
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE GEORGIAN FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY

Within the Framework of the UNECE / FAO Project
A Greener Economy in Central Asia and the Caucasus with Sustainable Forests



The National Action Plan for the Georgian Forest Sector in a Green Economy is the result of a series of national and local multi-stakeholder workshops on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies in Georgia held between June 2014 and February 2015, in the framework of the UNECE / FAO two-year capacity-building project “A greener economy in Central Asia and the Caucasus with sustainable forests”.

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.

Tbilisi 2015

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1. AIM.....	5
1.2. STRUCTURE.....	5
1.3. VISION.....	5
1.4. OVERALL GOAL OF THE ACTION PLAN.....	6
2. GREEN ECONOMY	6
2.1. REASONS	6
2.2. GREEN ECONOMY DEFINITIONS.....	6
3. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR GREENER ECONOMIES.....	8
3.1. DEFINITION OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	8
3.2. KEY PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR GREENER ECONOMIES	9
3.3. KEY WAYS HOW TO RELEASE POTENTIAL OF FORESTRY FOR A GREEN ECONOMY	10
4. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES.....	12
5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY.....	13
5.1. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING	13
5.2. MAP ANALYSES.....	14
6. THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE GEORGIAN FOREST SECTOR IN A GREEN ECONOMY	18
A. PROMOTING INCREASED AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS .	18
B. FORESTRY CONTRIBUTING TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY.....	19
C. PROMOTING MORE AND BETTER GREEN JOBS AND IMPROVED FOREST BASED LIVELIHOODS	20
D. ECOLOGICAL MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT – LONG-TERM PROVISION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.....	21
E. POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING OF THE FOREST SECTOR IN RELATION TO A GREEN ECONOMY.	23
.....	23
ANNEX 1. BACKGROUND AND THE PROCESS	24
ANNEX 1. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN.....	31

LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNIT OF MEASURE

CDM	-	Clean development mechanism
CO ₂	-	Carbon dioxide
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESCAP	-	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Union
EU	-	European Union
FA	-	National Forest Agency of Georgia
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investment
GBCG	-	Green Buildings Council Georgia
GE	-	Green Economy
GEL	-	Georgian Lari
GoG	-	Government of Georgia
GG	-	Green Growth
GGND	-	Global Green New Deal
IAEA	-	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFIs	-	International Finance Institutions
MoE	-	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
NATO	-	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	-	Non-governmental organization
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	-	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
SME	-	Small and medium enterprises
SFM	-	Sustainable Forestry Management
TOE	-	Tonnes of oil equivalent
UNCCD	-	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	-	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WB	-	World Bank
WHO	-	World Health Organization

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Importance of Sustainable Forest Management to Sustainable Development*
- Figure 2. Building Blocks of Sustainable Forest Management*
- Figure 3. Sustainable Forest Management contributing to Green Economy*
- Figure 4. Assessment of forest sector performance*
- Figure 5. Stakeholder Mapping*
- Figure 6. Steps of the UNECE / FAO two-year capacity-building project “A greener economy in Central Asia and the Caucasus with sustainable forests”*

1. Introduction

1.1. Aim

The National Action Plan for the Georgian Forest Sector in a Green Economy (the Action Plan) describes how the forest sector could contribute to the development of a green economy in Georgia and communicates the potential of the forest sector to policy makers, the general public and decision-makers in other sectors.

Progress in the sustainable management of forests has been made in Georgia over the past few years, but the policy context is changing and a more pro-active approach to addressing forestry issues is needed in the future. The Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy can be the main instrument to address the emerging policy context and respond to the new expectations of society.

One of the main objectives is also to demonstrate that – given the present state of affairs in Georgia – available solutions can contribute simultaneously to the achievement of the economic, social and environmental goals of the society without sacrificing any of these, and as a result – make significant contribution to a green economy.

1.2. Structure

The Action Plan is addressing the following: the broad background (definitions, international processes, broad perspectives); the national perspective (circumstances, problems, legislation, stakeholders); and concrete actions (pillars, respective goals, possible solutions).

It is to be noted that this Action Plan was developed within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UNECE) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) two-year capacity-building project “A greener economy in Central Asia and the Caucasus with sustainable forests”. The Action Plan includes the issues discussed by the Georgian stakeholders at the national and local meetings held between June 2014 and February 2015. The process of development of the Action Plan and stakeholders involved in it are discussed in more detail in Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively.

1.3. Vision

The Action plan is based on the following vision of the forest sector in a green economy:

- Sustainable Management of forests taking into consideration the green economy principles and keeping ecological balance in the coming 25 years. (Introduction of sustainable forestry)
- Sustainable forests management following the integrated principles of different spheres of economy and land use.
- Long term effective provision of sustainable forest management
- Development of forest services
- Offering services to the population
- Development of legislative bases

- Rational use of forest and forest services
- Productive, protected and regenerative forest
- Maintaining the multi-functional importance of the forests
- Proper monitoring in connection with green economy and the existence proper and effective legislation basis

1.4.Overall Goal of the Action Plan

The forest sector makes the greatest possible contribution to the emerging green economy.

2. Green Economy

2.1.Reasons

Practically every study shows that in long-term the present production and consumption patterns are unsustainable. If the whole population of the planet would consume the same resources per capita as the average citizen in the developed country of today, the cumulative demand for resources would exceed the capacity of the Earth four times at least.

Therefore it is clear that in a long run there must be radical changes in the rate and structure of the resource use by both developed and developing economies of the world, or – otherwise – repeated and more severe crises will continue hitting the global economy, driving down the welfare of the nations and increasing the potential for conflicts (including armed ones) over the resources.

Another consequence of the unsustainable consumption of the world resources is the whole array of rising environmental risks ranging from global (climate change, ozone layer depletion, loss of biodiversity, etc.) to local (soil erosion, air pollution, water resources' contamination and shortages, etc.).

Yet another dimension is equity – including intergenerational equity, which maintains that the needs of future generations should not be disregarded by present one; in other words, consuming the planet resources to the level which deprives future generations of the possibility to satisfy their needs is not just unethical but also self-destructive for the humankind as a whole.

These and other reasons encourage the ongoing search for long-term sustainable solutions to above problems. One of the ways, championed by several international organizations and increasingly embraced by governments, is to achieve green economy (GE).

2.2.Green Economy Definitions¹

¹ This section is using the materials of the official substantive documents prepared for the Seventh “Environment for Europe” (EfE) Ministerial Conference (Astana, 21–23 September 2011) by the UNECE Secretariat together with other partner organizations.

The concept of “green economy” is quite broad, and also relatively new to many parts of the world. The term can be defined and understood in different ways and within different contexts. Despite the multitude of definitions, the broad view is that greening the economy can be a tool for achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty.

Terms and definitions related to “green economy” are of at least two sorts: terms related to the process (“greening the economy”, “green growth”), and terms related to the result to be achieved (“green economy”). There are several definitions in use, varying from region to region and from organization to organization, and depending on the context.

In their Green Economy Initiative², the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines the GE in the following way within a broad economic, social and environmental agenda: “green economy is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities”. More “economist-like” approach is taken in another UNEP document³ stating that “green economy ... is able to allocate natural capital and financial capital in a far more effective and efficient manner into the foreseeable future”. These definitions, albeit from two different perspectives, point to the same issue – the need to introduce changes in the face of global risks like the climate change that are induced by the inefficiency of human activities.

As for “green growth” (GG), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) defines it as “economic progress that fosters environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and socially inclusive development”, whereas the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) sees green growth as the way for “fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies.”⁴

It is important to dispel the myths about the green economy: that the green economy implies excessive interventions from the government, therefore distorting markets and in general going against the logic of the market economy. In fact, the green economy is more “market-oriented” than the present models. Indeed, it is the disregard for the wide range of environmental, social, temporal consequences that leads to flawed stimuli, misinformed decisions, misallocation of resources by market actors and – eventually – to the crises like the 2008 global financial crisis. Broadly speaking, the most telling difference between the economy-as-usual and the green economy is the ability of the latter to account for long-term effects, boosting sustainability as a result.

However, the process of transformation from present state of the economy to the green economy will face many challenges. The recent global crisis that has seriously weakened many big economies has at the same time created some opportunities to make the recovery more

² The Green Economy Initiative encompasses the recently launched report, UNEP (2011a), “Towards a Green Economy”, and its synthesis UNEP (2011b), “Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication, A Synthesis for Policymakers”, as well as the Green Jobs Report and the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity all available at www.unep.org/greeneconomy.

