



TRAINING REPORT

Consultation Workshop on Capacity Building in Forest and Forestry for Central Asian Region

20 – 21 October 2022



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Consultation Workshop on Capacity Building in Forest and Forestry for Central Asian Region

20 – 21 October 2022

Notes to Readers

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The Secretariats AFoCO are grateful for the support and resources provided by participants of the Central Asian Countries: Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The data in the report were validated by the participants through their internal process. The views expressed in this report may not necessarily reflect the views of the Assembly.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFoCO	Asian Forest Cooperation Organization
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
GIS	Geographic Information System
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RETC	Regional Education and Training Center
SCF	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
UWIFoRT	Ugyen Wangchuck Institute Forests Research and Training

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2018, the Regional Education and Training Center (RETC) of the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO) has been actively involved in providing diverse training programs and capacity-building activities in the field of forestry, with a specific focus on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). These training courses have covered a wide range of topics in the forest and forestry sector, encompassing areas such as public-private partnerships, forest crimes, project development and management, disaster management, climate change impacts, biodiversity, forest landscape restoration, and forest-related conflicts. The aim of these initiatives has been to advance forest and landscape restoration practices.

The unique ecosystems and environmental characteristics of the Central Asian region, distinct from other regions in Asia, have been recognized within the current geographical coverage of AFoCO. This distinctiveness was emphasized during the "International Virtual Workshop on Integrated Forest Insect-Pest Management and Forest Restoration" co-organized by AFoCO and the Ministry of Tourism of Mongolia in April 2021.

During the Asia Forest Forum held by AFoCO as a prelude to the XV World Forestry Congress on 30 April 2022, the heads of national research institutes in Central Asian countries proposed the establishment of a cooperation network through the AFoCO platform, underscoring the significance of a regional approach.

These recent developments have spurred collaborative efforts towards capacity-building actions aimed at addressing critical forest-related issues by enhancing relevant skills and knowledge in forest management within the region. With the inclusion of the Kyrgyz Republic as a member party in 2022, AFoCO now possesses the necessary motivation to develop a comprehensive long-term action plan specific to Central Asia, in collaboration with prospective member countries, to facilitate effective capacity-building cooperation in the region.

As part of a benchmarking effort, AFoCO RETC organized the "Consultative Workshop on Capacity Building for the Central Asian Region" from 20 to 21 October 2022 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The workshop brought together four AFoCO member parties (Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia) and two prospective member countries (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan). It served as a platform to identify capacity-building needs and specific topics at both country and regional levels within the forest and forestry sector of Central Asia. Situational analyses were conducted to evaluate the capacity-building requirements and potential training topics for the region. Additionally, a pool of resource persons and facilities was identified to facilitate the development of a collective action plan for capacity-building initiatives in the Central Asian region.

2. OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

2.1 OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the needs and specific topics for capacity building in Central Asia
2. To develop a collective long-term plan of action for capacity building for Central Asia

2.2 EXPECTED OUTPUTS

At the end of the workshop, the participants will be able to:

A collective action plan for capacity building of AFoCO in the Central Asian region

1. Matrix of situational analysis on capacity building and potential training topics for the Central Asian region
2. Information on the existing facilities available in each country
3. A pool of potential resource persons from each country for future training

2.3 WORKSHOP SCHEDULE AND GUIDING QUESTIONS

Program (Kazakhstan Standard Time, GMT +06)	Remark
Day 1 Program: Situational Analysis at Country Level	
Opening and introduction of the workshop	Secretariat
<p>Session 1. Identification of needs and expectations</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <p>(1) What is the government structure in the forestry and forestry sector? How are capacity-building activities carried out in the forestry and forestry sector?</p> <p>(2) What are the needs for Forestry related capacity building in your country? (refer to Annex-2-1)</p> <p>(3) What roles do you expect from the AFoCO for Forestry related capacity building in your country?</p>	Country presentation and discussion
<p>Session 2. Identification of topics for training and prioritization</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <p>(1) What are the top priority areas in your country? (refer to Annex-2-2)</p> <p>(2) What are the urgent topics for training in your country? (refer to Annex-2-3)</p> <p>(3) Which types of training programs does your country prefer? (refer to Annex-2-4)</p> <p>(4) In which priority areas of your country's forestry sector do you require more domestic experts?</p>	Country presentation and discussion
<p>Session 3. Identification of available facilities</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <p>(1) Does your country have a permanent training center? Describe the conditions of key training facilities.</p> <p>(2) What facilities does your country need for forestry-related capacity-building?</p> <p>(3) Do you have a list of potential resource persons? Please introduce/recommend organizations/universities/agencies in your country that have strong expertise in the forestry sector.</p>	Country presentation and discussion
Day 2 Program: Situational Analysis at Regional Level	
Wrap-up of the previous sessions	Secretariat
<p>Session 4. Identification of needs and expectations at the regional level</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <p>(1) What roles do you expect from the AFoCO for forestry-related capacity-building in the Central Asian region?</p> <p>(2) What would be our 2030 target for forestry capacity-building in the Central Asian region?</p>	Country presentation and discussion
<p>Session 5. Potential Roles of the ad-hoc Working Group</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <p>(1) What roles would the ad-hoc working group take regarding capacity-building in the Central Asian region?</p> <p>(2) What is the working group's plan for 2023?</p>	Open discussion
Closing	

3. PARTICIPANTS' ANALYSIS

3.1 INFORMATION ABOUT PARTICIPANTS

Seven (6) countries: Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan (please refer to Annex-1)

- One (1) director-level government official per country in charge of policymaking on capacity building in forests and the forestry sector
- One (1) technical-level officer per country in charge of technical matters on capacity-building in forests and the forestry sector

Two (2) Secretariat staff: Director and Program Officer of the Capacity Development Division

Table 1. Number of participants from the member countries

Sr.	Countries	No. of Participants	Female	Male
1.	Bhutan	2	1	1
2.	Kazakhstan	3	2	1
3.	Kyrgyzstan	2	0	2
4.	Mongolia	2	0	2
5.	Tajikistan	2	0	2
6.	Uzbekistan	2	1	1
	Total	13	4	9

Table 2. Affiliation Information

Sr.	Affiliation	Number
1.	Forest Resources Management Division, Department of Forests and Park Service	2
2.	Forestry Development Agency, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources	3
3.	Forest Service, Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic	2
4.	Forest Agency, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	2
5.	Forestry Agency, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	2
6.	Qualification Forestry under the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Forestry	2
	Total	13

4. IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

4.1 BHUTAN

4.1.1. Identification of Needs and Expectations

4.1.1.1. Organization structure and the main capacity building agency/institute in the forest and forestry sector

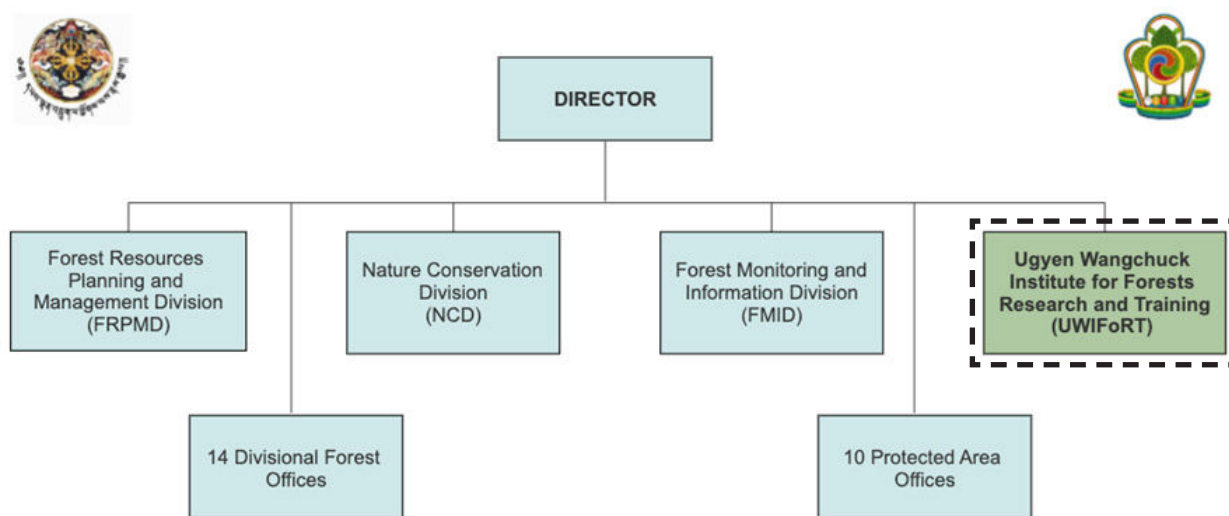


Figure 1. Organogram of the Department of Forests and Park Service (DoFPS) in Bhutan and UWIFoRT which is the main division in charge of capacity building (dotted rectangle)

4.1.1.2. identification of challenges and needs

Table 3. Ranking of the country's challenges in capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Lack of funding/financial resources (to carry out key tasks)	1
Inadequate equipment/material/infrastructure	2
Lack of human resources (including lack of skilled personnel to carry out particular tasks)	3
Inadequate and/or insufficient understanding of forestry, climate change-related conventions, and other agreements and how they relate to one another (including the mandate, and objectives of forestry and climate change-related conventions, their associated goals and targets)	4
Lack of/weak science-policy interface (i.e., no connection/weak connection between scientists, practitioners, and decision-makers)	5
Lack of communication/access to the relevant information	6
Inability to identify key stakeholders to enhance networking and partnerships (including the difficulties to reach out other ministries, organizations, and potential partners to pursue joint activities)	7
Lack of high level and institutional support and lack of political will	8
Lack of coordination with others (internally and externally)	9

4.1.1.3. Expected roles of AFoCO for the country's capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

1. Source funding for capacity building for a greener Asia
2. Identify the right Trainer and Trainee and conduct a focused capacity-building program
3. A bridge between the parties in terms of sharing the knowledge and best practices in the area of need
4. Conduct training needs assessment for the forestry sector in the region
5. Regional knowledge hub for forest and climate change, REDD+, and climate finance
6. Coordinate, facilitate, and sponsor participation of member countries in international and regional conferences and negotiations (UNFCCC-COP and technical sessions, CBD conference, UNCCD-COP, etc.

