



UNECE



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



INTERMEDIATE PROJECT OVERVIEW

UNECE/FAO project
“Accountability Systems
for Sustainable Forest
Management in the
Caucasus and Central
Asia”, funded through the
UN Development Account
(UNDA)



The project overview is based on the Regional Interim Workshop “Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia”, organized by the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section in partnership with the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

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List of Abbreviations

APA	National Forest Agency of Georgia
C&I	Criteria and Indicators
CT	Coordination Team
ES	Ecosystem services
DES	Department of Environmental Supervision of MoEPA
DGKR	The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFRA	Global Forest Resources Assessment
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MoEPA	Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
NAP	National Action Plan
NAS	National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan
NFA	National Forest Agency
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFP	National Forest Programme
NWFP	Non-wood forest products
NWG	Non-wood goods
PFM	Public Forest Management
RF	Russian Federation
SAEPF	State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFF	State Forest Fund
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
ToS	Team of Specialists
UNDA	UN Development Account
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
WG	Working Group

1 Introduction

The intermediate project overview is based on the Regional Interim Workshop, that was part of a UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), UN Development Account (UNDA) project designed to strengthen the national capacity of five countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) to develop national criteria and indicators (C&I) for sustainable forest management (SFM).

This report gives an overview of the outcomes of the Regional Interim Workshop of the UNECE/FAO, UNDA project “Accountability Systems for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia”, which is implemented between 2016 and 2019. The workshop was held 20-23 February 2018 in Tbilisi, Georgia.

The workshop brought together 50 participants, experts from the project countries and experts from the UNECE Team of Specialists (ToS) on Monitoring Sustainable Forest Management. A combined day with the ToS, a working group set up to advance among other things, C&I for SFM processes, allowed cross fertilization and mentoring input to the C&I processes of the 5 project country teams. Overall 16 international experts from Poland, Estonia, Slovakia, Germany, Norway, Finland, the Russian Federation, etc. shared practical experiences from their countries, supported country teams and provided recommendations for the future work on C&I for SFM. The workshop had the following objectives:

- A. REVIEW AND SHARE. To collectively share and review progress, challenges and lessons with regards to process and outcomes of C&I development in the project countries to date.
- B. GUIDANCE. To strengthen skills on C&I development process and C&I formulation.
- C. PLAN. To develop an updated C&I development process plan and enhanced draft C&I sets.

The participating group of experts worked three days with various presentations and group work exercises on the review of the national C&I sets for sustainable forest management. The workshop was facilitated by Mr. Peter O’Hara and Mr. Vardan Melikyan.

Overall, C&I sets are key tools to define and implement sustainable forest management. The concept was developed after Rio ’92 Earth Summit and implemented in many regions. The best known international criteria and indicator processes for sustainable forest management are the Montreal Process, the Pan-European Process (FOREST EUROPE), the Low Forest Cover Country Process and the C&I process of ITTO. Within the framework of the UNECE/FAO project, Caucasian and Central Asian countries developed national sets of C&I for SFM and presented preliminary results at the regional interim workshop.

The regional interim workshop provided an opportunity for country representatives to share experiences, take stock, generate and apply lessons and receive mentoring advice to sharpen both the national processes and outputs with regards to the C&I development during the remaining duration of the project. The workshop was held in Russian and English with interpretation available.

After the workshop, all participants were invited to a fieldtrip to Sartichala (Nursery Garden) to experience the biodiversity of Mariamdjvari State Reserve, and then to the Tbilisi National Park, the first national park in Georgia, created in 1973.



- More information (program, presentations, news release, photographs) about the workshop is available at: <https://www.unece.org/index.php?id=46408>
- More information about the entire 3-year project framing this workshop is available at: <http://www.unece.org/forests/areas-of-work/capacity-building/unda2016-2019.html>
- The FAO news on the Workshop, which are available in English and Russian, can be viewed at: <http://www.fao.org/europe/news/detail-news/en/c/1103133/>

1.1 Brief country overview¹

In **Armenia**, the work on the development of the national set of C&I was initiated by "Hayantar" State Non-Commercial Organization of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia. The forest cover in the country is about 11.2%, which corresponds to 345,820 ha. SFM is important for Armenia, as many valuable forest areas were lost due to overexploitation, non-regulated loggings and grazing.

In **Georgia**, the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture manages the process of the development of the national set of C&I. Forests occupy 40% of the country's territory and have significant potential in the production of wood and other forest products. In 2013, Georgia adopted the National Forest Concept of Georgia, the document that defines the responsibilities of the State regarding the forest. Forest reforms led to the creation of the National Forestry Agency, a Legal Entity of Public Law, a new Forest Policy Service and the Department of Environmental Supervision. Unlike all other countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia, Georgia joined the "Forest Europe" reporting process in 2003, and reports on the Pan-European questionnaire. For this reason, the Georgian C&I set is closely related to the Pan-European C&I set.

The responsibility for the development of the national C&I set in **Kyrgyzstan** lies with the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) of Kyrgyzstan. Forests cover about 6% of the land area. They have an important socio-economic value to local people as they provide

¹ Resource: country reports, available on the project website: <https://www.unece.org/forests/areas-of-work/capacity-building/unda2016-2019.html>

firewood for heating and cooking, and non-wood forest products that are an important source of income for the local population.

The development of the national C&I set in **Kazakhstan** is under the responsibility of the Forestry and Wildlife Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Forest cover in Kazakhstan is 4.7% (29 million hectares).

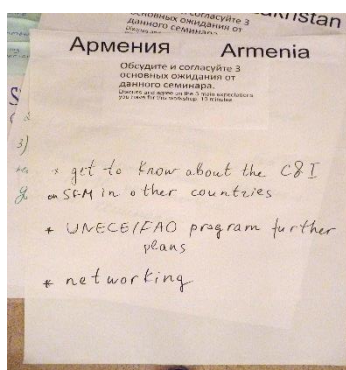
In **Uzbekistan** the development of the national C&I set for SFM is with the State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Forests in Uzbekistan cover about 7% of the land area and play an important role in the protection and prevention of environmental degradation, land degradation, natural disasters, and conservation of biodiversity and preservation of water quality.

2 Opening Session

The workshop was opened by Mr. Karlo Amirgulashvili, Head of the Forest Policy Service of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia and Mr. Ekrem Yazici, Deputy Chief of the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section. Ms. Theresa Loeffler, project coordinator, UNECE/FAO, provided an overview of the project and the progress made so far.

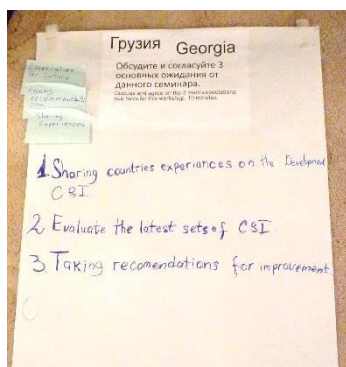


Participant's expectations for the Regional Interim workshop



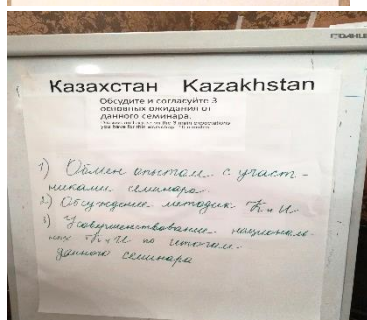
Armenia

- Increase knowledge on C&I
- Learn about SFM in other countries in the region
- Learn about the UNECE/FAO program and further plans
- Networking



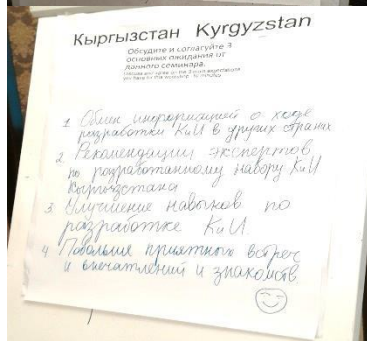
Georgia

- Interested in sharing Georgia's experience and national processes of C&I for SFM
- Evaluation of the latest set of C&I
- Receiving recommendations for the future



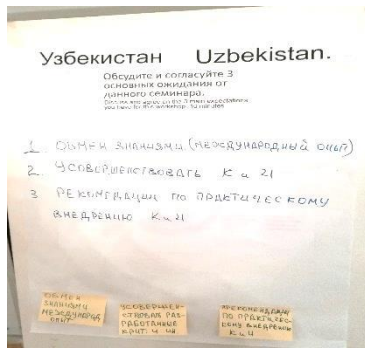
Kazakhstan

- Interested in exchange of experience between participants
- Discuss appropriate methodology for C&I development
- Improve the current set of C&I



Kyrgyzstan

- Interested to exchange information about various national processes on C&I
- Receive recommendations on how to improve the current set of C&I
- Improve skills on developing a set of C&I



Uzbekistan

- Interested to exchange knowledge
- Improve the national set of C&I
- Receive recommendations on the practical implementation of C&I

Overall, all countries expressed interest to receive recommendations on their national sets of C&I and exchange experience on the development of the set and its implementation.

3 Sharing experience and best practices of international experts

The fruitful discussions on the expectations from the workshop were followed by various presentations on experience in implementing national C&I sets in other countries.

3.1 Experience of the Russian Federation

Ms. Irina Vukolova, Deputy Head of the Russian Institute of Continuous Education in Forestry, presented the “Principles of national SFM C&I system development in the Russian Federation”. She highlighted changes in legislation that had to be made in the country, main supporting documents, as ordered by the President and the Forest Code of the Russian Federation (RF). Ms. Irina Vukolova stated that stakeholders had to adapt to SFM at the regional and local levels and that the C&I data is included in the annual report. The ‘Forestry development 2013



– 2020’ State programme is oriented on forestry development in the RF, as basic principles of the State policy in the fields of use, protection, conservation and regeneration of forests until 2030. Main lessons learned were:

- Necessity to advance the development principles and usage of the national system of SFM C&I
- Advancement of the legislative and regulatory framework for forest management and forest use
- Development and usage of the accounting system for forest management as the main tools for obtaining information on forests, quantitative and qualitative characteristics, forest use, resource indicators, biodiversity
- Development of specialized state automated information systems, application of cutting-edge technologies that ensure cross-sectoral data integration
- Launch of a multifunctional center that provides public services

3.2 Experiences of Turkey

The experiences of **Turkey** were presented by the facilitator, Mr. Peter O’Hara, on behalf of the author of the presentation, Mr. Tamer Otralcier, who is a lead expert on criteria and indicators in Turkey. Mr. Tamer Otralcier participated in many of the national workshops that were conducted in 81 provinces of Turkey.



Following his experience, the main lessons learned, and recommendations were:

- Stakeholder participation at the local workshops reached record levels. This promoted the popularity of the process and became subject to the news in local press and media.
- The main objective was to gradually involve stakeholders in the C&I development process. This was achieved, as the stakeholders were happy to be a part of the process.

- Some of the local managers perceived the C&I for SFM implementation at local level as an inspection tool to judge their performance. Thus, they avoided to report negative trends. Therefore, it is important to clarify the targets of C&I for SFM use.

Overall, the implementation of the national set of C&I had many positive sides:

- It fostered the transition to a multi-functional and integrated forest management planning system
- It enabled proper monitoring of forest products and services
- It illustrated the sharp decline in forest fires and other illegal activities
- It reflected on improvement of the information management system
- It enabled many partnerships between stakeholders

It increased the awareness of the importance of SFM across stakeholders

The workshop participants had questions on the costs, timeframe, and involvement of stakeholders.

3.3 Experiences of Austria

Ms. Stefanie Linser presented an overview of 25 years of C&I for SFM process, outcomes, and challenges around the world and lessons learned in **Austria**.

For Austria, most data are available in time series, e.g. based on the past 3 national forest inventories. There are 128 targets for 63 indicators agreed at the national level. Results of the indicative assessments of the indicator development (not for the evaluation of the state) comprise: About half of the 128 targets were reached; 20% of the targets were not reached and there is a need for action; 44 targets could not be assessed as the time frames were not yet reached or no actual data was available, or no clear trend was visible.

There are many advantages and common achievements in C&I reporting:

- C&I reporting leads to global convergence in the understanding of SFM, C&I, common terminology
- It fosters national political processes on SFM and facilitates inclusiveness of interests
- Establishing of appropriate forest monitoring and other data acquisition procedures with increased transparency and accountability of data provision and reporting
- Integration of science into the political process
- Basis for sub-regional, national and forest management unit level C&I sets

She concluded, that C&I for SFM may be used by decision-makers in policy and practice to monitor, assess and report on SFM or the state of forests and forestry at various levels and strengthen development of results-based forest policies and national forest programmes/strategies, and monitor their implementation.

However, the following shortcomings are evident at national levels:

- Still wide variation in methods and quality of national C&I implementation
- Weak political will to support C&I implementation
- Low outreach to decision-makers and the broader public

- Limited data availability, especially for new emerging issues
- Lack of recognised assessment features
- Strong focus only on the early stages of the forest sector value chain
- Very limited to the forest sector, cross-sectoral demands little addressed

She highlighted, that for future activities of the forest-related C&I processes, the work with criteria and indicators and their resulting reports, the following ingredients for success are important:

- Stronger political support for forest monitoring and reporting according to C&I
- Sufficient underlying data and data generating infrastructure
- Broadened data acquisition and reporting mechanisms for information beyond forest inventory (Ecosystem Services, value of non-wood goods and services, recreation, etc.)
- Efficient data collection, incl. joint questionnaires, online reporting tools
- Collaboration in harmonising definitions and data within a regional process, between the regional processes and with the requirements of the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment (GFRA)
- More innovative provision of information and storylines based on C&I to share with colleagues, stakeholders, related sectors, broad interested public and decision-makers

Overall, the developing of C&I processes led to collaboration in harmonising definitions and data within a regional process and with the requirements of the FAO GFRA it leads to more innovative provision of information and storylines based on C&I to share with colleagues, stakeholders, related sectors, broad interested public and decision-makers.

3.4 Report on activities of the Team of Specialists on Monitoring Sustainable Forest Management

Mr. Stein Tomter, leader of the ToS on Monitoring SFM, presented an overview of the Team’s achievements and objectives.

