

**Report on the workshops on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener
Economies in Kyrgyz Republic**

**Part of a UNDA funded initiative, implemented by UNECE/FAO in
partnership with the State Agency Environment Protection and Forestry with
Organizational support from Forest Land User Association, Kyrgyz Republic**

1. Introduction

National Sustainable Development Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013-2017, approved by the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 21, 2013 № 11.

In the next five years (period of 2013-2017) Kyrgyzstan faces a task of succeeding as a democratic state with stable political system, dynamically growing economy and stable growth in the incomes of its citizens.

At the UN RIO+20 Sustainable Development conference in 2012, Kyrgyzstan expressed adherence to long-term sustainable development via promotion of “green economy” priorities that combine the growth of revenues and public employment thanks to foreign and domestic “green” investments aimed at promoting new technologies to improve the energy and resource efficiencies of both the production and consumption, reduce emissions and pollution of the environment, and prevent the loss of biodiversity. The strategy of a “green” economy stresses resource saving, labor productivity increases, and profitable ways to mitigate the load on the environment to transition to new growth schemes without overstepping critical local, regional and global environmental thresholds of sustainability.

The “green economy” strategy takes into account all values of the natural capital as factors of production and provides for a transition to a resource-efficient and low-carbon development based on rational nature use and promotion of low-waste or no-waste approach to production and consumption as well as the a growing introduction of renewable energy sources: solar energy, wind, water, geothermal sources and biofuel.

National Forest Policy of Kyrgyzstan is a dynamic process which is periodically reviewed, updated, and it is at the second stage of its development:

Stage 1 - 1998-2003. The starting point of the new National Forest Policy is the Presidential Decree of KR "About the new national forest policy in the country» № 300 of October 06, 1998.

The main components of the national forest policy in the first stage are:

- Concept of Forestry Development until 2025, was approved by the Government in 1999;
- Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and environmental laws;
- State Program "Forest" for five years 2001-2005.

Stage 2 - 2003-2011. In 2003 conducted the first assessment and implementation of the Concept of the State Program "Forest" in 2001 - 2005, which allowed us to determine the overall goals and effectiveness of the implementation of activities on the basis of which recommendations were made for certain changes in national forest policy. On this basis, the structure of forest policy was changed.

The main components of the National Forest Policy in the second stage are:

- The Concept is the basic document that defines the strategy of the state to develop the sector until 2025 and it is the long-term document (approved by Government of KR on April 14, 2004, N 256);
- Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and environmental laws regulations define the legal framework for forest policy;
- National Forest Program for the period of 2015, defines a set of activities and measures to implement the concept and it is the medium-term document (approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 25, 2004 № 858);
- Five-Year Action Plan for 2006-2010, provides specific activities and the short-term document (approved by the Government of KR on September 27, 2006 № 693).

The initiative is supported by the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UNECE) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and is a capacity development support project which aims through training and policy advisory services to assist countries in the region develop context specific strategies to more fully harness the potential of sustainable forest management for greener economies. A key outcome of the initiative will be the development of national action plans (referred to as strategies throughout this report) for implementing sustainable forest management to enhance the forest sector's contribution to a green economy. The project will guide and support country level teams through a process of developing this plan. More information on the initiative is available from <http://www.unece.org/forests/areas-of-work/forestpolicies/forestscapacitybuilding.html>

2. Summary of national workshop discussions (general remarks from the workshop, including most important topics raised by the participants).

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Few selected examples of the exercises written from the brown sheets (including the last exercise – gap analysis).

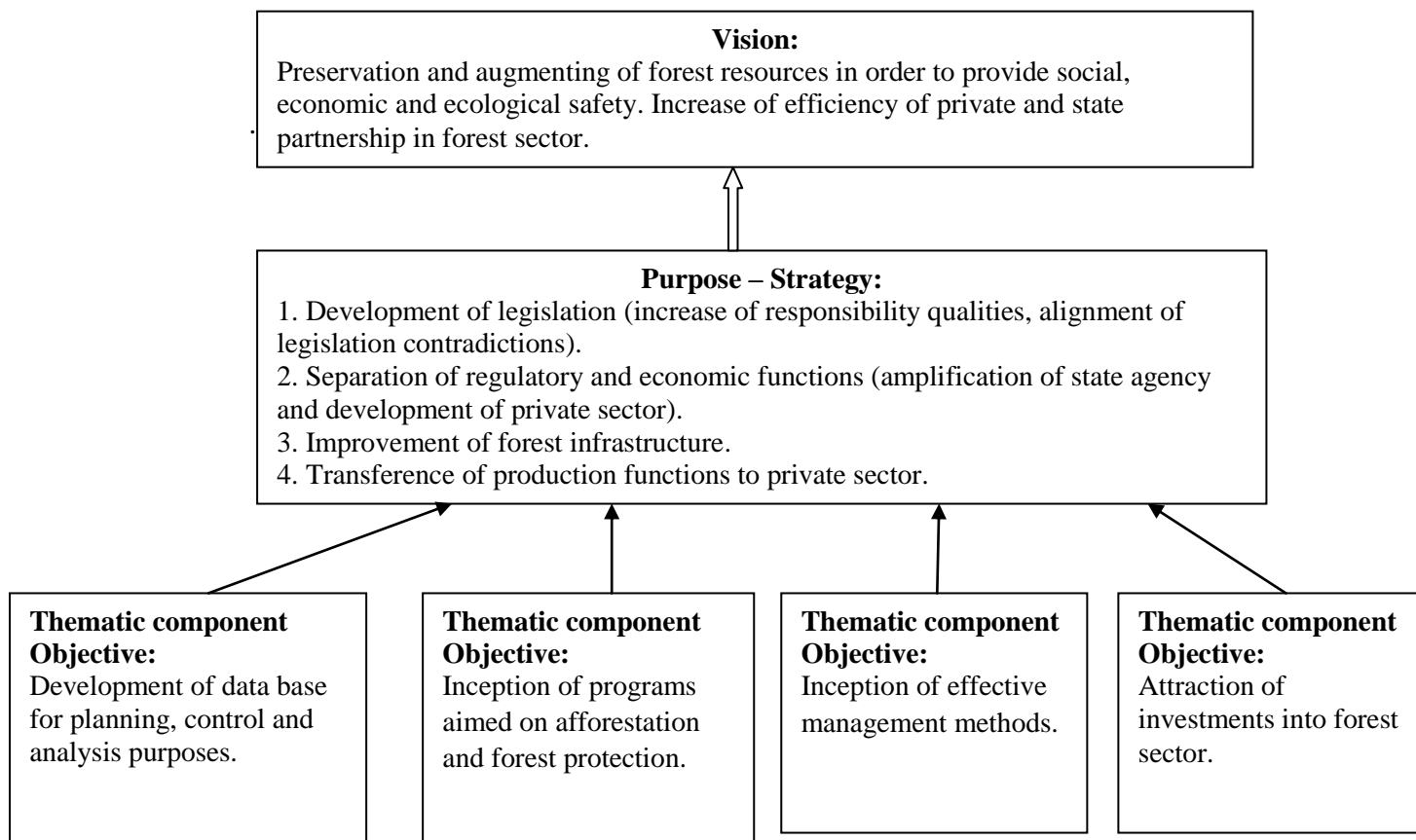
National Workshop was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, 30 of September to the 2 of October 2014 and few selected examples of the exercises are given below.