4.1.2. Identification and Prioritization of Topics for Training

4.1.2.1. Country's urgent training topics for the next ten years

1. Assessment of adaptation and mitigation potential, progress towards NDC, etc.
2. Climate financing
3. Forest Pest and disease management
4. Inventorying and assessment of small forest area
5. Statistical data analysis for small and large samples
6. Assessment of stored carbon in harvested woods
7. Forest harvesting techniques and cable craning
8. Landscaping/ecotourism

Table 4. Ranking of the country's capacity-building needs

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Technical skills related to information management	1
Data management and use (including indicators)	1
Institutional capacity (provision of adequate resources, stability of workforce)	1
Climate Financing	2
Fundraising skills	2
Coordination with similar organizations/institutions	3
Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/sectors	4
Networking and communication skills	5
Clarification of the overarching goals and objectives of forestry-related conventions knowledge and information sharing	6
Knowledge and Information sharing	6

The type and duration of the training would depend on the area of capacity building needs. However, in the case of technical forestry topics, lectures with field visits to have practical experience on their application would be preferred.

Table 5. Country's response to the importance for capacity building per topics in the forest and forestry sector

Topics	Scale (10 = most important)
Forest Disasters Protection/Management	10
Livelihood Improvement	10
Climate Change Adaptation	9
Forest Economics	9
Forest Ecology and Soil Science	9
Soil Conservation	9
Forest Genetic and Breeding	9
Pest and Disease Management	9
Landscape Management and Geoinformatics	9
Design and Analysis of Data	9
Forest Engineering	8
Effective Communication and Conflict Management Skills	8
Forest Recreation and Healing	7
Disaster Risk Management	7
Flood and Drought Management	7
Forest Development and Tree Physiology	7
Forest Restoration and Rehabilitation	6
Agroforestry	6
Wetland Management	6
Carbon Stock Measurement	6
Project Documentation	6
Project Development and Management	6
Forest Policy	5
Forest Technologies (using GIS)	5
Silviculture	5
Wildlife Management	5
Biodiversity Conservation	5
Forest Environmental Education	5
Forest Management	4
Watershed Management	4
Integrated Water Resource Management	4
Participatory Forest management/village-based Forest management	3
Language and Computer Skills	3
Technical Report Writing and Presentation Skill	3
Mangrove Management	2

4.1.2.2. Training modality

Table 6. Ranking of the country's requested training modality

Training modality	Rank (1=highest)
Face to Face workshops & seminars	1
Regional Dialogues and learning missions	1
Training of trainers' activities	1
Regular Training courses	2
Demonstration projects	3
Provision of learning and guidance materials	4
Development of support tools	4
E-learning & webinars	5

4.1.3. Identification of Available Training Facilities

4.1.3.1. Permanent training center

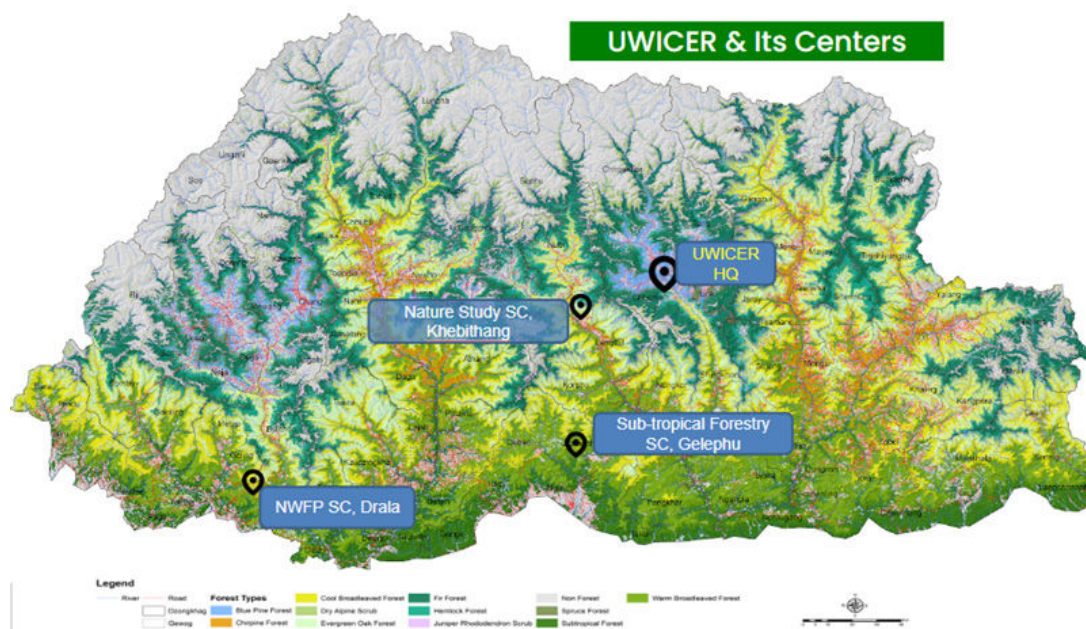


Figure 2. Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Forests Research and Training (UWIFoRT) is located at Lamai Goempa, Bumthang district in central Bhutan, about 7 hours drive (272 km) from Thimphu and about half an hour flight from Paro

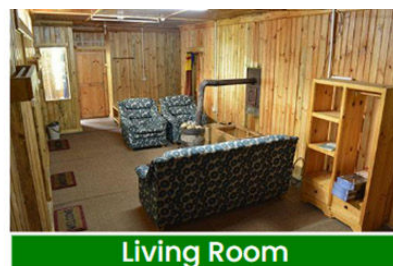


Facilities:

- An auditorium with 220 seats,
- Training hall with 70 seats,
- GIS Laboratory with 25 desktop computers,
- Computer Laboratory with 25 desktop computers,
- Class room with 30 seats.
- Library.
- Museums (Ethnobotany, herbaria, dendrochronology, entomology)
- Basic laboratory,
- Dormitory (36 beds)
- International Hostel (26 beds)
- Guest house (11 beds)
- Sports: (soccer field, basketball, volleyball, table tennis)



Figure 3. Facilities of UWIFoRT



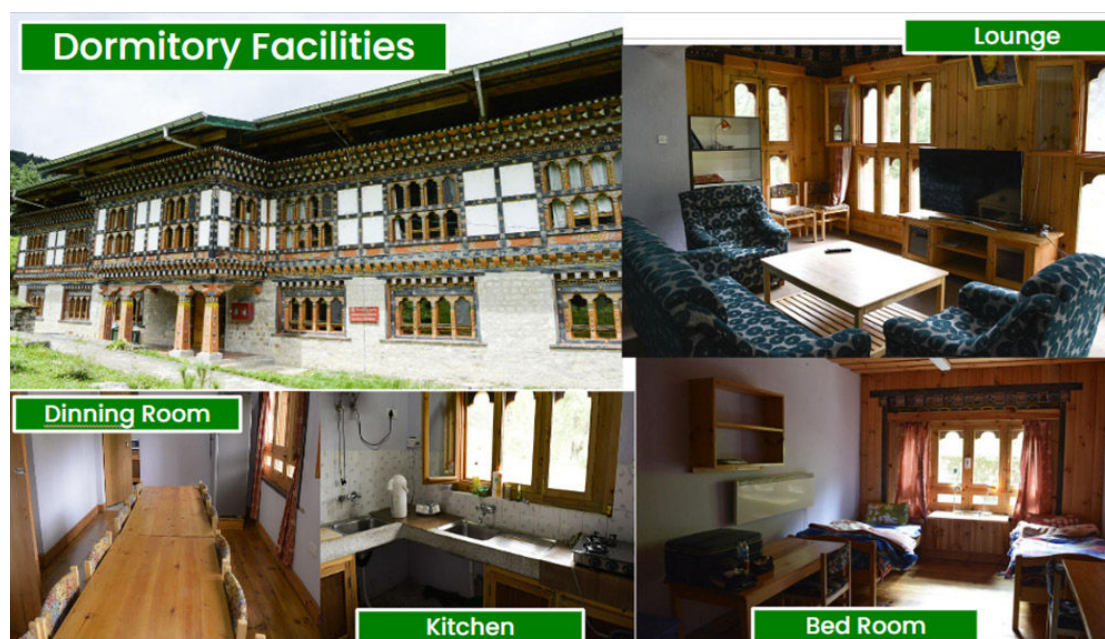


Figure 4. Facilities of UWIFoRT



Figure 5. Facilities of UWIFoRT

4.1.3.2. Country's requested additional facilities in the future

- Forestry measurement equipment
- Biodiversity exploration and documentation equipment
- Observation equipment (binoculars and spotting scopes)
- Camping equipment (tents, sleeping bags, and mats)
- Teaching aid equipment (LCD Projectors, Interactive Board, LCDs)
- Gymnasium (For physical fitness)

4.1.3.3. Brief on the resource persons

- Most of the resource persons are sourced from the UWIFoRT and other functional and field divisions of the department.
- Our partner national and international institutions, namely the College of Natural Resources, Bhutan Ecological Society, Royal Society for Protection of Nature, and the Royal University of Bhutan.
- Other international institutions such as the Wildlife Institute of India, Nature Conservation Foundation, National Center for Biological Studies, Indian Institute for Science, Center for Wildlife Studies, University of Montana, Columbia University, Central Washington University, University of New England, Charles Strut University, Wildlife Trust of India



Figure 6. Current partner organizations working for capacity building in the forest and forestry sector in Bhutan

4.2 KAZAKHSTAN

4.2.1. Identification of Needs and Expectations

4.2.1.1. Organization structure and the main capacity building agency/institute in the forest and forestry sector

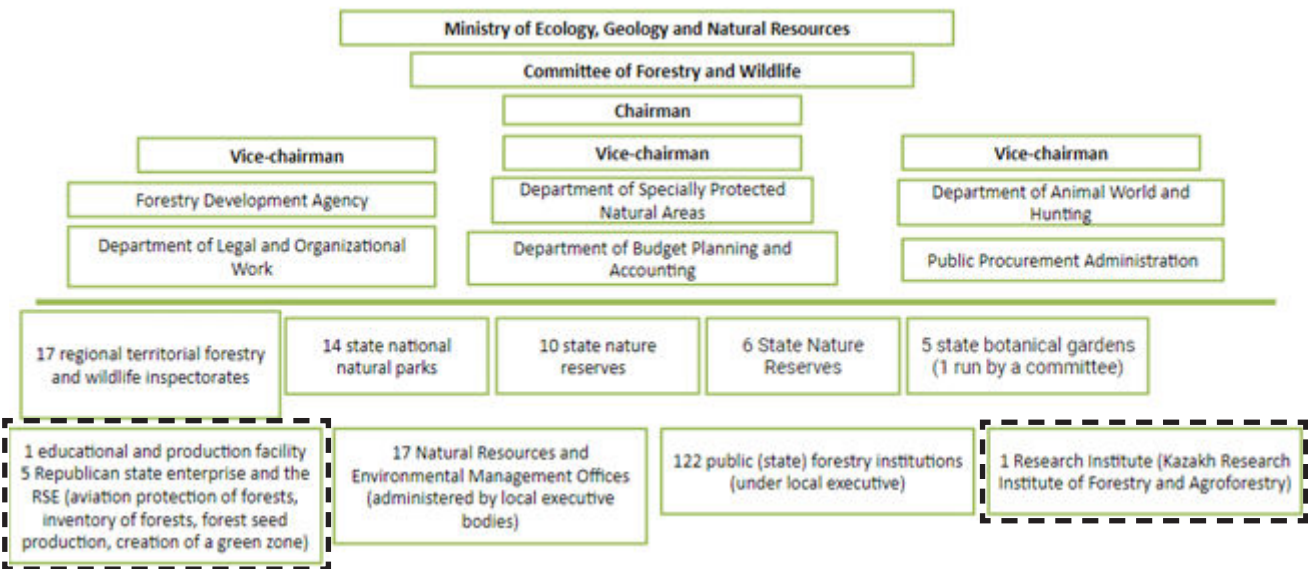


Figure 7. Structure of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the main division in charge of capacity building (dotted rectangle)

4.2.1.2. identification of challenges and needs

Support is needed from AFoCO in organizing advanced training/workshops for forestry workers to learn best practices in forest management.



