



Report from the national workshop on the process for sustainable forest management strategy development for Greener Economies in Tajikistan

Asia Grand Hotel, 5th floor, conference-room, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 23-25 June 2014

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

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

Dushanbe 2014

1. Introduction

The following report focuses mainly on process, methods and delivery lessons from the national workshop on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) for Greene Economies (GE) held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan during June 23-25, 2014.

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

2. Background, rationale and objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3. Key insights generated from the training participants

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

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

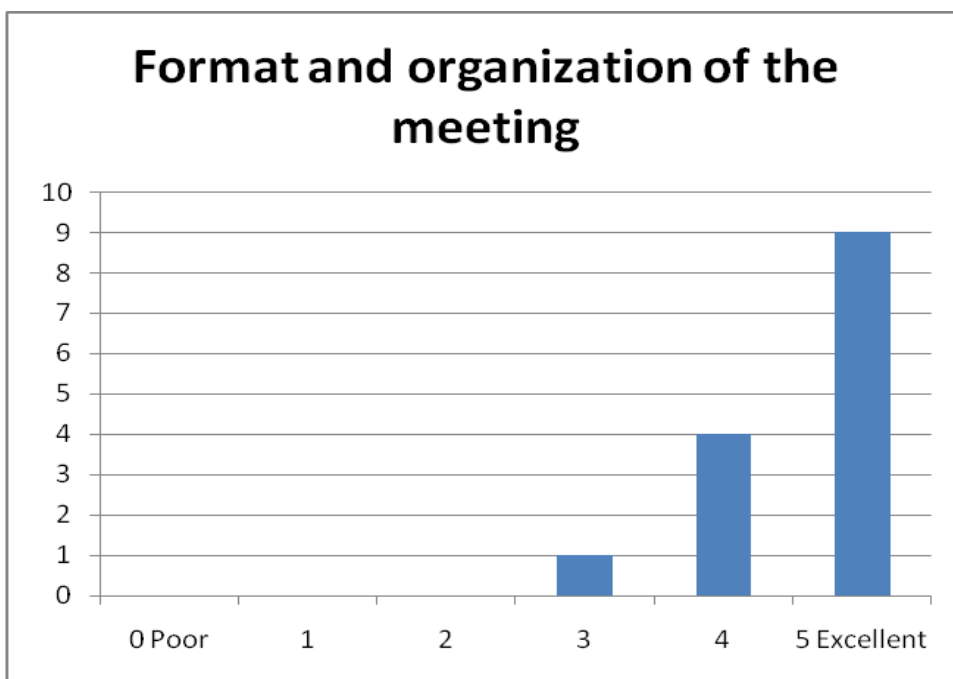
More engagement with local forest stakeholders and the private sector to better understand from their perspective what would make them interested to invest/engage in sustainable forest management was suggested. The green economy principle of social inclusion could be practiced more widely it was felt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

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

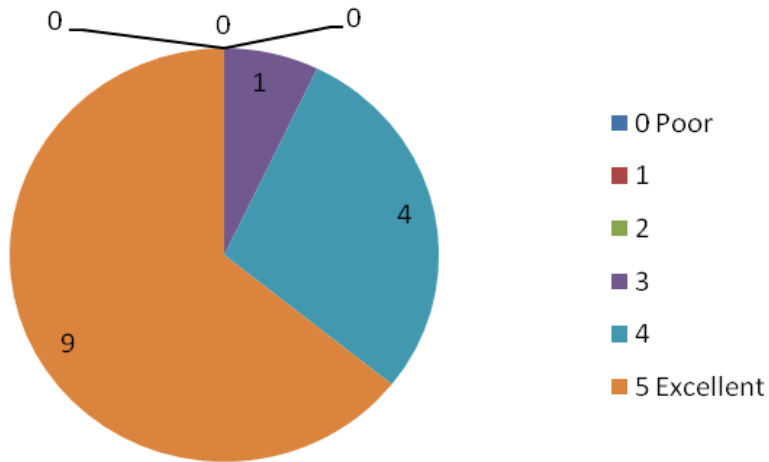
In general the impression that the facilitator got was that the forestry sector was skewed too much towards protectionist functions, was too exclusive – not meaningfully engaging local stakeholders, the private sector and other related sectors and had not fully embraced sustainable forest management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