³ “Global Green New Deal”. Policy brief. United Nations Environment Programme. March 2009. (www.unep.org/pdf/A_Global_Green_New_Deal_Policy_Brief.pdf)

⁴ Towards Green Growth. OECD, 2011, www.oecd.org/greengrowth.

sustainable. One of the concepts for green recovery has been offered under the name of “Global Green New Deal”(GGND)⁵. GGND concept focuses on three broad objectives:

- It should make a major contribution to reviving the world economy, saving and creating jobs, and protecting vulnerable groups;
- It should promote sustainable and inclusive growth and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially ending extreme poverty by 2015;
- In addition, it must reduce carbon dependency and ecosystem degradation – key risks along a path to a sustainable world economy.

3. Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies



Figure 1. Importance of SFM to SD

3.1. Definition of Sustainable forest Management

⁵ “Global Green New Deal”. Policy brief. United Nations Environment Programme. March 2009. www.unep.org/pdf/A_Global_Green_New_Deal_Policy_Brief.pdf

A definition of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) was developed by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), and has since been adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It defines sustainable forest management as:

The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

Like green economy, there is no definitive definition but there is an agreement on some of the key principles and on the need to consider ecological, social and economic factors. In simpler terms, the concept can be described as the attainment of balance – balance between society's increasing demands for forest products and benefits, and the preservation of forest health and diversity. This balance is critical to the survival of forests, and to the prosperity of forest-dependent communities.

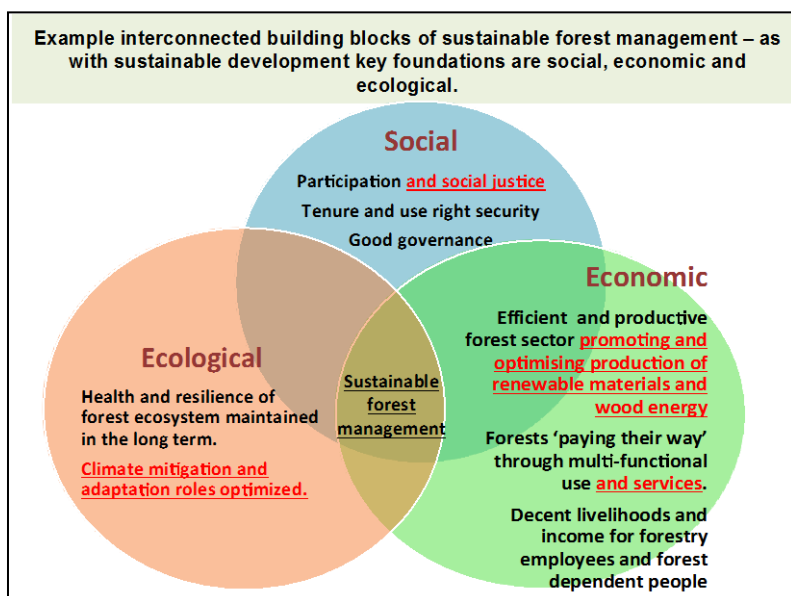


Figure 2. Building blocks of SFM

For forest managers, sustainably managing a particular forest tract means determining, in a tangible way, how to use it today to ensure similar benefits, health and productivity in the future. Forest managers must assess and integrate a wide array of sometimes conflicting factors – commercial and non-commercial values, environmental considerations, community needs, even global impact – to produce sound forest plans. In most cases,

forest managers develop their forest plans in consultation with citizens, businesses, organizations and other interested parties in and around the forest tract being managed. Along with the importance of good governance for the protection and sustainable management of forests it is necessary to enhance cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination and coherence between forest policy and other policies that affect forests and forestry.

3.2. Key principles of Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies

Forests and forestry can successfully provide multiple benefits to society. Healthy forests are critical to public health and well-being. They filter air and water, provide jobs and a wealth of paper and wood products, and are places to enjoy wildlife and nature. Forests and forestry have a potential to contribute both to the sustainable economic growth and competitiveness,

and to safeguarding the quantity and the quality of the natural resource base. At the same time, forests are crucial to halt the loss of biodiversity and to mitigate climate change.

3.3. Key ways how to release potential of forestry for a green economy

Getting the legal and procedural foundations in place:

Forestry is a long-term investment and thus people require asset security.

- Secure long-term tenure and user rights.
- People have little incentive to protect and maintain government-controlled forest.

Putting in place a supportive enabling environment that makes forestry attractive.

- Moving away from disabling governance environments that often indirectly encourage illegality to an enabling governance environment that encourages sustainable forest management and legal use.
- Make long-term sustainable forest management attractive to individuals and private enterprises; streamline bureaucracy, procedures and transaction costs.
- Monitoring and control of forest management is important but must be done in a user friendly and constructive way.

Helping forests pay their way:

Use forests sustainably or lose them completely.

- The biggest threat to forests is clearance and conversion to more profitable land uses.
- The biggest threat is not forest use in itself especially if tenure is secure.
- Therefore it is essential to work harder at releasing the full financial potential of sustainable forest management, the full and wide range of products and services to help forests compete better with other land uses and be a more attractive investment for people and enterprises.
- Support forest based enterprise development.

Challenging and changing mindsets to see forest resources as sources of green- carbon friendly renewable materials and energy:

Sustainable forest use can be carbon neutral or negative:

- A growing tree captures carbon in its trunk, branches and soil.
- Sustainably managed forest where growth and productivity are encouraged can produce a sustained offtake of materials and wood fuel that releases less carbon into the atmosphere than it captures, thus having a negative carbon footprint.
- A managed and used forest, which promotes more growth, can capture more carbon than a stagnant unmanaged and unused forest.

Promote sustainable timber:

- Promote sustainably produced timber as a preferable alternative to non-renewable and high carbon footprint materials like concrete, steel and plastic.
- Carbon is not only captured in the growth of the wood, but kept in the wood itself when used in products.

Promote sustainable wood fuel as an opportunity, don't see it as only a threat:

- Promote sustainably produced wood fuel which is much more carbon friendly than natural gas and also potentially more carbon friendly than other so called renewable energies like hydro.
- Sustainable wood fuel may be the only true carbon negative energy source as its production in growing captures more carbon than is released in burning – especially if wood for energy is a by-product of timber production.
- Sustainable wood fuel should be equally promoted and rewarded in tax regimes etc. as other renewable energies.
- Challenge the widespread assumption that wood use is a major cause of deforestation, and instead promote its development within sustainable forest management as a way to make forestry more attractive and provide locally available ‘green’ energy source and incomes.

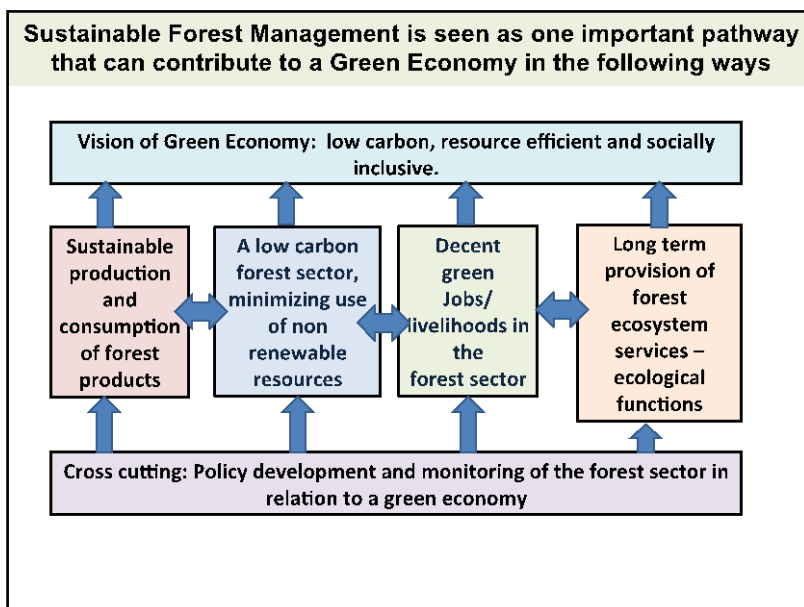
Climate finance for forests:

- Climate finance can be sought for afforestation and reforestation through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) that is an obligation for countries under the Kyoto Protocol.
- Climate finance can be sought for maintaining natural forest through Reduced Emissions from avoided Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+).