1. Policy drafting and review –structuring forest policy exercise

Group 1

1. Brain storm on vision and purpose/strategy – use cards.

Step 1: A. Solution tree



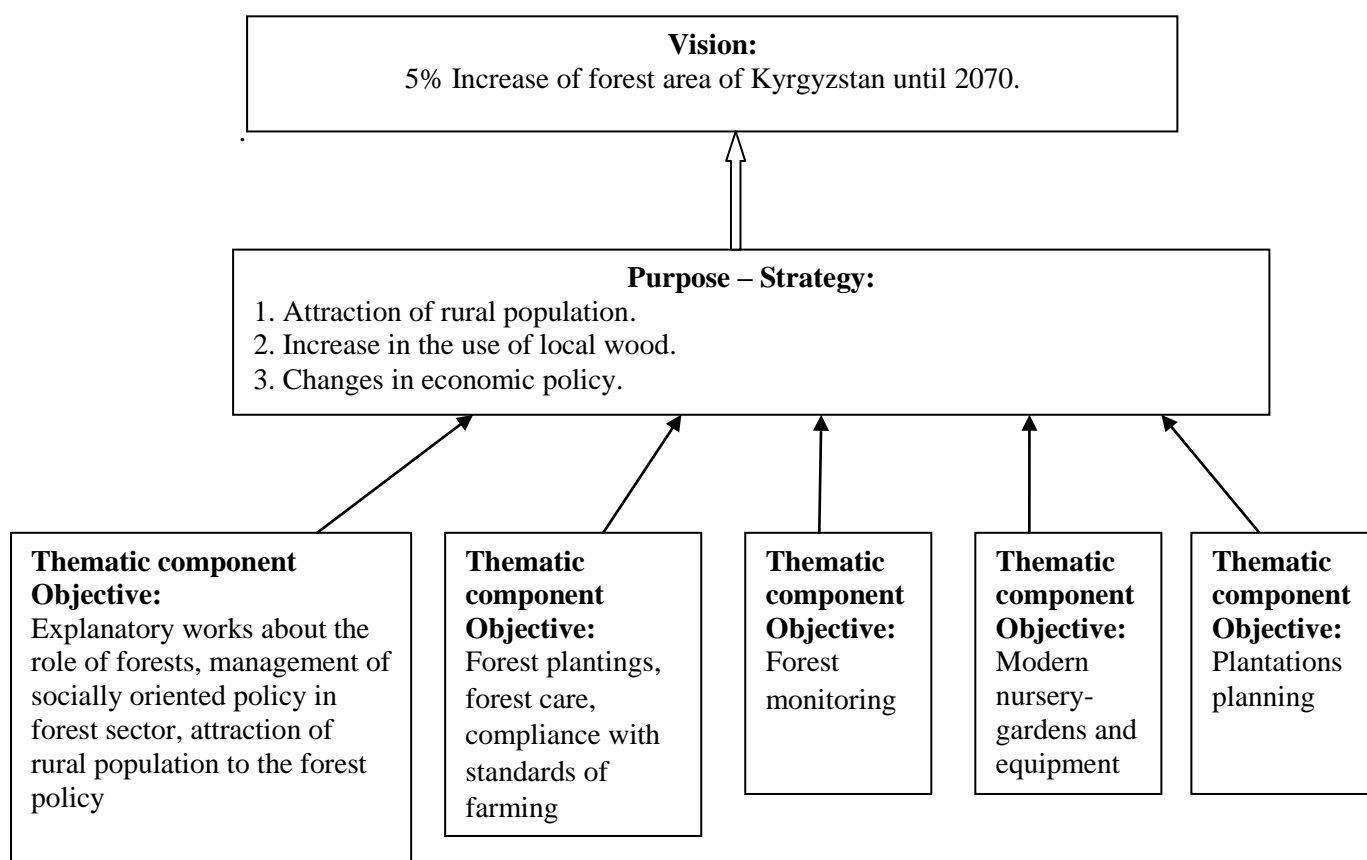
Step 2: Structuring the policy – using logical framework guide

Context analysis: Degradation of sanitary condition of forest, anthropogenic load, unconformity with modern market principles and principles of green economics, legislation base is not perfect	
B. Vision: Preservation and augmenting of forest resources in order to provide social, economic and ecological safety. Increase of efficiency of private and state partnership in forest sector.	
C. Purpose: 1. Improvement of ecological situation. 2. Increase of employment of rural population, welfare of population. 3. Increase of percentage of forestry in gross domestic production to 2%. 4. Development of state and private partnership.	
D. Objectives/Components of the policy: 1. Reducing corruption, attracting tourists. 2. Economic evaluation of ecological functions.3. Capital issues.	
E. Expected Results	F. Assumptions – positive