Figure 8. Forest workers in Forestry Sector

Table 7. Ranking of the country's challenges in capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1=highest)
Lack of funding/financial resources (to carry out key tasks)	1
Inadequate equipment/material/infrastructure	2
Lack of human resources (including lack of skilled personnel to carry out particular tasks)	3
Inadequate and/or insufficient understanding of forestry, climate change-related conventions, and other agreements and how they relate to one another (including the mandate, and objectives of forestry and climate change-related conventions, their associated goals and targets)	5
Lack of/weak science-policy interface (i.e., no connection/weak connection between scientists, practitioners, and decision-makers)	4
Lack of communication/access to the relevant information	7
Inability to identify key stakeholders to enhance networking and partnerships (including the difficulties to reach out other ministries, organizations, and potential partners to pursue joint activities)	6
Lack of high level and institutional support and lack of political will	8
Lack of coordination with others (internally and externally)	9

4.2.1.3. Expected roles of AFoCO for the country's capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

Expected results from AFoCO for the period up to 2030:

1. Increase in the percentage of forest cover of countries by 2030 by converting to a forested area;
2. Improving forest management by including the entire life process of the forest from the "seed" to the "finished product," the woodworking industry;
3. Reduction of large forest fires to the average area of one fire;
4. Reduction of the area of foci of pests and diseases of the forest through the development of protective afforestation;
5. By 2030, the creation of private forest nurseries and plantations of fast-growing tree and shrub species;
6. Strengthening the fight against land degradation.

4.2.2. Identification and Prioritization of Topics for Training

4.2.2.1. Country's urgent training topics for the next ten years

1. Training in forest fire management
2. Training in the application of legislation in the field of forestry and specially protected natural areas
3. Advanced training in the use of GIS technologies and Cosmo monitoring
4. Application of best practices in forest and planting material cultivation
5. Automation and accumulation of forest information
6. Development of ecotourism and use of ecosystem services

Table 8. Ranking of the country's capacity-building needs

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1=highest)
Knowledge and Information sharing	1
Clarification of the overarching goals and objectives of forestry-related conventions knowledge and information sharing	2
Technical skills related to information management	3
Data management and use (including indicators)	4
Networking and communication skills	5
Lack of communication/access to the relevant information cooperation/collaboration with other actors/sectors	6
Coordination with similar organizations/institutions	7
Fundraising skills	8
Institutional capacity (provision of adequate resources, stability of workforce)	9

Table 9. Country's response to the importance for capacity building per topics in the forest and forestry sector

Topics	Scale (10 = most important)
Forest Policy	10
Forest Restoration and Rehabilitation	10
Climate Change Adaptation	10
Forest Disasters Protection/Management	10
Livelihood Improvement	10
Forest Technologies (using GIS)	10
Forest Recreation and Healing	10
Forest Economics	10
Forest Ecology and Soil Science	10
Soil Conservation	10
Silviculture	9
Forest Management	9
Wildlife Management	9
Biodiversity Conservation	8
Agroforestry	8
Watershed Management	8
Forest Environmental Education	8
Integrated Water Resource Management	8
Disaster Risk Management	8
Flood and Drought Management	8
Wetland Management	8
Forest Development and Tree Physiology	8
Forest Genetic and Breeding	8
Forest Engineering	8
Carbon Stock Measurement	8
Pest and Disease Management	8
Landscape Management and Geoinformatics	8
Participatory Forest management/village-based Forest management	7
Project Documentation	7
Project Development and Management	7
Language and Computer Skills	7
Technical Report Writing and Presentation Skill	7
Effective Communication and Conflict Management Skills	6
Design and Analysis of Data	6
Mangrove Management	3

4.2.2.2. Training modality

1. Long-term regular programs are needed based on the needs of the forestry sector formed jointly with state forest owners

Table 10. Ranking of the country's requested training modality

Training modality	Rank (1= highest)
Face to Face workshops & seminars	1
Regional Dialogues and learning missions	1
Provision of learning and guidance materials	1
Training of trainers' activities	2
Regular Training courses	2
Demonstration projects	2
Development of support tools	2
E-learning & webinars	3

4.2.3. Identification of Available Training Facilities

4.2.3.1. Permanent training center

- Republican State Institute of "Sandyktau Training and Production Forestry"
- Kazakh National Institute of Forestry and Agroforestry, A.N. Bukeikhana (KazNIILKhA)
- Republican State Institute of Botany and Phytointroduction
- Republican State Enterprise "Zhasyl Aimak" (Green Belt)
- Republican State Enterprise "Issyk State Dendrological Park"

4.2.3.2. Country's requested additional facilities in the future

As part of the visit of the head of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Korea in August 2021, a memorandum was signed between the Ministry of Ecology, Geology, and Natural Resources, which provides:

- Opening a regional training center for forestry workers in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Opening of AFOCO regional office in the Republic of Kazakhstan

During the visit of the delegation from AFOCO led by Deputy Executive Director Jin Son Pil to the Republic of Kazakhstan were presented 2 potential sites for the regional educational center.

1. A site near the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the territory of the Republican State Enterprise "Zhasyl Aimak."
2. An area near the city of Almaty on the territory of the State Enterprise "Issyk State Dendrological Park."

The area has all primary infrastructure (road, electricity, and water).



Figure 9. Potential sites map for the regional educational center

4.2.3.3. Brief on the resource persons

- Forestry Development Department
- Dispatch service for forest fires and illegal logging, as well as satellite assessment of the forest area

4.3 KYRGYZSTAN

4.3.1. Identification of Needs and Expectations

4.3.1.1. Organization structure and the main capacity building agency/institute in the forest and forestry sector

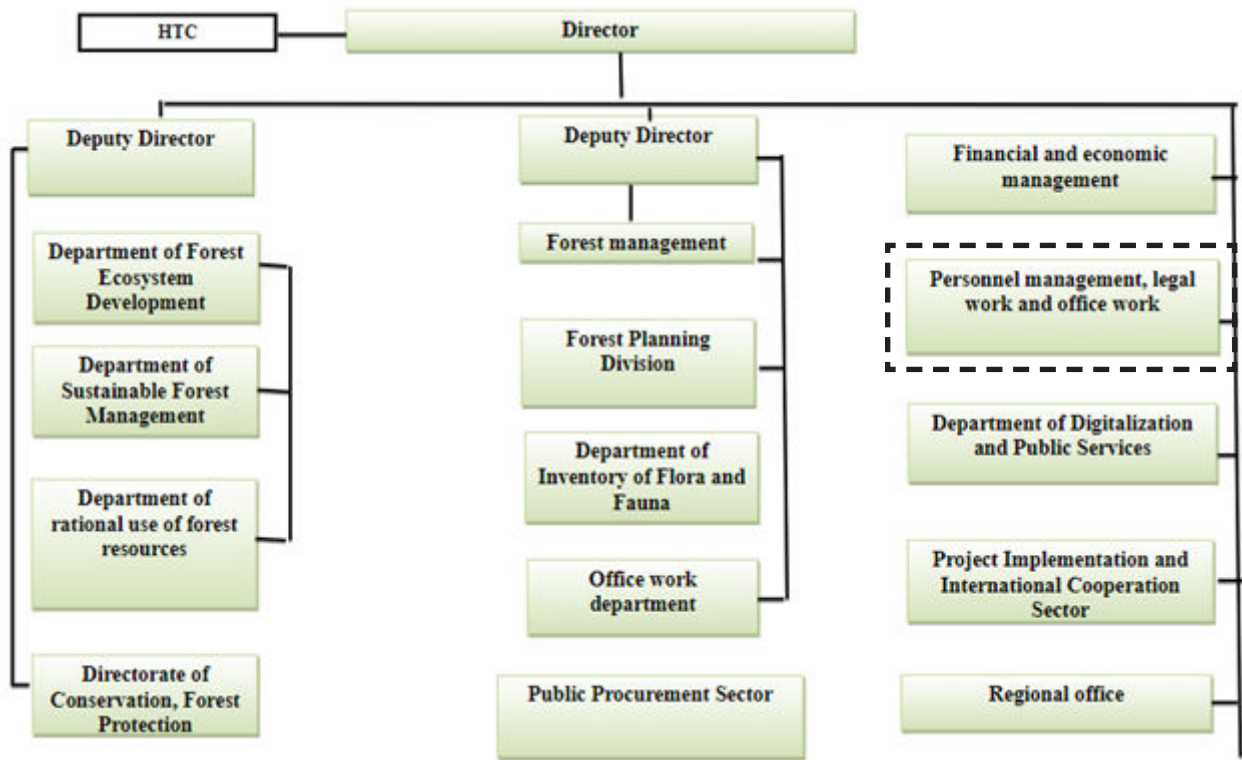


Figure 10. Structure of the Forest Service under the Ministry of Agriculture and the main division in charge of capacity building (dotted rectangle)