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

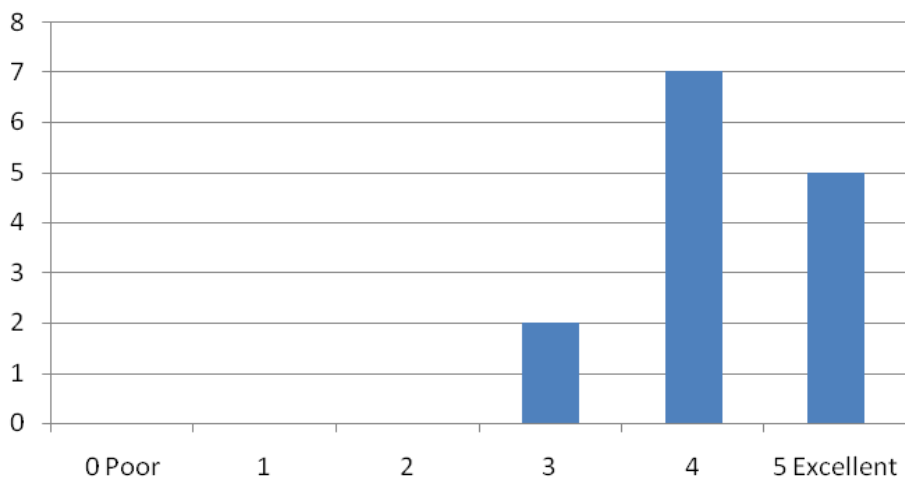
4. Workshop evaluation



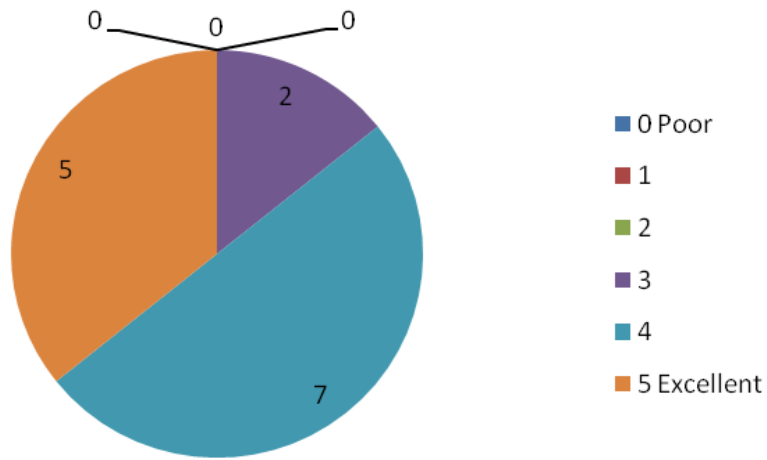
Format and organization of the meeting



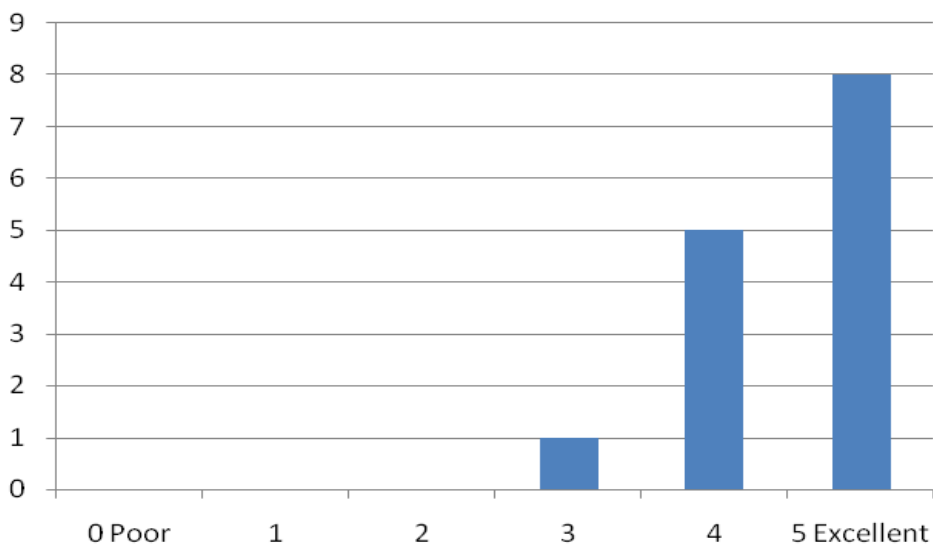
Did the meeting meet its objectives?



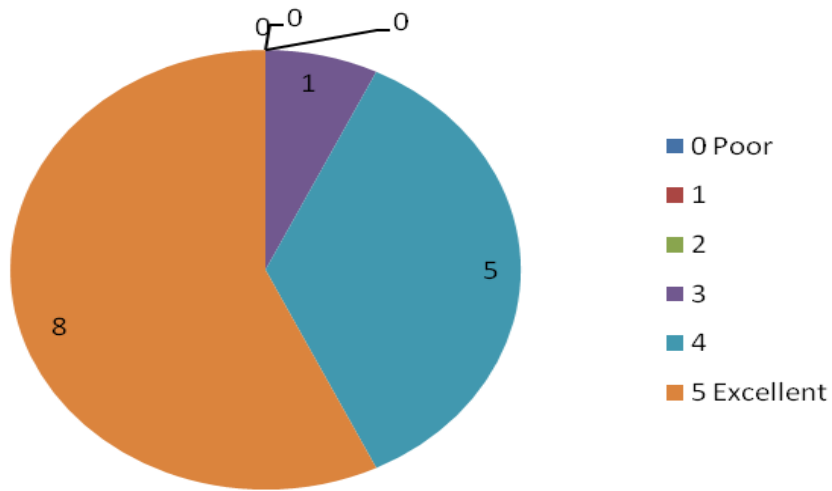
Did the meeting meet its objectives?