Group 2

1. Brain storm on vision and purpose/strategy – use cards.

Step 1: A. Solution tree



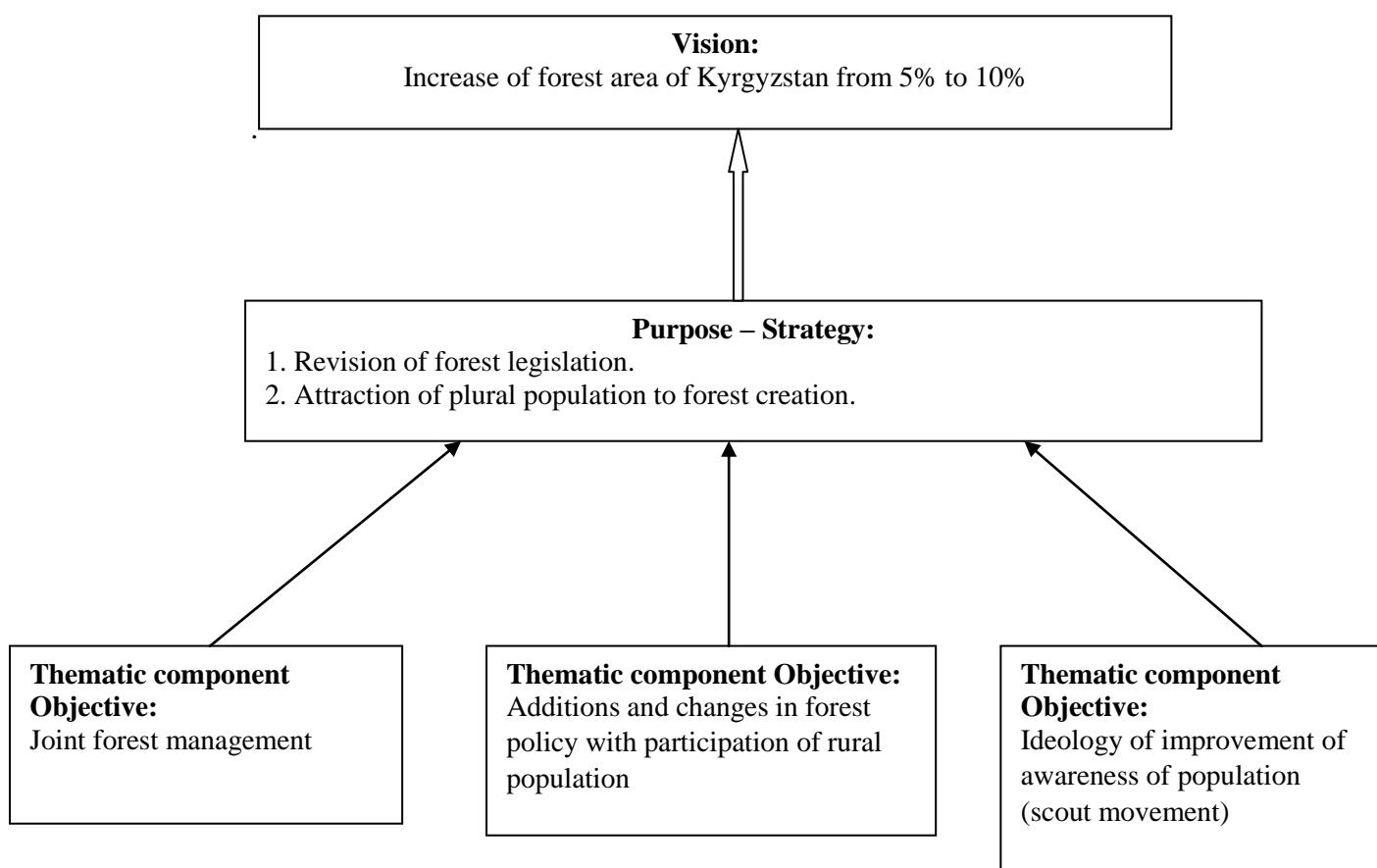
Step 2: Structuring the policy – using logical framework guide

Context analysis: Soil degradation and erosion, unauthorized logging, poaching factors, unregulated grazing	
B. Vision: 5% Increase of forest area of Kyrgyzstan until 2070.	
C. Purpose: 1. Revision of forest legislation. 2. Attraction of rural population to forest creation.	
D. Objectives/Components of the policy: 1. Increase of forest productivity. 2. Increase of various forests. 3. Creation of recreational areas.	
E. Expected Results	F. Assumptions – positive
1. 80% increase of ecotourism.	1. Attraction of domestic and foreign investment.
2. 80% increase of productivity of forest sector.	2. Good legislation.
3. Increase of earnings of population by means of forest products.	

Group 3

1. Brain storm on vision and purpose/strategy – use cards.

Step 1: A. Solution tree



Step 2: Structuring the policy – using logical framework guide

Context analysis: presence of forestry, legislation restriction, difficulties and contradictions among interested sides, human resources, scientific and technical resources, forest sector does not have a percentage in gross domestic production of country, deterioration of ecological situation	
B. Vision: Forest area increases from 5,6% to 10%	
C. Purpose: 1. Revision of forest legislation. 2. Attraction of plural population to forest creation	
D. Objectives/Components of the policy: 1. Additions and changes in forest legislation with participation of interested sides. 2. Improvement of awareness. 3. Joint forest management. 4. Creation of profitable forests with participation of rural population.	
E. Expected Results	F. Assumptions – positive
1. Ecological situation worsened.	1. Attraction of domestic and foreign investment.
2. 4,4% increase of forest area.	2. Good legislation base.
3. Increase of earnings of population by means of forest products.	

2. Gap analysis on matching sustainable forest management with green economy principles.

Analysis of barriers to maximising sustainable production and consumption of forest products?

Key gaps?	Which stakeholders should be engaged?	Which participatory methods should be used?
<div data-bbox="239 439 619 533" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Legislation</div> <div data-bbox="239 566 619 660" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Poor forest policy</div> <div data-bbox="239 694 619 788" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Corruption and low transparency</div> <div data-bbox="239 844 619 938" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Insufficient professionalism</div> <div data-bbox="239 994 619 1193" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Low level of reprocessing industry of forest resources</div>	<div data-bbox="678 439 1029 638" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Public authorities: State agency of forestry, Department of Justice, Department of Finance, Department of Economics, Department of Agriculture</div> <div data-bbox="678 660 1029 754" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Local authorities and locals</div> <div data-bbox="678 777 1029 902" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Science institutes: Forest institute, educational institutes</div> <div data-bbox="678 925 1029 1019" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">NGO, civil sector, private sector</div> <div data-bbox="678 1052 1029 1167" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Media</div>	<div data-bbox="1109 439 1431 521" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">All methods of our seminar</div>

Analysis of barriers to promoting the development of sustainable wood energy as a environmentally friendly, socially and economically viable energy source?

Key gaps?	Which stakeholders should be engaged?	Which participatory methods should be used?
<div data-bbox="256 320 596 510" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Absence or lack of alternative energy sources</div> <div data-bbox="256 546 596 647" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Insufficient wood fuel</div>	<div data-bbox="687 333 1023 432" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 20px;">State sector</div> <div data-bbox="687 472 1002 575" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Rural population</div>	<div data-bbox="1098 320 1461 398" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">«Poster with notes» method</div> <div data-bbox="1098 432 1461 495" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Method of fast evaluation</div> <div data-bbox="1098 512 1461 575" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Analysis of problems</div> <div data-bbox="1098 607 1461 685" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Analysis of interested sides</div> <div data-bbox="1098 707 1461 770" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">«Aquarium» method</div> <div data-bbox="1098 784 1461 846" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">The tree of decisions</div> <div data-bbox="1098 864 1461 943" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Logic array (realization)</div>

Analysis of barriers to improving forest based livelihoods and jobs, especially in making forestry attractive for small, medium and large scale private investment?

