criteria and indicators in the forestry sector are agreed and adopted</p> <p>A strategy / action plan for the implementation of CI was developed and agreed upon</p>			
10. Harmonization and approval of the list of CIs	<p>1. Preparation of the final document</p> <p>2. The introduction of an agreed list of national CI in the established order</p>	State forest committee FAO and UNECE project	September 2018- February 2019	Support in the preparation of the final document
11. Process and outcome document and process planning for future cycles	<p>1. Preparation of the first national report on SFM of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the international commissions on regional and international processes related to criteria and indicators for conservation and sustainable management of forests.</p> <p>2. Organization of further monitoring, assessment and analysis of trends in sustainable forest</p>	The FAO and UNECE project, Working group, parties concerned	March- November 2019	Assistance to the working group in the preparation of the publication, organization of a working meeting on the results of the project.

	<p>management, as well as preparation of serial national reports.</p> <p>I) The first national report on Sustainable Forest Management in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been prepared.</p> <p>(Ii) National reports (reports) are monitored and further developed.</p> <p>(Iii) Cooperation and partnership for sustainable forest management and forest management established</p>			
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## 8. Programme

Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> to Friday 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2017, Tashken

Wednesday the 2 <sup>nd</sup> of August	Thursday the 3 <sup>rd</sup> of August	Friday the 4 <sup>th</sup> of August
<p><b>Registration at 8.30.</b> <b>Start sharp at 9.00.</b> <b>I. Preliminaries, objectives, background to SFM CI and setting the scene</b></p> <p>9.00 – 9.45 1.1 Welcome and short opening remarks by the host country representative and Alicja Kacprzak UNECE/FAO, followed by a project overview from Theresa Loeffler UNECE/FAO.</p> <p>9.45-10.30. 1.2 Participant introductions, workshop objectives, compiled needs assessment and rules and norms. Introducing the Guidelines for the training. <i>Presentation Vardan Melikyan (Facilitator)</i></p>	<p><b>Start sharp at 9.00.</b> 9.00 - 9.15 Recap of previous day. <i>Presentation by participants.</i></p> <p><b>II. Practical CI skills development.</b></p> <p>9.15-10.30 2.1 Introducing principles and practice of CI development processes. <i>Presentation</i></p> <p>2.2 Role playing a generic ‘bottom up’ multi-stakeholder process to develop priority indicators. <i>Presentation and Exercise</i></p>	<p><b>Start sharp at 9.00.</b> 9.00 - 9.15 Recap of previous day. <i>Presentation by participants.</i></p> <p><b>III. National CI development</b></p> <p>9.15-10.30 3.1 Reflection on the bottom up/top down process – lessons and recommendations for CI development process in Uzbekistan. <i>Presentation and Exercise.</i></p> <p>3.2 Group work to develop both the tentative set for national CI and the process steps and methods for CI further development, testing and selection for Uzbekistan. <i>Presentation and exercise.</i></p>
<b>Break 10.30-11.00</b>	<b>Break 10.30 -11.00</b>	<b>Break 10.30 – 11.00</b>
<p>11.00-11.30 1.3 Overview of the background, definitions, purpose, processes, benefits and challenges with CI for SFM. Mati Valgepea, <i>presentation, Q&amp;A.</i></p> <p>11.30-12.00. 1.4. Overview of Uzbekistan forests and forest sector, forest information systems, data available and gaps. Olimjon Kakhkharov, <i>Presentation, Q&amp;A..</i></p>	<p>11.00-12.30 Session 2.2. Continues with a focus on good criteria and indicator definition.</p>	<p>11.00 – 12.30 Session 3.2 continues</p>
<b>Lunch 12.30 to 13.30</b>	<b>Lunch 12.30 – 13.30</b>	<b>Lunch 12.30-13.30</b>
<p>1.5 Criteria and indicators for SFM-the experience of Russian, Irina Vukolova, <i>presentation, Q&amp;A.</i></p> <p>1.6. NGO-led afforestation activities in the lower Amudarya river basin, Uzbekistan. Inna Rudenko, <i>Presentation, Q&amp;A.</i></p>	<p>2.3 Reviewing international and regional Criteria and Indicator sets to select those that best match national priorities – a ‘top down process’ <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>13.30 - 15.00 3.3 Presentation of tentative CI frameworks and process plans for peer review against criteria such as relevance, feasibility etc. <i>Presentation with peer review exercise.</i></p>
<b>Break 15.00- 15.30</b>	<b>Break 15.00-15.30</b>	<b>Break 15.00-15.30</b>
<p>1.7 Case study of national CI development in Estonia. Mati Valgepea, <i>presentation, Q&amp;A.</i></p> <p>1.8 Assessment of needs and priorities for CI in Uzbekistan. <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>Session 2.3 continues.</p>	<p>3.4 Setting up/reviewing the national working group to take the process forward. <i>Exercise.</i></p> <p><b>IV. Wrap up and next steps</b> Next steps and support needs identified. Workshop evaluation. Closing remarks. <i>Presentation.</i></p>
<b>Close 17.30</b>	<b>Close 17.30</b>	<b>Close 17.30</b>

## 8.1. List of participants



### "National criteria and indicators for SFM - Uzbekistan" UNECE/FAO, UNDA Workshop 2-4 August 2017 Tashkent, Uzbekistan

**Start Date:** Wednesday, August 02, 2017  
**Participants:** 31

**End Date:** Friday, August 04, 2017

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