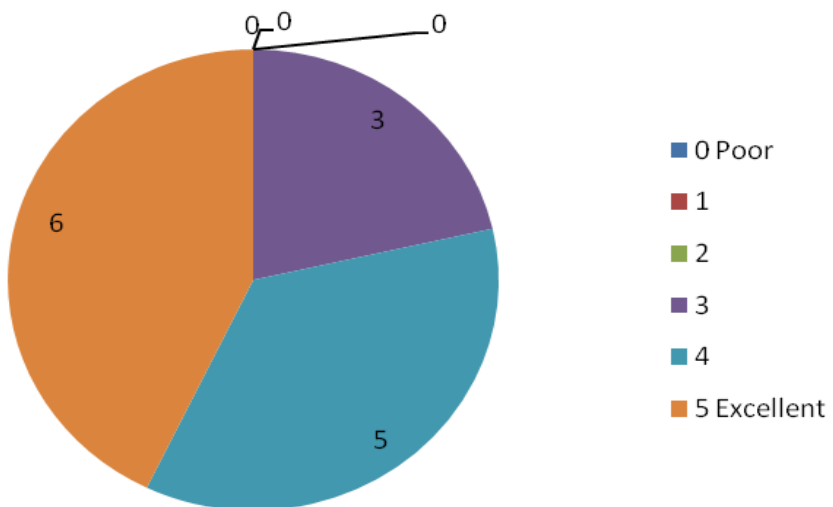
Quality of Presentations



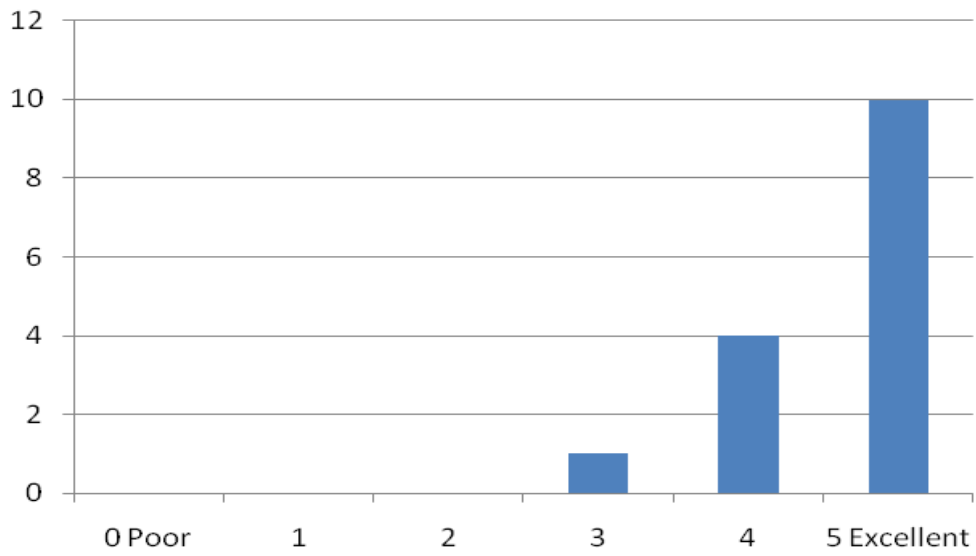
Quality of Presentations



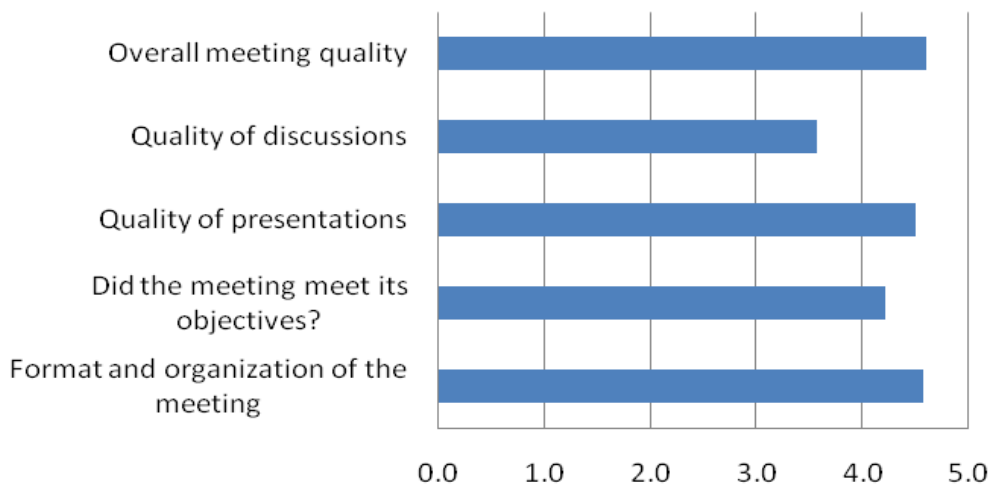