Key gaps?	Which stakeholders should be engaged?	Which participatory methods should be used?
<div data-bbox="244 1202 584 1290" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Unawareness about all benefits of joint work</div> <div data-bbox="244 1323 596 1411" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Poor awareness</div> <div data-bbox="244 1451 596 1592" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">No cooperation among interested sides</div>	<div data-bbox="663 1202 1046 1256" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Public authorities</div> <div data-bbox="663 1290 1035 1339" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Forestry</div> <div data-bbox="663 1377 1035 1440" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">NGO, civil sector</div> <div data-bbox="676 1487 1023 1570" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Local authorities and locals</div>	<div data-bbox="1082 1202 1450 1272" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Method of fast evaluation</div> <div data-bbox="1082 1290 1450 1361" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Method of analysis of problems</div> <div data-bbox="1082 1386 1461 1451" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">«Aquarium» method</div> <div data-bbox="1082 1487 1450 1585" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Method of ranking of priorities</div>

4. Challenges (how was the workshop methodology received in the country concept, what are the biggest challenges in the forest sector in the country).

For the last period there have happened important changes in policy both on global and national level:

On the global level:

Convention on Climate Change defined that forest is the priority in adaptation and mitigation in climate change;

Convention to Combat desertification recommended agroforestry as one of directions on combating desertification;

Convention on Biological diversity developed Strategic Plan on conservation of biological diversity in 2011-2020, basis of it is IT goals (Nagoya Protocol);

Theme of food safety and nutrition is widely developed. Forest and trees have made big impact in food safety.

Were determined principles of Green Economies, which calls economic progress to take into consideration ecological limits and to reduce ecological risks.

On national level:

National Strategy of country development is adopted, accordingly, Government of KR obligates and defines the scope of the development of sector strategies.

Government of KR stated sector strategies, for example, Concept of ecological securities, accordingly, forest policy must be in synergy.

The first National forest inventory was held, forests out of State Forest Fund were defined, necessary forest policy outspread on them.

Lately development of mining is noticed, so this mining needs some rules of existence.

Thus, all the changes both on global and national level are basis of need in next evaluation and revisal of forest policy of Kyrgyzstan. In this case knowledge obtained on National seminar on sustainable forest management for Greener Economies of Kyrgyzstan в рамке проекта ЕЭК ООН и ФАО will be very significant and useful.

5. Conclusions and recommendations from the national workshop, follow-up plans in the local workshops.

Conclusions

1. Principles of Greener Economies are not included in forest policy of Kyrgyz Republic and that should be taken into consideration during the revision.

2. National seminar was interesting and saturated, participants were very active. Program of the seminar is totally completed in 3 days.

3. **The aspects of the meeting, which participants like best?**

- Training methods
- Training design
- The work in group exercises
- The form of the meeting
- The debates
- interesting methods of training, contents of the green economy concept, experience of other countries.
- Green economy
- I liked all of it
- methods of training delivery
- Discussion
- I liked the application of the principles of green economy to the forest sector
- I liked the role play, development of policy sessions.
- Most of all I liked the session where we followed a process to develop an outline forest strategy for green economy, it was very systematic and logical.

Additional comments

- To include responsible heads who make decisions and realization of forest strategy in the training.

Recommendations

What improvements would you suggest?

- Practical information on strategy of other countries.
- in statistics: full coverage of respondents (unclear?)
- More experience of other countries
- Nothing to improve
- To hold such kind of seminars more often
- Quality of the paper translations
- Distributing material and quality of their translation.
- Procedures for tasks are not exact, need to improve the quality of translation
- To hold more seminars
- Communication with local committees/communities in the training
- To increase the time for of seminar
- It is necessary to engage nature protection experts for development of Forest strategy.

What follow up suggestions for after the meeting?

- Acquaintance with the critical states of Europe countries.
- Additional seminar
- Repeat meeting at local level(in the regions)
- connected with ecology and reforestation

- Seminars in the European Union countries
 - More profound studying of questions of green economy in forestry after the training
 - To hold an afforestation and reforestation seminar
 - To increase duration of lessons for the best discussion.
 - To provide more information on actual ‘realized’ forestry for green economy strategies of other countries: purposes, tasks, priorities
 - To invite government civil servants to such meetings
1. Review and improve translations of the materials.
 2. Revise the wood energy and data management sections to highlight ‘new knowledge’ explicitly relevant to green economy principles. Shorten presentations and distil and emphasise key messages.
 3. Improve the presentation on green economy principles with more practical ideas of how to release the potential of forestry explicitly linked to green economy principles.
 4. Seek out relevant practical examples relevant to the region (i.e. not only expensive technologies or examples solely reliant on foreign climate finance) where policy changes have released the potential of sustainable forest management according to green economy principles(e.g. tax breaks for sustainably produced timber and wood fuel).

Seminars on rural level should be held in kyrgyz language. Presentations must be translated into kyrgyz language.

Plan of Local Workshops in Kyrgyzstan

The purpose of the workshops: Determination of compliance with the principles of the Green Economy to the National Forest Policy.

Target audience: A maximum of 25 people. Those with influence over forestry decision making or implementation. For example participants from local forestry enterprises, pasture committee, local municipal government, local population, private sector, non-government organisations.

Used methods of the workshop: quick target assessment method, poster with post-it method, fishbowl debate method, priority ranking.

Schedule of Local Workshops

N	Actions	Date
1	Workshop in Issyk-Kul (spruce forests):	23.10.2014
	Prepare List of participants	13.10-15.10.2014
	Send the invitations and information about project	13.10-15.10.2014
	Prepare Big sheets and handouts	16.10-18.10.2014
2	Workshop in Batken (juniper forests):	29.10.2014
	Prepare List of participants	13.10-15.10.2014
	Send the invitations and information about project	13.10-15.10.2014
	Prepare Big sheets and handouts	16.10-18.10.2014
3	Workshop in Jalal-Abad (walnut forests):	31.10.2014
	Prepare List of participants	13.10-15.10.2014
	Send the invitations and information about project	13.10-15.10.2014

	Prepare Big sheets and handouts	16.10-18.10.2014
4	Workshop in Talas (floodplain forests)	05.10.2014
	Prepare List of participants	13.10-15.10.2014
	Send the invitations and information about project	13.10-15.10.2014
	Prepare Big sheets and handouts	16.10-18.10.2014

The Kyrgyz Republic features low-forested territories, as the forests consist mostly of mountain greenery rich in variety. Approximately 90% of the forests in the Kyrgyz Republic are situated at an altitude between 700-3500 meters above sea level.

The forests of the Kyrgyz Republic consist of four types: walnut, spruce, juniper and riparian forests. Majority of rural population depends on forest resources and their need in wood and fire wood is increasing every year. Also it should be noted that the involvement of local population in formulating of the forest policy depends on the types of forest.

We are planning to carry out the assessment of the forest policy for the last period 2009-2014 and we will define the future strategic directions of forest sector development.

