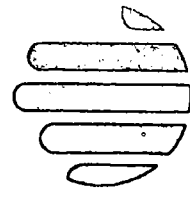


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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA ZUNANJE ZADEVE

MEDNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

**Obrazec OVP**

**OBRAZEC IN NAVODILO ZA VSEBINSKO POROČANJE O PROJEKTU**

**SPLOŠNI PODATKI O IZVAJALCU IN PROJEKTU:**

**Polni naziv izvajalca projekta:**

Zavod za gozdove Slovenije (ZGS), Večna pot 2, 1000 Ljubljana

**Naslov projekta:**

*Krepitev zmogljivosti – usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, Gvajana, Iwokrama*

**Številka pogodbe:** 1811-13-000074

**Vrsta poročila:** končno poročilo

**Obdobje poročanja:** 1.4.2013-15.10.2013

**Obdobje izvajanja projekta:** 1.4.2013-30.10.2013

**Kontaktna oseba<sup>1</sup> in sodelavci na projektu:**

Jurij Beguš<sup>1</sup>, spec., Zavod za gozdove Slovenije, Večna pot 2, 1000 Ljubljana, tel: ++386 1/470-00-50, [jurij.begus@zgs.gov.si](mailto:jurij.begus@zgs.gov.si)

dr. Aleš Poljanec, Zavod za gozdove Slovenije, Večna pot 2, 1000 Ljubljana, tel: ++386 1/470-00-50, [ales.poljanec@zgs.gov.si](mailto:ales.poljanec@zgs.gov.si)

**Država prejemnica:** Gvajana

**Vsebinsko področje:** 31210, 31281

## VSEBINSKO POROČILO:

### 1. Opis dejavnosti, ki so bile opravljene v obdobju poročanja

Okvirni potek in glavne vsebine izvedbe projekta:

Dan	Datum	Aktivnost
1	(20) 21. Sep. 2013	Potovanje
2	22. Sep. 2013	Potovanje in nastanitev v Gvajani
3	23. Sep. 2013	Srečanje s ključnimi institucijami v gozdarskem sektorju, analiza situacije, možnosti nadaljnega sodelovanja med državami:  Srečanje s ključnim osebjem GFC (predstavitev Slovenije in slovenskega gozdarstva, pregled aktivnosti GFC)  Srečanje s FTCI  Srečanje s FPDMC (projekt razžaganja lesa z motorno žago)
4	24. Sep. 2013	Srečanje s ključnimi NGO-ji v gozdarskem sektorju, analiza situacije, možnosti nadaljnega sodelovanja med državami:  Forest producers Association (FPA)  Guyana Manufacturers and Services Association (GMSA)  Presentation from IWOKRAMA international centre  Predstavitev: Community forestry in Guyana (na GFC)  Guyana nature protection agency
5	25. Sep. 2013	Delavnica 1: Svetovanje v gozdarstvu  Svetovanje v gozdarstvu  Predstavitev svetovalnih izkušenj Gvajane na primeru sodelovanja s skupnostmi  Delavnica 2: Biomasa  predstavitev REDD+ programa z poudarkom na informacijskem sistemu za biomaso (Gvajana)  predstavitev: WISDOM - GIS based tool for biomass management (Slovenija)  diskusija po skupinah
6	26. Sep. 2013	Terensko delo (Kwakwani), srečanje in delavnica z lokalno skupnostjo
7	27. Sep. 2013	Terensko delo (Hururu), srečanje in delavnica z lokalno skupnostjo
8	28. Sep. 2013	Transport Georgetown - Iwokrama



GOZDARSKA KNJIŽNICA

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9	29. Sep. 2013	Terensko delo: seznanitev z aktivnostmi Iwokrame in ogled sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi
10	30. Sep. 2013	Terensko delo (Anai), srečanje in delavnica z lokalno skupnostjo
12	1. Oct. 2013	Transport Iwokrama - Georgetown
13	2. Oct. 2013	Delavnica 3: Sodelovanje/participacija v gozdarstvu
14	3. Oct. 2013	Delavnica 3: Sodelovanje/participacija v gozdarstvu  Sestanek z ministrom za okolje in naravne vire  Predavanje za študente in srečanje z akademskim zborom Univerze v Gvajani, Fakultete za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo
15	4. Oct. 2013	Zaključno srečanje (možnosti nadaljnega sodelovanja z GFC)
16	5. Oct. 2013	Potovanje
17	6. Oct. 2013	Potovanje in povratek v Slovenijo