Quality of Discussions



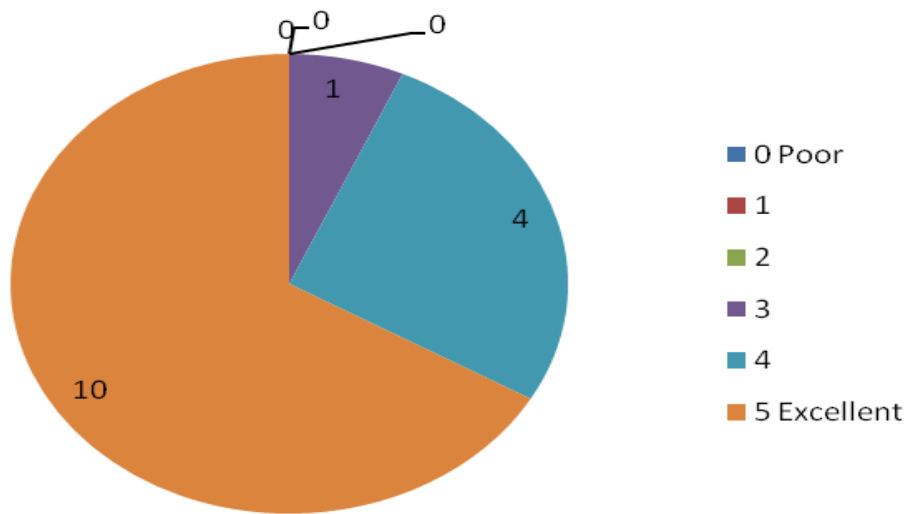
Overall Workshop Quality



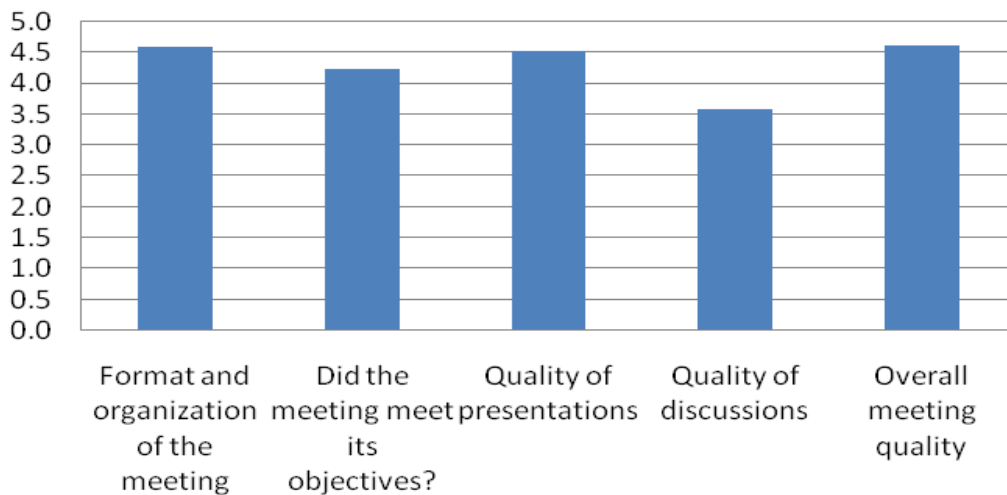
Tajikistan National Workshop Evaluation (Average)