So the goal of local workshops was to carry out the first step of forest policy assessment with a focus on green economy principles and holding the local workshops on:

- Forest-policy formulation;
- Bioenergy generation of wood.

Local workshops were in regions of walnut (Jalal-Abad), spruce (Issyk-Kul), juniper (Batken) and riparian (Talas) forests, and participants were from different stakeholders (local forestry enterprises, pasture committee, local municipal government, local population, private sector, non-government organizations).

Conclusions

1. Participants don't know about National Forest Policy and they weren't involved in its implementation by local forest enterprises.

2. Principles of Greener Economies are not included in forest policy of Kyrgyz Republic and that should be taken into consideration during the revision.

3. Local seminar was interesting and saturated, participants were very active, but one day was not enough.

4. The aspects of the meeting, which participants like best?

- Training methods
- Training design
- The work in group exercises
- The form of the meeting
- The debates

According to the workshop results the following improvements were proposed:

- To develop a regulatory framework for the settlements planting;

- To develop settlements greening program;
- To develop recommendations on creation of a green zone;
- Increase in the nurseries area for urban greening;
- Introduction of a ban on the use of planting material imported for the landscaping;
- Organization of training courses for professionals involved in landscaping;
- Development of recommendations on conservation, protection and restoration of the forest on a perfect level;
- Development of protective afforestation;
- To oblige farmers to create shelterbelts planting;
- To develop public-private partnerships to increase forest cover;
- To create training centers for the specialists involved in forest and forest processing industry;
- Improvement of forest legislation;

This one-day workshop provided an opportunity for participants to raise awareness of the "Green Economy" principles and National Forest Policy.

Example outputs from exercises in the local workshops are in Annex 5.

Annex 1. Workshop agenda

	30 th of September	1 st of October	2 nd of October
A M	<p>I. Preliminaries and Green Economy and Sustainable Forest management Principles.</p> <p>1. Start sharp at 8.30. Opening remarks, introductions and objectives. 8.30 – 9.30</p> <p>2. Key principles of Sustainable Forest Management for the Green Economy. <i>Presentation.</i> 9.30 to 10.15</p>	<p>Start 8.30</p> <p>8. Training approach recap. <i>Presentation.</i> 8.30-8.45</p> <p>Spotlight on forest data gathering and management; rationale, principles and practice. 8.45 - 10.00. <i>Presentation, Q and A.</i></p> <p>10. Gap analysis on information gathering and management according to key Green Economy criteria. <i>Group work.</i> 10.00 -10.15</p>	<p>Start 8.30</p> <p>15. Training approach recap. <i>Presentation.</i> 8.30-8.45</p> <p>16. Intro presentation on effective forest policy formulation. <i>Presentation.</i> 8.45-9.15</p> <p>17. Exercise on coherent policy statement development to support SFM for Greener Economies. <i>Exercise.</i> 9.15- 10.15</p>
	<p>Break 10.15-10.45</p> <p>II. Forestry Context Analysis</p> <p>3. Presentation of forestry context analysis exercises and assessment of forestry sectors against Green Economy criteria. 10.45 – 12.30 <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>Break 10.15 -10.45</p> <p>10. Contd. 10.45 – 11.30</p> <p>11. Presentation of gap analysis for peer review. <i>Participant presentation.</i> 11.30 – 12.30</p>	<p>Break 10.15 – 10.45</p> <p>17. Contd. 10.45-11.30</p> <p>18. Presentation of policy statements for peer review – examining the policy statement from different stakeholder perspectives. <i>Exercise.</i> 11.30 to 12.30.</p>
	Lunch 12.30 to 13.30	Lunch 12.30 – 13.30	Lunch 12.30-13.30
P M	<p>4. Effective forestry context analysis methods. <i>Presentation.</i> 13.30 – 14.00</p> <p>5. Stakeholder analysis; problem analysis; rights, revenues and responsibilities analysis and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis. <i>Exercise –group work.</i> 14.00 – 15.15</p>	<p>III. Policy development.</p> <p>12. Spotlight on wood energy; rationale, principles and practice. <i>Presentation. and Q and A.</i> 13.30 -14.45</p> <p>13. Policy negotiation exercise – with focus on fuel wood policy. <i>Exercise.</i> 14.45 – 15.15</p>	<p>IV. Planning next steps.</p> <p>19. Intro to action planning. <i>Presentation.</i> 13.30- 14.00</p> <p>20. Intro to effective training delivery. <i>Presentation.</i> 14.00-14.15</p> <p>21. Development of capacity development plan for replication of the training in provinces of Kyrgyzstan. <i>Exercise.</i> 14.15-15.15</p>
	<p>Break 15.15- 15.45</p> <p>5. continued. 15.45 to 16.30</p> <p>6. Presentation of methods outputs for peer review. <i>Presentation by participants.</i> 16.30 – 17.30</p> <p>7. Training reflection team review. <i>Exercise.</i> After training meeting</p>	<p>Break 15.15-15.45</p> <p>13.Contd.15.45 – 17.30</p> <p>14. Training reflection team review. <i>Exercise.</i> After training meeting.</p>	<p>Break 15.15-15.45</p> <p>22. Presentation of training delivery plans for peer review. <i>Participant presentation.</i> 15.45 -17.00</p> <p>23. Workshop evaluation, closing remarks and next steps. <i>Participant and organiser reflections and comments.</i> 17.00-17.30</p>
	Close 17.30	Close 17.30	Close 17.30

Annex 2. Workshop participants

List of participants National Workshop, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, 30 of September to the 2 of October 2014

N	Name	Name of organization	Contact information
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Annex 3. Local Workshops Agenda

	24 октября
morn ing	<p>I. General information and principles of Green Economies and sustainable forest management.</p> <p>1. <u>Beginning in 9.30</u> Opening speech, introduction and objectives. 9.30 - 10.00</p> <p>2. . Key principles of Sustainable Forest Management for the Green Economy. <i>Presentation.</i> 10.00 - 10.30</p>
	<p>Break 10.30 - 10.45</p>
	<p>II. Analysis of situation in forest sector.</p> <p>3. Presentation of exercises on analysis of situation in forest sector and evaluation of forestry according to criteria of Green Economies. 10.45 - 12.30 <i>Exercises.</i></p>
	Lunch 12.30 - 13.30
aftern oon	<p>4. Methods of effective analysis of situation in forest sector. <i>Presentation.</i> 13.30 - 14.00</p> <p>5. Analysis of interested sides; analysis of strengths and weaknesses, possibilities and risks. <i>Exercise – team work.</i> 14.00 - 15.15</p>
	<p>Break 15.15 - 15.45</p>
	<p>III. Policy development.</p> <p>6. Focus on wood power generation; justification, principles and practice. <i>Presentation</i> 15.45 - 16.15</p> <p>7. Exercise on negotiation policy – with emphasis of wood fuel policy. <i>Exercise.</i> 16.15 - 17.30</p>
	Close 17.30