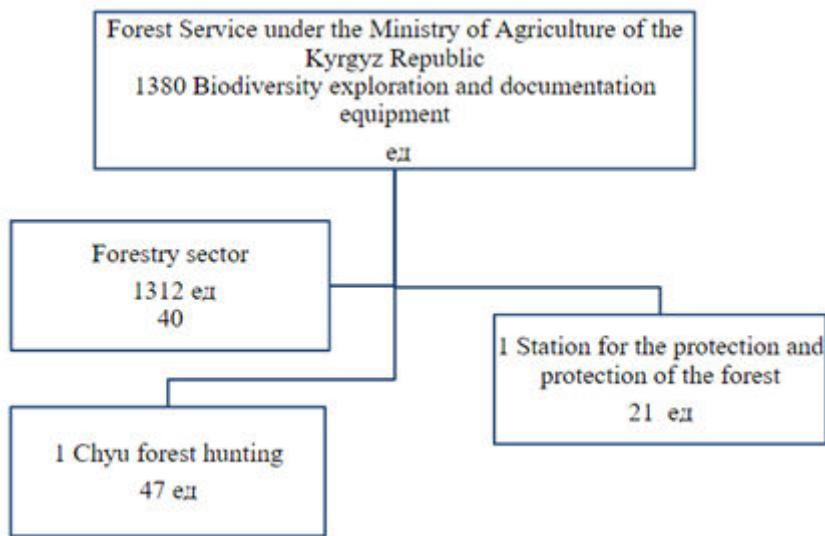


Figure 11. Forest Service Department under the Ministry of Agriculture

4.3.1.2. Identification of challenges and needs

Table 11. Ranking of the country's challenges in capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Lack of human resources (including lack of skilled personnel to carry out particular tasks)	1
Lack of/weak science-policy interface (i.e., no connection/weak connection between scientists, practitioners, and decision-makers)	5
Inability to identify key stakeholders to enhance networking and partnerships (including the difficulties to reach out other ministries, organizations, and potential partners to pursue joint activities)	5
Lack of funding/financial resources (to carry out key tasks)	7
Inadequate equipment/material/infrastructure	7
Inadequate and/or insufficient understanding of forestry, climate change-related conventions, and other agreements and how they relate to one another (including the mandate, and objectives of forestry and climate change-related conventions, their associated goals and targets)	8
Lack of high level and institutional support and lack of political will	8
Lack of coordination with others (internally and externally)	8
Lack of communication/access to the relevant information	9

4.3.1.3. Expected roles of AFoCO for the country's capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

It is necessary to build capacity in the field of forest management in the following areas: Forest seed production, nursery farming, greenhouses using the latest technologies, digital technologies, and forest management information systems, integrated management, forest ecosystem services, agroforestry, sustainable forest management, value chains of forest products, forest clusters, conflict management, human resource management, strategic planning, analytics.

4.3.2. Identification and Prioritization of Topics for Training

4.3.2.1. Country's urgent training topics for the next ten years

Table 12. Ranking of the country's capacity-building needs

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Technical skills related to information management	1
Networking and communication skills	2
Data management and use (including indicators)	2
Institutional capacity (provision of adequate resources, stability of workforce)	2
Knowledge and Information sharing	6
Clarification of the overarching goals and objectives of forestry-related conventions knowledge and information sharing	7
Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/sectors	7
Coordination with similar organizations/institutions	8
Fundraising skills	8

Table 13. Country's response to the importance for capacity building per topics in the forest and forestry sector

Topics	Scale (10 = most important)
Forest Policy	10
Forest Restoration and Rehabilitation	10
Climate Change Adaptation	10
Forest Disasters Protection/Management	10
Forest Technologies (using GIS)	10
Forest Economics	10
Forest Ecology and Soil Science	10
Silviculture	10
Forest Management	10
Wildlife Management	10
Biodiversity Conservation	10
Agroforestry	10
Forest Environmental Education	10
Flood and Drought Management	10
Forest Development and Tree Physiology	10
Forest Genetic and Breeding	10
Forest Engineering	10
Carbon Stock Measurement	10
Pest and Disease Management	10
Landscape Management and Geoinformatics	10
Participatory Forest management/village-based Forest management	10
Project Documentation	10
Project Development and Management	10
Livelihood Improvement	8
Watershed Management	8
Disaster Risk Management	8
Language and Computer Skills	8
Technical Report Writing and Presentation Skill	8
Effective Communication and Conflict Management Skills	8
Design and Analysis of Data	8
Forest Recreation and Healing	7
Soil Conservation	7
Integrated Water Resource Management	7
Wetland Management	5
Mangrove Management	1

4.3.2.2. Training modality

Table 14. Ranking of the country's requested training modality

Training modality	Rank (1= highest)
Face to Face workshops & seminars	1
Training of trainers' activities	1
Regular Training courses	4
Demonstration projects	4
Provision of learning and guidance materials	4
Regional Dialogues and learning missions	5
Development of support tools	8
E-learning & webinars	8

The country's topics for the next ten years align with the national concept for the Forest Industry 2040 and the Action Plan for 2019-2023.

The main priorities for the action plan

Priority 1. Economic priorities for the development of forestry.

- The goal is to increase the contribution of forestry to the country's GDP by up to 1%.

Priority 2. Social priorities of forestry development.

- The goal is to reduce the poverty level of the rural population of forest areas by 10%.

Priority 3. Environmental priorities for the development of forestry.

- The goal is to preserve forests and increase the forested area to 6.5%.

Table 15. Action plan on the implementation of the concept for the development of the forest industry of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2019-2023

Name of events	Expected results (products)	Responsible executors
Priority 1. Economic priorities for the development of forestry		
Task 1. Implement a system of environmental and economic accounting (forest accounts)		
Conducting training on accounting for forest resources and forest management	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Forest Service, NSC
Provide training on the use of the Methodology for the Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Forest Service, NAS
Task 2. Create conditions for increasing the economic sustainability of forestry		
Training of economists and forestry accountants on the development of the Budget Program	Certificates, number of trained economists and accountants, training materials	Forest Service
Training of forestry accountants on the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards	Certificates, number of trained accountants, training materials	Forest Service
Training of economists and forestry accountants in economic planning and forecasting	Certificates, number of trained economists and accountants, training materials	Forest Service
Task 3. Implement the value chain of forest resources		
Training of specialists from forestry enterprises and forest users in the implementation of the value chain of forest resources	Trained professionals, training materials	Forest service
Training of forestry specialists to create nurseries of varietal fruit trees for the development of intensive orchards	Trained professionals, training materials	Forest service
Training of forest users in the processing of sea buckthorn, berries, pine cones, and other forest products	Trained professionals, training materials	Forest service
Training of forest users on certification of processed forest products in accordance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union	Trained professionals, training materials	Forest service
Strategy 2. Social priorities of forestry development		
Task 1. Ensuring joint forest management		
Training of forest management specialists and forestry enterprises on the issues of SFF land zoning by types of forest management and for community forestry	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Forest service
Training of forest specialists on the rules of use and orders of the SFF	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Forest Service, ALZK
Training of forest specialists on the methodology of calculating fees for forest use	Number of trained specialists, training materials	NAS, Forest Service
Task 2. Strengthen the protection of forests from pests and diseases		
Increasing the capacity of forestry specialists in forest pathological monitoring	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Forest service
Increasing the capacity of forestry specialists to carry out measures to combat pests and diseases in the forests of the Kyrgyz Republic	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Forest service
Task 3. Increase the area and improve the reproduction of forest resources		
Training of forestry specialists on the issues of the reproduction of forest resources	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Number of trained specialists, training materials
Training of forestry specialists on the creation of forest seed bases and forest nurseries	Number of trained specialists, training materials	Number of trained specialists, training materials

Name of events	Expected results (products)	Responsible executors
Strategy 3. Forestry reform		
Task 1. Institutional reform of the forestry sector		
Development and approval of the Capacity Building Program for Forestry Managers and Specialists	Approved Program	Forest Sector
Development and approval of training modules and materials for advanced training of managers and forestry specialists	Training modules and materials	Forest Sector
Conducting training, courses, and advanced training for managers and forestry specialists	Number of trained specialists	Forest Sector
Task 2. Improvement and implementation of innovative forestry technologies		
Study and inventory of existing forest management software	Reports, recommendations	Forest Service
Development of forestry information system software	Developed software	Forest Service
Development of a training program, training modules, and publications on the forestry information system	Developed training programs, training modules, and publications	Forest Service
Training of forestry specialists in the use of the forestry information system	Number of trained specialists	Forest Service

4.3.3. Identification of Available Training Facilities

4.3.3.1. Permanent training center

Not available

4.3.3.2. Country's requested additional facilities in the future

Regional Training Center

4.3.3.3. Brief on the resource persons

- Bakyt Keneshovich Yrsaliev - Deputy Director of the Forest Service of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Aliev Mayrambek Shayykovich - Head of the Department for the Development of Forest Ecosystems
- Seideeva Suzanna Ismatovna - Chief Specialist of the Department of Sustainable Management of Forest Resources of the FS KR;
- Abylgazieva Mayram Satyndievna-Chief Specialist (Human Resources);
- Taabaldiev Mayrambek Esenkadyrovich-Head of the Department of Digitalization and Public Services of the FS;
- Burkhanov Aitkul Mustafaevich -General Director of the Association of Land Users and Forest Users of Kyrgyzstan.