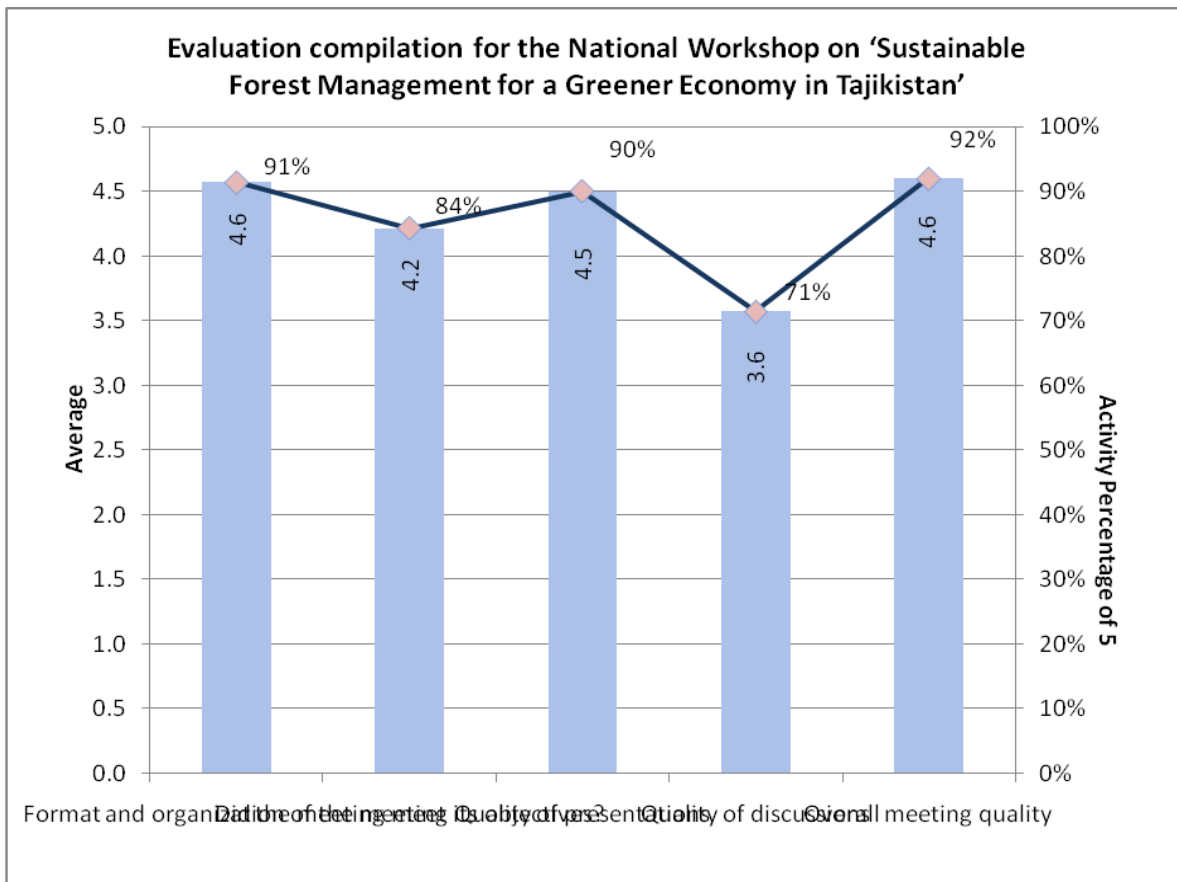


Overall Workshop Quality



Tajikistan National Workshop Evaluation (Average)





5. Lessons learned and recommendations.

Lessons

The workshop was evaluated generally well, in terms of specific components the engaging workshop approach/facilitation and methods seem to have been appreciated well, as well as the participatory methods demonstrated in learning by doing way. The effective policy development did fairly well. Green economy principles did better than in the regional workshop but could still be improved. Wood energy and especially data management performed less well in terms of ‘enhanced understanding’, possible for different reasons. The data management session was presented by someone who was not an expert in data management as was the wood energy session. Also there was an expressed relatively high competence in data gathering and management on the first day, so possibly there wasn’t enough new knowledge to ‘enhance understanding’. With wood energy it is the topic that people knew least about so the knowledge gap is the greatest to fill. Also it has been noted by the lead facilitator in other trainings that sometimes ‘presentation based’ sessions tend to perform more poorly than more practical sessions in enhanced understanding, so possibly a better balance has to be found. Key messages only in the presentation and then more time and emphasis on internalising those key messages in the practical parts of the session. Links between presentations and the practical exercises for both of these sessions also have to be strengthened.

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

Recommendations.

1. Review the translation and translate all materials to Tajik.
2. Revise the wood energy and data management sections to highlight ‘new knowledge’ explicitly relevant to green economy principles. Shorten presentations and distil and emphasise key messages.
3. Improve the presentation on green economy principles with more practical ideas of how to release the potential of forestry explicitly linked to green economy principles.
4. Seek out relevant practical examples relevant to the region (i.e. not only expensive technologies or examples solely reliant on foreign climate finance) where policy changes have released the potential of sustainable forest management according to green economy principles (e.g. tax breaks for sustainably produced timber and wood fuel).

Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

Agenda for the national workshop on Sustainable Forest Management for a Greener Economy in Tajikistan

Dushanbe, Tajikistan 23th to the 25th of June 2014

Globally governments have increased the pace of change towards more sustainable development through policies for greener economies. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), a green economy is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. Unlocking the full potential of sustainable forestry can deliver a range of economic, social and ecological functions that play a key role in greening the economy. There are many opportunities from forestry related to increasing sources of renewable materials and energy, environmental services, more green jobs and improved livelihoods whilst enhancing biodiversity, water and soil. To fully realise the potential of forestry requires a responsive and inclusive forest sector, enabling policies and supportive institutions to help broaden opportunities related to forest management, products and services.

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

As part of this initiative, this national workshop has been arranged in Tajikistan to examine how to further develop and link forestry to green growth. The workshop will focus on a range of topics including;

- Principles of greener economies and sustainable forest management
- Stakeholder engagement in forest policy processes
- Forestry data gathering and management
- Bioenergy generation from wood
- Action planning and replication of capacity develop in the provinces of Tajikistan

Target audience: A maximum of 25 people. Those with influence over forestry decision making or implementation and **responsibilities for different provinces in the country**. For example policy makers and implementers from key government agencies including those focussing on forestry, but also from related areas such as environment and nature protection, agriculture/grazing, energy and finance. In addition those with forestry related roles from private sector, non-government organisations, training and academic institutions.

Expectations for participants: All participants must be available for the duration of the workshop, as all parts of the workshop are interconnected. Participants must be willing and able to support changes in forestry sectors to further develop sustainable forest management for greener economies, including using/replicating this training workshop.

Language and approach: Workshop in English but with materials provided both in English and Russian and interpretation offered into Russian. The workshop approach will be informal and interactive.