However, climate finance should only ever be seen as an extra, a complement to the previous actions that provide incentives for sustainable forest management.

Raising profile of forests as fitting green economy principles best:

Forestry, if its full potential as a renewable resource is released through sustainable forest management can tick all key green economy principles...



- ✓ Carbon
- ✓ Social
- ✓ Economy
- ✓ Ecology and climate

Figure 3. SFM contributing to Green Economy

4. Rationale and objectives

Globally governments have increased the pace of change towards more sustainable development through policies for greener economies. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), a green economy is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. It promotes economic growth that is increasingly based on more sustainable management and use of resources. But on the other hand, it is not about promoting green approaches, with only the environment in mind, the initiatives must contribute to development, equitable economic growth if they are to satisfy green economy principles.

If the potential for Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM) is unlocked it can deliver a full range of interconnected carbon/climate, economic, social and ecological benefits on a sustainable basis, perfectly in line with green economy principles. However much more needs to be done to ensure forestry fulfils its potential in playing a key role in a green economy. For example through providing a conducive policy and legislative environment to make sustainable forestry more attractive for rural people and the private sector, through more secure tenure, user rights and business friendly procedures, creating more green jobs and improving livelihoods. Also more needs to be done to increase the profile and potential of wood as a source of renewable materials and energy, equal to or better performing in terms of carbon credentials than other renewable sources of energy. In addition of course forestry can provide key environmental services, enhancing water and soil quality, biodiversity and climate mitigation.

The strategic direction of forestry in Georgia is dovetailing with the principles of Green Economies. The Georgian Forestry Concept was adopted in December 2013 with the goal of “improvement of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the Georgian forests, protection of biological diversity, effective use of the economic potential of forests taking into account their ecological values, public participation in forest management related issues and fair distribution of derived benefits.” With forests covering 40% of the country’s territory at the moment, fully releasing the economic and social potential of forests whilst maintaining and enhancing their ecological contribution can play a key role in sustainable development and have medium term impacts across the country.

However in the various documents that have been developed to outline what a green economy might look like in Georgia— beyond its environmental functions, forestry, has been ignored. The priorities emerging as green economy related strategy documents in Georgia include 1) Energy Efficient Buildings, 2) Energy Production from renewable sources, mainly hydropower, 3) Development of more sustainable transport through more climate friendly fuels, efficiency and greater electrification. 4) Promotion of more efficient and greener, particularly organic agriculture. 5) Waste Management including improved recycling and 6) Environmentally friendly tourism development.

The only minor mention of forestry relates to their protective environmental role. To put it simply, the ‘green’ in green economy is seen as the primary role for forestry, the ‘economy’ potential of forestry is overlooked, and the compatibility of both use/enterprise development - engaging farmers and the private sector- and sustainable forest management is not fully appreciated in many countries with a legacy of centralised command and control protectionism.

5. Stakeholder engagement strategy

To determine the stakeholder engagement strategy and key segments that could be targeted to reach the results, it is important to understand the attitude, power and interest of each stakeholder group in the sustainable forest policy in a green economy issues. The main stakeholders for this Action Plan purposes are: the government, private sector, international donors, civil society / NGOs, mass-media, financial/banking sector, and households.

5.1. Stakeholder mapping

The stakeholders are mapped with a simple tool - the so-called “stakeholder quadrant”⁶ - according to their power/influence in forest policy processes for a greener economy/SFM (vertical axis) and their interest level which largely depends on how affected they are by the consequences of forest policies (horizontal axis).

The map is roughly divided into four squares:

- Low power/influence, low interest/affectedness – “least important” stakeholders.
- Low power/influence, high interest/affectedness – “show consideration” towards these.
- High power/influence, low interest/ affectedness – “meet their needs” and they will become allies.
- High power/influence, high interest/affectedness – “key players”: they are ready to make difference.

⁶ www.stakeholdermap.com

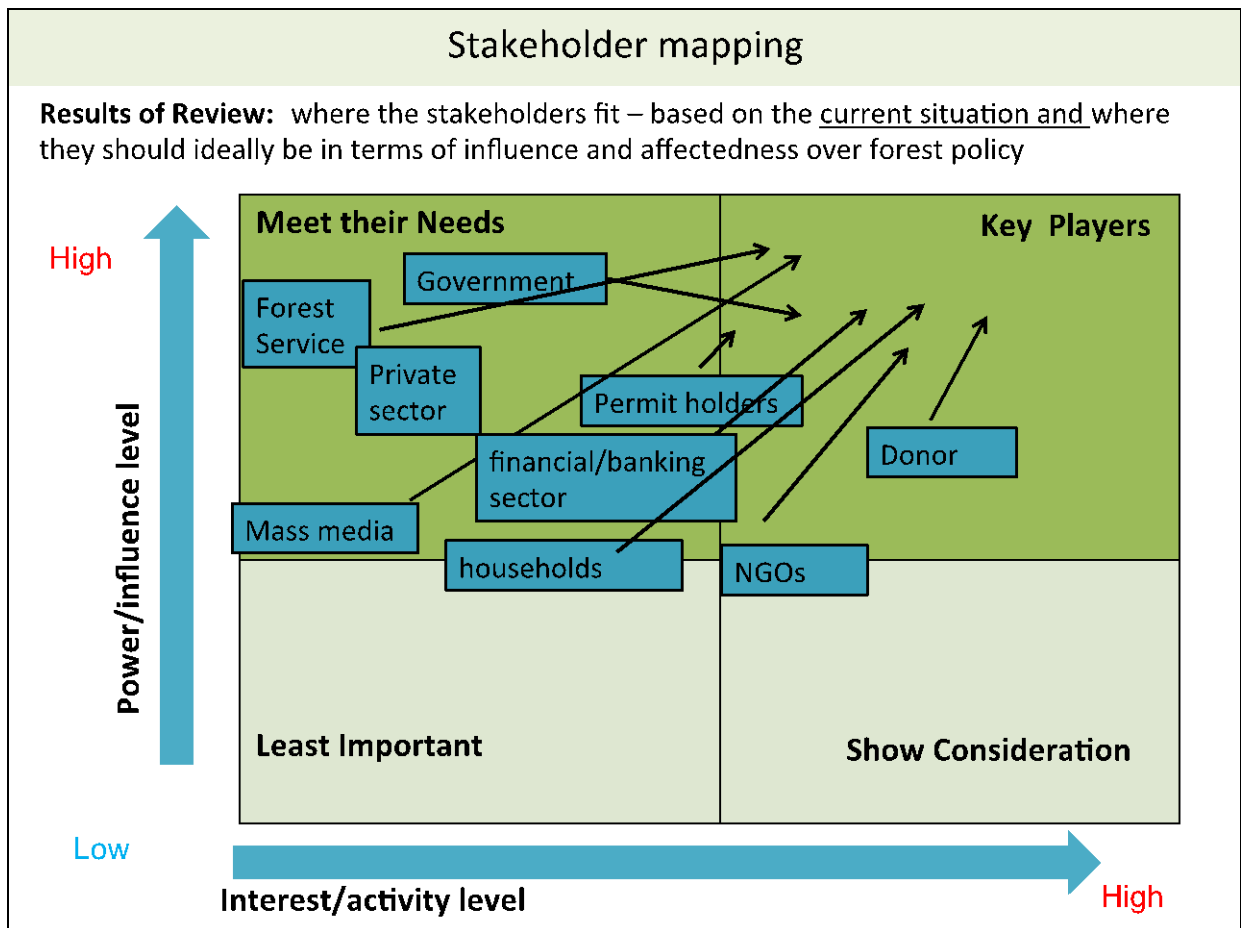


Figure 5 - Stakeholder Mapping

5.2. Map Analyses

Key Players

The general aim of the individual approach to stakeholders is to move them to the top-right corner – the area of “key players”. Key players are ready to cooperate and can deliver too; therefore it is vital to engage them, involve them in governance/decision making bodies, and/or consult them regularly. To move them into the “right” direction it is necessary to increase their interest and positive involvement in the issue.

For the purposes of this Action Plan, international donors and – to the less extent – private sector and the government are candidates to the “key player” group.