The group was initially formed to give input to the “Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment” (the UNECE/FAO Contribution to the Global Forest Resources Assessment). Later, the work scope was adjusted to also cover reporting on C&I for SFM to support the Montreal Process, the FOREST EUROPE (the pan-European process) and the FAO Forest Resources Assessment. The team sought to incorporate more expertise on social and economic indicators.



Objectives of the ToS for the next 3 years are:

- To strengthen the work on: (i) forest reporting, (ii) assessing the state of forests and sustainability of forest management and (iii) monitoring the role of the forest sector in a green economy in the region;
- To advise the ECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section on the implementation of activities in Work Area 1 “Data, monitoring, reporting and assessment”, with regards to the

collection, harmonization, review, analysis and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative information on forests and sustainable forest management in the region.

The Team's activities have generally been focusing on the international level, mainly giving input to the selection of indicators, definitions, reporting formats and outputs. Members of the team include representatives from ministries, research institutions, forest agencies, international bodies etc. Several members have experience from C&I development at the national level. One of the main activities of the ToS is to contribute to further work on the monitoring, reporting and assessment of sustainable forest management.

3.5 The Global Core Set of forest-related Indicators

Mr. Roman Michalak, Forest Monitoring and Assessment Officer UNECE/FAO, presented the Sustainable Development Goals and the recently developed Global Core Set of forest-related Indicators (find a complete list in English and Russian under Annex 7.6).



The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 focuses on Life on Land. It is to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. There are several targets and forest-related indicators to quantify this target.

Target 15.1: By 2020, it is planned to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Target: 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicator 15.2.1: Progress toward sustainable forest management

- Sub-indicator 1 - Forest area annual net change rate
- Sub-indicator 2 – Above-ground biomass stock in forest
- Sub-indicator 3 – Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas
- Sub-indicator 4 – Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan.
- Sub-indicator 5 – Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme.

The Global Core Set of Forest-related Indicators is intended to contribute to the following purposes:

1. To measure progress towards sustainable forest management (including monitoring SDG 15.2.1)

2. To measure progress in implementing the UN Forest Instrument and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, notably the Global Forest Goals, and their associated targets
3. To measure progress towards SDG targets other than 15.2.1, as well as other internationally agreed goals on forests in other instruments forest-related commitments of the Rio conventions and the seven Thematic Elements of SFM (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/sfm/85084/en/>)

To achieve this, the Global Core Set identifies a limited number of indicators (21), which address efficiently and comprehensively the topics identified in high level policy commitments, and thus focuses data collection efforts on the questions of the highest policy importance (Committee on Forestry. 24th Session. Accelerating progress towards SDG 15. In *FO:COFO/2018/5.1*, 2018).

4 Project countries: sharing of processes, outputs and lessons learned from national C&I developments for peer review and evaluation of their sets

Before the workshop started, the project countries provided information about their preliminary set of C&I in a questionnaire “Country Analysis Task” which later was presented at the workshop.

Country presentations were in the following order: Georgia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Armenia. International experts from the Team of Specialists on Monitoring Sustainable Forest Management assisted the country representatives to identify limitations and challenges, provided recommendations and advised on how to progress with regard to the remaining challenges.



4.1 Georgia

Mr. Karlo Amirgulashvili, Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, presented the Forestry Sector of Georgia. In 2014, Georgia signed the Association Agreement with the EU, and is now adjusting the legal framework to European standards. Mr. Karlo Amirgulashvili presented forest management and supervising institutions, forest inventories, degradation issues, changes in educational programs, various international organization cooperating with Georgia on reporting.

He mentioned the following challenges: increased involvement of stakeholders in the development process, coverage of sufficient economic indicators and social indicators.

In the peer review exercise on the draft national C&I sets, the following limitations and challenges were identified for all countries. Participants came up with recommendations. Still, some challenges remain and need to be addressed in the future.

Limitations and challenges	Recommendations	Remaining challenges
Involvement of stakeholders - Rural population - Private sector	Involve municipalities in the development process of the C&I	Involvement of the private sector in the development process
Indicator formulation	A more concrete formulation is needed to make clear what will be measured (e.g. measure forest condition or forest vitality etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Units of measurement, clarify with inventory people • Global Core Set of indicators not all of them will be relevant for Georgia • Green house indicator, carbon indicator should comply with national indicators • How to consider changing primary forest areas

Payment for environmental services	Identify two main aspects and concentrate on those	
	<p>Criteria: access to forest (open forest for local population)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative indicators political and regulatory; • Job opportunities in the forest sector; • Number of employees at local level; • Number of employees at national level/ratio of employees in country and in forest sector; • Number of students studying forestry. 	

4.2 Uzbekistan

Limitations and challenges	Recommendations	Remaining challenges
Limited discussion on tenure and use rights for local population	Appropriate indicators. Qualitative and quantitative indicators should be separated	
Indicators' overlap Need for formulation	Reformulate the C&I in order to simplify them, avoid redundancies	Add indicators on amount of timber harvested and other non-timber products.
The quantitative indicators are missing	Introduce also quantitative indicators. E.g.: Number of employees in the forest sector Adapt the set according to the FOREST EUROPE C&I set	

4.3 Kazakhstan

Limitations and challenges	Recommendations	Remaining challenges
Governance-related Criteria	Make use of the relevant international C&I for FRA 2020 and SDGs and the Core Set of Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the methodology for measuring the relevant indicators • Establish interagency collaboration to ensure the monitoring and availability of data
Cross-sectoral related C&I		
Social-related C&I		

4.4 Kyrgyzstan

Limitations and challenges	Recommendations	Remaining challenges
Rephrase more specifically with units of measure, access to information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under C4, indicator 4.2 - is not an indicator (to be deleted or reformulated); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarify the terminology (for example, stability or sustainability); • the criteria should be formulated like targets or goals. For example, to strengthen or enhance the socio-economic role of forests; • the criteria should be relevant to SDG (to make international reporting easier), reformulate; 2. Rename C2 from "State of forest ecosystems" to "Maintenance of the productive capacity of forest ecosystems" 3. Add indicator 1.4 "Forest area outside the state forests". 4. Avoid repetition of indicators 5. Indicator 6.2 is not an indicator 6. Revise wording of indicators under C6. 7. More specific and measurable indicators 	Standardization of indicators
Some criteria seem problematic to assess and report	Clarify the sources of data for quantitative and qualitative indicators	
With regard of leasing or concessions for forest areas, the interests of stakeholders are not considered	Under C5 "Socio-economic importance of forests" add indicators on leasing or concessions for forest areas	

4.5 Armenia

Limitations and challenges	Recommendations	Remaining challenges
Feasibility (methodological, data availability, financial) and measurability of some indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative indicators • Assess them according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tear 1: methodology developed data available. ▪ Tear 2: method available, data – not, or incomplete, ▪ Tear: 3 neither exist. If the indicator is still important you should keep it and think how to develop methodology, also consider cost-efficiency of its implementation. • Thorough revision of the draft set of indicators to remove the least relevant ones. • Outdated policy and national forest policy (NFP). Ideal would be a revised NFP and to develop the C&I set in accordance with the NFP. Recommendation: revision of policy and NFP and harmonization with the set of C&I. Meanwhile, the generic sets of indicators can be used to develop the NFP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing institutional restructuring • Financial resources to implement indicators
Too many indicators and complexity of some indicators		
Ongoing institutional restructuring in the forestry sector of Armenia		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the assessment of SFM and road-map on promotion of SFM in Armenia to refine C&I and formulate respective new C&Is.• Shorten the list and make sure it complies with international indicators: SDG 15.1 and 15.2 (for international reporting). Also use the nationalized SDGs to refine the national C&I for SFM.	
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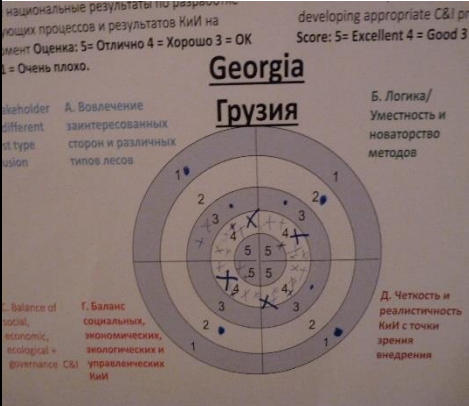
5 Evaluating the preliminary sets of Criteria and Indicators

All five project countries presented their most up-to-date C&I sets. Participants discussed for each country gaps and challenges identified within their country analysis.

As a last step, the countries evaluated each other's improvements to identify appropriate C&Is to monitor, report and assess SFM. Based on the country presentations participants individually assessed the performance of the countries regarding the development of an appropriate C&I processes and outcomes so far.

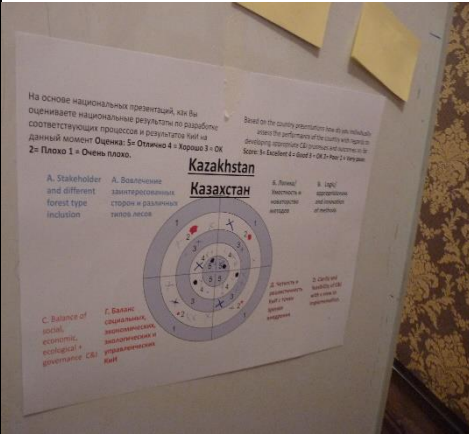

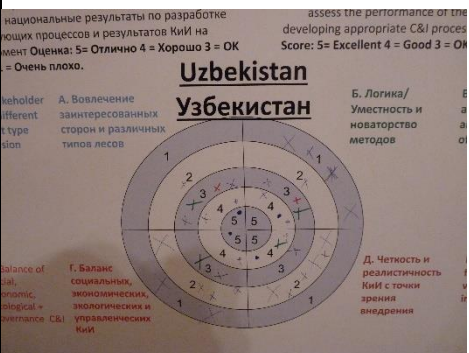
The criteria for this exercise were: (1) process – involvement of stakeholders and inclusion of different forest types, (2) process – logic/appropriateness and innovation of used methods, (3) balance and relevance/priority of C&I in terms of economic, ecological and governance aspects, and (4) clarity and feasibility of C&I regarding implementation.

(Scores: 5= Excellent 4 = Good 3 = OK 2= Poor 1 = Very poor.)

<p>Armenia <u>Forest cover:</u> ² 459,900 ha (11.2 % of Armenia) <u>Growing Stock in forest:</u> ³ 40.67 (million m³)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process: Involvement of stakeholders and inclusion of different forest types (3.5) ○ Process: Logic/appropriateness and innovation of methods (3.4) ○ Balance and relevance/priority of C&I in terms of social, economic, ecological and governance aspects. (3.6) ○ Clarity and feasibility of C&I with a view to implementation (3.2) ○ Total (3.4) <p>Key justifications for score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complicated definition of indicators. ● The increase of forest productivity is not considered sufficiently <p>Key recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reformulation of indicators and criteria. ● Consider the feasibility of some indicators.
<p>Georgia</p>  <p>национальные результаты по разработке... Score: 5= Excellent 4 = Good 3 = OK Оценка: 5= Отлично 4 = Хорошо 3 = ОК 1 = Очень плохо.</p> <p>Georgia Грузия</p> <p>А. Вовлечение заинтересованных сторон и различных типов лесов Б. Логика/ Уместность и новаторство методов В. Balance of social, economic, ecological and governance aspects of C&I Г. Четкость и реалистичность К&И с точки зрения внедрения</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process: Involvement of stakeholders and inclusion of different forest types (3.4) ○ Process: Logic/appropriateness and innovation of methods (3.7) ○ Balance and relevance/priority of C&I in terms of social, economic, ecological and governance aspects. (4.3) ○ Clarity and feasibility of C&I with a view to implementation (3.5) ○ Total (3.75) <p>Key justifications for score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Structure of the indicator set. ● Overlaps between/economic and ecological aspects <p>Key recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review of the set and try harder to include more stakeholders in the process; be aware that if

²<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w7170E/w7170e0b.htm>

³ Forest Resources Assessment, FAO, 2015

	<p>stakeholder are consulted, their comments should be taken into account.</p>
<p>Kazakhstan</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process: Involvement of stakeholders and inclusion different of forest types (3.2) ○ Process: Logic/appropriateness and innovation of methods (3.6) ○ Balance and relevance/priority of C&I in terms of social, economic, ecological and governance aspects. (2.6) ○ Clarity and feasibility of C&I with a view to implementation (3) ○ Total (3.1) <p>Key justifications for score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No desertification-related indicator, despite Aral Sea problem. ● No indicators on firewood volume and employment. <p>Key recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indicators could be more specific to the country context, maybe add some indicators to reflect that.
<p>Kyrgyzstan</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process: Involvement of stakeholders and inclusion of different forest types (4) ○ Process: Logic/appropriateness and innovation of methods (2.8) ○ Balance and relevance/priority of C&I in terms of social, economic, ecological and governance aspects. (4) ○ Clarity and feasibility of C&I with a view to implementation (3) ○ Total (3.5) <p>Key justifications for score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some indicators look problematic for monitoring, reporting and assessment. ● Repetition and overlap of indicators under various criteria. <p>Key recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Need for reformulation of indicators. ● Development of evaluation methodology.
<p>Uzbekistan</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process: Involvement of stakeholders and inclusion of different forest types (3.4) ○ Process: Logic/appropriateness and innovation of methods (2.5) ○ Balance and relevance/priority of C&I in terms of social, economic, ecological and governance aspects. (2.7) ○ Clarity and feasibility of C&I with a view to implementation (2.2) ○ Total (2.7) <p>Key justifications for score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some indicators are not feasible. ● Indicators are sometimes formulated as activities. <p>Key recommendations to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Application of participatory methods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indicators should be designed to measure, report and assess on long-term forest-related goals.
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The ranking of the auction clearly showed that reformulation for criteria and indicators is necessary in all countries. More reflection on legislative issues, socio-economic aspects, investments, ownership and policy issues seem necessary in most sets.