	23 th of June	24 th of June	25 th of June
A M	<p>I. Preliminaries and Green Economy and Sustainable Forest management Principles.</p> <p>1. <u>Start sharp at 8.30.</u> Opening remarks, introductions and objectives. 8.30 – 9.30</p> <p>2. Key principles of Sustainable Forest Management for the Green Economy. <i>Presentation.</i> 9.30 to 10.15</p>	<p>Start 8.30</p> <p>8. Training approach recap. <i>Presentation.</i> 8.30-8.45</p> <p>Spotlight on forest data gathering and management; rationale, principles and practice. 8.45 - 10.00. <i>Presentation, Q and A.</i></p> <p>10. Gap analysis on information gathering and management according to key Green Economy criteria. <i>Group work.</i> 10.00 -10.15</p>	<p>Start 8.30</p> <p>15. Training approach recap. <i>Presentation.</i> 8.30-8.45</p> <p>16. Intro presentation on effective forest policy formulation. <i>Presentation.</i> 8.45-9.15</p> <p>17. Exercise on coherent policy statement development to support SFM for Greener Economies. <i>Exercise.</i> 9.15- 10.15</p>
	Break 10.15-10.45	Break 10.15 -10.45	Break 10.15 – 10.45
	<p>II. Forestry Context Analysis</p> <p>3. Presentation of forestry context analysis exercises and assessment of forestry sectors against Green Economy criteria. 10.45 – 12.30 <i>Exercise.</i></p>	<p>10. Contd. 10.45 – 11.30</p> <p>11. Presentation of gap analysis for peer review. <i>Participant presentation.</i> 11.30 – 12.30</p>	<p>17. Contd. 10.45-11.30</p> <p>18. Presentation of policy statements for peer review – examining the policy statement from different stakeholder perspectives. <i>Exercise.</i> 11.30 to 12.30.</p>
Lunch 12.30 to 13.30	Lunch 12.30 – 13.30	Lunch 12.30-13.30	
P M	<p>4. Effective forestry context analysis methods. <i>Presentation.</i> 13.30 – 14.00</p> <p>5. Stakeholder analysis; problem analysis; rights, revenues and responsibilities analysis and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis. <i>Exercise –group work.</i> 14.00 – 15.15</p>	<p>III. Policy development.</p> <p>12. Spotlight on wood energy; rationale, principles and practice. <i>Presentation. and Q and A.</i> 13.30 -14.45</p> <p>13. Policy negotiation exercise – with focus on fuel wood policy. <i>Exercise.</i> 14.45 – 15.15</p>	<p>IV. Planning next steps.</p> <p>19. Intro to action planning. <i>Presentation.</i> 13.30-14.00</p> <p>20. Intro to effective training delivery. <i>Presentation.</i> 14.00-14.15</p> <p>21. Development of capacity development plan for replication of the training in provinces of Tajikistan. <i>Exercise.</i> 14.15-15.15</p>
	Break 15.15- 15.45	Break 15.15-15.45	Break 15.15-15.45
	<p>5. continued. 15.45 to 16.30</p> <p>6. Presentation of methods outputs for peer review. <i>Presentation by participants.</i> 16.30 – 17.30</p> <p>7. Training reflection team review. <i>Exercise.</i> After training meeting</p>	<p>13. Contd. 15.45 – 17.30</p> <p>14. Training reflection team review. <i>Exercise.</i> After training meeting.</p>	<p>22. Presentation of training delivery plans for peer review. <i>Participant presentation.</i> 15.45 -17.00</p> <p>23. Workshop evaluation, closing remarks and next steps. <i>Participant and organiser reflections and comments.</i> 17.00-17.30</p>
Close 17.30	Close 17.30	Close 17.30	

Annex 2. Workshop participants

National workshop national workshop on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economy in Tajikistan

Asia Grand Hotel, 5th floor, Conference-room, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 23-25 June 2014

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mr. Abdurakhimov Najmiddin	CARITAS	Supervisor
2	Mr. Ismoilov Khurshed	Ministry of Energy	Specialist
3	Mr. Aslon Munakov	GIZ	Specialist
4	Mr. Ustyan Ivan Petrovich	Youth Eco center	Head of the Department
5	Mr. Inogamov Said	UNECE	Regional Consultant
6	Ms. Elina Warsta	UNECE	Coordinator
7	Mr. Nazarov Aziz	State Forestry Agency	Regional Consultant
8	Mr. Izzatov Khisomuddin	MoA	
9	Mr. Sulaymonov Musidaro	State Forestry Agency	Deputy Director
10	Mr. Katrin Uhleman	GIZ	Head of the team
11	Mr. Nazirov Alisher	UNDP	Coordinator
12	Mr. Peter O Hare	UNECE	Trainer
13	Mr. Viorel Gutu	FAO	Representative of FAO in Tajikistan
14	Mr. Saidov Madibron	State Forestry Agency	Head of department
15	Mr. Ibronov Safar	State Forestry Agency	
16	Ms. Shukurova Anna		Executive Director
17	Mr. Qosimov Said	State Forestry Department	Leading Specialist
18	Mr. Qurbonov Karomat	MoA	Specialist
19	Mr. Saidmurodov Akmal	MoA	Specialist
20	Mr. Zukhurov Shodmon	State Forestry Department	Specialist
21	Mr. Madibron Jamoliddin	State Forestry Department	Specialist
22	Mr. Qurbonov Shodibek	State Committee for Environment Protection	Deputy Director
23	Mr. Sangov Rajabali	State Forestry Department	Deputy Head
24	Mr. Bobobev Davlatsho	MoA	Specialist
25	Ms. Solieva Munira		Translator
26	Ms. Hamidova Munavara		Translator
27	Mr. Dustmurodov Nemat	YES	Driver
28	Mr. Idiev Adnan	YES	Manager
29	Mr. Skochilov Yury	Youth Eco center	Director
30	Mr. Ahmadov Ibrohim	UNECE	National Consultant
31	Mr. Shoev Shoin	State Land Management Committee	Leading Specialist
32	Timurshoev Anton	NGO Malenkaya zemlya	Deputy Director

Annex 3.Example outputs from exercises in the workshop.