Annex 4. Workshop participants

List of participants Workshop in Issyk-Kul (spruce forests), Balykchi, 23 October 2014

N	Name of participants	Organization	Position
1	Ms. Zarylkan Kydyrmysheva	Parlament of Balykchi	Deputy
2	Ms. Ajar Chylakunova	Secondary school	Director
3	Ms. Chynara Joroeva	City Hall of Balykchi	Expert of Economic Division
4	Ms. Gulmira Bekturganova	Ton Local authorities	Head of local authorities
5	Ms. Gulnara Abdyldaeva	Public Fund	Director
6	Ms. Nurjamal Kurmanova	Private farm	Farmer
7	Ms. Janyl Bartabaeva	Private farm	Farmer
8	Ms. Tatyana Svistunova	NGO	Manager
9	Ms. Marita Sydykova	Kumtor Operating Company	Manager of information sector
10	Ms. Narynbek Gulzat	AVEP	Project manager
11	Mr. Suban Talypkaziev	Association of nurseries	Member of Association
12	Ms. Jumabubu Ajieva	Newspaper «Inform»	Editor
13	Mr. Japar Knanev	NGO	Head
14	Mr. Bolotkan Musaev	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
15	Mr. Jenishkul Muraliev	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
16	Mr. Sapparbek Sadykov	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
17	Mr. Bektash Medetov	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
18	Mr. Kushbek Beishenkulov	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
19	Mr. Sadyrbek Moldoshev	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
20	Mr. Konokbai Samanchiev	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
21	Mr. Rahat Israilov	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
22	Ms. Tynym Kaiypova	Forest Land User Association	Farmer

List of participants Workshop in Batken (juniper forests), 29 October 2014

N	Name of participants	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Abdykalyk Kimsanov	Batken leshoz	Director
2	Mr. Abibila Temirbaev	Uch-Korgon leshoz	Director
3	Mr. Kurmanbek Murzakulov	Leilek leshoz	Director
4	Mr. Taalai Murzakulov	State Nature Park “Sarkent”	Director
5	Mr. Abdipatta Pirnazarov	Department of agriculture	Director
6	Mr. Joro Japarov	SPA «Kyzyl-Kyr»	Director
7	Mr. Abdimanan Karimov	Leilek leshoz	Forester
8	Mr. Busurmankul Tashtanov	Forest Land User Association	Фермер
9	Mr. Abdilat Akmatov	Batken leshoz	Forester
10	Mr. Yrysbek Teshebaev	Batken leshoz	Forester
11	Mr. Achylbek Bektashev	State administration of Batken oblast	Chief of the division investment and foreign economy
12	Mr. Akmatbek Sattarov	Department region development	Main expert
13	Mr. Munarbek Dobutov	Department plant protection	Head
14	Mr. Bahap Aitbaev	Department of water	Expert
15	Mr. Sardarbek Mamadaminov	State administration of Batken district	Expert of the agriculture division
16	Mr. Talipbai Tezekbaev	Regional Department of the State Agency Environment Protection and Forestry	Expert
17	Mr. Mamyt Aliev	Kara-Bulak Local authorities	Head
18	Mr. S. Eraliev	Uch-Korgon leshoz	Forester
19	Mr. Adilbek Aliev	Uch-Korgon leshoz	Forester
20	Mr. Murzakim Botobekov	Uch-Korgon leshoz	Forester
21	Mr. O. Mashirkov	Local authorities of Kara-Bulak	State-secretary
22	Mr. T. Mamdiyarov	Regional Department of the State Agency Environment Protection and Forestry	Expert

List of participants Workshop in Jalal-Abad (walnut forests), 31 October 2014

N	Name of participants	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Kamchybek Aiylichiev	Regional Department of the State Agency Environment Protection and Forestry	Chief of the department
2	Mr. Jenishbek Akimbekov	Alabukinskii leshoz	Main expert
3	Mr. Murat Jumabaev	Arkyt leshoz	Lieder of the common
4	Mr. Kadyr Sadabaev	Arstanbap-Ata leshoz	Forester
5	Mr. Baktybek Akimjanov	Achi leshoz	Forester
6	Mr. Jyrgalbek Ismanov	Kara-Alma leshoz	Forester
7	Mr. Temirbek Mamatasimov	Ortok leshoz	Forester
8	Mr. Kurmanbek Isabaev	Toskol-Ata leshoz	Lieder of the common
9	Mr. Mamrkul Ismanov	Kochkor-Ata leshoz	Forester
10	Mr. Satylgan Moldobekov	Mogol Local authorities	Expert
11	Mr. Kalbatyr Tashiev	Shaidanl Local authorities	Depute of the head
12	Mr. Sultanbai Davlyatov	Uzgen leshoz	Forester
13	Mr. Bolot Jeenbekov	State Nature Park “Kara-Shoro”	Director
14	Mr. Pasyk Kudaiberdiev	Salamalik Local authorities	Speaker of the local Parliament
15	Mr. Bektur Jamantaev	Forest Land User Association	Forest user
16	Mr. Mizamidin Satygulov	Forest Land User Association	Coordinator
17	Mr. Talantbek Borkoshov	Forest Land User Association	Coordinator
18	Mr. Alisher Uraimov	OO «Agrolid»	Manager
19	Mr. Server Ganiev	GIZ	Project Coordinator
20	Mr. Omurbek Kojoshev	Science Institute	Science worker
21	Mr. Niyazmat Bekov	Forest Land User Association	Forest user
22	Mr. Mirlan Mamanov	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
23	Mr. T. Mamatazimov	Ortok leshoz	Forester
24	Mr. Nurmamat Saparbaev	Public Fund «Lesik-South»	Project coordinator
25	Mr. S. Tamaev	Regional Department of the State Agency Environment Protection and Forestry	Chief of the division