6 Conclusions, gaps and recommendations for follow-up for national C&I development

6.1 Future steps: Georgia

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
Ensure the coordination of C&I development process	<p>Establishment of a formal coordination team (CT) for the final steps to elaborate the national C&I for SFM</p> <p>Establishing a small technical working group for the finalization of the C&I set</p>	<p>Forest Policy Division; Biodiversity Division; National Forest Agency; Agency of Protected Areas; GIZ;</p> <p>Consultations with relevant: Ministries; agencies; NGOs, academia etc.</p>	2018	Expenses for participation of UNECE/FAO experts in evaluation process
Stakeholder engagement, to gather Feedback from municipalities / local communities	<p>Identification of relevant stakeholder-representatives, which were not sufficiently involved up to now, esp. for the negotiation of economic and social C&I</p> <p>Identify questions, which should be discussed with stakeholder representatives</p> <p>Organizing NFP WG meetings with identified stakeholder representatives in pre-selected municipality / municipalities to collect their comments</p> <p>Reflecting the recommendations and information gathered in the document</p>	<p>Representatives of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MoEPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Biodiversity and Forest Policy • Department of Environmental Supervision (DES), forest related expert(s) <p>In addition, representatives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Agency (NFA) • Agency of Protected Areas (APA) <p>National Forest Program (NFP) Working group (WG):</p> <p>In addition to the above-mentioned institutions representatives from autonomous republic(s), municipalities, the NGO sector, the academia, the private sector, as well as independent experts</p> <p>(Supported by GIZ and CENN)</p>	By the end of May 2018	na
Elaboration of a standardized procedure /	Consideration of all recommendations in final formulation	Forest Policy Division Technical working group Coordination team (CT)	End of August 2018	

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
system concerning the monitoring of national C&I for SFM				
Elaboration of final set of C&I	<p>Review and (if necessary) adjustment of respective legal regulations to ensure the consideration of National C&I for SFM</p> <p>especially: Regulation 241: Forest Protection, restoration and maintenance,</p> <p>Regulation 242: Forest Use,</p> <p>Resolution 179 on Forest Inventory, Planning and Monitoring,</p> <p>if necessary additional regulations.</p>	<p>Representatives of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MoEPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Biodiversity and Forest Policy • Department of Environmental Supervision (DES), forest related expert(s) <p>In addition, representatives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Agency (NFA) • Agency of Protected Areas (APA) <p>National Forest Program (NFP) Working group(s)</p>	September, 2018	
Consideration of National C&I in the respective legal regulations	Bring stakeholders together and present National C&I of SFM and their consideration in legal regulations and monitoring system.	<p>Representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia (MoEPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Biodiversity and Forest Policy • Department of Environmental Supervision (DES), forest related expert(s) <p>In addition, representatives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forest Agency (NFA) • Agency of Protected Areas (APA) <p>Responsible Units from other sectors, from which information will be needed (e.g. Ministry of Finance/Revenue Service,</p>	November, 2018	

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
		Geostat, Public Register, etc.)		
Participation at National and Regional workshops on the final set of national C&I for SFM	<p>Bring stakeholders together and present National C&I of SFM and their consideration in legal regulations and monitoring system.</p> <p>Presentation of the Georgian National Principles, Criteria and Indicators for SFM as well as the developed monitoring system in the framework of a regional workshop under UNECE/FAO project.</p>	<p>Stakeholders/representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MoEPA) including representatives from BFPD and DES • Development partners supporting the forest sector • National Forest Agency (NFA) • Agency of Protected Areas (APA) • NGOs, Academia, private sector • Representatives from regions including the Autonomous Republic of Ajara <p>Representatives from UNECE/FAO and their designated team of Specialists (ToS)</p>	By the end of 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of the National coordinator/facilitator • UNECE/FAO and designated Team of Specialists (ToS) • Synchronized translation (English-Georgian) • Expenditure for conference room and catering • Travel and accommodation expenses for Georgian representatives • Reporting on Workshop results

6.2 Future steps: Uzbekistan

There are multiple steps for future improvements in Uzbekistan. First of all, there is a need to involve stakeholders more into the process. National experts volunteered to organize local consultations with stakeholders to discuss the national perspectives.

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
1. Reformulate the C&I set including comments from experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the C&I set • Conducting stakeholder consultation • Improving logic and innovation of the set • Separate qualitative and quantitative indicators 	The country working group, stakeholders	March-May 2018	
2. Adaptation to international C&I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the C&I • Situational Analysis • Analysis of submitted C&I 	The country working group, stakeholders	September 2017 – December 2018	Assistance to the working group in the provision of a consultant
3. The collection of priority data and interaction with stakeholders is carried out at the local, regional and national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and determine the scope and relevance of the necessary information for the implementation of SFM. • Develop national criteria and indicators for SFM and mechanisms for monitoring the state of the forest sector and trends in sustainable development. • Discuss and agree on priority data with stakeholder to ensure that it is collected and processed, and the improved set of SFM criteria and indicators that is compiled and approved, can be used to monitor and evaluate forest sector performance. 	The country working group, stakeholders, UNECE/FAO	September 2017 – December 2018	Assist the working group in the processing of materials, as well as in the preparation and compilation of national criteria and indicators for SFM, advisory services and capacity building.
4. Conducting local workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of the C&I set • Finalization considering the proposals of stakeholders • Identify key C&I using "bottom-up" for SFM in priority areas of the forest sector at the local level and relevant information was disseminated to interested parties. • Provide project coverage in the media and coverage of all stakeholders 	Forest Management Department Local Hokimiyats Local institutions of civil society, FAO, GIZ, Suiksow Foundation	November 2017- December 2018	Support for the participation of national experts for regional workshops Involvement of an international expert for the development of a methodology on C&I

5. Uzbekistan's participation in the processes for SFM	Analysis of the C&I (the Montreal Process) to select and include in the list of national C&I	The country working group, stakeholders, UNECE/FAO	November 2017-December 2018	Advisory support
6. Analyzing data, drawing up the framework for improved C&I (or part of it)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a concept / framework of criteria and indicators as the main tool for monitoring, assessing and analyzing trends in sustainable forest management at the national level. • Prepare and develop tools for management and planning, monitoring and reporting, and monitoring. • Develop the concept / framework of the C&I for SFM and a strategy / action plan for SFM. 	GIZ, The country working group, stakeholders, UNECE/FAO	February 2019	Assistance to the working group, advisory services.
7. Coordination with stakeholders C&I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization and adoption of the concept / framework of SFM criteria and indicators. • Revise national programs and action plans for introducing / integrating C&I into regional and national biodiversity action programs / action plans, combating desertification and land degradation, adapting to climate change. • Develop a strategy / action plan for the implementation of C&I, considering the compliance with environmental and socio-economic areas. • C&I for SFM in the forestry sector are agreed and adopted • Develop a strategy / action plan for the introduction of C&I was developed and agreed upon. 	Goskomles, Working group	March-June 2019	Assistance to the working group, advisory services.

The current process of work towards SFM and establishment of national C&I set can get more support from the Government and society if it is highlighted in media. It can be done by organizing workshops and events involving media on the review of C&I for SFM progress, as well as promoting the increase of the forest cover in the Republic of Uzbekistan, strengthening of the national policy and public-private forest ownership.

6.3 Future steps: Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan there is a need to improve the social and environmental aspects of the national C&I set. Cross-sectoral cooperation is a priority, as well as methodologies for evaluation of the indicators. More stakeholder meetings should be organized. One of the key goals is setting up the suitable timeframe for the respective data collection.

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
Approval by the order of the Minister of Agriculture of national C&I.	Order of the Minister.	Ministry of Agriculture Interested government agencies Local executive bodies NGOs	By 01.07.2018	No need
Elaboration of criteria reflecting the social, managerial and environmental aspects	Conducting workshops with stakeholders.	Ministry of Agriculture Interested government agencies Local executive bodies NGO	By the end of 2019	Financing the national workshop in 2018.
If necessary, the introduction of changes / additions to the order to approve national C&I.	Order of the Minister.	Ministry of Agriculture Interested government agencies Local executive bodies NGO	By the end of 2019.	No need

6.4 Future steps: Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan took initiative and proposed the organization of local consultation seminars in different regions of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen the national set of C&I. Local consultations will be done by the national working group before and after the national workshop.

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
Discussion with the working group of gaps in the development of the C&I set	Working group meeting Mailing to interested parties	Members of the working group (Representatives of SAEPF, NAS of the Kyrgyz Republic, ministries and departments, local communities and NGOs)	March 2018	-
Local workshop in Jalalabad	Workshop-training, work with focus groups	All stakeholders	April 2018	Financial and expert support
National Workshop on the development of the C&I for SFM	Workshop-training, work with focus groups	All stakeholders	April 2018	Financial and expert support
Elaboration of criteria reflecting the social, managerial and environmental aspects	Conducting workshops with stakeholders	Ministry of Agriculture Interested government agencies Local executive bodies NGOs	By the end of 2019	Financing of the national workshop in 2018.
Finalization of the set considering the proposals received at the National Workshop	The analysis of the received offers Development of a common approach	Members of the working group, experts	By the end of 2018	Expert and consulting support
Coordination with stakeholders of the C&I for SFM	Justification of the C&I	DRE, SAEPF	First half of 2019	
Elaboration of criteria reflecting the social, managerial and environmental aspects.	Conducting workshops with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Interested government agencies • Local executive bodies • NGOs 	By the end of 2019.	Financing of the national workshop in 2018.

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
Implementation of C&I for SFM in national programs	Making changes to the orders and orders of SAEPP Integration of C&I into sectoral plans and programs	DRE, SAEPP	By the end of 2019	

6.5 Future steps: Armenia

Future steps	Methods that will be used	Who will be involved?	Timeframe	How can UNECE/FAO help?
Prioritization of indicators in the draft set	Workshop	Coordination team, national and international experts	2018	Methodological, technical and financial support
2nd national level workshop	Desk study	Respective stakeholders	End of 2018 – beginning of 2019	Methodological, technical and financial support
Review and finalization of national C&I	Consultations	Coordination team, national and international experts	Spring 2019	Methodological, technical and financial support
Final consultations	Workshop	Coordination team, respective stakeholders	August 2019	Possible GIZ support (TBC)

The whole list of indicators should be thoroughly reviewed and further developed considering the “Guidelines for the development of national criteria and indicator sets”.

What needs to be improved?

- Feasibility (methodological, data availability, financial resources)
- Measurability of some indicators, units of measurement
- Too many indicators and complexity of some indicators
- Consideration of cost-efficiency
- Special consideration to economic, social and cross-sectoral indicators
- Rephrasing
- Clarity regarding the sources of information

Next steps would be to inform the Focal Point and other stakeholders about the outcomes of the regional workshop, agree on the next workshop and invite the following stakeholders to the workshop: Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Hayantar, forest management authorities, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development, Ministry of Territorial

Administration and Development, NGOs, scientific and educational institutions, private sector, international organizations, etc.

6.6 Conclusion

Each country developed and presented its own process plan defining the structure and the activities that they plan to undertake in rest of the remaining time of the 3-year period of the project 2016 – 2019.

The participating experts evaluated the process plan (score out of 10) of each country based on the quality of the plan taking the following criteria into account (see table beneath).

Countries developed several plans for different purposes during the workshop:

Country	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4
Грузия Georgia	9			
Узбекистан Uzbekistan	8	9	8	9
Казахстан Kazakhstan	8	8	5	9
Кыргызстан Kyrgyzstan	8	8	10	7
Армения Armenia	8	9	9	9
Итого Totals				

The project team from **Georgia** requested assistance of the international expert Ms. Stefanie Linser in the review of the national set of C&I for SFM. Priority before the 2nd national workshop is to identify the feasibility of indicators. Focus will lie on receiving the legal recognition by the end of 2018. Currently, monitoring is a problem, as the main source is the national inventory, but this covers only parts of the set.

The 2nd national workshop for **Armenia** is planned in the end of 2018, beginning of 2019. Representatives form GIZ expressed interest to support the development of the national set of C&I for SFM.

Uzbekistan requested local seminars, where UNECE/FAO was asked to provide methodological support. The national workshop is planned for August 2018. Country representatives expressed interest in the global reporting and the upcoming cycle of 2020 Forest Resource Assessment (FRA 2020).

The project team from **Kyrgyzstan** prioritized increasing the involvement of stakeholders and as a follow up to the regional interim workshop planned to do at least 3 local consultations in various parts of Kyrgyzstan.

Kazakhstan's priority is to concentrate on the methodology for each indicator. The next opportunity to discuss progress in implementation of C&I for SFM will be at the workshop in Astana, in September 2018. Mr. Mati Valgepea, international expert from Estonia suggested to conduct a pilot test to assess the feasibility and blind gaps.

