

Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)
2nd Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus
6-9 June 2005, Tbilisi, Georgia

Record of the FOWECA Tbilisi Workshop

The Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA) is one in a series of FAO regional forestry sector outlook studies to examine the direction of development of forests and forestry. It covers 23 countries in West and Central Asia. Since early 2004, the countries have nominated focal points, formed in-country working groups and been making efforts in producing country outlook papers. The first Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus was organized in Budapest in September 2004 to make them familiarize with FOWECA and outlook approach.

As all countries have produced their draft country outlook papers, FAO, in collaboration with the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia, has organized the second FOWECA Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus during 6-9 June 2005 at Hotel Sympatia in Tbilisi, to share their findings and improve their understanding on driving forces and scenario approaches.

All FOWECA county focal points from Central Asia and the Caucasus (i.e. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) were invited to the Tbilisi Workshop. Except for Kazakhstan, the focal points or the representatives from the seven countries participated in the Workshop. The list of the participants is attached as Annex 1.

Objectives

The objectives of the Workshop were to (i) share and discuss trends and issues in the forestry sector in the sub-region, (ii) identify and analyze major driving forces impacting on forests and forestry, (iii) improve understanding of scenario approach and (iv) strengthen a network among the countries.

Agenda

The Workshop was structured into three plenary sessions according to the objectives, i.e. issues and trends in forests and forestry in the sub-region, driving forces impacting on forests and forestry and scenario approach. English-Russian simultaneous interpretation was provided throughout the plenary sessions. With a support from the Georgian Government, a one-day field trip was organized to a forest close to Tbilisi. The Workshop was held in a very friendly atmosphere throughout the whole period. The Workshop agenda is attached as Annex 2.

Opening

Mr. C. T. S. Nair, Chief of FAO Forest Economics Service welcomed the participants and this was followed by an opening speech by Mr. I. Gvaladze, Deputy Minister for Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia and an introduction of the FAO activities in Georgia by Mr. M. Meskhi, Assistant FAO Representative of Georgia. After the participants' self introduction, Ms. M. Uemoto, Forestry Officer of FAO Forest Economics Service, introduced the Workshop overview and the FOWECA progress to date.

Discussion

FAO made a series of presentations on the three topics and provided exercises on each topic. All participants made two ten-minute presentations on driving forces and scenarios according to the respective draft country outlook papers. The discussions are summarized by topic as follows.

1. Issues and trends in forests and forestry in the sub-region

Ms. Uemoto presented a summary of issues and trends in forests and forestry in the sub-region based on the draft country outlook papers. The participants made various comments on the presentation, such as verification, correction, addition and further explanation. The discussion is summarized as follows.

Forest lands have been under state ownership and the states keep playing a major role in forest management. However, all countries currently face a lack of sufficient state budget to carry out required forestry works. While involvement of NGOs and the private sector has been still very limited, international/donor organizations have become a key player through their assistance.

Most countries have not yet developed a long-term forestry policy except for Kyrgyzstan and Armenia. After the independence, with economic hardship and lack of access to energy as well as weak law enforcement, illegal loggings have increased in all countries.

Many wood processing/furniture industries have been shut down or become uncompetitive due to outdated infrastructure and technologies, and a lack of enough timber supply. Yet, non wood forest products have been an important source of livelihoods in all countries.

As regards expected roles of forests, Central Asian countries consider the provision of environmental services the most important, whereas Armenia and Georgia expect to benefit from their production function in addition to environmental services.

2. Driving forces impacting on forests and forestry

Mr. Nair presented the concept of driving forces and the need to analyze them in considering long-term forestry development. This was followed by presentations by participants on the driving forces impacting forests and forestry in their countries. Mr. M. Garforth made a presentation on how demand and supply aspects may be taken into account in assessing the forestry situation in the region.

The participants completed an exercise on assessing the current situation as regards various driving forces (i.e. demographic situation, economic situation, policy and institutions, technological aspects and environmental aspects) and to what extent the situation is likely to change by 2020. The list provided by FAO formed a checklist that could be used by the participants in improving their analysis of the driving forces.