Podrobno vsebinski opis in pregled izvedbe projekta je v Prilogi 1

## 2. Povzetek rezultatov projekta glede na zastavljene cilje projekta za obdobje poročanja

Cilji projekta so bili zastavljeni v treh vsebinskih sklopih, zato v nadaljevanju doseganje ciljev podajamo po posameznih sklopih, in sicer:

**1. sklop:** Analiza stanja in opredelitev konkretnih možnosti nadaljnega sodelovanja med državama.

V okviru kratke misije v Gvajani smo vzpostavili stike z vsemi pomembnejšimi institucijami in deležniki na področju gozdarstva. Najpomembnejše partnerstvo je bilo vzpostavljeno med Zavodom za gozdove Slovenije in GFC ter FTC, ki sta ključna akterja pri upravljanju z gozdnimi viri in zagotavljanju izobraževanja na področju izvajanja gozdarskih del in gozdne inventure ter mednarodnim centrom IWOKRAMA. S strani GFC in IWOKRAMA so bili podani tudi konkretni predlogi za nadaljnje sodelovanje na področju upravljanja z gozdnimi viri ter razvojno raziskovalne dejavnosti. Interes po tesnejšem sodelovanju je bil izkazan tudi pri ostalih institucijah (glej tudi točki 6 in 8 in Prilogo 1).

**2. sklop:** Informiranost in usposobljenost gozdarskega kadra za izvajanje osnovnih svetovalnih aktivnosti v gozdarstvu in za uporabo osnovnih participativnih metod pri vključevanju lokalnega prebivalstva Iwokrame v procese mnogonamenskega in trajnostnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi in pri sooblikovanju gozdarske politike.

V okviru tega cilja sta bili izvedeni dve delavnici, in sicer delavnica o gozdarskem svetovanju in delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu. Delavnic se je udeležilo skupno 27 gozdarskih strokovnjakov iz GFC in FTC. Vsi udeleženci so ustrezno usposobljeni za uporabo predstavljenih metod pri praktičnem delu na področju gozdarskega svetovanja in pri participaciji ostalih deležnikov v procese načrtovanja in upravljanja z gozdnimi ekosistemi.

Dodatno smo za namen situacijske analize in ponazoritve učinkovitosti metod sodelovanja izvedli dve participativni delavnici z lokalnim prebivalstvom, in sicer v skupnostima Kwakwani in Annai. Prve delavnice se je udeležilo 11 (Priloga 5), druge pa 14 (Priloga 6) udeležencev.

**3. sklop:** Ocena možnosti uporabe informacijskega sistema za ugotavljanje potencialov lesne biomase z orodjem WISDOM, kot pomoč pri oblikovanju politike rabe lesne biomase v Gvajani.

V sklopu tretje delavnice na temo gozdna biomasa, ki je vključevala dve predavanji, in sicer predavanje o instrumentu REDD+ ter monitoringu površine gozdov (predstavitev s strani Gvajane) in predstavitev možnosti za uporabo orodja WISDOM pri upravljanju z lesno biomaso (predstavitev s strani izvajalcev projekta). Delavnice se je udeležilo 16 gozdarskih strokovnjakov iz GFC.

Dodatno je bilo v okviru projekta izvedeno tudi predavanje »Forests and forestry in Slovenia; Caring for forests to benefit nature and people« za študente, raziskovalce in predavatelje na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteti za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo. Predavanja se je udeležilo 19 študentov, raziskovalcev in profesorjev (Priloga 13). S strani akademskega zbora fakultete pa je bilo izraženo zanimanje za tesnejše sodelovanje na področju visokošolskega izobraževanja (izmenjava študentov in profesorjev) in raziskovalne dejavnosti.