7 Annexes

7.1 Preliminary set of C&I: Armenia

Thematic Elements	Indicators
1. FOREST AREA	1.1. Extent of forest and other wooded land 1.2. Extent and percentage of forest cover under comprehensive FM plans, 1.3. Extent of forests committed to protection, special meaning and production 1.4. Increase or decrease of forest area, with the reason 1.5. Area of forest and other wooded land, classified by forest type and by availability for wood supply, and share of forest and other wooded land in total land area 1.6. Forest ownership or tenure, extent of forest under each ownership category 1.7. Percentage of crown cover per forest district and forest enterprise 1.8. Growing stock in forest and other wooded land and its trends 1.9. Growing stock composition 1.10. Age structure and/or diameter distribution of forest and other wooded land 1.11. Carbon storage in forest ecosystems, according to forest type and age class 1.12. Forest carbon balance and change per forest types
2. BIODIVERSITY	2.1. Area of forest classified by number of tree species occurring 2.2. Extent of high conservation value forests 2.3. Species diversity 2.4. Extent of natural and artificial regeneration in forests 2.5. Percentage of endemic species 2.6. Number of threatened forest species, classified according to IUCN National Red List categories in relation to total number of forest species 2.7. Fragmentation of forests 2.8. Extent of representation of forest types in conserved areas 2.9. Forest area within protected areas 2.10. Buffer zone management and connectivity of protected forest areas
3. FOREST HEALTH	3.1. Chemical soil properties (pH, CEC, C/N, organic C, base saturation) on forest and other wooded land related to soil acidity and eutrophication, classified by main soil types 3.2. Forest area damaged by: forest fire, insects, pests, diseases, wood harvesting (forest health and vigor) 3.3. Threats to forests caused directly by human activities 3.4. Forest ecosystem degradation 3.5. Reforestation and afforestation 3.6. Forest resilience and climate change adaptation
4. Productive functions of forest resources	4.1. [indicators still need to be developed]
5. PROTECTION FUNCTIONS	5.1. Area of forest and other wooded land designated to prevent soil erosion, preserve water resources, maintain other protective functions, protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards 5.2. Area and percent of forest whose designation or land management focus is the protection of soil or water resources 5.3. Area of forest protected for water harvesting 5.4. Extent of forest cover in the watershed

<p>6. Socio-economic functions of forest resources</p>	<p>6.1. Productivity index 6.2. Production, consumption, import and export of wood product 6.3. Net revenue of forest enterprises 6.4. Total public and private investments in forests and forestry 6.5. Number of persons employed and labor input in the forest sector, classified by gender and age group, education and job characteristics 6.6. Capacity building of the workforce in forest management and forest industry 6.7. Average income of main (jobs) working groups in the forest sector 6.8. Resilience of forest-dependent communities 6.9. Areas and percent of forests used for subsistence purposes 6.10. Occupational accidents and occupational diseases in forestry 6.11. Consumption per head of wood and products derived from wood 6.12. Total and per capita consumption of non-woof forest products 6.13. Area and percentage of forest which is managed for public recreation and tourisms 6.14. Forests area used for specific cultural, research or educational values 6.15. Education and training gained by forest related communities 6.16. Domestic forest management certification</p>
<p>7. Legal, policy and institutional framework</p>	<p>7.1. National forest programs or equivalents 7.2. Programmes, services and other resources supporting the sustainable management of forests 7.3. National platform, stakeholders, permanent forest land use and reporting 7.4. Integration of forest management into national planning 7.5. Number of new and updated standards and guidelines of forest management related to the ecologic subjects 7.6. Forest management plan and monitoring plan 7.7. Presence of Mechanisms for Management and Monitoring Planning 7.8. Multiyear forest management plans in forest management units (FMUs) 7.9. Long-term projections, strategies and plans for production permanent forest estates (PFE) and protection PFE 2030-2050 7.10. Share of relevant forestry specialists in terms of impact on decision making in the organizational structure 7.11. Availability of effective tools for SFM 7.12. Number of institutions responsible for management forests and their effectiveness in the ball system 7.13. The number of institutions, supporting management of forests and their effectiveness in the ball system 7.14. The presence in professional organizations of professional and technical staff for implementation and support forest management 7.15. Legislation and regulations supporting SFM 7.16. Presence of a system of performance and reporting on international obligations 7.17. Evaluation of political activities and decisions for sustainable management forests by the citizens of the RA (by ball system) 7.18. Tracking the execution of laws, normative legal acts and management rules related to SFM and land use 7.19. Economic and financial framework and tools 7.20. National, subnational and international public and private funding committed to SFM 7.21. Mechanisms for the equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of forest management</p>

	<p>7.22. Taxation and other economic strategies that affect the sustainable management of forests</p> <p>7.23. Effective, comprehensive, accessible, reliable, controlled portal for all stakeholders</p> <p>7.24. Availability of a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system in SFM</p> <p>7.25. Number of developed implemented and transferred technologies in SFM and land use</p> <p>7.26. Legislation on the distribution and distribution of powers between stakeholders</p> <p>7.27. Partnerships to support the sustainable management of forests (quantity)</p> <p>7.28. Compliance with procedures for involving the public in the processes of developing politic, decision-making, operational management and protecting the rights of local people in SFM</p> <p>7.29. Percentage of forest area which designed (programmed), managed and implemented by stakeholder participation</p> <p>7.30. Policies supporting SFM</p> <p>7.31. Policies, laws and regulations for governing forests</p> <p>7.32. Policies, institutions and instruments to maintain and appropriately enhance forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles</p> <p>7.33. The existence of legislation on property issues in accordance with the Constitutional Right to Forests</p> <p>7.34. Presence of land and forest property certificates</p> <p>7.35. Royalties (concessions) of local people in wood production industries</p> <p>7.36. Systems for assessing the resources of forest products</p> <p>7.37. Area and species composition of forests</p> <p>7.38. The amount of accumulated organic carbon as a result of forest management</p> <p>7.39. Forestry research projects and percentage of covered areas</p> <p>7.40. Availability of biennial reports on greenhouse gas inventories on a regional basis</p> <p>7.41. Extension and usage of improved new technology</p> <p>7.42. Transfer and usage of suitable (environmentally sound) technologies</p>
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7.2 Preliminary set of C&I: Georgia

7.2.1 Preliminary set of C&I: Georgia: Ecological Principle

№	Criterion	№	Indicator	FOREST EUROPE indicators	Measurement units
1	The area covered by forest in Georgia should be maintained or increased.	1.1	Total forest area	1.1	Ha, % of total area of Georgia
		1.2	Forest area available for wood supply / commercial forest	1.1	Ha, % of total forest area
		1.3	Protected forest area	4.9	
		1.4	Protective forest area	5.1	
		1.5	Recreation forest area	6.10?	
2	The natural biodiversity of the forests in Georgia shall be maintained and enhanced	The naturalness of forests available for wood supply / commercial forest as well as protective forest and recreation forest shall be assessed by e.g.:			
		2.1	Tree species composition	4.1	Based on identification of tree species (NFI)
		2.2	Abundance of introduced tree species and of invasive tree species	4.4	
		2.3	Abundance of threatened forest tree species / red list tree species	4.8	
		2.4	Structure of forest stands		Vertical structure (NFI)
		2.5	Abundance of habitat trees		Number and traits / characteristics of habitat trees (NFI)
		2.6	Abundance of dead wood	4.5	Standing and laying dead wood (m ³ and decay class) (NFI)
		2.7	Genetic resources	4.6	
		In addition:			
2.8	Protected forest in % of total forest area (see indicator 1.3)				
3	The Vitality of Georgia's forests shall be maintained and enhanced	The vitality of forests shall be assessed by e.g.:			
		3.1	Capacity of tree regeneration	4.2	Quantity of different tree species, according to height classes, damage and health; natural or artificial regeneration (NFI)
		3.2	Signs of forest damage – (Forest area or individual trees with damage, classified	2.4?	causes and severity of damage of

№	Criterion	№	Indicator	FOREST EUROPE indicators	Measurement units	
			by primary damaging agent - abiotic, biotic)		individual trees (NFI) see also 3.1	
		3.3	Signs of forest land degradation / Trends in forest land degradation based on repeated NFIs	2.5	Reason and severity of degradation (NFI)	
		3.4	Biomass productivity	1.2 Growing stock?	NFI data?	
4	Protective functions of Georgia's forests are maintained and strengthened	In addition to the indicators mentioned under criterion 2. and 3.:				
4.1		Signs of timber exploitation in protective forest areas		Number and decay status of stumps in combination with mapping of forest categories (NFI)		
4.2		Zoning map indicating all protective functions is available for the total forest area		First map will be elaborated in the framework of NFI		
4.3		Protective forest in % of total forest area (see indicator 1.4)		Ha, % of total forest area		
5	Only minimum disturbance shall be caused by forest management operations	For timber cutting activities, by defined rules, minimum disturbance shall be assessed, based on e.g.:				
5.1		Canopy opening by selective tree cutting		NFI data?		
5.2		Reduction of standing timber volume	3.1 increment and fellings?	NFI data?		
5.3		Damages in the remaining forest stand during harvesting operations e.g. in regeneration areas, at remaining trees and of the soil	Part of 2.4 (human induced damages)	Severity of damage on individual trees through logging and skidding activities (NFI) Level of soil erosion and causes of soil erosion (NFI)		
		For forest infrastructure, by defined rules, e.g.:				
5.4		Percentage of forest area used for infrastructure (e.g. forest roads, skidding trails, places where timber is stored, etc.)	Part of 1.1	NFA infrastructure plans		
5.6		Prevention of erosion (e.g. water-runoff) along forest		?		

№	Criterion	№	Indicator	FOREST EUROPE indicators	Measurement units
			roads, skidding trails and other forest infrastructure		
6	The productivity of Georgia's forest area available for wood supply / commercial forests shall be enhanced	6.1	Forest area for wood supply / Commercial Forest area in % of total forest area (see indicator 1.2)	Part of 1.	Ha, % of total forest area
		6.2	Standing volume of timber and wood	1.2 Growing stock?	NFI data concerning volume of sample trees
		6.3	Increment of timber and wood	Part of 3.1 increment & fellings	NFI data from drilling sample trees
		6.4	Age structure in even aged forests and/or diameter distribution in uneven-aged forests	1.3	NFI data from drilling a. diameter measurement of sample trees
		6.5	Quantity and quality of harvested timber and wood	Part of 3.1 (fellings)	NFA forest register data
		6.6	Quantity and quality of marketed non-timber forest products	Part of 3.3 Non-wood goods	?
7	Contribution of forest resources to Global Carbon Cycles	Carbon stock and carbon stock changes			
		7.1	In forest biomass above and below ground	Part of 1.4 forest carbon	For above ground biomass NFI data (?), below ground biomass?
		7.2	In litter and dead wood	Part of 1.4	Dead wood concerning NFI data, litter?
		7.3	In forest soil	Part of 1.4	?
		7.4	In harvested wood products	Part of 1.4	?

7.2.2 Preliminary set of C&I: Georgia: Economic Principle

№	Criterion	№	Indicator	FOREST EUROPE indicator	Measurement units
1.	Promotion of timber and NTFP processing in Georgia, for the purpose of	1.1	Number and capacity of sawmills and secondary wood processing carpentries		Information from Dep. of supervision?
		1.2	Existence of necessary legal/regulatory framework		

№	Criterion	№	Indicator	FOREST EUROPE indicator	Measurement units
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> added value gained from production in Georgia additional work places / income opportunities in Georgia 	1.3	Existence of various state programs (such as ‘Produce in Georgia’, etc.)		
2.	Contribution of forest sector to Georgian economy shall be increased, with consideration of all the principles of sustainable forest management	2.1	Contribution of forest sector to GDP	6.2	
2.2		Total public and private investments in forest and forestry	6.4		
2.3		Net revenue of forest enterprises	6.3		
3.	The national demand for wood, wood products and fuel wood shall be considered in the strategic planning of sustainable forest management as well as export and import regulations	3.1.	Consumption per head: of wood and products derived from wood	6.7	
3.2.		Imports and exports of wood and products derived from wood	6.8		
3.3		Share of wood energy in total primary energy supply, classified by origin of wood	6.9		
3.4		Roundwood Quantity and market value of roundwood	Part of 3.2		
4.	The commercial collection, marketing and processing of Non-wood forest products shall be promoted	4.1.	Quantity and market value of non-wood goods from forest and other wooded land		
5.	Options for Payment for Ecosystem Services to ensure the protective functions of forests should be negotiated with relevant sector ministries, which depend on these forest functions	5.1.	Value of marketed services on forest and other wooded land	3.4	
...		Additional proposed indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of Forest in hydropower watersheds Number of important forest recreation areas outside of protected areas under the authority of APA Status of Forest in watersheds important for mineral springs Status of forest in watersheds providing drinking Status of forests protecting settlements, roads and other 			

№	Criterion	№	Indicator	FOREST EUROPE indicator	Measurement units
			<p>infrastructures against avalanches, mud flows, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments needed to rehabilitate degraded forests in watersheds, which are important for other sectors • Investment for e.g. rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, maintenance and protection of forests, forest road construction, etc. needed to ensure protective functions of forest, which are important for other sectors • Financial share of other sectors, which depend on healthy forest ecosystems, provided for the appropriate management of those forest areas 		

7.2.3 Preliminary set of C&I: Georgia: Social Principle

№	Criterion	№	Indicator	FOREST EUROPE indicator	Measurement units
Job opportunities – working conditions					
1.	Employment in the forest sector shall be available to any interested person. In the case of similar qualification, priority should be given to interested representatives of the rural population living in the vicinity of the forest	1.1.	Percentage of rural population living in the vicinity of the forest employed in the forest management body.		
		1.2	Transparent rules concerning the selection process are in place		
2.	Staff employed in the forest sector has adequate qualification (operational)	2.1	Assessment of qualification of employees based on their education		
		?	?		
3.		Classified by specifics of work			

	Working conditions in the forest sector shall be “decent”, they shall ensure gender equality and provision of occupational safety and health	3.1	accidents and injuries during forestry activities	Part of 6.6 (includes also deaths)	Accidents, injuries and deadly accidents per year
		3.2	Average amount of working salary and its compliance with the minimum basket of goods (minimum wage) in the country		
		3.3	The number of persons employed in the forest sector and employable persons, classified according to gender and age groups	6.5	
Access to natural resources (including recreation in forests and grazing rights)					
4.	Everybody’s access to forests for non-commercial purposes shall be ensured as long as vitality of forest ecosystems is guaranteed	4.1	Existence of regulations ensuring free and uninterrupted access to forests and use of non-wood forest resources for personal consumption		
5.	In access to natural resources, balance between all interested stakeholders shall be ensured, with giving certain priority to satisfying needs of local population	5.1	Existence of relevant regulations		
6.	Recreation in forests	6.1	The use of forests and other wooded land for recreation in terms of right of access, provision of facilities and intensity of use (concerning the area of recreation forest see indicator 1.5)	6.10	
7.	The identity and culture of communities residing in the vicinity of forests (local population) as well as traditional knowledge of forest use and protection shall be recognized and supported.	7.1	Active participation of local population in the management planning for forest districts and the implementation of agreed management activities		?
		7.2	Consideration of existing traditional knowledge during forest use and other forestry activities		
		7.3	Existence of relevant regulations		
8.	Grazing areas in forests for the rural population living in the vicinity of	8.1.	Consideration of grazing areas in forest management plans		

	forests shall be allocated close to the settlements based on forest management plans	8.2.	Average distance between grazing areas for common use and settlements		
Consideration of the transparency principle in forest management					
9.	Stakeholders shall have a right to participate in planning and decision making pertaining forest management	9.1	Forest Management Plan shall be approved through public administrative procedure		
		9.2	Prior to issuing important decisions of public interest, draft documents are published		
		9.3	Effective system for concerned bodies expressing their positions is created		
10.	Government agencies involved in forest related legal relations shall ensure publicity of and access to the information relevant to forest management	10.1	All the decisions made are published through relevant accessible sources		
		10.2	Effective system of issuing public information is created		
		10.3	Access to monitoring results = data in the FIMS and / or FLUIDS		
		10.4	Existence of reporting system and public access to reports		