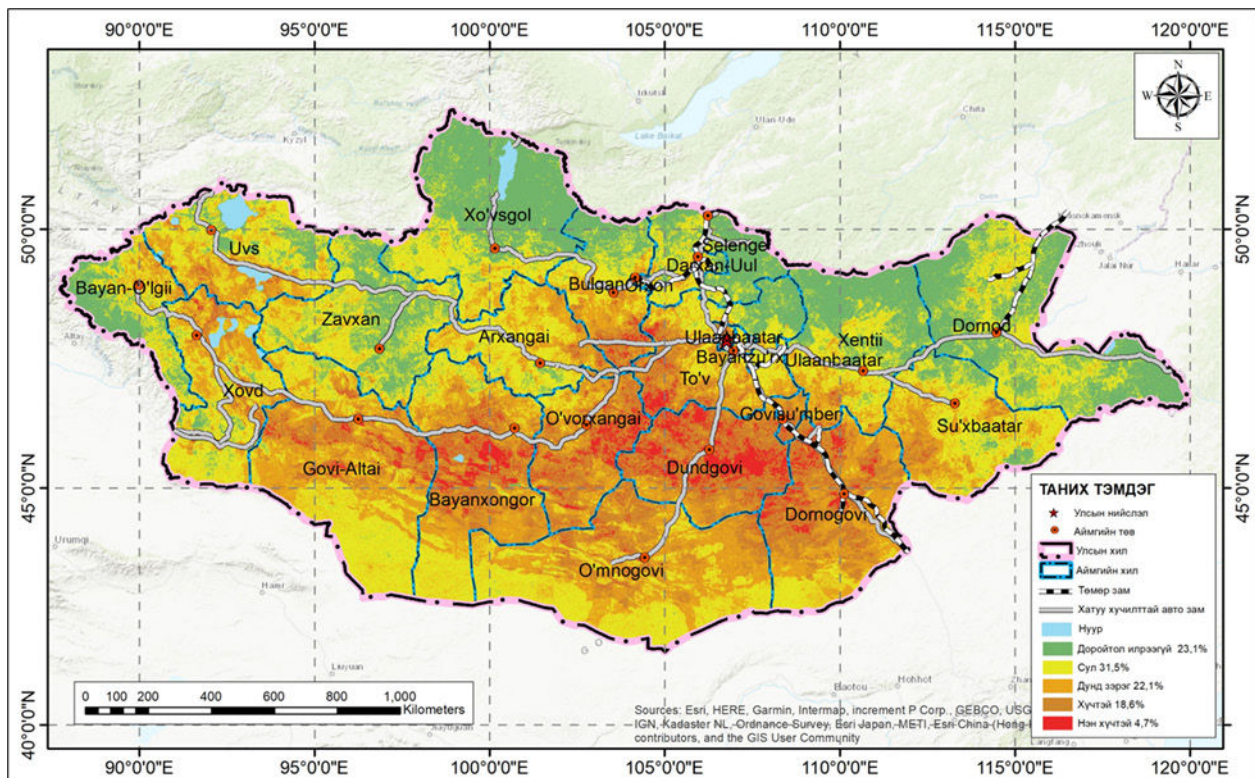


Figure 14. Land Degradation Map

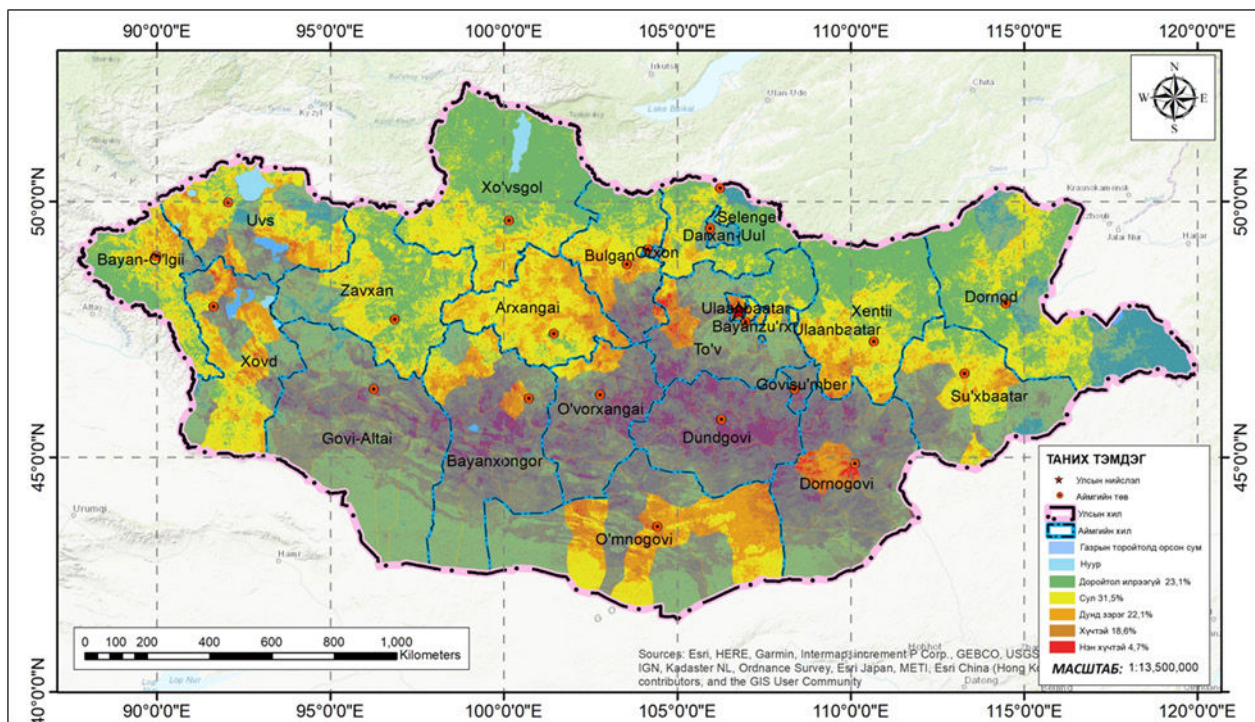


Figure 15. Projected sites to develop agroforestry (following sky-blue dotted line)
(100-ha agroforestry plantation/Soum under One-Billion Tree National Movement)

4.4.1.2. Identification of challenges and needs

Table 16. Ranking of the country's challenges in capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Lack of high level and institutional support and lack of political will	1
Lack of funding/financial resources (to carry out key tasks)	2
Inability to identify key stakeholders to enhance networking and partnerships (including the difficulties to reach out other ministries, organizations, and potential partners to pursue joint activities)	3
Inadequate and/or insufficient understanding of forestry, climate change-related conventions, and other agreements and how they relate to one another (including the mandate, and objectives of forestry and climate change-related conventions, their associated goals and targets)	4
Lack of/weak science-policy interface (i.e., no connection/weak connection between scientists, practitioners, and decision-makers)	5
Lack of human resources (including lack of skilled personnel to carry out particular tasks)	6
Lack of coordination with others (internally and externally)	7
Lack of communication/access to the relevant information	8
Inadequate equipment/material/infrastructure	9

4.4.1.3. Expected roles of AFoCO for the country's capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

1. Provide a channel for sharing knowledge and best practices between parties
2. Conduct training for mutual capacity-building needs in forestry at the regional level
3. Creating opportunities to create professional human resources through Fellowship Programs
4. Create capacity-building opportunities for technical human resources through the STEP program
5. Student exchange

4.4.2. Identification and Prioritization of Topics for Training

4.4.2.1. Country's urgent training topics for the next ten years

1. Agroforestry
2. Introduction of advanced technology in Forestry inventory (Application)
3. Saxaul forest management (Agroforestry)
4. Climate financing (Carbon market)
5. Forest harvesting techniques
6. Appropriate way utilization of NTFP (Pine nuts)
7. Lack of Human resources in the Forestry sector (Especially at the technical level, lack of foreign language human resources, etc.)

Table 17. Ranking of the country's capacity-building needs

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Networking and communication skills	1
Others (Agroforestry)	2
Fundraising skills	3
Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/sectors	4
Coordination with similar organizations/institutions	5
Clarification of the overarching goals and objectives of forestry-related conventions knowledge and information sharing	6
Technical skills related to information management	7
Knowledge and Information sharing	8
Institutional capacity (provision of adequate resources, stability of workforce)	9
Data management and use (including indicators)	10

Table 18. Country's response to the importance for capacity building per topics in the forest and forestry sector

Topics	Scale (10 = most important)
Forest Restoration and Rehabilitation	10
Agroforestry	10
Watershed Management	10
Project Documentation	10
Project Development and Management	10
Language and Computer Skills	10
Forest Recreation and Healing	9
Integrated Water Resource Management	9
Carbon Stock Measurement	9
Climate Change Adaptation	8
Livelihood Improvement	8
Forest Environmental Education	8
Flood and Drought Management	8
Forest Engineering	8
Technical Report Writing and Presentation Skill	8
Effective Communication and Conflict Management Skills	8
Participatory Forest management/village-based Forest management	7
Design and Analysis of Data	7
Forest Policy	6
Biodiversity Conservation	6
Wetland Management	6
Forest Economics	5
Forest Development and Tree Physiology	5
Forest Genetic and Breeding	5
Forest Ecology and Soil Science	4
Landscape Management and Geoinformatics	4
Forest Disasters Protection/Management	3
Silviculture	3
Forest Management	3
Forest Technologies (using GIS)	2
Wildlife Management	2
Soil Conservation	2
Disaster Risk Management	2
Pest and Disease Management	2
Mangrove Management	1

4.4.2.2. Training modality

Table 19. Ranking of the country's requested training modality

Training modality	Rank (1= highest)
Training of trainers' activities	1
Development of support tools	2
Demonstration projects	3
Regional Dialogues and learning missions	4
Regular Training courses	5
Face to Face workshops & seminars	6
E-learning & webinars	7
Provision of learning and guidance materials	8
Others (please specify)	9

4.4.2.3. Priority areas in need of domestic experts in the forestry sector

- Agroforestry
- Saxaul forest management (Agroforestry)
- Carbon Stock Measurement

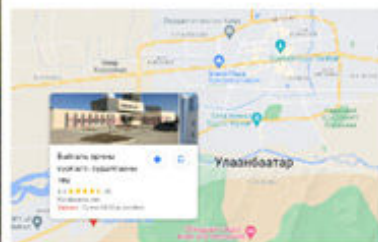
4.4.3. Identification of Available Training Facilities

4.4.3.1. Permanent training center



Environment Training And Research Center
(Supported by KOICA)

- Meeting hall
- Classroom
- Laboratory
- GIS Laboratory



Seed laboratory



Figure 16. Environment Training and Research Center, Central Seed Laboratory
(photos contributed from Forestry Agency of Mongolia)

4.4.3.2. Country's requested additional facilities in the future

- Equipment for Tree Nurseries
- GIS tools license (Arcgis, Agisoft for drone image processing, etc.)
- Forest fire combat equipment

4.5 TAJIKISTAN

4.5.1. Identification of Needs and Expectations

4.5.1.1. Organization structure and the main capacity building agency/institute in the forest and forestry sector

Forestry Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is an authorized state body entrusted by the country's government with managing and maintaining forestry. The forest policy of Tajikistan is based on three principles: sustainable management of forest resources, involvement of the local population in forest management activities, and full control by the state over the use of forest resources. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, Article 13, "The land, its subsoil, airspace, flora and fauna and other natural resources are the state's property, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people". The capacity building of the forestry is carried out at the expense of state funding from the budget of the republic, which is very weak and insufficient for carrying out the main works: conducting an inventory of forests, restoring and creating new forests, strengthening the technical base and human resources.