Outcomes of the National Workshop on Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies

Logical framework (1)

<p>A. Context analysis</p> <p>Key strengths, limitations(root causes), opportunities and threats in the forest sector(4 sentences)</p> <p>Rationale for updating the policy (2 sentences)</p>	<p>Hazard.</p> <p>1) Weak of material and technical basis, weak fund, not enough of qualified staff</p> <p>2) Degradation of forest and land</p> <p>1)The program already go out of date</p> <p>2) Necessary adopted Forestry Agency for requirements of Green Economy through Sustainable Management of Forestry</p>	
<p>B. Vision: The impact/ positive change that the policy wants to achieve in 25 years time (1 sentence)</p>	<p>Increased forest cover and improved livelihood of population</p>	
<p>C. Purpose: Summary of the key strategy or strategies that will help achieve this vision(Maximum 3 sentences)</p>	<p>Increase income of population through restoration and improving of productivity of forestry resources and establish of mini workshops</p> <p>Enrichment of forestry biodiversity and adaptation for climate change</p> <p>Create necessary infrastructure (material and technical basis)</p>	
<p>D. Objectives/ Components of the policy.</p>	<p>E. Expected Results(Must be measurable)</p>	<p>F. Assumptions – positive conditions necessary. Rate it. Must be more than 80% chance.</p>
<p>Joint forestry management;</p> <p>Create suitable conditions for governmental agency</p> <p>Improve/modern of legislation base</p>	<p>Forestry cover was expanded up to 15 percent</p> <p>Renewed all legislation base</p>	<p>Nurseries in the district level and their expanding</p> <p>Interest of local communities</p> <p>Access for green credits</p> <p>Availability of legal management of Forestry</p>

		Agency under Government of Tajikistan Availability of training base (module, qualification improvement institutes and etc)
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Logical Framework (2)

<p>A. Context analysis</p> <p>Key strengths, limitations(root causes), opportunities and threats in the forest sector(4 sentences)</p> <p>Rationale for updating the policy (2 sentences)</p>	<p>Weaknesses :</p> <p>Shortage of the specialists, funding, and legislation</p> <p>Strengthening:</p> <p>Availability of the international consultants and financing. Willingness of the population on forest management</p>	
<p>B. Vision: The impact/ positive change that the policy wants to achieve in 25 years time (1 sentence)</p>	<p>Improving of livelihood of the populations</p> <p>Expanding of the forestry covers</p> <p>Create suitable conditions for the FF through sustainable forestry management.</p>	
<p>C. Purpose: Summary of the key strategy or strategies that will help achieve this vision(Maximum 3 sentences)</p>	<p>Based on the organizational analyze, complete all spiciest of Forestry Agency and identify their job and responsibilities.</p> <p>Involving of the local community for achievements of the forestry main objectives and improving of population's livelihoods.</p> <p>Support in establishing of the institutes for the preparing high qualified specialist.</p>	
<p>D. Objectives/ Components of the policy.</p>	<p>E. Expected Results(Must be measurable)</p>	<p>F. Assumptions – positive conditions necessary. Rate it. Must be more than 80% chance.</p>
<p>Improving of awareness of the population.</p> <p>Involving of the local community in sustainable</p>	<p>Were conducted informative seminars for all near forestry located villages.</p> <p>Were signed contracts between Forestry Agency and population (more than 2000 communities)</p>	<p>Financial support.</p> <p>The structure of the Forestry</p>

forestry management. Organizational analyze (recommendation of the sector) capacity Building of the forestry agency staff	Interesting of both sites. Availability of the Term of Reference in forestry agencies. Available center for the teaching of agencies staff	Agency developed. Financial support t and investment.
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Logical Framework (3)

A. Context analysis Key strengths, limitations(root causes), opportunities and threats in the forest sector(4 sentences) Rationale for updating the policy (2 sentences)	Hazard. 1) Weak of material and technical basis, weak fund, not enough of qualified staff 2) Degradation of forest and land 1)The program already go out of date 2) Necessary adopted Forestry Agency for requirements of Green Economy through Sustainable Management of Forestry	
B. Vision: The impact/ positive change that the policy wants to achieve in 25 years time (1 sentence)	Forestry resources are main part of the economical, social life and environmental issues up to 2040 year. Local population and investors were not involved for forest management. Limited use of the forest on effective of forestry and forest biodiversities.	
C. Purpose: Summary of the key strategy or strategies that will help achieve this vision(Maximum 3 sentences)	Expanding of the forestry areas and productivities. Keeping forestry ecological green system. Create new jobs for improving livelihood of the population.	
D. Objectives/ Components of the policy.	E. Expected Results(Must be measurable)	F. Assumptions – positive conditions necessary. Rate it. Must be more than 80% chance.
Forestry restoration activities. Create new jobs. Harvesting of the wood.	In 125000 ha of the area conducting of forestry restoration activities. Create 100 000 local jobs.	Over plus of the labour. Land and forestry resources.