7.3 Preliminary set of C&I: Kazakhstan

<p>National criteria and indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Criterion 1: CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest area by geographic location and its percentage to the total area of forest fund 2. Protected forest areas and its percentage to the total area of specially protected natural territories 3. Distribution of State forest fund areas by the main tree species <p>Criterion 2: MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Growing stock of forest 5. Area and growing stock of private forest fund 6. Volume of forest harvesting by all types of logging 7. The annual volume of harvested non-timber forest products <p>Criterion 3: PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FOREST FIRES, PESTS AND DISEASES</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Area of forest affected by harmful insects, forest diseases 9. Area of forest area damaged by forest fires <p>Criterion 4: MAINTAINING AND EXPANDING THE LONG-TERM MULTIPLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. The volume of capital investment and annual expenditures on forestry development 11. Annual investment and expenditure of the state budget for research and training 12. Area and percentage of forests available and/or managed for recreation and tourism 13. The cost and number of visits to forest within the forest fund for recreation purposes and tourism 	<p>Национальные критерии и индикаторы для устойчивого управления лесами на территории Республики Казахстан</p> <p>Критерий 1: СОХРАНЕНИЕ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО РАЗНООБРАЗИЯ</p> <p>Индикаторы</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Площадь лесов по географическому местоположению и их процент от общей площади лесного фонда. 2. Площадь лесов особо охраняемых природных территорий и их процент от общей площади ООПТ 3. Распределение площадей государственного лесного фонда по основным лесообразующим породам <p>Критерий 2: ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОДУКТИВНОЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ ЛЕСНЫХ ЭКОСИСТЕМ</p> <p>Индикаторы</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Общий запас древесины в лесах 5. Площадь и запас древесины частного лесного фонда 6. Объем ежегодной заготовки древесины в разрезе по всем видам рубок леса 7. Ежегодный объем заготовок недревесных лесных ресурсов <p>Критерий 3: ОХРАНА И ЗАЩИТА ЛЕСОВ ОТ ЛЕСНЫХ ПОЖАРОВ, ВРЕДИТЕЛЕЙ И БОЛЕЗНЕЙ ЛЕСА</p> <p>Индикаторы</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Площадь лесов, зараженных вредными насекомыми, болезнями леса 9. Площадь лесов, пройденных лесными пожарами <p>Критерий 4: ПОДДЕРЖАНИЕ И РАСШИРЕНИЕ ДОЛГОСРОЧНЫХ МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ВЫГОД ДЛЯ УДОВЛЕТВОРЕНИЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТЕЙ ОБЩЕСТВА</p> <p>Индикаторы</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Объем капитальных инвестиций и ежегодных расходов на развитие лесного хозяйства 11. Ежегодные инвестиции и расходы из государственного бюджета на научные исследования и подготовку кадров 12. Площадь и доля лесов, доступных и/или управляемых для рекреации и туризма 13. Стоимость и число посещений лесного фонда, связанных с рекреацией и туризмом
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7.4 Preliminary set of C&I: Kyrgyzstan

<p>National criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in the Kyrgyz Republic Approved by the Strategic Plan of the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry for 2017-2020</p> <p>Criterion 1. Forest resources 1.1. Forest area of the State Forest Fund and the specially protected natural areas. 1.2. Area of natural forests of the State Forest Fund and the specially protected natural areas. 1.3. Area of artificial forests of the State Forest Fund and the specially protected natural areas.</p> <p>Criterion 2. State of forest ecosystems 2.1. The age structure of forests. 2.2. Stability of planting and crown density. 2.3. Forests by type of ecosystem and type of forest. 2.4. Forest pests and diseases. 2.5. Forest area affected by climatic and anthropogenic factors.</p> <p>Criterion 3. Conservation and restoration of biodiversity 3.1. Area of specially protected natural areas. 3.2. Natural state of the natural complexes of protected areas. 3.3. Monitoring of biological diversity. 3.4. Protection of the specially protected natural areas from violations. 3.5. Scientific research. 3.6. Environment education. 3.7. Mechanisms for the conservation of genetic resources. 3.8. Conduct of hunting activities. 3.9. Protection of hunting grounds. 3.10. Monitoring of wild animals on hunting grounds. 3.11. Biotechnical activities. 3.12. Use of wildlife resources.</p> <p>Criterion 4. Conservation and increase of forest productivity 4.1. National forest inventory. 4.2. Forest management. 4.3. Reserves of wood by species. 4.4. Average annual growth and volume of cuttings. 4.5. Non-timber forest products. 4.6. Reproduction of forest resources.</p> <p>Criterion 5. Socio-economic importance of forests 5.1. The share of forestry in the gross national product. 5.2. The economic value of the State Forest Fund and the specially protected natural areas. 5.3. The number of people permanently residing on the territory of the forest fund. 5.4. The number of people visiting forests for recreational and other purposes. 5.5. The number of people receiving income from the forest. 5.6. Legal and illegal harvesting of wood and non-timber forest products.</p>	<p>Критерии и индикаторы, утвержденные перспективным Планом ГАООСЛХ на 2017-2020 годы</p> <p>Критерий 1. Лесные ресурсы 1.1. Покрытая лесом площадь ГЛФ и ООПТ. 1.2. Площади естественных лесов ГЛФ и ООПТ. 1.3. Площади искусственных лесов ГЛФ и природных парков.</p> <p>Критерий 2. Состояние лесных экосистем 2.1. Возрастная структура лесов. 2.2. Стабильность насаждения и сомкнутость крон. 2.3. Леса по видам экосистем и типам лесов. 2.4. Вредители и болезни леса. 2.5. Площадь лесов, подвергшихся влиянию климатических и антропогенных факторов.</p> <p>Критерий 3. Сохранение и восстановление биоразнообразия 3.1. Площадь особо охраняемых природных территорий. 3.2. Естественное состояние природных комплексов ООПТ. 3.3. Мониторинг биологического разнообразия. 3.4. Охрана территории ООПТ от нарушений. 3.5. Научные исследования. 3.6. Экологическое просвещение и образование. 3.7. Механизмы для сохранения генетических ресурсов. 3.8. Ведение охот хозяйственной деятельности. 3.9. Охрана охотничьих угодий. 3.10. Мониторинг диких животных на охотничьих угодьях. 3.11. Биотехнические мероприятия. 3.12. Использование ресурсов животного мира.</p> <p>Критерий 4. Сохранение и повышение продуктивности леса 4.1. Национальная инвентаризация лесов. 4.2. Лесоустройство. 4.3. Запасы древесины по породам. 4.4. Среднегодовой прирост и объем рубок. 4.5. Не древесная продукция леса. 4.6. Воспроизводство лесных ресурсов.</p> <p>Критерий 5. Социально-экономическое значение лесов 5.1. Доля лесной отрасли в валовом национальном продукте. 5.2. Экономическая ценность ГЛФ и ООПТ. 5.3. Численность населения, постоянно проживающего на территории лесного фонда. 5.4. Численность населения, посещающего леса в рекреационных и других целях. 5.5. Численность населения, получающая доход от леса.</p>
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<p>Criterion 6. Political, legislative and institutional framework 6.1. National forest policy and legislative framework. 6.2. Organizational structure of State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry. 6.3. Financial and economic instruments. 6.4. Scientific research. 6.5. Development of human resources. 6.6. Participation of stakeholders in the development and implementation of forest policy. 6.7. International cooperation. 6.8. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of forest sector development. 6.9. Dissemination of information on the forest sector</p>	<p>5.6. Легальная и нелегальная заготовка древесных и не древесных продуктов леса.</p> <p>Критерий 6. Политические, законодательные и институциональные рамки. 6.1. Национальная лесная политика и законодательная база. 6.2. Организационная структура ГАООСЛХ. 6.3. Финансовые и экономические инструменты. 6.4. Научные исследования 6.5. Развитие человеческих ресурсов. 6.6. Участие заинтересованных сторон в разработке и реализации лесной политики. 6.7. Международное сотрудничество. 6.8. Мониторинг, оценка и отчет развития лесного сектора. 6.9. Распространение информации о лесной отрасли</p>
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7.5 Preliminary set of C&I: Uzbekistan

	Criteria	Indicators
1	Development and implementation of a strategy for sustainable development of the forest sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The adoption of programs for the development of the forest sector, including with the participation of international and foreign partners. 2. The growth of the State Forest Fund. 3. The growth of production of forest by-products. 4. The development of eco-tourism and other industries, as well as the implementation of parameters of afforestation and reforestation. 5. Public investment programs, increase of investment in the forest sector.
2	A unified national forestry policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in forest areas through the afforestation, restoration, conservation, development and efficient use. 2. Working together with the relevant ministries, State committees and departments, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and provincial authorities to develop national and regional programs and master plans (schemes) for the development of the forest sector; 3. Mastering the production of new trends and products. 4. Access to foreign markets for the sale of forest products. 5. Increase of production and export. 6. The number of permits issued for special use of flora and fauna. 7. Allocation of areas of the State Forest Fund for haying, grazing and placing of beehives and apiaries, including to individuals and legal entities. 8. Quantity of citizen receptions and processing of requests submitted by individuals and legal entities.
3	Improving forest legislation and law enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of draft legal acts on the protection of forests, fauna and flora, on their rational use, on the regulation of the activities of forest management bodies, on the categorization of forests and on their transfer from one category to another. 2. State control over compliance with forest legislation on forest fund lands under the jurisdiction of State forestry authorities. 3. Control over the implementation of regulatory and legal acts in the field of protection and use of flora and fauna, as well as hunting rules.
4	Measures on the prevention of desertification, reforestation and protective afforestation, the organization of work on the creation of anti-erosion plantations on slopes, in ravines, in desert areas and other wastelands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research on the current situation and increase in the productivity of deserts, mountain and foothill grazing lands on the territory of the forest fund. 2. Measures to conserve and improve the condition of forests, groves and lands with water protective functions, and of afforested areas around settlements. 3. Development and implementation of projects aimed at the creation of protective forest plantations and organization of this work on farm territories and territories of other land users, as well as on slopes (terraces) and hillsides, in ravines, on areas with unsuitable mineral resources, on wastelands – on a contractual basis. 4. Work on afforestation around newly constructed, reconstructed roads, buildings and various structures – at the expense of centralized sources.
5	Conduct strict accounting and research of the forest fund, flora and fauna, the introduction of scientific achievements and best practices into the forestry sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and accounting on the number of objects of flora and fauna on the territory of the forest fund. 2. Introduction of scientific foundations and promising technologies for the growing of planting material. 3. Putting into practice the scientific advice on zoning decorative, medical, industrial and fodder plants, considering soil and climatic conditions of different regions of the forest fund. 4. Research and practical work on the cultivation, collection and harvesting of industrial, medical and fodder plants.

6	Organization of effective management of the forest fund and protected areas, creation, reproduction, rational and careful use of forests	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct of design and survey work, covering the system of current and future activities in the management of forest authorities within the Committee's system, and of protected natural areas. 2. The organization of forestry, hunting and specialized farms, as well as other protected natural areas, determination of main directions and management of their activities. 3. Creation of plantations and nurseries with a view to restore, grow and make use of flora and fauna.
7	Protection of forests from illegal logging and other violations of forest law, the protection of forests from pests and diseases, fires	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of illegal logging and detection of offences. 2. Research on forests pathologies, accounting on pests, forest diseases. 3. The result of the effectiveness of the protection of forests against fires and against other damaging actions.
8	Organization of the development and implementation of a unified system of certification and standardization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work on the creation of a unified system of certification and standardization of planting material of decorative plants. 2. Developing and deploying the mechanism for issuing certificates for imported planting material.
9	Expansion and development of associated economic activity in forestry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing measures to produce seedlings, collecting medical herbs, the organization of production and deep processing of agricultural products, products of beekeeping, fisheries, husbandry, production of consumer goods. 2. Attracting entrepreneurs to organize associated economic activity in managed forests. 3. Organization of small production workshops and commercial organizations involved in the processing of additional forest products. 4. Growth of productivity of agricultural and medical species, fruit and walnut trees, animal husbandry, completion of agreements on the cultivation of products on forest fund lands.
10	Securing grants from international financial institutions, extensive development of ecotourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth of ecotourism services, routes and implementation of the ecotourism development program of measures on the territory of the forest fund. 2. Implementation of ecotourism programs in the regions. 3. Effectiveness of economic reforms in forestry, support to the organization of export-import activities, securing grants and investments into the sector from international and other financial institutions.
11	The introduction of advanced information and communication technologies to optimize administrative procedures, for the automation of management processes, and to improve the delivery forestry services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The introduction of advanced information and communication technologies for the registration and maintenance of a database of flora and fauna objects on the territory of the State Forest Fund. 2. Ensuring record-keeping in organizations within the Committee's system with the use of advanced information and communication technologies. 3. The introduction of advanced information and communication technologies for the conservation and protection of forests, as well as for monitoring the sustainable use of forests and forest law compliance.
12	Improving the legal and institutional framework of social and public-private partnership in the field of forestry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engaging non-governmental and non-commercial organizations and other civil society institutions in the development and implementation of forestry development programs and regulatory and legal acts in the field of forestry. 2. Cooperating with non-governmental and non-commercial organizations, civil society institutions and citizens of "khashars" in carrying out joint activities on planting trees, landscaping, improvement of the sanitary

		<p>conditions of the forest fund, as well as organizing "roundtables", workshops, public discussions, sociological surveys, etc.</p> <p>3. Allocation of land to individuals and legal entities on a contractual basis for the organization of creation of forests and the growing of seedlings, agricultural and medicinal species, fruit and walnut trees.</p> <p>4. Attracting businesses through public-private partnership for the implementation of investment, innovation, infrastructure and other projects and programs on forest fund lands.</p>
13	Training, retraining and advanced training of specialists with higher and secondary special education in the field of forestry	<p>1. Preparing forestry specialists.</p> <p>2. Creation of a personnel reserve, organization of the retraining of senior staff and specialists requiring specific skills and in need of enhancing their skills in line with production practices.</p>
14	Attracting media coverage to SFM processes	20.1. Development of joint activities with TV and the press to publicize and promote the preservation and expansion of forests in the Republic, as well as the strengthening of public-private partnership policies in the forest sector.