3. Scenario approach

Mr. Nair presented the basic concept of scenario approach and why it could be helpful in considering the future development of forests and forestry. He also provided an example of possible scenarios with two driving forces (economic situation, and politics and institutions). All participants presented their scenarios developed for the draft country outlook papers. The significance of scenario approach in defining the priorities and strategies in the forest sector was elaborated and discussed.

Closing

All focal points and country representatives agreed to revise their country outlook papers, taking in to account what they have learned during the Workshop, and finalize and submit them to FAO by 31 July 2005.

In closing, all participants expressed their views on the Workshop. They all appreciated FAO for organizing the Tbilisi Workshop and the Government of Georgia for its warm hospitality and support to the Workshop. FAO thanked their active and constructive participation as well as considerate support provided by the Government of Georgia.

Annex 1: List of participants of the Tbilisi Workshop

FOWECA country focal points and country representatives

Armenia

Mr. Ruben Petrosyan*
Chief Forester, "Hayantar" SJSC, Ministry of Agriculture

Azerbaijan

Mr. Bahadir Vakilov*
Head Specialist, Communication Center, Forest Development Department
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

Georgia

Mr. Giorgi Chkonia*
Vice Chairman, Department of Forestry
Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources

Kyrgyzstan

Ms. Chinara Yakupova
Main specialist, Department of Monitoring and International Cooperation
State Forest Service

Tajikistan

Mr. Ivan Ustyan
Head of Science, Monitoring and Ecological Education Department
State Directorate of Protected Areas "Tajik National Park"
State Committee on Environment Conservation and Forestry

Turkmenistan

Mr. Akmuhammed Kuliev
Chief Specialist, Kopetdag State Reserve
Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan

Uzbekistan

Ms. Galina Reshetnikova
Chief Expert on Forestry
Main Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources

*Note: * FOWECA country focal point*

Other participants

Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia

Mr. Irakli Gvaladze
Deputy Minister for Environment Protection and Nature Resources

Mr. Zurab Gugunishvili
Head, Division of Forest Protection, Forestry Department

Mr. Zaza Kvantaliani
Head, Division of Forestry Development and Monitoring, Forestry Department

Mr. Paata Torchinava
Forestry Officer, Division of Forestry Development and Monitoring, Forestry Department

Mr. Murtaz Megrelishvili
Forestry Officer, Division of Forestry Development and Monitoring, Forestry Department

Ms. Maia Bachilava
Forestry Officer, Division of Forestry Development and Monitoring, Forestry Department

Others

Ms. Ketii Metreveli
Technical Manager
Forest Sector Development Center

Mr. Sandro Urushadze
Coordinator for NFPS
Forest Development Center

Mr. Mike Garforth
Consultant
Tacsus Ltd.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO)

Mr. Mamuka Meskhi
Assistant FAO Representative, Georgia

Mr. C. T. S. Nair
Chief, Forest Economics Service

Ms. Makiko Uemoto
Forestry Officer, Forest Economics Service

Mr. Kartlos Gviniashvili
Consultant, Forest Economics Service

Annex 2: Agenda of the Tbilisi Workshop

Monday 6 June (Day 1)

- 09:00–10:15 1) Opening
- Welcome remarks (Government of Georgia, FAO)
 - Introduction of participants
 - Overview of the Workshop (FAO)
 - Report on the FOEWCA process (FAO)
- 10:15–10:45 *Coffee/tea break*
- 10:45–12:30 2) Issues and trends in forests and forestry
- Overview and summary of the country outlook papers (FAO)
 - Discussion on key issues and trends in forests and forestry at the sub-regional level
- 12:30–14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00–15:30 2) Issues and trends in forests and forestry (cont.)
- Discussion on key issues and trends in forests and forestry at the sub-regional level
- 15:30–16:00 *Coffee/tea break*
- 16:00–18:00 3) Identification and analyses of driving forces
- Introduction (FAO)
 - Country findings on driving forces, based on the country outlook papers (country presentations, 10 minutes each)
- 18:30 *Reception hosted by FAO*