Meet Their Needs

Top-left corner of the map is the place influential but largely uninterested stakeholders, as they are not much affected by the consequences of forest policies.

This corner is most populated, displaying – as expected – that the green economy issues are new and largely unknown to most influential stakeholders: therefore the initial steps must be directed towards understanding their needs and finding the points of shared concern. E.g., banks and businesses care about profits – show them the potential of green economy tools in this way, demonstrate achievements of pilot projects, disseminate and recreate them,

propose joint initiatives, offer links to those that could help (financing mechanisms, donors, etc.). The government would respond to the opportunities to attract investments, to generate support for existing/planned policies, to address social needs, to improve international image.

Mass-media and households are among the least interested at this stage; however, forest policies in a green economy could offer significant benefits to the latter through offering increased and sustainable production and consumption of forest products, and use the possibilities of the former in raising an awareness on these products, making clear the difference between them and the rest and creating the "green" demand – an essential and inevitable step towards the green economy.

In established democracies mass media acts as an intermediary between various stakeholders and general public, thus playing important role in raising public awareness and mobilizing public support for environment. Georgian mass media is facing difficulties in fulfilling such a role, though it can successfully serve as a messenger for disseminating information and raising response from the wide clusters of society. Overall, mass media is a significant but passive stakeholder. Massive effort is needed to raise this stakeholder group to active category.

Show Consideration

Bottom-right corner contains those stakeholders that are most vulnerable and/or have enough interest in in forest policy processes for a greener economy/SFM but lack the necessary influence to exert effective support. These can be freely involved as resource bodies, and must be informed and consulted on the issues of their particular interest. In some cases they can provide significant assistance in getting the message through due to their knowledge, experience and credibility.

The NGOs fall into this category and donors – in part – also may be sharing this corner.

Georgian NGOs have established links and partnerships with foreign governments, international organizations, and NGOs. Cooperation is less intensive with the national and local governments; cooperation with the private sector is rather rare. Such a situation is partly caused by the correlated (or, for this reason, uncorrelated) interests with those stakeholders; another simple reason is linked to finances – neither the government nor private sector are able and/or willing at this stage to support NGO activities and services financially. “Even the most experienced and sophisticated NGOs are forced to shift their activities to areas where donor funding is still available”⁷.

The factors mentioned above drive the agenda of Georgian NGOs and – eventually – indeed impose certain limitations to the power of civil society in Georgia. NGOs have limited influence on the decision-making of the government or of the private sector. Successful NGOs have become “professional groups that are part of the elite rather than a part of the larger society”⁸. Poorer and remotely located NGOs experience severe pressures and are on the

⁷ 2008 NGO Sustainability Index For Central And Eastern Europe And Eurasia . USAID, 2009. (www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_urasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/complete_document.pdf)

⁸ 2006 NGO Sustainability Index For Central And Eastern Europe And Eurasia . USAID, 2007. (www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_urasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/georgia.pdf)

decline in both numerical and capacity terms, therefore depriving the already troubled communities of environmental services even more.

Some of the NGOs become well-trained and competent think-tanks, and/or consultancy service providers. NGOs are well positioned to connect with multiple stakeholder groups. At the same time, civil society enjoys less influence on the situation than before. Civil society should seek partners that can bridge this gap. In some cases, NGOs can help in raising awareness, creating public consensus on certain issues, etc.

The interest of international donor community to the problems of environment in Georgia has achieved observable positive impact, and a low profile of the sector domestically has made this impact even more important. In late 90's, foreign assistance helped to shape Georgian environmental institutions (both Governmental and NGOs) and to establish their agenda through various studies and capacity-building initiatives. Later, the focus shifted towards pilot projects meant to demonstrate opportunities and provide possible blueprints for domestic institutions to follow.

Foreign Governments – the European Commission, individual EU members – Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, UK, Denmark, as well as the USA, Norway, Switzerland, Japan and others - have been active through their foreign aid agencies, embassies and other Government institutions. UN system organizations (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNECE, WHO, FAO, IAEA), World Bank Group, OECD, OSCE, NATO have provided expertise and financing for a long list of projects⁹.

Typically, international partnership-based projects are generated as a follow-up of political documents (global and regional conventions, treaties, bilateral agreements, memoranda) that provide the foundation for cooperation on the state and/or institutional level. Project design is a subject to stricter rules, they are well monitored, almost never get underfunded or ceased, and – compared to domestic initiatives – prove better awareness of interests of other stakeholders, e.g., major groups.

Donors and IFIs can continue working on the issues relevant to the SFM in a green economy on two levels.

On the strategy level, cooperation with the government should continue for the establishment of cooperation basis that would focus on common priorities, inviting Georgia to address global problems as well as to use tested methods in domestic policy. Through this cooperation, increasing role of the green business on the international level will facilitate the timely understanding and response of Georgian government to the domestic challenges of the same kind.

On the tactical level, gradual shift of focus from pure aid projects to those with the effect of multiplication and barriers' removal should continue¹⁰, using, where possible, market- and profit-oriented cooperation instead of donor-beneficiary-type relationship. Teaming up with the government is desirable – in many cases, government-owned institutional schemes can successfully channel donor financing; teaming up with local actors (NGOs,

⁹ Part of projects listed at the Ministry of Finance website: (www.mof.ge/en/3212)

¹⁰ E.g. mentioned above: (www.europeandcis.undp.org/environment/bdslm/show/3D25BB8A-F203-1EE9-B13C5713251AA7D2) ; (www.ebrd.com/projects/psd/psd2007/37820.htm) and (www.energocredit.ge/?page_id=7&language=en)

banks, private sector) is vital in order to encourage concerted actions involving several donors and/or existing financial mechanisms (e.g. clean development mechanism (CDM)), thus joining resources and avoiding duplications.

Donor funding should link criteria of success to final result – sustainable effect on the society as a whole.

Least Important

Bottom-left corner – “least important” stakeholders – usually are not targeted directly. General channels of communication – website, e-mail dissemination, newsletters – are considered enough to cover these stakeholders. However, in our case no stakeholder is placed entirely in this corner. This is natural, as for the purposes of the Action Plan only important stakeholders have been reviewed.

6. The Action Plan for the Georgian Forest Sector in a Green Economy

The Action Plan follows the structure of the Rovaniemi Action Plan¹¹ and consists of 5 pillars with their respective goals:

- A. Sustainable production and consumption of forest products
- B. Forestry contributing to a low carbon economy.
- C. Promoting more and better green jobs and improved forest based livelihoods.
- D. Long-term provision of Forest Ecosystem Services.
- E. Policy development and monitoring of the forest sector in relation to a green economy.

A. Promoting increased and sustainable production and consumption of forest products

Goals: The production and consumption of forests products is sustainable and based on the green economy principles

	Possible Actions	Possible Actors
A.1.	Establishment of adequate institutional structure	GoG, FA, Local Authorities
A.2.	Increase indirect use of forests	MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs
A.3.	Develop infrastructure - Enhancing the motivation of population	MoE, FA, NGOs
A.4.	Promotion of local production of decorative plants for greening the cities	MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs
A.5	Making an inventory of forests Define the existing resources and potential (of the state of forests)	MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs
A.6.	Increase access to forest services	MoE, FA
A.7.	Develop labelling and certification systems for forest products.	MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs
A.8.	Increase the forest roads network - Developing cable lines for taking out wood	MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs
A.9.	Promote the development and implementation of green building standards	MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs

¹¹ The Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy, adopted on 13 December 2013 in Finland, describes how the forest sector in the UNECE region could lead the way towards the emerging green economy at the global level. It provides an overall vision, objectives and specific activities, and identifies potential actors, who might contribute to achieving the stated objectives. It is not a binding plan, nor does it contain prescriptive recommendations to Governments, international organisations or stakeholders, who are free to adopt, adapt, in full or in part, or not to implement the Action Plan as they wish. The UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section will monitor the implementation of the Action Plan. The latter will also explore ways and means to measure contribution and the progress of the forest sector towards a green economy.