Предварительный список КиИ (Узбекистан)

№	Критерий	Индикатор
1	Разработка и реализация стратегии устойчивого развития лесной отрасли.	<p>1. Принятие программ развития лесной отрасли, в том числе с участием международных и зарубежных партнёров</p> <p>2. Увеличение государственного лесного фонда.</p> <p>3. Рост производства продукции побочного лесопользования.</p> <p>4. Развитие экотуризма и других отраслей, а также выполнение параметров лесоразведения, лесовосстановления.</p> <p>5. Государственные инвестиционные программы, прирост инвестиций в лесную отрасль.</p>
2	Проведения единой государственной политики в сфере лесного хозяйства	<p>1.Расширения площадей лесов путем их создания, восстановления, охраны, развития и повышения эффективности деятельности по их использованию;</p> <p>2.Разработка совместно с заинтересованными министерствами, государственными комитетами и ведомствами, Советом Министров Республики Каракалпакстан и хокимиятами областей государственных и территориальных программ и генеральных планов (схем) развития отрасли;</p> <p>3.Освоение в производстве новых направлений и продуктов;</p> <p>4.Выход на зарубежные рынки реализации лесной продукции;</p> <p>5.Рост производства и экспорта продукции;</p> <p>6. Количество выданных разрешений на специальное пользование объектами растительного и животного мира,</p> <p>7. Выделение участков из государственного лесного фонда для сенокосения, выпаса скота и размещения пчелиных ульев и пасек в том числе физическим и юридическим лицам</p> <p>8.Количество приема граждан, обеспечение рассмотрения обращений физических и юридических лиц</p>
3	Совершенствованию лесного законодательства и осуществление действенного контроля над его соблюдением	<p>1. Разработка и внесение в Кабинет Министров проектов нормативно-правовых актов в сфере охраны и защиты лесов, фауны и флоры, их рационального использования, регулирования деятельности лесных хозяйств, по определению категорий лесов, их переводу из одной категории в другую;</p>

		<p>2. Осуществление государственного контроля над соблюдением лесного законодательства на землях лесного фонда, находящихся в ведении государственных органов лесного хозяйства,</p> <p>3. Контроль за исполнением нормативно-правовых актов в сфере охраны и использования растительного и животного мира, а также правил охоты.</p>
4	<p>Меры по предотвращению опустынивания, лесовосстановлению и защитному лесоразведению, организации выполнения работ по созданию противоэрозионных насаждений на горных склонах, в оврагах, на пустынных территориях и других бросовых землях.</p>	<p>1. Изучение состояния, повышение продуктивности пустынных, горных и предгорных пастбищных угодий на территории лесного фонда.</p> <p>2. Мероприятия по сохранению и улучшению состояния водосберегающих лесов, рощ и земель, озелененных зелёных зон территорий вокруг населенных пунктов.</p> <p>3. Разработка и реализация проектов по созданию защитных лесных насаждений и организация осуществления данных работ на территории сельскохозяйственных предприятий и иных землепользователей, а также на горных склонах (террасах),</p> <p>в оврагах, уклонах, в местах с наличием непригодных ископаемых, на бросовых землях – на договорной основе.</p> <p>4. Проведение работ по озеленению вокруг вновь строящихся, реконструируемых дорог, зданий и сооружений – за счет централизованных источников.</p>
5	<p>Ведения строгого учета и изучения лесного фонда, фауны и флоры, внедрения достижений науки и передового опыта в практику ведения лесного хозяйства.</p>	<p>1. Изучение и подсчёт количества объектов растительного и животного мира на территории лесного фонда;</p> <p>2. Внедрения научных основ и перспективных технологий выращивания посадочного материала.</p> <p>3. Внедрение в практику научных рекомендаций по районированию декоративных, лекарственных, технических и кормовых растений с учетом почвенно-климатических условий регионов в лесном фонде.</p> <p>4. Научно-практические работы по выращиванию, сбору и заготовке технических, лекарственных и кормовых растений,</p>
6	<p>Организация эффективного управления лесным фондом и охраняемыми природными территориями, создания, воспроизводства, рационального и бережного использования лесов:</p>	<p>1. Проектно-исследовательские работы, охватывающие систему текущих и перспективных мероприятий при ведении деятельности хозяйств, входящих в систему Комитета, и охраняемых природных территорий.</p> <p>2. Организация лесных, охотничьих и специализированных хозяйств, а также иных охраняемых природных территорий, определение их основных направлений и ведение их деятельности.</p> <p>3. Создание плантаций и питомников в целях восстановления, разведения и использования растительного и животного мира.</p>
7	<p>Охрана лесов от незаконных рубок и других нарушений лесного законодательства, защита лесов от вредителей и болезней, пожаров</p>	<p>1. Предотвращение незаконных рубок и выявление правонарушений.</p> <p>2. Изучения патологий лесов, учет вредителей, болезней леса;</p> <p>3. Результат эффективности защиты лесов от пожаров и от иных действий, причиняющих ущерб лесу;</p>

8	Организации разработки и внедрения единой системы сертификации и стандартизации.	<p>1. Работы по созданию единой системы сертификации и стандартизации посадочного материала декоративных растений.</p> <p>2. Обеспечение разработки и внедрения механизма выдачи сертификатов на ввозимый и импортируемый посадочный материал.</p>
9	Расширения и развития в лесных хозяйствах сопряженной хозяйственной деятельности.	<p>1. Реализации мер по производству саженцев, сбору лекарственных трав, организации производства и глубокой переработки сельскохозяйственной продукции, продукции пчеловодства, рыбоводства, животноводства, производства товаров народного потребления.</p> <p>2. Привлечение предпринимателей к организации сопряженной хозяйственной деятельности в лесных хозяйствах,</p> <p>3. Организация малых производственных цехов и коммерческих организаций, привлечённых к переработке продукции дополнительного использования лесов;</p> <p>4. Рост продуктивности сельскохозяйственных и лекарственных культур, животноводства, плодовых и орехоплодовых деревьев, выполнения заключенных договоров по выращиванию продукции на землях лесного фонда.</p>
10	Привлечение в отрасль грантов международных финансовых институтов, широкого развития экологического туризма.	<p>1. Рост эко туристических услуг, маршрутов и реализация программы мер по развитию экотуризма на территории лесного фонда;</p> <p>2. Реализации программ экотуризма в регионах;</p> <p>эффективность экономических реформ в сфере лесного хозяйства, содействие организации экспортно-импортной деятельности, привлечение в сферу средств грантов и инвестиций международных и иных финансовых институтов.</p>
11	Внедрения передовых информационно-коммуникационных технологий в целях оптимизации административных процедур, автоматизации процессов управления, совершенствования системы оказания услуг в сфере лесного хозяйства.	<p>1. Внедрения передовых информационно-коммуникационных технологий для учета и ведения базы данных объектов растительного и животного мира на территории государственного лесного фонда.</p> <p>2. Обеспечение ведения отчетности организаций, входящих в систему комитета с использованием передовых информационно-коммуникационных технологий.</p> <p>3. Внедрения передовых информационно-коммуникационных технологий для охраны и защиты лесов, а также ведения контроля за рациональным использованием лесов и соблюдением лесного законодательства.</p>
12	Совершенствования правовой и институциональной базы социального и государственно-частного партнерства в сфере лесного хозяйства.	<p>1. Привлечения негосударственных некоммерческих организаций и других институтов гражданского общества к разработке и реализации программ развития и нормативно-правовых актов в сфере лесного хозяйства.</p> <p>2. Проведение совместных мероприятий с негосударственными некоммерческими организациями, институтами гражданского общества и гражданами хашаров по посадки деревьев, благоустройству и озеленению территорий, улучшению санитарного состояния лесного фонда, а также в форме «круглых столов», семинаров, общественных обсуждений, социологических опросов и в других формах.</p> <p>3. Выделение земельных участков на договорной основе для организации создания лесов, выращивание посадочного материала, сельскохозяйственных и лекарственных культур, плодовых и орехоплодовых деревьев юридическим и физическим лицам.</p> <p>4. Привлечение субъектов предпринимательства на основе государственно-частного партнерства для реализации инвестиционных,</p>

		инновационных, инфраструктурных и иных проектов и программ на землях лесного фонда.
13	Подготовка, переподготовка и повышения квалификации специалистов с высшим и средним специальным образованием в сфере лесного хозяйства.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Подготовка кадров лесного хозяйства. 2. Создание кадрового резерва, организация переподготовки руководящих сотрудников и специалистов, требующих определенной квалификации, а также повышения их квалификации в связи с производственной практикой.
14	Привлечение СМИ в освещение процессов УУЛ.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Разработка совместных мероприятий с ТВ и прессой по широкому освещению и пропаганде сохранения и увеличению лесов республики, усиления политики государственно-частного партнёрства в лесном секторе.

7.6 Draft Global Core Set of forest related indicators

The 7 thematic elements were introduced through the Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests at the 7th session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, in 2007 (E/2007/42; E/CN.18/2007/8). The global core set of forest-related indicators aligned with the 7 thematic elements was welcomed at the 13th session of the United Nations Forum on Forest, in 2018 (E/2018/42; E/CN.18/2018/9). The full set of global core forest-related indicators is available in document E/CN.18/2018/4 (page 31).

Data for these indicators will be gathered through the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment, the ECE/FAO joint forest sector questionnaire, the UNCCD, UNFCCC, OECD, the World Bank and the UNSPF on these indicators.

Countries are encouraged to provide the respective data through the reporting channels.

Семь тематических элементов были представлены в не имеющем обязательной юридической силы документе по всем видам лесов на 7-ой сессии Форума Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам в 2007 г. (E/2007/42; E/CN.18/2007/8). Глобальный набор лесных индикаторов, соответствующий 7 тематическим элементам, был оглашен во время проведения 13-ой сессии Форума Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам в 2018 г. (E/2018/42; E/CN.18/2018/9). Полный глобальный набор индикаторов по лесам доступен в документе E/CN.18/2018/4 (стр. 31).

Данные по этим индикаторам будут собираться через Глобальную оценку лесных ресурсов ФАО, совместный вопросник ЕЭК / ФАО по лесному сектору, КБОООН, РКИК ООН, ОЭСР, Всемирный банк и Стратегический план ООН по лесам.

Странам рекомендуется предоставлять соответствующие данные через каналы отчетности.

Abbreviations:

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFG – Global Forest Goal
GHG – Green House Gas
MRV – Measuring, reporting and verifying
OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SDG – Sustainable Development Goal
SFM – Sustainable Forest Management
UNSPF – United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests
UNCCD SO – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification strategic objective 1 of the 10year strategic plan and framework
UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Сокращения:

ФАО - Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций
GFG – Глобальные цели в отношении лесов
ПГ – Парниковые Газы
MRV - измерение, отчетность и проверка
ОЭСР - Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития
SDG - Цель устойчивого развития
УУП - Устойчивое управление лесами
СПОООН - Стратегический план Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам
СЦ ООНКБО - Стратегическая цель 1 Конвенции Организации Объединенных Наций по борьбе с опустыниванием 1-го стратегического плана и рамок
РКИКООН - Рамочная конвенция Организации Объединенных Наций об изменении климата

THEMATIC ELEMENTS ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ			
Thematic element 1 Extent of forest resources		Тематический элемент 1 Объем лесных ресурсов	
Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Measures progress towards SDG target 15.1 and GFG 1. SDG indicator 15.1.1	Площадь лесов в процентном отношении к общей площади суши	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 15.1 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития и в достижении глобальной цели 1 в отношении лесов. Показатель достижения целей в области устойчивого развития 15.1.1
Forest area annual net change rate	Measures progress towards SDG target 15.2 and target 1.1 of the UNSPF. Sub-indicator of SDG 15.2.1	Чистое изменение площади лесов за год	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 15.2 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития и задачи 1.1 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы. Субпоказатель в рамках показателя достижения целей в области устойчивого развития 15.2.1
Net GHG emissions (source)/removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products	Measures progress towards targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the UNSPF. Linkages with SDG 13 and MRV requirements under UNFCCC.	Чистый показатель выбросов (источник)/поглощения (поглотитель) парниковых газов лесами и баланс углерода для товаров из заготовленной древесины	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задач 1.2 и 2.5 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы. Связан с целью 13 в области устойчивого развития, а также с требованиями относительно проведения оценки, представления отчетности и выполнения проверки, изложенными в Рамочной конвенции Организации Объединенных Наций об изменении климата
Thematic element 2 Forest biological diversity		Тематический элемент 2 Лесное разнообразие	
Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	Measures progress towards SDG 15.2 and targets 2.5 and 3.1 of the UNSPF and Aichi Biodiversity target 11.	Доля лесных массивов, находящихся на созданных в соответствии с законом	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 15.2 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития,

	Sub-indicator of SDG 15.2.1.	охраняемых территориях	задач 2.5 и 3.1 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы и Айтинской задачи 11 в области биоразнообразия. Субпоказатель в рамках показателя достижения целей в области устойчивого развития 15.2.1
Change in area of primary forests	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of the UNSPF and Aichi Biodiversity target 5. Linkages with SDG 15.	Изменение площади девственных лесов	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 1.3 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы и Айтинской задачи 5 в области биоразнообразия. Связан с целью 15 в области устойчивого развития
Thematic element 3 Forest health and vitality		Тематический элемент 3 Здоровье и жизнеспособность лесов	
Proportion of forest area disturbed	Measures progress towards target 1.4 of UNSPF	Доля лесных массивов с нарушениями и повреждениями	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 1.4 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Area of degraded forest	Measures progress towards target 1.3 of UNSPF. Linkages with SDG target 15.3 as well as Aichi Biodiv. target 15. Linkages to UNCCD SO 1 and UNFCCC.	Площадь деградировавших лесов	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 1.3 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы. Связан с задачей 15.3 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития, а также с Айтинской задачей 15 в области биоразнообразия. Связан со стратегической целью 1 десятилетнего стратегического плана и концептуальных основ деятельности по активизации осуществления Конвенции Организации

			Объединенных Наций по борьбе с опустыниванием в тех странах, которые испытывают серьезную засуху и/или опустынивание, особенно в Африке (2008–2018 годы), и с Рамочной конвенцией Организации Объединенных Наций об изменении климата
Thematic element 4 Productive functions of forest resources		Тематический элемент 4 Производительные функции лесных ресурсов	
Net GHG emissions (source)/removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products ⁴	Measures progress towards targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the UNSPF. Linkages with SDG 13 and MRV requirements under UNFCCC.	Чистые выбросы (источки) / абсорбции (поглощение) парниковых газов (поглощение) лесов и баланс углерода заготовленной древесины	Измеряет прогресс в достижении целей 1.2 и 2.5 СОООН. Связь с целью 13 ЦУР и измерение, отчетность и проверка (MRV) требований в рамках РКООНИК
Aboveground biomass stock in forest	Measures progress towards SDG 15.2 and targets 1.2 and 2.5 of the UNSPF as well as Aichi Biodiv. target 7. Sub-indicator of SDG 15.2.1.	Запасы поверхностной биомассы в лесах	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 15.2 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития и задач 1.2 и 2.5 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы, а также Айтинской задачи 7 в области биоразнообразия. Субпоказатель в рамках показателя достижения целей в области устойчивого развития 15.2.1
Volume of wood removals	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of UNSPF	Объем вывозки древесины	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 2.4 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Wood-based energy share of total final energy consumption	Linked to SDG target 7.2	Доля энергии из древесины в общем	Связан с задачей 7.2 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития.