Tuesday 7 June (Day 2)

- 09:00–11:00 3) Identification and analyses of driving forces (cont.)
- Overall economic development in the sub-region (Presenter to be confirmed)
 - Discussion
- 11:00–11:30 *Coffee/tea break*
- 11:30–12:45 3) Identification and analyses of driving forces (cont.)
- Discussion on key driving forces at the sub-regional level
- 12:45–14:15 *Lunch*
- 14:15–16:00 4) Scenario approach I
- Introduction (FAO)
 - Scenarios identified in the country outlook papers (country presentations, 10 minutes each)
- 16:00–16:30 *Coffee/tea break*
- 16:30–18:00 4) Scenario approach I (cont.)

- Scenarios identified in the country outlook papers (country presentations, 10 minutes each)
- Discussion on identified scenarios at the country level

Wednesday 8 June (Day 3)

Field Trip

Thursday 9 June (Day 4)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 09:00-11:00 | 5) Scenario approach II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to exercise on scenario development (FAO) ▪ Exercise on scenario development |
| 11:00-11:30 | <i>Coffee/tea break</i> |
| 11:30-12:30 | 5) Scenario approach II (cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exercise on scenario development |
| 12:30-14:00 | <i>Lunch</i> |
| 14:00-16:00 | 5) Scenario approach II (cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Findings from the exercise on scenario development |
| 16:00-16:30 | <i>Coffee/tea break</i> |
| 16:30-18:00 | 6) Wrap-up and closing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summary of the Workshop and next step (FAO) ▪ Closing |

Annex 3: Factors impacting forests and forestry







	Current situation (2005)						Expectations in the next 15 years (indicate what is the likely situation by 2020)
	Very High (more than 3%)	High (2-3%)	Medium (1-2%)	Low (0-1%)	Negative		
DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION							
Population growth	Very High (more than 3%)	High (2-3%)	Medium (1-2%)	Low (0-1%)	Negative		
Migration to other countries	High	Low	Negligible	Reverse			
Proportion of rural population	Very high (over 70%)	High (50-70%)	Low (30-50%)	Very low (less than 30%)			
Rate of urbanisation	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Negligible		
Proportion of population below the age of 15	High (over 40%)	Medium (20-40%)	Low (below 20%)				
ECONOMIC SITUATION							
Overall state of the economy	Very good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Very poor		
Growth of GDP in the last 5 years	High (over 5%)	Medium (3-5%)	Low (0-3)	Zero	Negative (less than 0)		
Importance of agriculture in the economy	High	Medium	Low				
Growth of industrial sector (last 5 years)	Over 10%	3-10%	0-3%	Negative			
Development of services sector (last 5 years)	Over 10%	3-10%	0-3%	Negative			
Difference between rich and poor	High	Medium	Low				
Extent of Poverty (Proportion of people below the poverty line)	High	Medium	Low				
Trends in state of poverty	Increasing rapidly	Increasing	Unchanged	Declining			
Importance of land based activities (agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.) as	High	Medium	Low	Negligible			

a source of livelihood for majority of the population									
State of health care and education	Well developed health care and education services	Health and education access limited	Poorly developed health and education services						
Share of wood energy in total household energy use	High	Medium	Low	Negligible					
Commercial energy availability	Able to export and forms an important source of revenue	Just enough to meet domestic needs	Partly dependent on imports	Highly or completely import dependent					
State of governments finance	Highly satisfactory – Government is able to mobilise adequate finances to support its activities	Government just manages to make both ends meet.	Faces serious resource constraints and unable to raise even the minimal resources required.						
POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONS									
Democracy in government	Democratically elected government and open process	Early stages of democratic transition	Largely top-down						
Decentralisation	Highly decentralised	Limited	Highly centralised						
Policy formulation	Highly consultative process	Limited use of consultative process	Completely top down						