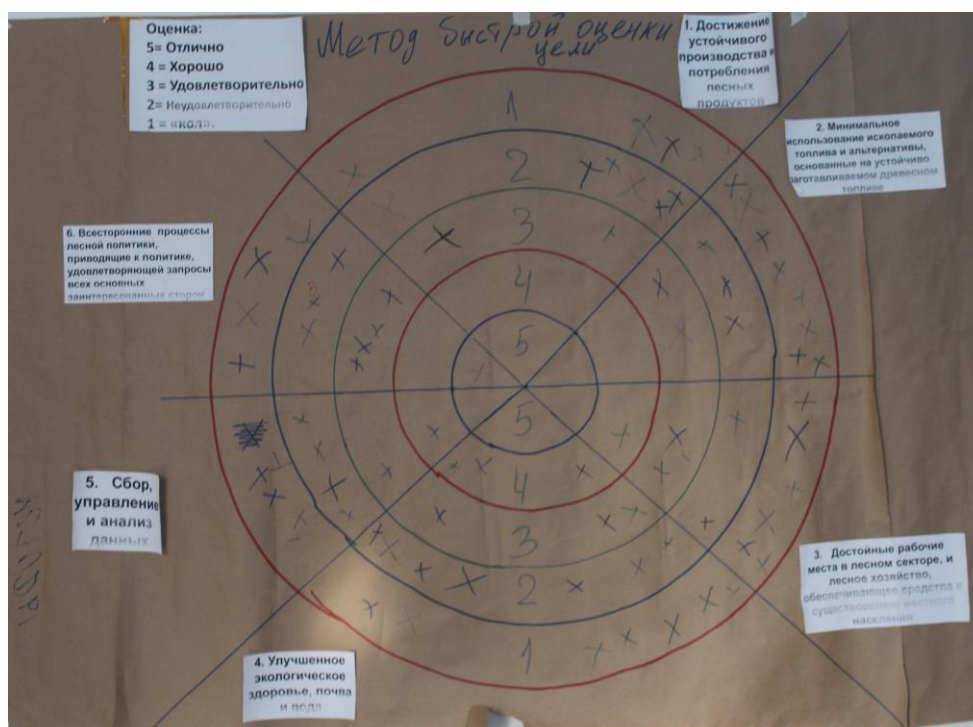
List of participants Workshop in Talas (floodplain forests), 21 November 2014

N	Name of participants	Organization	Position
1	Mr. M. Tabaldiev	State Administration Bakai-Ata district	Depute of the head
2	Mr. K. Kutukeev	Finance division of the Bakai-Ata district	Chief of the division
3	Mr. A. Ybyraev	Farm «Asan»	Head
4	Mr. A. Kutmanov	Farm Talas district	Head
5	Mr. S. Uzenov	Kok-Oik Local authorities	Head
6	Mr. E. Ibraimov	Манасский лесхоз	Director
7	Mr. E. Kulubaev	Kara-Bura State Nature Park	Director
8	Mr. M. Turdaliev	Bakai-Ata leshoz	Forester
9	Mr. K. Tynybekov	Department of the Hunting	Inspection of the hunting
10	Mr. R. Barpybekov	Kara-Bura State Nature Park	Forester
11	Mr. E. Mamyrallyev	Manas leshoz	Forester
12	Mr. S. Berdigulov	Manas leshoz	Forester
13	Mr. S. Ismailov	Kok-Oik Local authorities	Expert of the land use
14	Mr. R. Sydykov	Bakai-Ata Local authorities	Expert of the land use
15	Mr. K. Sabirov	NGO	Head
16	Mr. T. Sariev	NGO	Expert
17	Mr. Sh. Begaliev	Newspaper «Ainur»	Editor
18	Mr. M. Saibukeev	Forest Land User Association	Farmer
19	Mr. I. Arynbaev	Forest Land User Association	Farmer

Annex 5. Example outputs from exercises in the local workshops

Workshop in Issyk-Kul (Spruce forests)

We used this method of fast evaluation and we received the following information

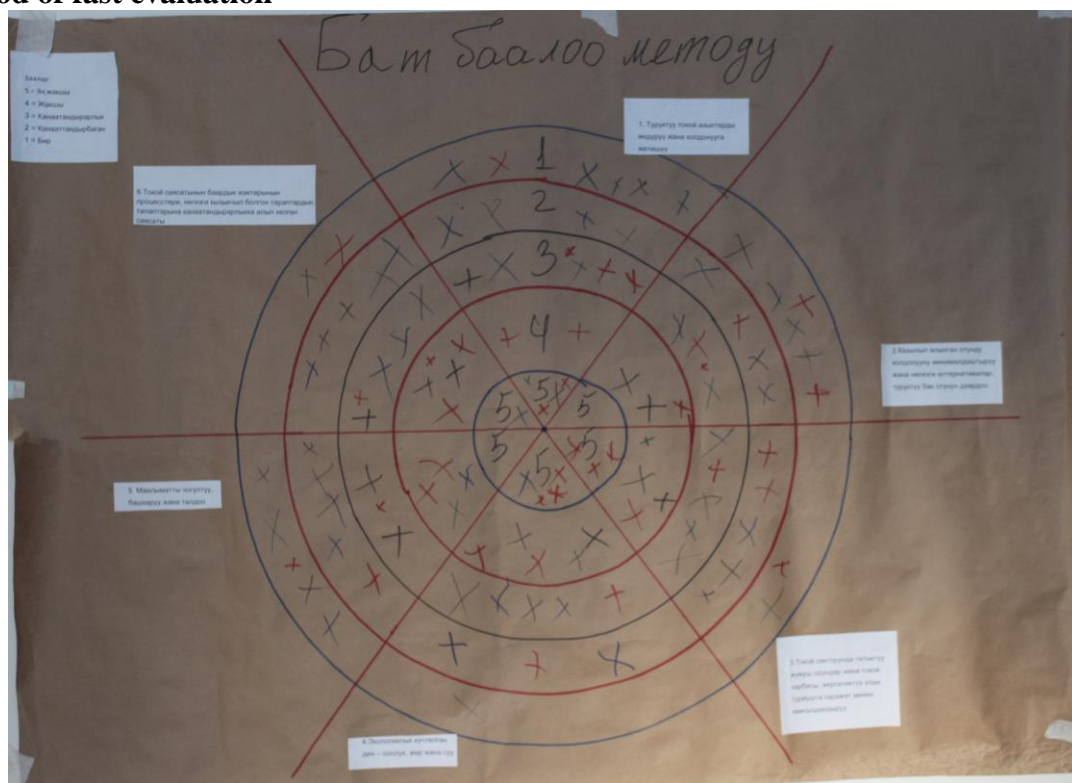


We used this method collectively ranking policy priorities and we received the following information

Criteria	Sustainable forest management	Economic/ livelihood	Social	Wood energy development	Feasibility	Total	Ranks
Training, gain of education on forest policy	28	25	37	29	36	155	3
Creation of forest plantations of fast-growing species	35	30	29	29	34	157	2
Planning of forest policy with rural population	27	40	31	37	30	165	1

Workshop in Batken (Juniper forests)

We used this method of fast evaluation and we received the following information
Method of fast evaluation