B. Forestry contributing to a low carbon economy

Goals:

- The share of forest products in the economy is increased
- Export of forest products is increased by 10%
- Legal controlled sustainable firewood use is increased, as a result unsustainable illegal firewood use is stopped, an alternative to gas and electricity etc. is provided and energy security is enhanced
- Energy efficiency is increased by 50%

	<i>Possible Actions</i>	<i>Possible Actors</i>
B.1.	Simplify procedures for the use of wood and non-wood resources	GoG, MoE, FA
B.2.	Promote rational and effective use of forest resources (both timber and non-timber resources)	GoG, MoE, FA
B.4.	Promote the substitution of non-renewable and high-carbon materials and energy by renewable and low-carbon alternatives	GoG, MoE, FA, NGOs
B.5	Facilitate introduction of innovative technologies	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector
B.6.	Facilitate and support new cross-sectoral partnerships through initiatives in priority areas such as agriculture, wood-related energy and water	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media
B.7.	Maximise the share of fuel wood (renewable) resources in an energy balance, taking into account their finite resources	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs
B.8.	Improve the infrastructure for preventing fires	GoG, MoE, FA
B.9.	Completely using wood residues in the forests	GoG, MoE, FA
B.10.	Carrying out the sanitary cuts on a regular basis	GoG, MoE, FA
B.11.	Defining and mapping the fire risk territories (during inventory)	GoG, MoE, FA
B.12.	Specialised trainings for the fire-fighters	GoG, MoE, FA, universities
B.13	Further and comprehensive training of wood and forestry industry workers	GoG, MoE, FA, universities
B.14	Develop / describe financial mechanisms	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities,
B.15	Introducing the best practices in the forest sector	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media
B.16	Study the impact of climate change on forests and develop relevant recommendations	Government, Forestry Agency, scientists, donors

C. Promoting more and better green jobs and improved forest based livelihoods

Goals:

Additional decent green jobs are created

Forest revenues are increased

Fair distribution and stimulation of private sector is achieved

	<i>Possible Actions</i>	<i>Possible Actors</i>
C.1.	Implement educational (bachelor, major, and doctor) programmes	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities
C.2.	Develop Education bases: - Establish research institutes and support them - Carry out exchange programmes	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities,
C.3.	Prepare qualified personnel through: - Trainings and seminars - Carrying out partner and exchange programmes	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities,
C.4.	Establish coordination mechanisms among other educational institutions (universities, colleges, etc.) and employers	GoG, FA, Universities, private sector
C.5.	Promote tourism development - Develop tourism infrastructure in the forests - Support efforts to attract visitors	GoG, FA, Universities, private sector
C.6.	Promote simplification of the use of forest resources for the private sector and their availability	GoG, FA, private sector
C.7.	Carry out complete and systemised inventory of forest resources and services	GoG, FA
C.8.	Establish a unified information bases (statistical, monitoring and information about the inventory of forests) and ensure access to it	GoG, FA
C.9.	Offer investment schemes and means for the forest sector	GoG, FA
C.10.	Develop different models and schemes (private, state, community) of forest management	GoG, FA
C.11.	Establish economic and market instrument for forest sector management	GoG, FA

D. Ecological maintenance and enhancement – long-term provision of Forest Ecosystem Services.

Goals:

Keeping the wood cover – at least 40% of the Georgian territory is covered with forests

Increase of forest resources by 30%

	<i>Possible Actions</i>	<i>Possible Actors</i>
D.1.	Increasing the territories covered with forest, Renewal of degraded forest. Increase in productivity of forests resulting in 20% increase in reserves of wood resources. Renewal of other degraded territories	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector
D.2.	Improvement of ecological state of forest	GoG, MoE, FA, Local Authorities
D.3.	Protection of biodiversity.	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.4.	Improve monitoring and early warning of forest pests and diseases	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.5	Improving sanitary situation	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.6.	Attention to the renewal measures of the forests, especially to the rare and endangered species	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.7.	Improvement of eco systems, encourage the natural renewal of forests and other conservation maintenance regeneration measures	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.8.	Elimination of illegal logging	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.9.	Support the forest development, avoid dwindling of groves	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.10.	Attracting investments (revenues) - Establishment of subsidiary enterprises - hunting farms - plant nurseries: fast-growing plants	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities

D.11.	Attracting investments revenues grow– state subsidies decrease (saving state funds and increasing state well-being)	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
D.12.	Increase the role and importance of the forest sector and make it visible in the economy of the country, consequently with its possibilities to contribute in the green economy	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities

E. Policy development and monitoring of the forest sector in relation to a green economy.

Goals:

	<i>Possible Actions</i>	<i>Possible Actors</i>
E.1.	Develop sustainable forest state policy	GoG, MoE, other line ministries, NGOs
E.2.	Develop Action plan for the forest sector in a green Economy including public participation and periodic revision, intended to achieve multiple use and sustained yield of the forest	FA, MoE, NGOs, private sector, other ministries
E.3.	developing short-term and long-term indicative plans taking into account the local requirements	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, Local Authorities
E.4.	taking into account the corresponding conditions for each region of Georgia, both with the legislative and forest use view.	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, Local Authorities
E.5.	decentralisation	GoG, MoE, FA, Local Authorities
E.6.	Enhance cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination and coherence between forest policy and other policies that affect forests and forestry	MoE, other line ministries, NGOs
E.7.	Improvement of existing legislative basis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of comprehensive legislative basis (Forest code, norms and regulations, standards); - Improvement of legislative bases for establishing and implementing the principles of sustainable management and green economy - Improvement of the legislative bases for preventing illegal cuts and stopping the destruction of forests 	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
E.8.	Strengthening the monitoring.	GoG, MoE, FA
E.9.	Balanced participation of state non-governmental and private sector	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, Local Authorities
E.10.	Raising public engagement in public awareness, the decision making process and keeping a representative balance in the decision making process.	GoG, MoE, FA, private sector, NGOs, universities, Mass media, Local Authorities
E.11	Modernisation of material-technical bases	GoG, MoE, FA

Annex 1. Background and the process

The National Action Plan for the Georgian Forest Sector in a Green Economy is the result of a series of national and local multi-stakeholder workshops on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies in Georgia held between June 2014 and February 2015, in the framework of the UNECE / FAO two-year capacity-building project “A greener economy in Central Asia and the Caucasus with sustainable forests”.

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.



Figure 6. Steps of the UNECE / FAO two-year capacity-building project “A greener economy in Central Asia and the Caucasus with sustainable forests”

The project opened with a regional Meeting held in April 2014 in Astana, Kazakhstan, where along with other countries, the representatives of different line ministries and the National Forest Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia took part. It was followed by National and Local Workshops in all project countries and concluded by a regional Meeting in April in Tbilisi, Georgia.

The project opened with a regional Meeting held in April 2014 in Astana, Kazakhstan, where along with other countries, the representatives of different line ministries and the National Forest Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia took part. It was followed by National and Local Workshops in all project countries and concluded by a regional Meeting in April in Tbilisi, Georgia.

Two National Meetings, 2 Coaching workshops and 4 Local Workshops were held in Georgia between the Regional Meetings.

National Workshops	Local Workshops
 <p><u>Tbilisi, June 9-11, 2014</u> (23 participants)</p> <p><u>Tbilisi 11-12 February, 2015</u> (22 participants)</p> <p>Representatives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources • Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development • Ministry of Energy • NGOs, • Forestry Agency 	 <p><u>Mtskheta, 19 September 2014</u> (21 participants)</p> <p><u>Kutaisi, Georgia, 22 September 2014</u> (24 participants)</p> <p><u>Ozurgeti, Georgia, 23 September 2014</u> (23 participants)</p> <p><u>Batumi, Georgia, 24 September 2014</u> (18 participants)</p> <p>Representatives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forestry Agency • Forestry Services • NGOs • Universities 

Figure 7. Schedule of National and Local Workshops in Georgia

The 1st National Workshop (June 9-12, 2014) focused on forest-policy formulation, bioenergy generation from wood, data collection on forests and forests products, trends in forest ownership and the role and rights of local communities and private sector. During the national workshop the various participatory analysis exercises generated insights into the forestry sector in Georgia and various barriers and opportunities with regards to aligning forestry with green economy principles.

The process of the 1st coaching workshop (June 13, 2014) was to review findings from the national workshop, identifying priority gaps to analyse in forestry with regards to green economy principles. The second step was identification of the kind of skills, attitude and behaviour required for a good facilitator of the process for action plan development. This was designed to ensure participants were clear on the tenets of meaningful participation before moving on to discuss the various methods that would be used to engage stakeholder in the action plan development. Then came the development of the process plan, which laid out key information gaps/research questions, and appropriate methods for topics and stakeholders. These were developed and peer reviewed by participants.