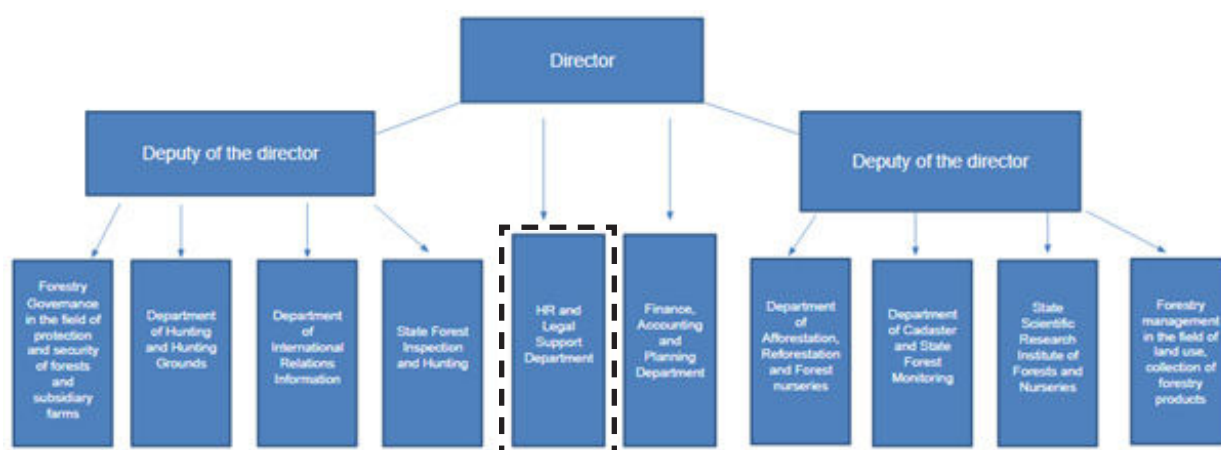


Figure 17. Structure of Forestry Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the main division in charge of capacity building (dotted rectangle)

4.5.1.2. Identification of challenges and needs

Tajikistan has a very low percentage of forest cover. Only 3% of the republic's territory is covered with forests. For a mountainous country, Tajikistan, to preserve natural mountain landscapes, the forest cover of the territory should be at least 15-20%. Therefore, the priority task is to increase forest areas, conduct an inventory of forest plantations, strengthen forestry material and technical base, and increase human resources.

Table 20. Ranking of the country's challenges in capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Lack of funding/financial resources (to carry out key tasks)	1
Lack of coordination with others (internally and externally)	2
Inadequate equipment/material/infrastructure	3
Inability to identify key stakeholders to enhance networking and partnerships (including the difficulties to reach out other ministries, organizations, and potential partners to pursue joint activities)	3
Lack of high level and institutional support and lack of political will	3
Lack of communication/access to the relevant information	4
Lack of human resources (including lack of skilled personnel to carry out particular tasks)	5
Inadequate and/or insufficient understanding of forestry, climate change-related conventions, and other agreements and how they relate to one another (including the mandate, and objectives of forestry and climate change-related conventions, their associated goals and targets)	5
Lack of/weak science-policy interface (i.e., no connection/weak connection between scientists, practitioners, and decision-makers)	5

4.5.1.3. Expected roles of AFoCO for the country's capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

To solve the above-mentioned priority problems, we need financial and methodological support to strengthen the material and technical base, conduct an inventory of forest resources, construct and create new forests, and train qualified personnel in Tajikistan and foreign universities.

4.5.2. Identification and Prioritization of Topics for Training

4.5.2.1. Country's urgent training topics for the next ten years

Among the priority works are the inventory of forest resources and work on planting forests. It is also important to train personnel and improve the skills of existing forestry specialists.

Training specialists in conducting forest inventory, the so-called forest surveyors, is important. To do this, it is necessary to develop a training program, instructions for conducting a forest inventory, and conducting practical exercises directly in forest plantations. The second important topic is training forestry specialists in the most advanced technologies for creating forest plantations in the face of changing climatic factors. Attempts to implement these problems were made earlier but remained unresolved due to the lack of necessary funding.

Table 21. Ranking of the country's capacity-building needs

Capacity-building needs	Rank (1= highest)
Fundraising skills	1
Data management and use (including indicators)	1
Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/sectors	3
Coordination with similar organizations/institutions	3
Networking and communication skills	4
Technical skills related to information management	4
Knowledge and Information sharing	5
Clarification of the overarching goals and objectives of forestry-related conventions knowledge and information sharing	7
Institutional capacity (provision of adequate resources, stability of workforce)	8

4.5.2.2. Training modality

Taking into account current conditions, acceptable curricula are: - for working specialists in forestry - short-term programs in the form of training sessions and short-term advanced training courses. - for the training of young professionals, it is desirable to study in colleges and universities, both in Tajikistan itself and abroad in prestigious universities.

Table 22. Ranking of the country's requested training modality

Training modality	Rank (1= highest)
Face to Face workshops & seminars	1
Regional Dialogues and learning missions	1
Training of trainers' activities	1
Regular Training courses	1
Demonstration projects	1
Provision of learning and guidance materials	3
E-learning & webinars	3
Development of support tools	5

4.5.2.3. Priority areas in need of domestic experts in the forestry sector

First, there is a challenge in training managers in the forestry sector. Also, there is a shortage of specialists in carrying out forest inventory, the so-called forest inventory, using modern methods, including remote ones using aerial and satellite images. The need to train specialists using GIS programs. There is also a shortage of highly qualified specialists in the cultivation of forest plantations, in the fight against pests and diseases of the forest, and in the introduction of biological methods of protecting the forest from insect pests in production.

4.5.3. Identification of Available Training Facilities

4.5.3.1. Permanent training center

In the capital of Tajikistan, the city of Dushanbe, there is the Tajik Agro University, which trains forestry specialists with higher education. The training of forestry specialists in this university was organized after the collapse of the Union, that is, during the years of the Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan. Still, there is not sufficient educational and methodological base. It is possible to organize advanced training courses for forestry specialists working in the Forestry system. In addition, there is a Forestry Research Institute in the Forestry Agency system, on which courses to improve the skills of forestry workers can be organized.

4.5.3.2. Country's requested additional facilities in the future

At present, the Forestry of Tajikistan needs to organize an independent Forest Inventory Enterprise in the system of the Forestry Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, whose task would be to carry out work on the inventory of forest resources and forest inventory in all forest enterprises of the republic. The second important activity is the creation of forest plantations using modern technologies (plantation forestry to obtain wood or nut and fruit products), the creation of protective forest and pasture plantations, shelterbelts, etc.). Thirdly, the creation of a permanent forest seed base on a selection basis and increasing the potential of existing forest nurseries for growing planting material (seedlings and seedlings) by providing them with the necessary machinery and equipment. Next - Organization of biological stations for the protection of forests using biological methods of forest pest control and equipping them with the necessary equipment and preparations.

4.5.3.3. Brief on the resource persons

Recommended organizations in our country for cooperation with AFOCO. The following organizations can be our country's main consultants for cooperation with AFOCO: Forestry Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan Research Institute of Forestry. In addition, a non-governmental organization with experience in cooperation with the forestry of the republic: Tactility chamiyatii "Changalparvar" (Forester - "Forester").

4.6 UZBEKISTAN

4.6.1. Identification of Needs and Expectations

4.6.1.1. Organization structure and the main capacity building agency/institute in the forest and forestry sector

The forests of the Republic of Uzbekistan are in state ownership.

In 2017, a major reorganization was carried out in the structure of the forestry sector of Uzbekistan. The forestry of the republic, previously administratively under the Main Department of Forestry under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acquired a new status in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 11 May 2017 No. PR-5041 "On the establishment of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on forestry" and the resolution dated 11 May 2017 No. PR-2966 "On organizing the activities of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry. Formed by this Decree and the Decree, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry (SCF) and its territorial divisions are state administration bodies in protection, protection, breeding, reproduction, restoration, increasing productivity, and use of forests.

More than 9 thousand employees work in the forestry system.

The main tasks and activities of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on forestry

- Implementation of a unified state policy in the field of forestry aimed at the comprehensive expansion and rational use of forest resources
- Organization of effective management of the forest fund and protected natural areas, creation, reproduction, protection and protection of forest plantations, rational and careful use of forests
- Development and implementation of measures to prevent desertification, reforestation, and protective afforestation in the republic, organization of work on the creation of anti-erosion plantations on mountain slopes, in ravines, and waste lands
- Protection of forests from fires, pests and diseases, illegal logging, and other violations of forest legislation
- Expansion and development of related economic activities in forestry, the implementation of measures for the production of seedlings, the collection of medicinal herbs, the organization of production and deep processing of agricultural products, beekeeping products, fish farming, animal husbandry, and the production of consumer goods
- Organization of training, retraining, and advanced training of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in the field of forestry

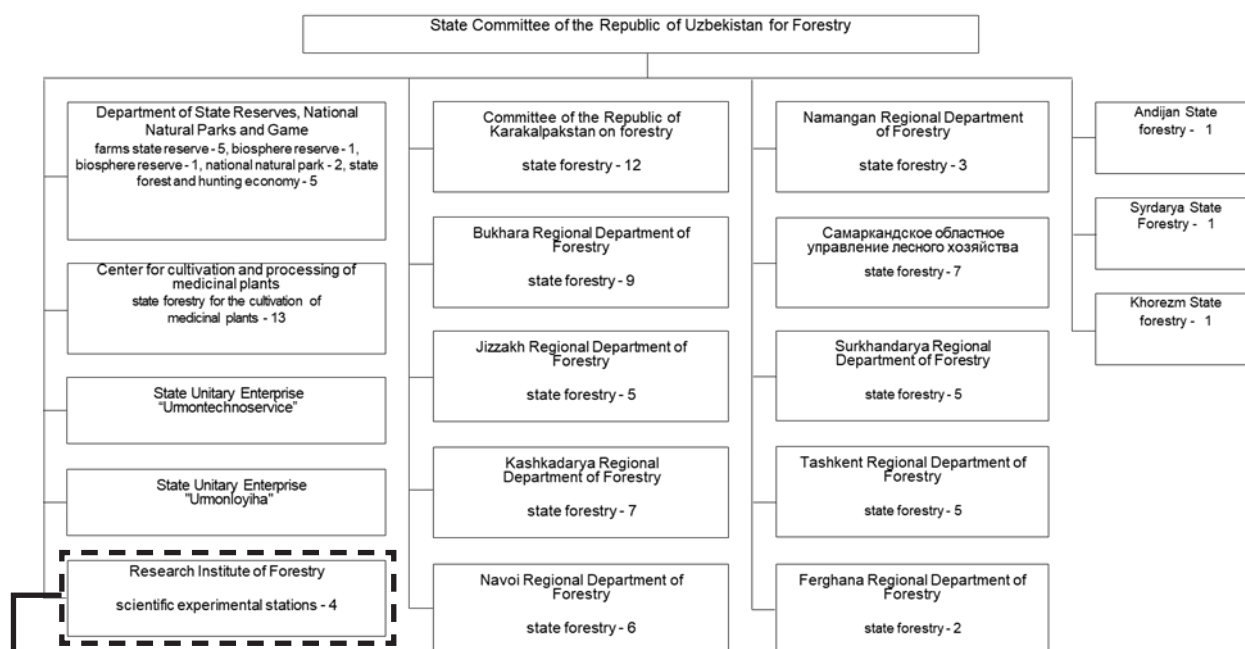


Figure 18. Organizational structure of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Forestry and the main division in charge of capacity building (dotted rectangle)