⁴ As well under thematic element 1

		объеме конечного потребления энергии	
Thematic element 5 Protective function of forest resources		Тематический элемент 5 Защитные функции лесных ресурсов	
Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions	Linked to target 1.4 of the UNSPF	Площадь защитных лесов	Связан с задачей 1.4 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Thematic element 6 Socioeconomic functions of forest resources		Тематический элемент 6 Социальноэкономические функции	
Employment related to the forest sector	Measures progress towards target 2.4 of the UNSPF	Занятость в лесном секторе	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 2.4 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Number of forest dependent people in extreme poverty	Measures progress towards GFG 2 and target 2.1 of UNSPF	Численность зависящего от лесов населения, живущего в условиях крайней нищеты	Позволяет оценить прогресс в достижении глобальной цели 2 по лесам и в выполнении задачи 2.1 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Thematic element 6 Socioeconomic functions of forest resources		Тематический элемент 6 Социально-экономические функции	
Contribution of forests to food security	Measures progress towards GFG 2 and target 2.3 of UNSPF	Вклад лесов в обеспечение продовольственной безопасности	Позволяет оценить прогресс в достижении глобальной цели 2 по лесам и в выполнении задачи 2.3 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management	Measures progress towards GFG 4 and its targets 4.1 and 4.2 of UNSPF. Linkages with SDG target 15.a and 15.b	Финансовые ресурсы из всех источников для обеспечения устойчивого лесопользования	Позволяет оценить прогресс в достижении глобальной цели 4 по лесам и в выполнении задач 4.1 и 4.2 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030

			годы Связан с задачами 15.а и 15.б в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития
Thematic element 7 Legal, policy and institutional framework		Тематический элемент 7 Правовые, политические и институциональные рамки	
Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislations, regulations and institutions which explicitly encourage SFM	Measures progress towards GFG 5 of the UNSPF	Наличие национальных или субнациональных правил, стратегий, законов, норм и учреждений, непосредственно содействующих неистощительному лесопользованию	Позволяет оценить прогресс в достижении глобальной цели 5 по лесам в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the UNSPF	Наличие национального или субнационального процесса оценки лесов	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 4.5 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development	Measures progress towards target 4.5 of the UNSPF	Наличие национальной или субнациональной платформы, обеспечивающей возможность участия заинтересованных сторон в разработке политики в отношении лесов	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 4.5 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы
Proportion of forest area under a longterm forest management plan	Measures progress towards SDG 15.2 and targets 1.3 and 3.2 of UNSPF, Aichi Biodiv. target 7. Sub-indicator of SDG 15.2.1	Доля лесных массивов, охваченная долгосрочным планом лесопользования	Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 15.2 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития, задач 1.3 и 3.2 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 год и Айтинской задачи 7 в области биоразнообразия. Суб-показатель в рамках показателя достижения целей в области устойчивого развития 15.2.1

<p>Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme</p>	<p>Measures progress towards SDG 15.2 and targets 1.3 and 3.3 of UNSPF. Sub indicator of SDG 15.2.1</p>	<p>Площадь лесов, охваченных прошедшей независимую проверку системой сертификации лесопользования</p>	<p>Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задачи 15.2 в рамках целей в области устойчивого развития и задач 1.3 и 3.3 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы. Суб-показатель в рамках показателя достижения целей в области устойчивого развития 15.2.1</p>
<p>Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products</p>	<p>Measures progress towards targets 3.3 and 5.2 of UNSPF</p>	<p>Наличие системы отслеживания товаров из древесины</p>	<p>Позволяет оценить прогресс в выполнении задач 3.3 и 5.2 в рамках стратегического плана Организации Объединенных Наций по лесам на 2017–2030 годы</p>

7.7 Review of the process plan: Uzbekistan (Russian)

Остающиеся ключевые шаги в процессе разработки КиИ	Методы/действия, которые Вы будете использовать	Кто должен быть вовлечен?	Временные рамки	Поддержка со стороны проекта/ЕЭК ООН или откуда-то еще/других экспертов.
Переформулировка КиИ с учётом замечаний международных экспертов	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Пересмотр КиИ • Проведение совещания с заинтересованными сторонами • Логичность и новаторства • Баланс и соответствие КиИ • Чёткость и реалистичность • Разделение качественных и количественных индикаторов 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Страновая рабочая группа • Заинтересованные стороны 	март – май 2018	
Адаптация к международным КиИ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Пересмотр КиИ • Ситуационный анализ • Анализ представленных КиИ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Страновая рабочая группа • Заинтересованные стороны 	Сентябрь 2017 года – декабрь 2018 года	Содействие рабочей группе в предоставлении консультанта
Проведение сбора приоритетных данных и взаимодействие с заинтересованными сторонами осуществляется на местном, региональном и национальном уровнях	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Обзор и определение масштабов и актуальности необходимой информации для реализации УЛП. • Разработка национальных критериев и индикаторов УЛП и механизмы отслеживания состояния лесного сектора и тенденций устойчивого развития. • Обсуждение и согласование приоритетных данных с заинтересованными сторонами. <p>Как результат:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Собраны и обработаны данные, составлен и одобрен улучшенный набор критериев и индикаторов УЛП, и могут использоваться для мониторинга и оценки деятельности лесного сектора. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Проект ФАО и ООН/ЕЭК, • Страновая рабочая группа, • Заинтересованные стороны 	сентябрь 2017 года – декабрь 2018 года	Содействие рабочей группе в обработке материалов, а также в подготовке и составлении национальных критериев и индикаторов для УЛП, оказание консультативных услуг и укрепление потенциала.

<p>Проведение локальных семинаров</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Обсуждение списка КиИ • Доработка с учетом предложений заинтересованных сторон • Выявить ключевые КиИ “снизу-вверх” для УЛП по приоритетным направлениям лесного сектора на локальном уровне и распространена заинтересованным сторонам соответствующая информация. • Освещение деятельности проекта в СМИ • Полноценный охват всех заинтересованных сторон 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Областные управления лесного хозяйства • Местные хокимияты • Местные институты гражданского общества • ФАО • GIZ • Фонд Suisscow 	<p>ноябрь 2017-декабрь 2018</p>	<p>Поддержка участия национальных экспертов для проведения региональных семинаров Привлечение международного эксперта для разработки методологии по КиИ</p>
<p>Участие на региональном семинаре в Грузии</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Представление результатов работы • Обсуждение и рекомендации по разработанным КиИ <p>Как результат:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Учтены замечания и предложения м/н экспертов, м/н опыта стран участниц процесса УЛП 	<p>Госкомлес</p>	<p>февраль 2018</p>	<p>Поддержка участия представителям госкомлеса</p>
<p>Анализ данных, составления рамок улучшенных КиИ (или его часть)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Составление концепции/рамок критериев и индикаторов как основной инструмент мониторинга, оценки и анализа тенденций устойчивого управления лесами на национальном уровне. • Подготовка и разработка инструментов для управления и планирования, контроля и отчетности, и мониторинга. <p>Как результат:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Составлена концепция/рамки КиИ для УЛП, разработана стратегия/план действий по УЛП, планы интегрированы с глобальными программами. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Проект ФАО и ООН/ЕЭК • GIZ • Страновая рабочая группа • Заинтересованные стороны 	<p>февраль 2019 года</p>	<p>Содействие рабочей группе, оказание консультативных услуг.</p>
<p>Согласование с заинтересованными сторонами разработанных КиИ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Согласование и принятие концепции/рамок критериев и индикаторов УЛП. • Пересмотр нац программ и планов действий с целью внедрения/интеграции КиИ в региональные и национальные 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Госкомлес • Рабочая группа 	<p>март -июль 2019 года</p>	<p>Содействие рабочей группе, оказание консультативных услуг</p>

	<p>программы/планы действий по сохранению биоразнообразия, борьбе с опустыниванием и деградаций земель, адаптации к климатическим изменениям.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Разработать стратегию/план действий по внедрению КиИ с учетом соответствия эколого-социально-экономическим сферам. <p>Как результат:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Согласованы и приняты критерии и индикаторы УЛП в секторе лесного хозяйства • Разработана и согласована стратегия/план действий по внедрению КиИ. 			
Согласование с заинтересованными сторонами разработанных КиИ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Согласование и принятие концепции/рамки критериев и индикаторов УЛП. • Пересмотр нац программ и планов действий с целью внедрения/интеграции КиИ в региональные и национальные программы/планы действий по сохранению биоразнообразия, борьбе с опустыниванием и деградаций земель, адаптации к климатическим изменениям. • Разработать стратегию/план действий по внедрению КиИ с учетом соответствия эколого-социально-экономическим сферам. <p>Как результат:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Согласованы и приняты критерии и индикаторы УЛП в секторе лесного хозяйства • Разработана и согласована стратегия/план действий по внедрению КиИ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Госкомлес • Рабочая группа 	март -июль 2019 года	Содействие рабочей группе, оказание консультативных услуг.

7.8 Review of the process plan: Kazakhstan (Russian)

Остающиеся ключевые шаги в процессе разработки КиИ	Методы/действия, которые Вы будете использовать	Кто должен быть вовлечен?	Временные рамки	Поддержка со стороны проекта/ЕЭК ООН или откуда-то еще/других экспертов.
Утверждение приказом Министра сельского хозяйства национальных КиИ	Приказ Министра	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Министерство сельского хозяйства • Заинтересованные госорганы • Местные исполнительные органы • НПО 	До 01.07.2018г.	Не требуется
Разработка критериев, отражающих социальные, управленческие и экологические аспекты	Проведение второго национального семинара	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Министерство сельского хозяйства • Заинтересованные государственные учреждения • Местные исполнительные органы • НПО 	By the end of 2019	Financing the national workshop in 2018.
При необходимости, внесение изменений/дополнений в приказ об утверждении национальных КиИ	Приказ Министра	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Министерство сельского хозяйства • Заинтересованные госорганы • Местные исполнительные органы • НПО 	До конца 2019г.	Не требуется

7.9 Review of the process plan: Kyrgyzstan (Russian)

Остающиеся ключевые шаги в процессе разработки КиИ	Методы/действия, которые Вы будете использовать	Кто должен быть вовлечен?	Временные рамки	Поддержка со стороны проекта/ЕЭК ООН или откуда-то еще/других экспертов.
Обсуждение с рабочей группой пробелов в разработке КиИ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Заседание рабочей группы • Рассылка заинтересованным сторонам 	Члены рабочей группы (Представители ГАООСЛХ, НАН КР, министерств и ведомств, местные сообщества и НПО)	Март 2018	
Местный семинар в Джалалабаде	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Семинар-тренинг • Работа с фокус группами 	Все заинтересованные стороны	Апрель 2018	Финансовая и экспертная поддержка
Национальный семинар по разработке КиИ по УУЛ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Семинар-тренинг • Работа с фокус группами 	Все заинтересованные стороны	Апрель 2018	Финансовая и экспертная поддержка
Доработка у учетом поступивших предложений на Национальном семинаре	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Анализ поступивших предложений • Выработка единого подхода 	Члены рабочей группы, эксперты,	До конца 2018	Экспертная и консультационная поддержка
Согласование с заинтересованными сторонами КиИ по УУЛ	Обоснование КиИ	ДРЛЭ, ГАООСЛХ	Первая половина 2019	

Остающиеся ключевые шаги в процессе разработки КиИ	Методы/действия, которые Вы будете использовать	Кто должен быть вовлечен?	Временные рамки	Поддержка со стороны проекта/ЕЭК ООН или откуда-то еще/других экспертов.
Внедрение КиИ по УУЛ в национальные программы	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Внесение изменений в приказы и распоряжения ГАООСЛХ • Интеграция КиИ в отраслевые планы и программы 	ДРЛЭ, ГАООСЛХ	До конца 2019	