Legal system	Well developed, effective and impartial	Effective, but not impartial	Weak			
Institutions	Strong and effective	Trend towards improvement	Weak			
Freedom of expression	Completely free	Limited	Non-existent			
Development of civil society organizations	Well developed	Partly developed, but dependent on government/external support	Poorly developed			
Development of private sector	Well developed. Private sector plays a key role in economic activities	Early stages of private sector development	Very limited role for the private sector			
Local level community participation	Well developed	Partly developed	Poor			
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES						
Current state of awareness of environmental issues.	High	Satisfactory	Low			
Overall state of environment	Faces serious environmental problems	Manageable environmental problems	No serious environmental problems			
Biodiversity management	Highly Effective	Satisfactory	Ineffective			
Watershed management	Highly effective	Satisfactory	Ineffective			
Land degradation and desertification	Severe land degradation and desertification affecting large parts of the country	Land degradation and desertification in some parts of the country	Not an important problem			
Ability of countries to fulfil their commitments as per the various	Able to fulfil commitments	Requires partial external	Entirely dependent on			

Annex 4: FAO presentations during the workshop

I. General Overview of the Workshop

 <p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOWECA Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2nd Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus 6-9 June 2005, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FAO Forestry Department in collaboration with the Forestry Department Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 1</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agenda</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Expected Outcomes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Share/discuss trends and issues in the forestry sector• Identify and analyze major driving forces impacting on forests and forestry• Improve understanding of scenario approach• Strengthen a network among the countries <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 3</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agenda</p> <p>Monday 6 June (Day 1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Opening2) Issues and trends in forests and forestry3) Identification and analyses of driving forces (country presentation) <i>Reception hosted by FAO</i> <p>Tuesday 7 June (Day 2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3) Driving forces (cont.)4) Scenario approach I (country presentation) <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 4</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agenda (cont.)</p> <p>Wednesday 8 June (Day 3) Field Trip</p> <p>Thursday 9 June (Day 4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5) Scenario approach II (exercise)6) Wrap-up and closing <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 5</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Expected Outcomes</p> <p>After the Workshop, the participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Better understand trends/issues in the sub-region, driving forces and scenario approach• Apply driving force analyses and scenario approach to improve country outlook papers• Enhance a network among countries <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 6</p>

II. FOWECA process update

<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Updates on the FOWECA process</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">FAO Forestry Department</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2nd Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus 6-9 June 2005, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlook studies • FOWECA countries • FOWECA structure • Progress to date <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2</p>												
<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">What changes around forests?</h3>  <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">23 FOWECA countries</h3> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Afghanistan Armenia Azerbaijan Bahrain Cyprus Georgia Iran Iraq Jordan Kazakhstan Kuwait Kyrgyzstan</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Lebanon Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syria Tajikistan Turkey Turkmenistan United Arab Emirates Uzbekistan Yemen</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 4</p>												
<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">FOWECA structure</h3> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">WHO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">WHAT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Country</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Country</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Country Outlook Paper</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sub-region</td> <td style="text-align: center;">FAO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Thematic Outlook Papers</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Region (proposed as FOWECA)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">FAO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Regional Outlook Report</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 5</p>		WHO	WHAT	Country	Country	Country Outlook Paper	Sub-region	FAO	Thematic Outlook Papers	Region (proposed as FOWECA)	FAO	Regional Outlook Report	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Progress to date</h3> <h4 style="text-align: center;">Country Outlook Papers—West Asia</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beirut Workshop (May 2004) • Preparation of draft country outlook papers • Damascus Workshop (April 2005) • Improvement of country outlook papers based on the Damascus WS discussion <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 6</p>
	WHO	WHAT											
Country	Country	Country Outlook Paper											
Sub-region	FAO	Thematic Outlook Papers											
Region (proposed as FOWECA)	FAO	Regional Outlook Report											



Progress to date

Country Outlook Papers —Central Asia & the Caucasus

- Budapest Workshop (Sept. 2004)
- Preparation of draft country outlook papers
- Tbilisi Workshop (June 2005)
- Improvement of country outlook papers based on the Tbilisi WS discussion