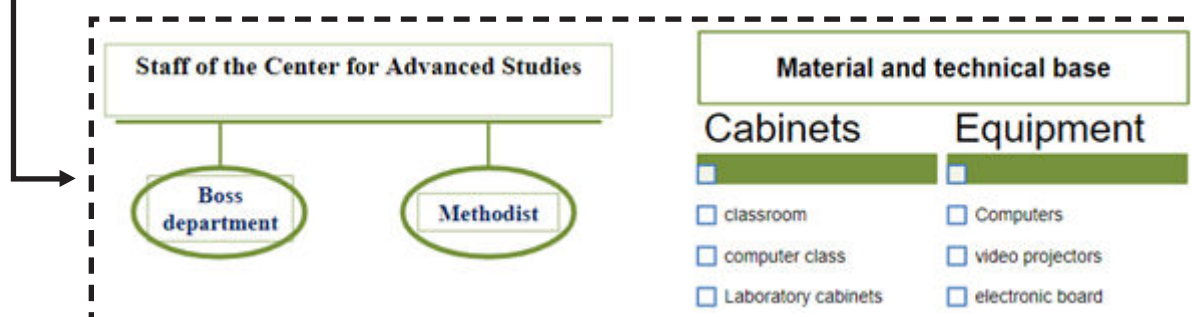


Figure 19. Description of the Center for Advanced Studies in Forestry under the Research Institute of Forestry in Uzbekistan, established in 2017

- 2021 - 652 employees improved their qualifications, of which 652 took part in distance learning sessions organized in January-December in connection with the pandemic. These are foresters, chief foresters, agronomists, accountants, economists, forest inspectors
- 2022 - training plan for 600 employees, of which 392 forestry employees were trained remotely for 6 months due to the pandemic
- Number of professors and teachers: 17, all teachers work part-time
- Course duration: Training of specialists - 36 hours (1 week)



4.6.1.2. Identification of challenges and needs

Table 23. Ranking of the country's challenges in capacity building in the forest and forestry sector

Upgrading Needs	Ranking (1=highest)
Lack of funding/financial resources (for key tasks)	1
Inadequate equipment/materials/infrastructure	1
Lack/weak science-policy interface (i.e., lack of/poor communication between scientists, practitioners, and policy makers)	2
Lack of human resources (including lack of qualified personnel for specific tasks)	3
Lack of communication/access to relevant information	4
Failure to identify key stakeholders to strengthen networks and partnerships (including difficulties in reaching out to other ministries, organizations, and potential partners for joint activities)	4
Lack of coordination with other organizations (internal and external)	4
Inadequate and/or insufficient understanding of conventions and other agreements related to forestry, climate change, and how they relate to each other (including mandates and objectives of forestry and climate change-related conventions, associated goals and objectives)	4
Lack of high-level and institutional support and lack of government support	5

4.6.1.3. Top priority areas for Forestry-related capacity building

Table 24. Ranking of the country's capacity-building needs

Upgrading Needs	Ranking (1=highest)
Networking and communication skills	1
Collaboration/interaction with other actors/sectors	2
Technical skills related to information management	3
Exchange of knowledge and information	4
Data management and use (including indicators)	5
Institutional capacity (provision of adequate resources, workforce stability)	5
Coordination with similar organizations/institutions	6
Fundraising skills	7
Clarification of the general aims and objectives of the conventions relating to forestry in the field of knowledge and information exchange	8

4.6.2. Identification and Prioritization of Topics for Training

4.6.2.1. Permanent training center

Table 25. Country's response to the importance for capacity building per topics in the forest and forestry sector

Topics	Scale (10 = most important)
Forest policy	10
Restoration and rehabilitation of forests	10
Disaster protection/forest management	10
Forest technologies (using GIS)	10
Economics of forestry	10
Forest ecology and soil science	10
Soil conservation	10
Flood and drought control	10
Forestry development and tree physiology	10
forest engineering	10
Pest and disease control	10
Joint forest management	10
Forest management in villages	10
Adaptation to climate change	8
Biodiversity conservation	8
Forest environmental education	8
Forest genetic resources and breeding	8
Landscape management and geoinformatics	8
Measurement of carbon stocks	7
Raising the standard of living	5
Forest rest and healing	5
Wildlife management	5
Agroforestry	5
Watershed Management	5
Integrated Water Resources Management	5
Disaster risk management	5
Wetland management	5
Project documentation	5
Project development and management	5
Language and computer skills	5
Technical report writing and presentation skills	5
Effective communication and data analysis	5
Mangrove management	3

4.6.2.2. Training modality

Table 26. Ranking of the country's requested training modality

Upgrading Needs	Ranking (1=highest)
Regional dialogues and study missions	1
Face-to-face workshops and seminars	2
Training of trainers in vocational training	2
Development of support tools	2
Regular training courses	3
E-learning and webinars	3
Provision of educational and methodological materials	3
Demo Projects	3

4.6.3. Identification of Available Training Facilities

4.6.3.1. Permanent training center

N/A

4.6.3.2. Country's requested additional facilities in the future

N/A

4.6.3.3. Brief on the resource persons

N/A

5. IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Table 27. Needs and Expectations by Countries

Country name	Expected Target for Forestry Capacity Building in the Central Asian Region by 2030	Expected Roles of AFoCO
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inclusive Capacity building framework for AFoCO member countries finalized All forestry personnel adequately trained in basic forest management Cooperate, consolidate, and collaborate on sharing best practices UWIFoRT and other training institutes in the Region are fully equipped and have emerged as pioneer training institutes Rehabilitation of degraded forest area for a greener Asia Potential facilities for training and education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a platform for Central Asian Region and AFoCO Parties to share best practices Regional knowledge hub for forest and climate change, REDD+, and climate finance A bridge between the parties in terms of sharing the knowledge and best practices in the area of need Source out the best Trainers (resource person) from within the Parties and beyond depending on the subject matter Provide support on climate finance Coordinate, facilitate, and sponsor participation of member countries in international and regional conferences and negotiations (UNFCCC-COP and technical sessions, CBD conference, UNCCD-COP, etc.
Kazakhstan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the percentage of forest cover by 2030 by converting to forest cover. Improving forest management by including the whole life process of the forest from «seeds» to «finished products» the wood processing industry. Reduction of large forest fires to the average area of one fire. Reduction of forest pests and diseases by the development of protective afforestation. By 2030, private forest nurseries and fast-growing tree and shrub plantations should be established. Strengthening the fight against land degradation.
Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response during the workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response during the workshop
Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, it is necessary to train 2100 professional human resources in the forestry sector, Particularly in technical areas 1 billion trees are intended to be implemented within the following 3 main goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation of degraded forests; - Planting saxaul and developing agroforestry in areas affected by land degradation and desertification; and, - Increase green spaces in urban areas. Increase the area of forest cover to 9% of the country's total territory by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a channel for sharing knowledge and best practices between parties Conduct training for mutual capacity-building needs in forestry at the regional level

Country name	Expected Target for Forestry Capacity Building in the Central Asian Region by 2030	Expected Roles of AFoCO
Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management and financial support to strengthen the capacity of forestry enterprises • Development of Joint Programs and Transboundary Projects in the most important areas of forest management in the countries of Central Asia, especially for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation of forest plantations in mountainous conditions and improvement of the natural environment as a whole; - absorption of greenhouse gases; - conservation of soils from erosion; and, - prevention of natural disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-border cooperation in the Central Asian region. • Implementation of joint projects for forest restoration, conducting an inventory of forest resources, developing recommend sites for forest plantations, • Methodologies for conducting an inventory of forest plantations. • Exchange of experience in forest management and the use of innovative methods in forestry. • Improving the legal framework, considering its harmonization and approximation to international standards. • Strengthening the material and technical base of forestry enterprises and increasing human resources.
Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a system for assessing the potential of specialists in system organizations of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Forestry; • An in-depth study of the practice and experience of European and CIS countries in improving the skills of employees based on modern educational technologies and teaching methods; • Involve leading professors and scientists from foreign educational departments and IT organizations as lecturers for advanced training courses. • Creation of a unified database of platforms for new teaching methods and technologies developed in the field of education; • Improving the quality of teaching in improving the skills of specialists in the field through the introduction of new educational programs, modern pedagogical smart technologies (organization of electronic modules and the introduction of distance learning) 	

6. POTENTIAL FACILITIES AND RESOURCE PERSONS FOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION

6.1 POTENTIAL FACILITIES

Table 28. List of Potential facilities

Country	Name of the facility	Location	Contact person
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Forests Research and Training (UWIFoRT)	Bumthang	Dr. Kaka Tshering
Kazakhstan	Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Forestry and Agroforestry, named after A. Bukeikhan	Almaty, Ridder, Shuchinsk, Aktobe	Dr. Alimzhan Rakhimzhanov
Kyrgyzstan	Forest Service under the Ministry of Agriculture	Bishkek city	Seideeva Suzana
Mongolia	Environment Training And Research Center	Ulaanbaatar	Dr. Baymbasuren Oyunsanaa
	Forest Genetic Resources Center	Erdenet city, Orkhon aimak	Dr. Ynsanguu Ariunzul
Uzbekistan	The Forestry Scientific Research Institute under The State Committee on Forestry	Tashkent	Charangaev Furkat
Tajikistan	Forestry Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Khasanov Z.Yu