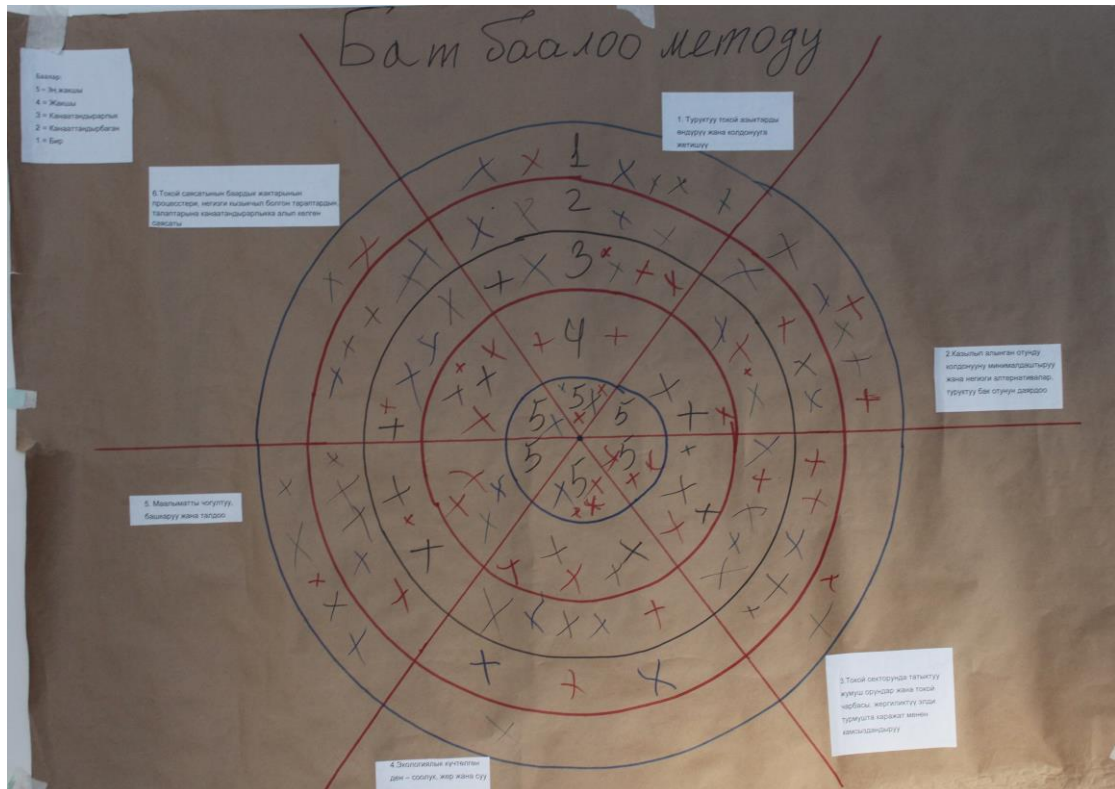


We used this method collectively ranking policy priorities and we received the following information

Criteria	Sustainable forest management	Economic/ livelihood	Social	Wood energy development	Feasibility	Total	Ranks
Alternative energy sources and compensatory planting	23	18	18	20	20	99	3
Provision of wood fuel by means of creation of forest plantations of fast-growing species	26	24	23	23	24	120	2
Increase of awareness about forest and forestry	23	29	30	28	28	138	1

Workshop in Jalal-Abad (Walnut forests)

We used this method of fast evaluation and we received the following information

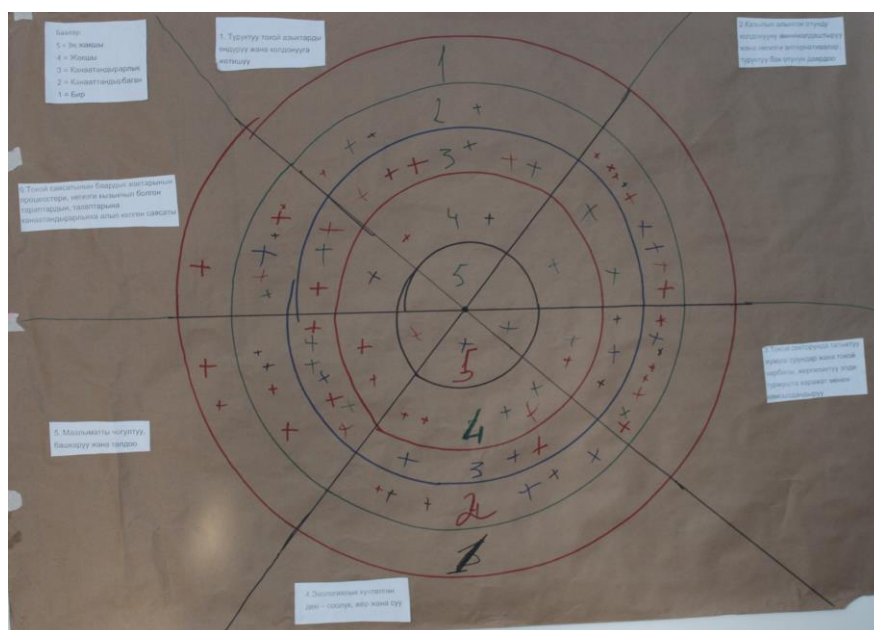


We used this method collectively ranking policy priorities and we received the following information

Criteria	Sustainable forest management	Economic/ livelihood	Social	Wood energy development	Feasibility	Total	Ranks
Amplification of forest plantations of fast-growing and fruit species	25	23	21	15	22	106	2
Joint forest management	23	24	22	22	24	115	1
Integrated forest management plans	17	21	23	25	18	104	3

Workshop in Talas (Floodplain forests)

We used this method of fast evaluation and we received the following information



We used this method collectively ranking policy priorities and we received the following information

Criteria	Sustainable forest management	Economic/livelihood	Social	Wood energy development	Feasibility	Total	Ranks
Provision of wood fuel by means of creation of forest plantations of fast-growing species	19	17	16	19	18	89	1
Attraction of rural population Привлечение местного населения к лесному хозяйству	16	19	17	16	15	83	2
Creation of work positions for rural population	17	15	19	14	17	82	3

Annex 6. Conclusions and recommendations of local workshops

Conclusions

1. Principles of Greener Economies are not included in forest policy of Kyrgyz Republic and that should be taken into consideration during the revision.

2. National seminar was interesting and saturated, participants were very active. Program of the seminar is totally completed.

3. **The aspects of the meeting, which participants like best?**

- Training methods
- Training design
- The work in group exercises
- The form of the meeting
- The debates
- interesting methods of training, contents of the green economy concept, experience of other countries.
- Green economy
- Discussion
- the role play, development of policy sessions.
- Most of all I liked the session where we followed a process to develop an outline forest strategy for green economy, it was very systematic and logical.

Additional comments

- To include responsible heads who make decisions and realization of forest strategy in the training.

Recommendations

1. It is necessary to attract rural population, local administration and other interested local sides to evaluation of forest policy of Kyrgyzstan.

2. It is necessary to take into consideration offerings of regional seminars during the revision of forest policy of Kyrgyzstan.