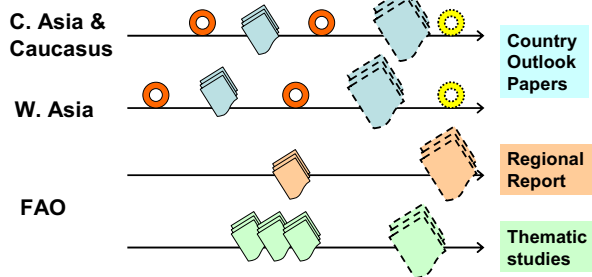
Progress to date

Thematic Outlook Papers

- Wildlife
- Land use change & institutional development
- Environmental services
- Poverty and forestry
- Wood products market
- Urban forestry
- Energy and fuelwood
- Watershed management



Progress to date



III. Driving Forces (Introduction)

<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FACTORS IMPACTING FORESTS AND FORESTRY (DRIVING FORCES)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An Introduction FAO Forestry Department</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2nd Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus 6-9 June 2005, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Basic principle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change is the universal law; nothing is static; • No one can escape from changes – individuals, communities, countries, forests, etc. are all affected by change <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>What affects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an individual's future? • a country's future? • the future of forests and forestry? <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>How people, countries and sectors respond to future changes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who create their own future and opportunities. (Proactive) • Those who respond to emerging opportunities and challenges effectively (Reactive). • Those who are unable to adapt to changes – (Decline and perish) <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 4</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>Change has two important dimensions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time dimension. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Short term ➤ Medium term ➤ Long term <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>The Space/ scale dimension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual, community, national, regional, global.  <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 6</p>



What affects the future of countries, people and sectors

**COLLECTIVE
IMPACT OF**

- Demographic situation
- Economic situation
- Policies and institutions
- Technological aspects.
- Environmental aspects



Approach to the discussion on driving forces

- ❖ Presentation by participants
- ❖ Overview by FAO
- ❖ Group exercise
- ❖ Discussion and conclusion

IV. Driving Forces (Part II)

<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia</p> <h3>DRIVING FORCES IMPACTING FORESTS AND FORESTRY</h3> <p>FAO Forestry Department</p> <p>2nd Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus 6-9 June 2005, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 1</p>	<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3>DEMOGRAPHY</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Too many mouths to feed or more hands to work ?➤ Is it putting too much pressure on limited resources?➤ Impact of urbanisation: Is it reducing the pressure on forests and other lands? <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2</p>
<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3>ECONOMIC SITUATION</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Overall state of the economy? Is it growing, static or contracting?➤ Changing importance of different sectors? Are the industrial and service sectors growing?➤ Is the dependence on land increasing/ diminishing? <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 3</p>	<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3>ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LIBERALISATION</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Impact of transition and how economies are re-establishing linkages.❖ Growth of private sector – How this is affecting the economy and the forest sector?❖ Sustainability of economic growth? <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 4</p>
<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3>ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LIBERALISATION</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Impact on resource availability to the forest sector (Will the sector be able to raise resources?)❖ Developments in the energy sector and their impact. <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 5</p>	<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3>POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Shift from central planning to market decision making:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Effectiveness of market mechanism in making efficient resource allocation?✓ Impact of shift from centralised planning on agriculture and other sectors?✓ Implications on the forest sector?✓ Who will provide environmental goods and services and repair the damage done earlier? <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 6</p>



POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

- **Ability to resolve conflicts**
 - ❖ Local and regional conflicts
 - ❖ Impact on resources and economy
 - ❖ Direct and indirect impact on forest resources
- **Local community participation**
 - ❖ Appropriate policies, legislation and institutional capacity



POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

- **New stakeholders and actors:**
 - ✓ Diversification of stakeholders and actors?
 - ✓ How effective are they?
 - ✓ Do they have adequate resources or are dependent on government and other agencies?
 - ✓ Are the conditions favourable for their functioning?
 - ✓ Influence of international stakeholders (donors, international NGOs) and international instruments.



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- ✓ Increasing awareness of environmental problems
- ✓ Concern about loss of biodiversity, watershed degradation, desertification and climate change.
- ✓ International agreements and commitments.
- ✓ Increased demand for nature-based tourism.



TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES

- Technological capability exists, but institutional capacity remains weak.
- Technologies not adequately sensitive to environmental problems.
- Ability to adapt/ innovate to deal with new problems.



POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF SELECTED FACTORS

Factors	Impact on the forest sector
Improving economic situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased ability to invest in forestry by key actors. • Reduced need to exploit forest resources
Structural shifts in economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced dependence on land and consequent reduction of pressure on forests
Policy and institutional changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved commitment and participation by all stakeholders/ actors • Improvement in forest protection.
Increased awareness of environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased emphasis on the environmental functions of forests.



IMPACT OF DRIVING FORCES

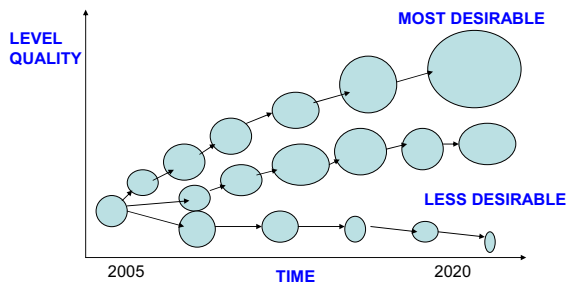
- Strong linkages between driving forces, some positive and some negative.
- The impact of driving forces is collective.
- Relative importance of each of the driving forces differ between countries and within countries

V. Scenario Analysis

<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">SCENARIO PLANNING: AN INTRODUCTION</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">FAO Forestry Department</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2nd Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus 6-9 June 2005, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why scenarios? • At what level we could use scenario approach? • What are scenarios? • How do we use scenario approaches for improved planning? <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">WHY SCENARIOS?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on driving forces there could be several paths of development. • Centralised planning outlines only one path. • But in a market economy, there could be several paths and possibilities. <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">SCENARIO PLANNING: AT WHAT LEVEL?</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">Scenario planning can be used at any level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Life of an individual ❖ Future of a community, province, nation, region or world ❖ A firm, company or corporation ❖ A sector (for example: forestry, energy, water) <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 4</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">WHAT ARE SCENARIOS?</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">A description of likely events and consequent outcomes</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">RANGE OF SCENARIOS</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like chess the possible moves are immense. • But for practical reasons we need to limit the number. • Final outcomes are limited.  <p style="text-align: center;">Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 6</p>



DEFINING POSSIBLE RANGE OF SCENARIOS



WHAT ARE EVENTS?

- Events are actions or happenings.
- They are natural or man-made:
 - ❖ Natural: Earthquakes, rains, floods, natural death, etc.
 - ❖ Man-made: Wars, forest clearance, afforestation, marriage, divorce, etc.



UNPREDICTABLE EVENTS

- Mostly natural events:
 - ❖ We don't know when they will happen.
 - ❖ All that can be done is to prepare to minimise their impact.

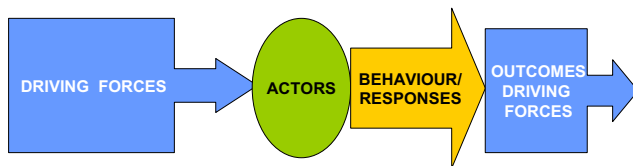


PREDICTABLE EVENTS

- Mostly an outcome of human actions:
 - ❖ We have a choice of options.
 - ❖ These options will have very different outcomes.



HOW DO EVENTS OCCUR?