6.2 POTENTIAL RESOURCE PERSONS

Table 29. List of potential resource persons

Country	Expertise area	Name	Affiliation	Contact information
Bhutan	Forest Insect and Disease	Dr. Kaka Tshering	UWIFoRT, DoFPS	ktshering@uwice.gov.bt (+97577480269)
	Birds	Dr. Sherab	UWIFoRT, DoFPS	sherub@uwice.gov.bt, sherub@gmail.com
	Tigers and other large cats	Dr. Tshering Tempa	Bhutan Tiger Centre, DoFPS	ttempa @moaf.gov.bt
	GIS and remote Sensing	Arun Rai	FMID, DoFPS	arai@moaf.gov.bt
	GIS and remote Sensing	Dawa Zangpo	DoFPS	dawazangpo2@moaf.gov.bt
	Forest Resource Assessment (Forest Inventory)	Dorji Wangdi	FMID, DoFPS	dwangdi @moaf.gov.bt
	Forest Resource Assessment (Forest Inventory)	Kinley Dem	FMID, DoFPS	kinleydem @moaf.gov.bt
Kazakhstan	biodiversity, forestry	Kairat Ustemirov	consultant of the Biodiversity Conservation Fund	+87024339264
Kyrgyzstan	Forest management, forest use, and land use	Aitkul Burhanov	Association of forest users and land users	a.burkhanov58 @gmail.com
	Forest management, forest policy	Baktybek Koichumanov	Forest expert	koichumanov_b @mail.ru
	Forest scientific	Muslim Rajapaev	Research and production center of forest research	mrjapbaev @yandex.ru
Mongolia	Forest inventory	Dan Alttrell	GlZ	dan.altrell@giz.de
	Forest inventory data analyst, GIS, and Remote Sensing	Janchivdorj Altangadas	Forest Agency, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	altangadas.forestry @gmail.com
	Pest and Disease Management	Batkhashig Ganzorig	Forest Agency, Ministry Environment and Tourism	ganzorig.forestry @gmail.com
	Expert in Seed collection	Gantumur Enkhbold	Forest Agency, Ministry Environment and Tourism	enkhbold.forestry @gmail.com
Uzbekistan	Implementation saxaul forestry	Abdusalom Normatov	The Forestry Scientific Research Institute under The State Committee on Forestry	info@urmon.uz
	Qualification level of forestries	Oygul Ibodullaeva	The Forestry Scientific Research Institute under The State Committee on Forestry	info@urmon.uz
Tajikistan	- Pistachio plantations, vegetative reproduction of pistachios - Selection of greek nuts - American pecan plantations	Ustyan Ivan Petrovich	Scientific Research Institute of Forestry of the Republic of Tajikistan	+992 919 944 270 tasavuf2023@gmail.com

7. CONCLUSION AND MOVE FORWARD

The Consultative Workshop on Capacity Building for the Central Asian Region was organized by the Secretariat on 20-21 October 2022 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The workshop brought together 13 participants from Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Its objective was to identify capacity-building needs and specific topics for the forest and forestry sector in Central Asia at both country and regional levels.

Based on the respective country's situational analyses, several common areas of focus were identified for capacity building in the region. These included the establishment of a forest inventory system, forest-related disaster management, and addressing climate change issues. Key topics also included capacity building for accessing funding sources and participating in global discourses like documenting nationally determined contributions to the UNFCCC. Other areas of interest were REDD+ for climate change mitigation, as well as agroforestry and non-timber forest products for climate change adaptation.

During the workshop, potential collaborative ideas among member countries were discussed. These included (1) wildlife conservation and forest protection between Bhutan and Kazakhstan, (2) forest fire management in border areas between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, (3) saxaul plantation and management involving Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia, and (4) improving the seed supply system of pine trees among Bhutan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.

In order to enhance and sustain the exchange of best practices in areas of mutual priority, it was emphasized that Central Asia needs to establish a network of capacitated human resources and institutions at national and subregional levels. The participating countries requested AFoCO to initiate a platform for information sharing, standardization, and improvement of the forest inventory system. They also emphasized the need for strengthening regional research and development (R&D) capacities and enhancing overall capacity infrastructure.

Finally, the participating countries expressed their expectation for AFoCO to establish and develop regional-level training programs, aiming for mutual empowerment. AFoCO, in line with its mandate to advance good forest governance through capacity building in Asia, committed to continuing its capacity-building initiatives for the Central Asian region beyond 2023.

ANNEXES

Annex-1. List of Participants

Annex-2. Templates for Needs Identification

2-1. Challenges

2-2. Priority of capacity-building needs

2-3. Topics in Forest and Forestry Sector

2-4. Modalities

Annex-1. List of Participants

No.	Country	Name	Position	Affiliation	E-mail
1	Bhutan	Lobzang Dorji	Director	Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	lobsangdoj@gmail.com
2	Bhutan	Kinley Dem	Dy. Chief Forestry Officer	Forest Monitoring and Information Division, Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	kinleydem@moaf.gov.bt
3	Kazakhstan	Kutpanbayev Yerlan	Deputy Chairman	Committee of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources	danakerimzhanova01@mail.ru
4	Kazakhstan	Zhasulanova Ainur	Expert	Committee of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources	a.zhasulanova@ecogeo.gov.kz
5	Kazakhstan	Kerimzhanova Dana	Specialist	Committee of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources	danakerimzhanova01@mail.ru
6	Kazakhstan	Yrsaliev Baktybek	Deputy Director	Forest Service, Ministry of Agriculture	baktybekforest@gmail.com
7	Kazakhstan	Toktonazarov Ernist	Expert	Forest Service, Ministry of Agriculture	toktonazarov@fauna.kg
8	Mongolia	Janchivdorj Altangadas	Specialist of Forest Inventory Database	Department of Forest Resource, Forest Agency, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	altangadas.forestry@gmail.com
9	Mongolia	Ulbayar Ganbat	Specialist in Forest Management and Forest inventory	Department of Forest Restoration, Forest Agency, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	ganbatgrand@gmail.com
10	Tajikistan	Khasanov Zafarjon	Advisor for economics and international relations	Forest Agency	tasavuf@inbox.ru
11	Tajikistan	Nazarzoda Abduqodir	Deputy of the Director	Department of Afforestation, Reforestation, and Forest Nurseries, Forest Agency	forestry-agencytj@mail.ru
12	Uzbekistan	Charangaev Furkat	Deputy of Head	International Relations and Ecotourism Development	cfurkat876@gmail.com
13	Uzbekistan	Ibadullaeva Oygul Radjabbaevna	Head of Department	Qualification Forestry under STCT	ahmen_med62@mail.ru
14	AFoCO Secretariat	Yeongjoo Lee	Director/Head	Capacity Development Division/Regional Education and Training Center (RETC)	yeongjoo@afocosec.org
15	AFoCO Secretariat	Soozin Ryang	Program Officer/Team Leader	RETC Team, Capacity Development Division	soozin.ryang@afocosec.org
16	AFoCO Secretariat	Zhaniyat Baltabayeva	Interpreter/Translator	RETC on-site supporter	

Annex-2. Templates for Needs Identification

Annex-2-1 Challenges

No.	Capacity-building needs	Rank
1	Lack of communication/access to the relevant information	
2	Inability to identify key stakeholders to enhance networking and partnerships (including the difficulties to reach out other ministries, organizations, and potential partners to pursue joint activities)	
3	Lack of coordination with others (internally and externally)	
4	Lack of human resources (including lack of skilled personnel to carry out particular tasks)	
5	Lack of funding/financial resources (to carry out key tasks)	
6	Lack of/weak science-policy interface (i.e., no connection/weak connection between scientists, practitioners, and decision-makers)	
7	Inadequate and/or insufficient understanding of forestry, climate change-related conventions, and other agreements and how they relate to one another (including the mandate, and objectives of forestry and climate change-related conventions, their associated goals and targets)	
8	Lack of high level and institutional support and lack of political will	
9	Inadequate equipment/material/infrastructure	
10	Others (Please specify)	

Annex-2-2 Priority of capacity-building needs

No.	Capacity-building needs	Rank
1	Networking and communication skills	
2	Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/sectors	
3	Coordination with similar organizations/institutions	
4	Fundraising skills	
5	Clarification of the overarching goals and objectives of forestry-related conventions knowledge and information sharing	
6	Technical skills related to information management	
7	Knowledge and information sharing	
8	Data management and use (including indicators)	
9	Institutional capacity (provision of adequate resources, stability of workforce)	
10	Others (Please specify)	

Annex-2-3 Topics in Forest and Forestry Sector

No.	Topics	Scale									
1	Forest Policy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Forest Restoration and Rehabilitation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Climate Change Adaptation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Forest Disasters Protection/Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Livelihood Improvement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Forest Technologies (using GIS)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Forest Recreation and Healing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Forest Economics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Forest Ecology and Soil Science	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Silviculture	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Forest Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Wildlife Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Biodiversity Conservation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Agroforestry	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Watershed Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Mangrove Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Forest Environmental Education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Soil Conservation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Integrated Water Resource Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Disaster Risk Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Flood and Drought Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Wetland Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Forest Development and Tree Physiology	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	Forest Genetic and Breeding	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Forest Engineering	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Carbon Stock Measurement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Pest and Disease Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	Landscape Management and Geoinformatics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	Participatory Forest management/village-based Forest management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Project Documentation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Project Development and Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	Language and Computer Skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Technical Report Writing and Presentation Skill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	Effective Communication and Conflict Management Skill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Design and Analysis of Data	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Annex-2-4 Modalities

No.	Capacity-building needs	Rank
1	Face to Face workshops & seminars	
2	Regular Training courses	
3	E-learning & webinars	
4	Regional Dialogues and learning missions	
5	Training of trainers' activities	
6	Provision of learning and guidance materials	
7	Development of support tools	
8	Demonstration projects	
9	Others (please specify)	

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)

AFoCO is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization that is committed to strengthening forest cooperation and taking concrete actions to promote sustainable forest management and address the impacts of climate change.

AFoCO Regional Education and Training Center (RETC)

AFoCO RETC was established as a subsidiary organ of AFoCO to develop the capacities of member countries in dealing with forestry and related environmental issues. The RETC provides practical and problem-solving oriented training programs, training courses, and workshops to enhance the knowledge and skills of diverse participants including government officials from member countries, researchers, university students, and members of local communities, among others.

www.afocosec.org

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the sustainable management and conservation of tropical forests and the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests.

www.itto.int

AFoCO's Training Reports aim to highlight the findings of training activities and provide up-to-date knowledge and information on the topics discussed by participating Member Countries. The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the decision-making bodies of AFoCO or its Member Countries.