<p>Gross outputs of non wood products.</p> <p>Create energy sufficient stove and insulation of the houses.</p>	<p>Harvesting 500 thousand m³ of wood each year.</p> <p>Gross outlines of non wood products of forestry are 200 million Somoni per year. Growing and selling of the 15 million of saplings/seedlings per year.</p>	
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SWOT analysis of forest sector against Sustainable Forest Management/Green Economy principles

<p>Strengths related to forest management implementation</p> <p>There are staff and experts Infrastructure Rich biodiversity and water resources Willingness of the population</p>	<p>Weaknesses related to forest management implementation</p> <p>Financing Not enough in the legislating issues The private sector was not involved Staff(youths, professional)</p>	<p>Opportunities within the broader enabling environment + (e.g. international trends, market forces, other sectors, policies etc.)</p> <p>Improve of the politics (new strategy of the forestry sector)</p> <p>Establish of the partnerships with the international institutions</p> <p>More actively involvement population and civil society in management</p>	<p>Threats within the broader context -(e.g. market forces, other sectors, politics etc.)</p> <p>Lack of the fund Emergency situation Political not stability Market competition</p>
<p>Feasible recommendations to mainstream SFM – greener economy in implementation</p> <p>Improve coordination (Civil society and private sector)</p> <p>Preparation of the qualified specialists</p>		<p>Feasible recommendations to mainstream SFM – greener economy in the enabling environment</p> <p>Strategy (participation)</p> <p>Coordination (improvement);</p> <p>Preparation of the specialists (completed)</p> <p>Investment</p>	

Development and observation of the strategy – practical exercise on structuring of the tree problem

<p>1. Discussion of the common strategies goal and objectives</p>	<p>Improve of the livelihood of the population, expanding forestry cover, provision of suitable conditions for FF though installing of the forestry management.</p>		
<p>Improvement of the coordination between Forestry Agency, Local authorities and local community</p> <p>Strengthening of the right for using of the forestry</p> <p>Organizational analyze of the Forestry Agency (recommendations)</p> <p>Involvement of the local population for in forestry management.</p> <p>Increasing of the awareness of the population.</p> <p>Awareness of the world society on satiation and problems of the forestry sector.</p>	<p>Develop and approve of the form for IIY and III.</p> <p>Suitable conditions for selling of forestry products (wood and non wood).</p> <p>Improvement of livelihood level of the population.</p> <p>Creation of the necessary conditions for flora and fauna.</p> <p>Forestry Code, Law on protected territory, ecological programs uh to 2019 year</p> <p>Independence of the Forestry Agency</p>	<p>Decrease of the tax for the selling of the forestry products</p> <p>Establish supporting institutes for preparation of the forestry specialists and improvement of the qualifications.</p> <p>Linkage with other organizations (taxonomic laboratory).</p> <p>Control with pests and diseases</p> <p>Improve of the capacity building of the forestry staff</p>	<p>Collaboration with local organizations local authorities, NGOs, and mass media</p> <p>Clear identifying job and responsibilities of the staff</p> <p>Rebuild forestry unit under Dushanbe college.</p> <p>Organize courses on improving qualifications in 3 regions for civil service staff and specialists.</p> <p>Controlling the information of the 4 regions (or 10 districts)).</p>

Development and observation of the strategy – practical exercise on structuring of the tree problem

<p>1. Discussion of the common strategies goal and objectives</p>	<p>Expanding of the forestry cover and livelihood of the population.</p>		
<p>.</p>	<p>Strategy 1. Enrichment forestry biodiversity and adaptation for climate change.</p> <p>Strengthening of the capacity building of the staff.</p> <p>Improvement of the awareness on ecological situation of the forestry.</p>	<p>Strategy -2. Creation of the necessary infrastructures for future development of the forestry).</p>	<p>Strategy 3. Restoration and improving forestry resources and increasing income of the population.</p>

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<p>1. Discussion of the common strategies goal and objectives</p>	<p>Forestry Resources Management is not succeeding for requirements of the green economy.</p>		
<p>Develop and get an approval for Forestry improvement strategy for period 2016-2040 years.</p> <p>Period of the development and implement of the strategy (Phase 1, 2, and 3).</p> <p>Improvement of existing legislation documents in forestry sector.</p> <p>Identify exist condition.</p> <p>Improvements of ecological role of forestry through conduct some activities and get permission for population.</p>	<p>Strategy -1 Increase of the area of the forestry plantation.</p> <p>Involvement of the local population for forest joint management and create job places.</p> <p>Involve of the private sector for the forest joint management.</p> <p>Transfer of the forestry from first group to the second in order to involve population and investors for forestry management.</p> <p>Crossing for the sustainable ecology improvement of forestry sector</p>	<p>Strategy -2. Introduction of the principes of the current legislation</p> <p>Increase control for number of the sparse animals and crops.</p> <p>Development and construction of the hotel for improving the ecotourism.</p> <p>Production and export of the forestry products.</p> <p>Crossing for the sustainable improvement of forestry sector.</p>	<p>Strategy -3. Crossing to the Crossing for the sustainable improvement of forestry sector.</p> <p>Improvement of the forestry production for 20 percent.</p> <p>Sustainable development of the apiculture, officinal herbs and increase of forestry production.</p> <p>Sustainable development of the improvement of ecological roles of the forestry. .</p>