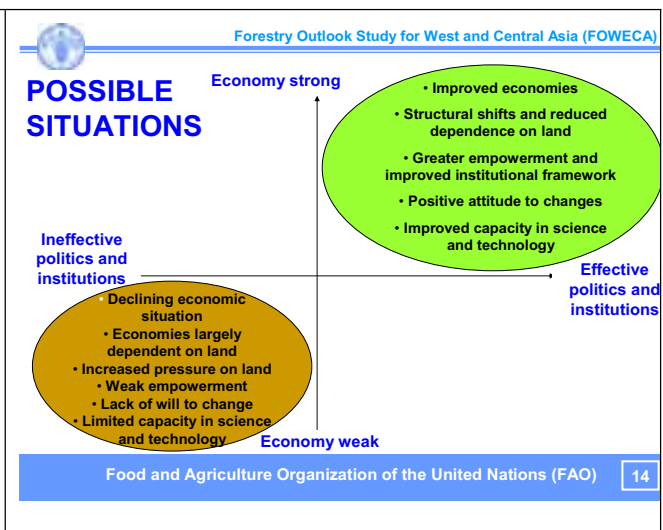
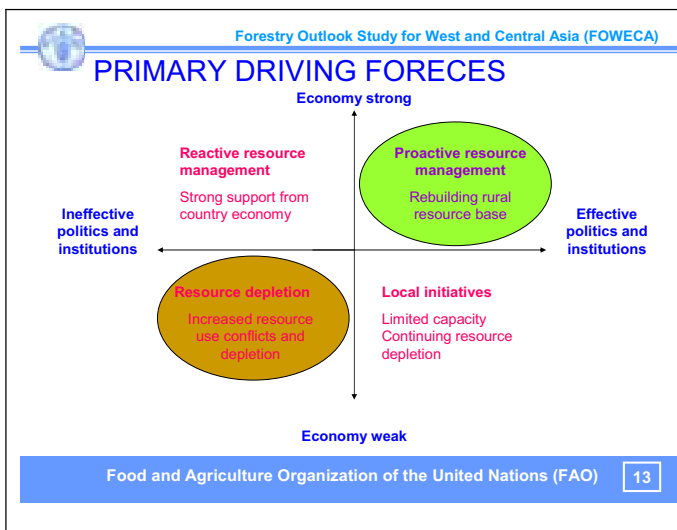


DRIVING FORCES TO SCENARIOS

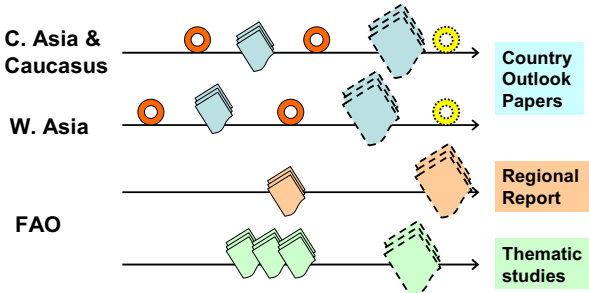

Identify the primary and secondary driving forces among the following:

- DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION
- ECONOMIC SITUATION
- POLITICS, POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONS
- STATE OF ENVIRONMENT
- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

What are the two most important primary driving forces?



VI. Wrap Up

<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>FOWECA Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia</p> <p>2nd Sub-regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus 6-9 June 2005, Tbilisi, Georgia</p> <p>FAO Forestry Department in collaboration with the Forestry Department Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Georgia</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 1</p>	<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Share/discuss trends and issues in the forestry sector• Identify and analyze major driving forces impacting on forests and forestry• Improve understanding of scenario approach• Strengthen a network among the countries <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2</p>
<p>Forestry Outlook Study for West and Central Asia (FOWECA)</p> <p>Progress to date</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the progress of the FOWECA study. It is organized into three rows: C. Asia & Caucasus, W. Asia, and FAO. Each row shows the completion status of three types of documents: Country Outlook Papers (represented by orange circles), Regional Reports (represented by orange rectangles), and Thematic studies (represented by green rectangles). For C. Asia & Caucasus, Country Outlook Papers are partially completed (one solid, one dashed), and Regional Reports and Thematic studies are also partially completed. For W. Asia, Country Outlook Papers are partially completed (one solid, one dashed), and Regional Reports and Thematic studies are partially completed. For FAO, Country Outlook Papers are partially completed (one solid, one dashed), and Regional Reports and Thematic studies are partially completed.</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 3</p>	 <p>Deadline: 31. 07. 2005</p>