The process of the 2nd Coaching Workshop (September 17, 2014) was to plan the Local workshops, the outline and the possible scenarios in each group. Different participatory methods have been discussed and chosen for different meetings.

The Local Workshops (September 19-23, 2014) brought together a mix of participants from government, civil society, research institutions, community organizations and universities, a total of about 100 participants from four regions of Georgia. The concept of green economy was presented at the Local Workshops and different participatory methods were used to encourage active discussions and maximum feedback from the participants.

Process: Methods		Nat.	Mtskheta	Ozurgeti	Kutaisi	Batumi
Quick target assessment method		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Poster with post-it method		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rights, Revenues and responsibilities analysis		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Problem Analysis		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Role Play		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fishbowl debate		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solution tree		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rotating panel		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Logical framework		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Priority ranking		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stakeholder analysis		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SWOT Analysis		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Figure 8. Participatory methods used at the National And Local Workshops

The aim of the local workshops was to engage a broad range of stakeholders, facilitate good analysis of the issues based on ground realities and to build ownership over the emerging green economy related strategies.

At the workshops it was recognized that the transition to a green economy offers great opportunities for the forest sector, in terms of further development, sustainable growth and creation of jobs. It was also emphasized that the forest sector can make a significant contribution to national sustainable development.

The following problems were discussed:

- Transition and changes in structures and society, including the need to improve governance;
- Illegal logging;
- Lack of finances and recognition of the importance of the forest sector;

- Lack of priority for the forest sector in national development plans.

The discussions revealed among others the following recommendations:

- Reinforce organizational structures at local level for resource management by enhancing technical, empowerment, organizational and revenue generating capabilities, and providing related budgetary support;
- Expand attention and market opportunities beyond timber to non-timber forest products whose use may be limited to disadvantaged segments of society;
- Devote meaningful financial and human resources to strengthen the capacity of all actors, especially local communities, in all areas of democratic governance of natural resources;
- Ensuring tenure to land for local communities; *(It was also recognized that although it is an important step in improving livelihoods, tenure alone is insufficient. Other rights are needed, including right of representation, access to finance for investment and access to markets);*
- Encourage public debate over which resources should be private.

Discussions at Both the national and local workshops identified some of the underlying causes of the gaps between forestry and green economy principles. More immediate causes were related to lack of management by local people and uncontrolled harvesting. The issues of whether this was due to lack of awareness or lack of incentives was discussed. It was agreed that fundamentally a root cause of lack of motivation for forest management was lack of clarity on ownership and user rights of the forest. The forest remains in government control but with various degrees of decentralization to local offices and with de facto customary control by communities in operation. Also there was interesting discussions and analysis on the importance of 'ownership' over decisions, some felt that maintaining state control over all key decisions was necessary to avoid risks of overuse of the resource, others felt that excluding private sector and local population from decision making would stifle the creation of attractive forestry.



Figure10. Highlights from Local Workshops

The performance of the forest sector was assessed against the following criteria:

1. Achieving sustainable production and consumption of forest products
2. Minimizing fossil fuel use and the generation of sustainably produced wood fuel based alternatives
3. Decent forestry jobs and forestry supporting livelihoods of local people
4. Advancing ecological health, soil and water
5. Data collection, management and analysis
6. Inclusive forest policy processes that result in policies that satisfy all key stakeholder interests

Overall participants evaluated the recently developed forestry concept/strategy for Georgia fairly well against Green Economy principles. The weakest aspects of the strategy related to the promotion of wood energy and employment creation/private sector engagement. The strongest aspect of the strategy related to ecological health, with inclusive policy processes and sustainable forest management also being given high scores. Only one criteria (Data collection, management and analysis) was rated above satisfactory, all others are below satisfactory, as the following chart shows:

Quick assessment of the performance of the forest sector against the following criteria

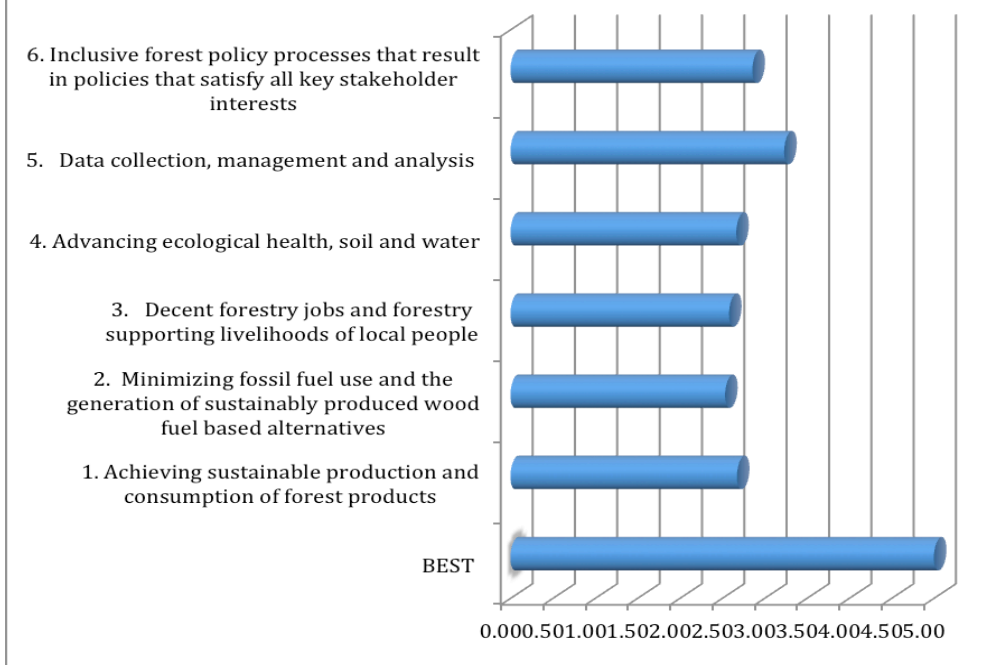


Figure 9. Assessment of the performance of the forest sector

The key gaps in the forest sector with regards to green economy principles identified by the stakeholders involved in the development of the Action Plan are the following:

- Insufficient participation of communities in decision-making
- Insufficient understanding of green economy principles in the forest sector as well among general public (population)
- Lack of qualified personnel in the forest sector
- Insufficient protection of forests
- Complicated procedures for forest use
- Lack of Financial Resources
- Insufficient remuneration of the personnel in the forest sector
- Insufficient public participation in the decision-making process
- The impact of climate change on forests is not studied in Georgia.

There was also a lot of discussion on the procedural and bureaucratic environment not being user friendly and attractive to the private sector and communities, the perceived overregulation and tight control (designed to protect the resource) was identified as being counterproductive, pushing users into illegal use and discouraging stewardship of the resource.

In general it was recognized that there was not enough emphasis on the economic development of forestry as a means to stimulate the marketing and release the economic potential of all

forest products, which in turn (combined with strengthened and clearer ownership/rights and user friendly bureaucracy) could motivate the private sector and farmers to invest in forestry.

Wood energy was a particularly contradictory topic, its potential as a sustainable, socially and environmentally friendly fuel source – and thus an incentive for forest management was not being realized because of the prevailing approach to reduce and avoid wood use. During the workshop the view on firewood was reframed from seeing wood use as “only damaging to the forest - ‘How can we stop or reduce use’ to seeing firewood use as an overlooked renewable resource which raised a new question- ‘ How can we promote firewood production through sustainable management of the forest that ensures replenishment’.

As a result of these consultation workshops at national and local levels in 2014 that engaged a range of forestry stakeholders, awareness was raised on Green Economy principles, and a participatory analysis was conducted of the forest sector to identify challenges and opportunities with regards to further aligning the forest sector more with green economy principles. This process coincided with the development of a new forest strategy for Georgia and was thus also designed to support and inform the strategy development. A key cross cutting characteristic of the process was to ensure that a range of forestry stakeholders were fully engaged to make sure that the emerging action plan is based on local realities, balances social, economic and ecological interests and is fully ‘owned’ by stakeholders.

3rd Coaching Workshop (February 11, 2015) was designed as an opportunity for key people involved in the process of the green economy action plan to discuss outputs from the local workshops and to finalise the action plan and justifications for it so that it can be presented to decision makers with full confidence at the National Meeting. This workshop also provided an opportunity to harmonize any key issues and address any key questions, e.g. how the forest sector action plan for the green economy relates to the new Georgian forestry strategy.