7.10 Programme: Tuesday 20th to Friday the 23rd of February, 2018, Tbilisi, Georgia

	Tuesday 20 th February	Wednesday 21 st February JOINT DAY with ToS	Thursday 22 nd February	Friday the 23 rd of February
M O R N I N G S E S S I O N	<p>Registration at 8.30. Start sharp at 9.00.</p> <p>I. Preliminaries 9.00 - 9.30 1.1 Welcome and short opening remarks by <i>K. Amirgulashvili</i>, Georgia and <i>E. Yazici</i>, FAO, followed by a recap of the project rationale, purpose and process. <i>Presentation, Theresa Loeffler, UNECE/FAO.</i></p> <p>9.30 - 10.30 1.2 Participant introductions, workshop objectives, agenda, rules and norms. <i>Presentation.</i></p>	<p>Start sharp at 9.00. 9.00 - 9.45 2.4 Introduction of the agenda for the day and the ToS, its function and membership, <i>S. Tomter, Norway.</i> Presenting recap of key challenges identified yesterday in the project country C&I processes and drafts sets.</p> <p>III. Guidance on SFM C&I 9.45 - 10.30 3.1 Overview - 25 years of C&I for SFM process, outcome, challenges and impact lessons. <i>S. Linser, presentation, Q&A.</i></p> <p>3.2 Global Indicators, <i>R. Michalak, UNECE, presentation, Q&A.</i></p>	<p>Start sharp at 9.00. 9.00 - 9.15 Recap of previous day. <i>Presentation by participants.</i></p> <p>IV. Prioritisation and planning exercise 9.15 - 10.00 4.1 Introduction to the purpose of the prioritisation and planning exercise. Recap of key lessons from previous days, identifying collective priority enhancements to focus on. <i>Presentation and exercise.</i></p> <p>10.00 - 10.30 4.2 Country group work to refine/enhance the national process steps for C&I development and draft national C&I sets. <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>Field trip day (jointly with the ToS) – details to be provided later. Expect a late finish – so plan international travel for the 24th of February.</p>
	Break 10.30 - 11.00	Break 10.30 - 11.00	Break 10.30 - 11.00	
	<p>11.00 - 11.30 1.3 Recap/best practice guidance for C&I processes and outcomes. <i>I. Vukalova, Russian Federation, presentation, Q&A.</i></p> <p>11.30 - 12.30 II. Sharing 2.1 Introduction and preparation for the country sharing session. <i>Presentation, Q&A.</i></p> <p>2.2 Country sharing of process, outputs and lessons from national C&I development for peer review and assessment. <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>11.00 - 12.00 3.3 Hands on guidance session. ToS members rotate around country teams to discuss specific challenges to national C&I development process and indicator sets and draw upon wide ranging experiences to identify practical recommendations to address them. <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>11.00 - 12.30 Session 4.2 continues.</p>	
	Lunch 12.30 - 13.30	Lunch 12.30 - 13.30	Lunch 12.30 - 13.30	
A F T E R N O O N	<p>13.30 - 15.00. Sharing session 2.2 continues. <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>13.30 - 15.00 3.4 Presentations of recommendations from each country from guidance session. <i>Presentation and peer review.</i></p>	<p>13.30 - 15.00 JOINT SESSION with ToS 4.3 Presentation of refined process and tentative C&I lists for peer and ToS review. <i>Presentation and review.</i></p>	
	Break 15.00 - 15.30	Break 15.00 - 15.30	Break 15.00 - 15.30	
	<p>15.30 - 17.30 2.3 Collective analysis of cross-cutting process and draft indicators against a range of criteria. Identify priority gaps/challenges to address in subsequent days. <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>15.30 - 17.30 3.5 Troubleshooting session – debate and recommendation development on the key remaining challenges in terms of C&I development process and indicator sets. <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>15.30 - 16.30 4.4 Identifying support needs and planning out project activities and timings in response to country plans. <i>Exercise.</i></p> <p>V. Wrap up and next steps 16.30 - 17.30 5.1 Workshop evaluation. Closing remarks. <i>Presentation.</i></p>	<p>Finish time to be decided but expected to be late in the evening.</p>
Close 17.30	Close 17.30	Close 17.30		

7.11 List of Participants

List of participants



UNECE/FAO, UNDA Regional Interim Workshop on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia

Start Date: Tuesday, February 20, 2018

End Date: Friday, February 23, 2018

Participants: 50

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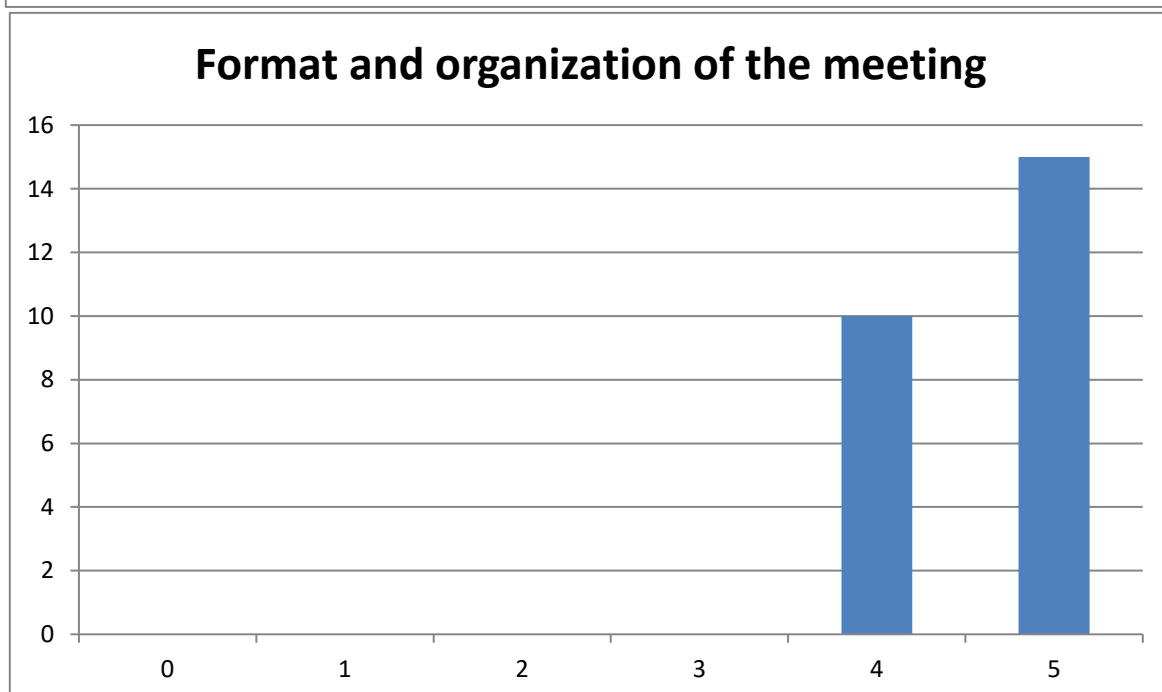
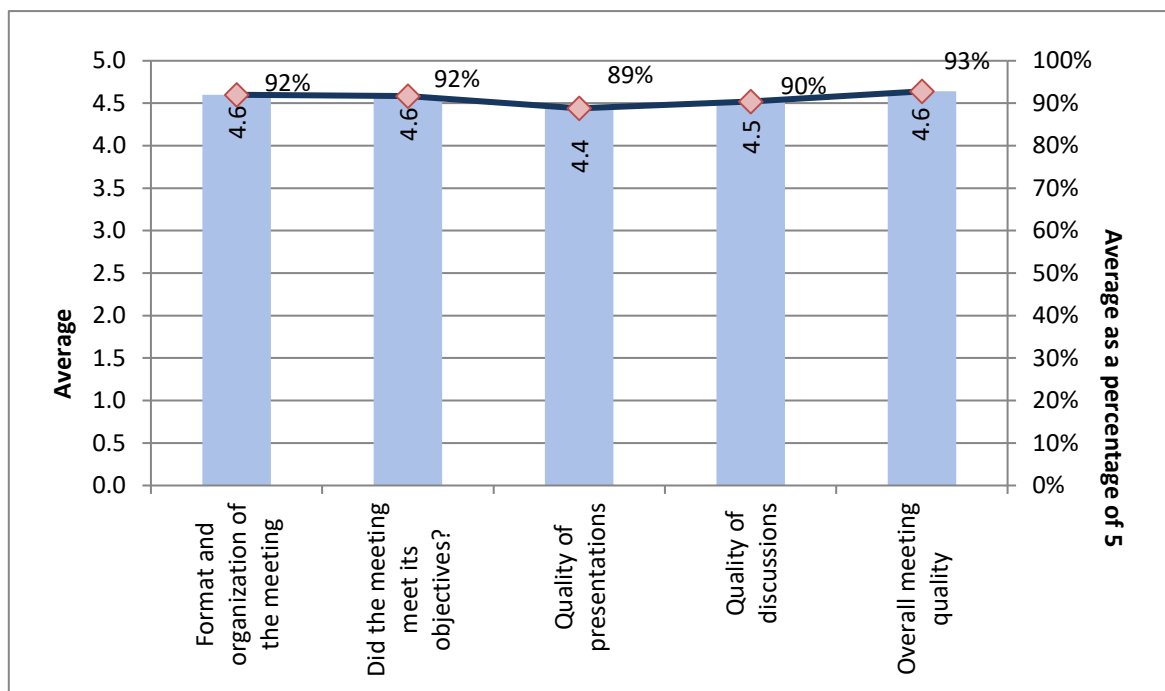
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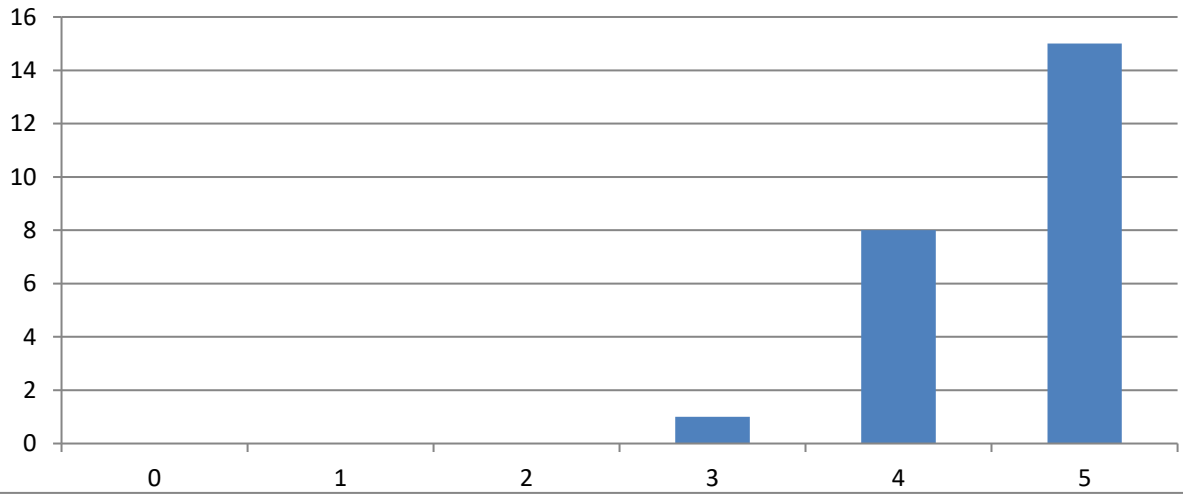
7.12 Evaluation of the Regional Interim workshop

Scores out of 5, 5 is the highest.

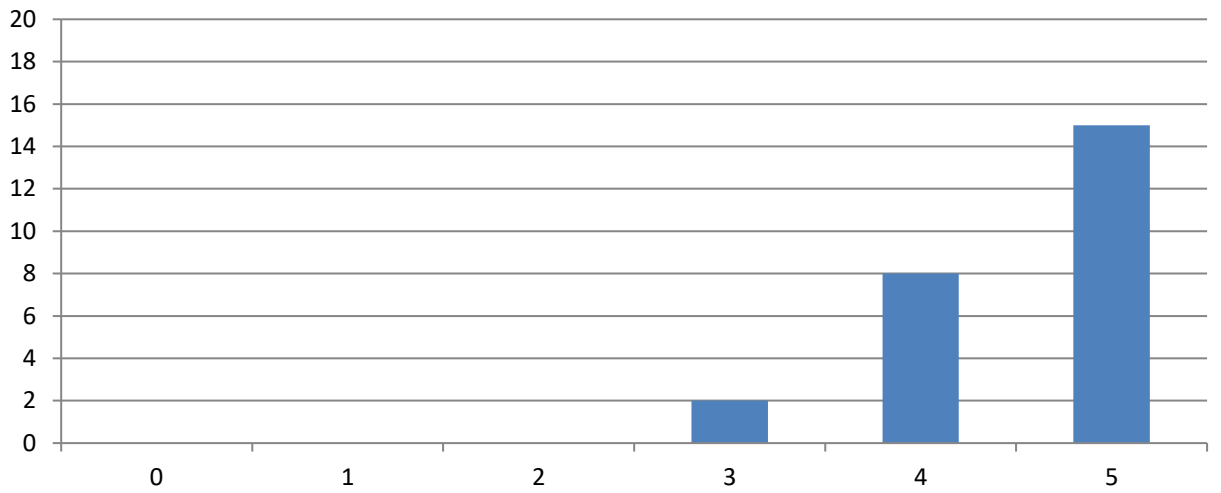
Table: Evaluation compilation for the Regional Interim workshop on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia



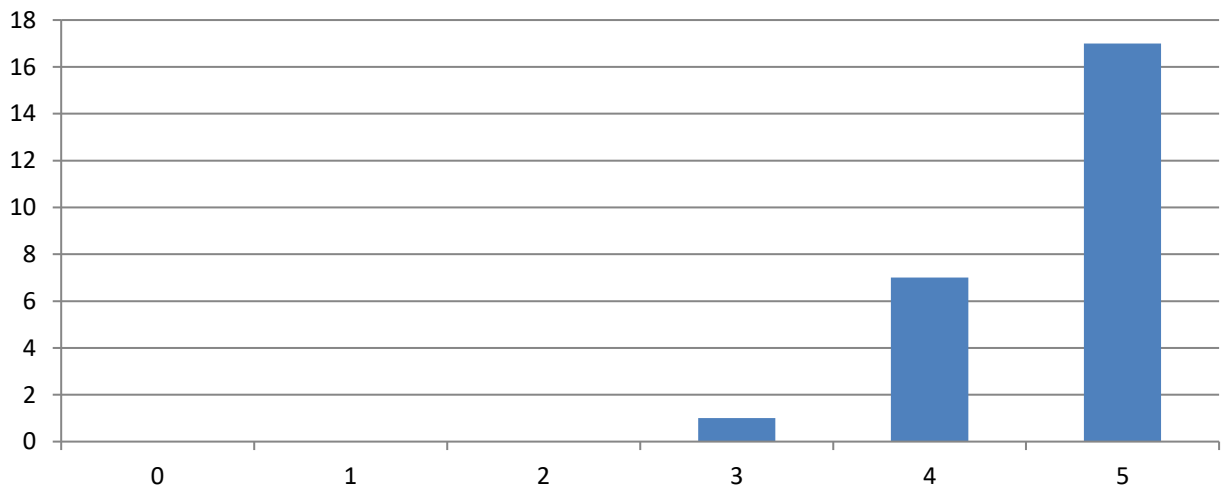
Did the meeting meet your objectives?



Quality of Discussions



Overall Meeting Quality



Questions:

- What aspects of the workshop did you like best?

Integrated day with ToS, exchange of information on the progress of FRA and SoEF, panel discussions, group work.

- What improvements would you suggest?

More time for in-depth discussions, widen the discussion, stricter timing.

- What percentage of the information will you be able to use?

On average 80%

- What follow-up do you suggest should be given to this meeting?

Questionnaire on forest damages evidence in particular countries, Training workshops for working groups on developing C & I in the countries, availability of presentations online