The follow on workshop on Thursday the 12th of February is designed to inform key decision makers on how to apply green economy principles to the forest sector, present the forest action plan for the green economy for review and revision and very importantly to develop ‘buy-in’ of the action plan among decision makers and identify steps, milestones and responsibilities to help put the action plan into practice.

The purpose of the workshop was to:

- Recap on Green Economy principles and overview of the process to develop action plan. Update on the status of the new forestry strategy.
- Present the draft action plan/key outputs of the regional workshops and a critical review and enhancement of the action plan.
- Clarify expectations for the 2nd National Workshop, agree on both the process and the content and conduct any necessary preparation tasks.

2nd National Workshop (February 12, 2015) was designed as an opportunity to present the output of the whole process, the draft forestry action plan for the green economy, critically review it and seek advice for enhancements and identify next steps in putting the recommendations into practice. The components of the workshop included:

- Introduction to the UNECE initiative and brief awareness raising on Green Economy principles and why forestry has enormous potential to deliver the principles.

- Description of the process for the development of the draft forest sector green economy in Georgia, and how this relates to the development of the new forestry strategy.
- Presentation of the key elements of the Green Economy forest sector action plan for critical review and comment;
- From principles to practice, identifying concrete steps and milestones towards implementation.

The first draft of the Action Plan was circulated after the 2nd National Meeting and amendments and editorial changes requested were reflected in a revised version of the Action Plan, which was circulated for consultations among Stakeholders who participated in the stakeholder meeting.

Annex 1. Stakeholders involved in the Development of the Action Plan

1st National Worskshop, Tbilisi, June 9-11, 2014

Workshop Participants

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	Eka Balarjishvili	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 ekaterine721@gmail.com
2.	Irakli Sisvadze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 irakli_527@yahoo.com
3.	Giorgi Tkhelidze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 tkhelidzegiorgi@gmail.com
4.	Irakli Gotsiridze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 gotsiridze@yahoo.com
5.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com
6.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
7.	Beso Mamaladze	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 besomamaladze@yahoo.com
8.	Karlo Amirgulashvili	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia k.amirgulashvili@moe.gov.ge

9.	Lasha Mirotadze	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 mirotadze-1988@mail.ru
10.	Irma Chachanidze	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 chachanidze_irma@yahoo.com
11.	Nikoloz Burduli	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 burduli_nikoloz@yahoo.com
12.	Lela Argvliani	Focal Point National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 largvliani@gmail.com
13.	Leri Chochua	National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83
14.	Gaioz Gabashvili	National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83
15.	Bidzina Giorgobiani	Head National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83
16.	Temo Izenia	Investment Projects Department Ministry of Energy of Georgia	IV floor, 2 Sanapiro Street, Tbilisi 0105, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 235 7833 Mob.: +995 595 404204 t.izoria@energy.gov.ge
17.	Natalia Jamburia	Ministry of Energy of Georgia	IV floor, 2 Sanapiro Street, Tbilisi 0105, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 235 7833
18.	Nino Chkobadze	Greens Movement of Georgia	Mukhadze 16

			Tbilisi, Georgia nino.chkhobadze@gmail.com
19.	Giorgi Darsavelidze	Greens Movement of Georgia	Mukhadze 16 Tbilisi, Georgia info@greens.ge
20.	Zaza Kvantaliani	Greens Movement of Georgia	Mukhadze 16 Tbilisi, Georgia info@greens.ge
21.	Nino Bejitashvili	Ministry of Economy	nbezhitashvili@ecenomy.ge
22.	Ketevan Jibladze	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 keti.jibladze@rec-caucasus.org
23.	Pavle Tsagareishvili	Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 pavle.tsagar@gmail.com

UNECE / FAO

24.	Elina Warsta	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) / Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 917 2872 elina.warsta@unece.org
-----	---------------------	--	--

International and National Consultants

25.	Peter O'Hara	International Consultant PNRM Consultants	PNRM Consultants ph: +44(0)1721722685 alt: +44(0)7719746876 peterohara@participatorynrm.com
26.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171

			nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com
--	--	--	--

Organizers

27.	Sophiko Akhobadze	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 sophiko.akhobadze@rec-caucasus.org
28.	Keti Esakia	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 keti.esakia@rec-caucasus.org
29.	Evgenia Mekhtieva	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 evgenia.mekhtieva@rec-caucasus.org

1st Coaching workshop, Tbilisi, June 13, 2014

Workshop Participants

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	Eka Balarjishvili	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 ekaterine721@gmail.com
2.	Irakli Sisvadze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 irakli_527@yahoo.com
3.	Giorgi Tkheldize	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 tkheldizegiorgi@gmail.com
4.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com
5.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
6.	Lela Argvliani	Focal Point National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 largvliani@gmail.com
7.	Leri Chochua	National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83
8.	Temo Izenia	Investment Projects Department Ministry of Energy of Georgia	IV floor, 2 Sanapiro Street, Tbilisi 0105, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 235 7833 Mob.: +995 595 404204 t.izoria@energy.gov.ge

9.	Pavle Tsagareishvili	Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 pavle.tsagar@gmail.com
----	-----------------------------	--	--

International and National Consultants

10.	Peter O'Hara	International Consultant PNRM Consultants	PNRM Consultants ph: +44(0)1721722685 alt: +44(0)7719746876 peterohara@participatorynrm.com
11.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171 nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com

Organizers

12.	Sophiko Akhobadze	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 sophiko.akhobadze@rec-caucasus.org
13.	Keti Esakia	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 keti.esakia@rec-caucasus.org
14.	Evgenia Mekhtieva	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 evgenia.mekhtieva@rec-caucasus.org

1st Local Workshop, Mtskheta

Workshop Participants

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	David Tkhelidze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595006026
2.	Natia Mamaladze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000088
3.	Natia Obgaidze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 599898873
4.	Nino Khizanishvili	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000539
5.	Nato Tskaruashvili	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000536
6.	Elza Tsamalaidze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000565
7.	Tengiz Patashuri	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595992357
8.	Nato Tsiklauri	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000537
9.	Ketevan Gurgenashvili	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000538
10.	Kakha Mtsituri	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000542
11.	David Aladashvili	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000551
12.	Mirian Odishelidze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595095572
13.	Nata Vasadze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000548
14.	Nata Tavberidze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000564

15.	Giorgi Koberidze	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Forestry Service	17a, Mukhrani str., Mtskheta, Georgia Mob.: +995 595095574
16.	Rezo Getiashvili	Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN)	27, Betlemi Street, 0105 Tbilisi Georgia Tel.: + 995 32 275 19 03
17.	Irakli Sisvadze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 irakli_527@yahoo.com
18.	Giorgi Tkhelidze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 tkhelidzegiorgi@gmail.com
19.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com
20.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
21.	Lela Argvliani	Focal Point National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 largvliani@gmail.com
22.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171 nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com

2nd Local Workshop, Kutaisi, Georgia, 22 September 2014

Workshop Participants

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	Ramaz Kiladze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 577247004 ramaz.kiladze@gmail.com

2.	Nino Bodokia	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 571220419 nino.bodokia@yahoo.com
3.	Anjela Ionanidze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 593407550 a.ionanidze@mail.ru
4.	Ketevan Tskhakaia	Union "Spektri" (NGO)	Mob.: +995 599570516 spectri@gmail.com
5.	Maka Khetsuriani	Union "Spektri" (NGO)	Mob.: +995 577122828 maka.khetsuriani@atsu.edu.ge
6.	Avtandil Kajaia	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000344
7.	Shota Todua	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000359
8.	Tengiz Akhaladze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000311 akhaladze_2011@mail.ru
9.	Nikoloz Nozadze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000303 niko.nozadze@yahoo.com
10.	Tornike Bibichadze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000430 tornikebibi1973@mail.ru
11.	Givi Mdivani	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 591708349
12.	Vakhtang Chavchanidze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000349 vaxochavchamidze@rambler.ru
13.	Davit Tevdoradze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000349 bato_74@mail.ru
14.	Pavle Bolkvadze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000349
15.	Zaza Kakoishvili	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 593566384
16.	Lavrenti Turabeladze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000358
17.	Abo Loladze	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000346

18.	Temur Kepuladze	The Greens Movement of Georgia (NGO)	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 591157272
19.	Lia Kopaliani	Imereti Forestry Service National Forestry Agency of Georgia	Gumbra, Tskaltubo, Georgia Mob.: +995 595600650
20.	Tsira Zhorzholiani	University of Kutaisi	Mob.: +995 595197133
21.	Emzar Gordazde	University of Kutaisi	Mob.: +995 555248182
22.	Venera Mkhitariani	University of Kutaisi	Mob.: +995 599984154 veneramkhitarian@gmail.com
23.	Irakli Sisvadze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 irakli_527@yahoo.com
24.	Giorgi Tkhelidze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 tkhelidzegiorgi@gmail.com
25.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com
26.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
27.	Lela Argvliani	Focal Point National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 largvliani@gmail.com
28.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171 nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com

3rd Local Workshop, Ozurgeti, Georgia, 23 September 2014

Workshop Participants

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
23.	Kakha Gazdeliani	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia

			Mob.: +995 595006026 gazdeliani69@mail.ru
24.	Teimuraz Antidze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000088
25.	Ana Shevardnadze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 599898873 anashevardnadze@yahoo.com
26.	Begi Tsintsadze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000539
27.	Liana Glonti	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000536
28.	Ioseb Soselia	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000565
29.	Elguja Jashi	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595992357
30.	Andro Giorgadze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000537
31.	Mose Datunaishvili	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000538
32.	Guram Gogvadze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000542
33.	Zviad Chkhikvadze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000551
34.	Nugzar Chkhaidze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595095572
35.	Zaza Vasadze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000548
36.	Irakli Tavberidze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595000564
37.	Darvin Koberidze	Guria Forestry Service	5, Giorgadze str., Ozurgeti, Georgia Mob.: +995 595095574
38.	Manana Gogvadze	The Greens Movement of Georgia	Mob.: +995 595000542

39.	Irakli Sisvadze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 irakli_527@yahoo.com
40.	Giorgi Tkhelidze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 tkhelidzegiorgi@gmail.com
41.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com
42.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
43.	Lela Argvliani	Focal Point National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 largvliani@gmail.com
44.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171 nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com

4th Local Workshop, Batumi, Georgia, 24 September 2014

Workshop Participants

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	Ruslan Davitadze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577162223
2.	Ruslan Davitadze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577162223
3.	Eter Kikava	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577242936
4.	Mindia Komakhidze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577414914

			mindiakomakhidze@yahoo.com
5.	Ramaz Gobadze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577242900 sofi-ana@mail.ru
6.	Gelodi Kakhadze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577242925 kaxadze72@mail.ru
7.	Tamaz Varshanidze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 595084320
8.	Giorgi Zoidze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577162224 zoidze-84@mail.ru
9.	Imeda Makaridze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577162221 imo86@yandex.ru
10.	Mamuka Tugushi	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 599007492 mamukatugushi_91@mail.ru
11.	Nodar Tsintsadze	Greens Movement of Georgia (NGO)	Mob.: +995 591315777 adjargreen@yahoo.com
12.	Rezo Vasadze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577242935 vasadze.rezo@mail.ru
13.	Avtandil Makharadze	Forestry Agency of Adjara	124, Vakhtang Gorgasali Str. Batumi, Georgia Mob.: +995 577242936
14.	Irakli Sisvadze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 irakli_527@yahoo.com
15.	Giorgi Tkhelidze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 tkhelidzegiorgi@gmail.com
16.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com

17.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
18.	Lela Argvliani	Focal Point National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 largvliani@gmail.com
19.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171 nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com

3rd Coaching Workshop, Tbilisi, February 11, 2015

Workshop Participants

Ministry Of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	Karlo Amirgulashvili	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia k.amirgulashvili@moe.gov.ge
2.	Gigi Aleksidze	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia gigia.aleksidze@gmail.com

Other Ministries

3.	Liza Tavdumadze	Ministry of Energy of Georgia	IV floor, 2 Sanapiro Street, Tbilisi 0105, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 235 7833
4.	Nino Bejitashvili	Ministry of Economy	nbezhitashvili@ecenomy.ge

National Forestry Agency of Georgia

5.	Levan Tabatadze	Head, Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	
----	------------------------	--	--

6.	Eka Balarjishvili		6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 ekaterine721@gmail.com
7.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com
8.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
9.	Irma Chachanidze	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 chachanidze_irma@yahoo.com
10.	Leri Chochua	National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83

NGOs

11.	Pavle Tsagareishvili	Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 pavle.tsagar@gmail.com
12.	Nino Chkhobadze	Greens Movement of Georgia	Mukhadze 16 Tbilisi, Georgia nino.chkhobadze@gmail.com info@greens.ge

UNECE / FAO

13.	Elina Warsta	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) / Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 917 2872 elina.warsta@unece.org
-----	---------------------	--	--

International and National Consultants

14.	Peter O'Hara	International Consultant PNRM Consultants	PNRM Consultants ph: +44(0)1721722685 alt: +44(0)7719746876 peterohara@participatorynrm.com
15.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171 nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com

2nd National Worskshop, Tbilisi, February 12, 2015

Workshop Participants

Ministry Of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia

	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	Giorgi Somkhishvili	Deputy Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia
2.	Karlo Amirgulashvili	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia k.amirgulashvili@moe.gov.ge
3.	Gigi Aleksidze	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia gigia.aleksidze@gmail.com

Other Ministries

4.	Liza Tavdumadze	Ministry of Energy of Georgia	IV floor, 2 Sanapiro Street, Tbilisi 0105, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 235 7833
5.	Nino Bejitashvili	Ministry of Economy	nbezhitashvili@ecenomy.ge

National Forestry Agency of Georgia

6.	Levan Tabatadze	Head National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83
7.	Nikoloz Burduli	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia

		Georgia	Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 burduli_nikoloz@yahoo.com
8.	Eka Balarjishvili	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 ekaterine721@gmail.com
9.	Irakli Sisvadze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 irakli_527@yahoo.com
10.	Giorgi Tkhelidze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 tkhelidzegiorgi@gmail.com
11.	Irakli Gotsiridze	Forest Inventory Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 gotsiridze@yahoo.com
12.	Giorgi Khabeishvili	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 giorgi.xabeishvili@gmail.com
13.	Iakob Kapanadze	Maintenance and Reforestation Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 iakobkapanadze@gmail.com
14.	Lasha Mirotadze	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 mirotadze-1988@mail.ru
15.	Irma Chachanidze	Forest Use Department National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83 chachanidze_irma@yahoo.com
16.	Leri Chachua	National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 272 72 83
17.	Gaioz Gabashvili	National Forestry Agency of Georgia	6 G. Gulua Str. 0114. Tbilisi, Georgia

			Tel: +995 32 272 72 83
--	--	--	------------------------

NGOs

18.	Pavle Tsagareishvili	Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 pavle.tsagar@gmail.com
19.	Nino Chkhobadze	Greens Movement of Georgia	Mukhadze 16 Tbilisi, Georgia nino.chkhobadze@gmail.com info@greens.ge
20.	Ketevan Jibladze	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 keti.jibladze@rec-caucasus.org
21.	Ketevan Tskhakaia	Union SPEKTRI	Kutaisi

UNECE / FAO

22.	Elina Warsta	UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) / Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 917 2872 elina.warsta@unece.org
-----	---------------------	--	--

International and National Consultants

23.	Peter O'Hara	International Consultant PNRM Consultants	PNRM Consultants ph: +44(0)1721722685 alt: +44(0)7719746876 peterohara@participatorynrm.com
24.	Nato Kirvalidze	National Consultant Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre RIO (NGO)	Kakha Shevardenidze 1/48 Tbilisi 0160, Georgia Tel.: +995 32 2395251 Mob.: +995 577 418171 nato.kirvalidze@gmail.com

Organizers

25.	Sophiko Akhobadze	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi,
-----	--------------------------	--------------	---

			Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 sophiko.akhobadze@rec-caucasus.org
26.	Keti Esakia	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 keti.esakia@rec-caucasus.org
27.	Evgenia Mekhtieva	REC Caucasus	150, Aghmashenebeli Ave., 7th Floor, 0112 Tbilisi, Georgia Tel: +995 32 2253649 / 2253648 evgenia.mekhtieva@rec-caucasus.org