**Seznam prilog:**

- Priloga 1: Podrobno vsebinsko poročilo projekta
- Priloga 2: Vabilo na obnovitveno delavnico
- Priloga 3: Lista prisotnosti: obnovitvena delavnica 1 (GIS/ZGS)
- Priloga 4: Lista prisotnosti: obnovitvena delavnica 2 (GIS/ZGS)
- Priloga 5: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Kwakwani
- Priloga 6: Vabilo na delavnico Annai
- Priloga 7: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Annai
- Priloga 8: Vabila na delavnice v Georgetownu (GFC)
- Priloga 9: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Svetovanje
- Priloga 10: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Biomasa
- Priloga 11: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Participacija 1
- Priloga 12: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Participacija 2
- Priloga 13: Lista prisotnosti: predavanje na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteta za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo
- Priloga 14: Uvodno predavanje: Forest and Forestry in Slovenia (GFC)
- Priloga 15: Predavanje: Extension in Forestry
- Priloga 16: Predavanje: WISDOM – GIS based tool for biomass management
- Priloga 17: Sklop predavanj: Participation in Forestry
- Priloga 18: Predavanje na Univerzi v Gvajani: Forests and Forestry in Slovenia; Caring for forests to benefit nature and people
- Priloga 19: Objave
- Priloga 20: Summary report; GFC
- Priloga 21: Slikovno gradivo

### **3. Pogoji v katerih potekajo oz. so potekale projektne dejavnosti (zabeležene težave in uspehi pri projektu)**

Projekt se je izvajal v logistično zahtevnem tropskem območju. Nekaj težav je bilo zlasti pri uskladitvi termina izvedbe projekta, predvsem zaradi čakanja na bolj sušno obdobje in s tem večjo prevoznost cest ter pri organizaciji terenskih delavnic. Kljub navedenim težavam so bile vse načrtovane aktivnosti izvedene v celoti. Poleg v prijavi predvidenih aktivnosti smo v okviru misije izvedli še analizo deležnikov v gozdarstvu, dve participativni delavnici s skupnostmi, ki živijo v oddaljenih predelih gozda in se ukvarjajo tudi z gozdarsko dejavnostjo (v nadaljevanju »skupnosti«), ter predavanje o slovanskem konceptu gospodarjenja z gozdovi za študente, raziskovalce in predavatelje na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteti za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo v Georgetownu.

### **4. Opis projektnih dejavnosti do roka prihodnjega poročanja – VMESNO POROČANJE**

Vmesno poročilo zaradi kratkega trajanja projekta ni bilo predvideno.

### **5. Zagotovitev trajnosti dosežkov projekta po zaključku projekta**

Izveden projekt je bil prvi projekt, ki ga je Zavod za gozdove Slovenije izvajal v okviru mednarodne razvojne pomoči. Trajnost rezultatov projekta je zagotovljena na različne načine, in sicer:

V prvem sklopu rezultatov so bila tekom projekta vzpostavljena številna partnerstva (glej točko 2), ki odpirajo možnosti za nadaljnje sodelovanje tako na področju upravljanja z gozdnimi viri, kot tudi širše pri gospodarskem sodelovanju med državama. Trajnost rezultatov tega sklopa 1 je poleg nadaljnjih aktivnosti Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije delno odvisna tudi od aktivnosti Ministrstva za zunanje zadeve, zlasti pri ustvarjanju priložnosti za gospodarsko izmenjavo med obema državama in nadaljnji podpori projektom razvojne pomoči.

V drugem sklopu rezultatov, ki je vezan na izvedbo delavnic o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu in gozdarskem svetovanju je trajnost rezultatov zagotovljena z usposobljenostjo 27 gozdarskih strokovnjakov za uporabo metod svetovanja in sodelovanja. Delavnici sta namreč koncipirani tako, da usmerjata udeležence k vsakodnevni uporabi metod sodelovanja in metod gozdarskega svetovanja. Pri tem si udeleženci kot nadaljevanje aktivnosti zadajo kratkoročne cilje lastne izvedbe aktivnosti v lastnih razmerah. Trajnost sklopa 2 bi lahko v prihodnje dodatno okrepili z izobrazbo 10 do 15 trenerjev, ki bi bili sposobni samostojno širiti znanje in izobraževati širši krog gozdarskih strokovnjakov za uporabo predstavljenih metod. Interes za tovrstno aktivnost je bil tudi izražen s strani države prejemnice (glej točko 8).

V tretjem sklopu rezultatov, ki obravnava gozdno lesno biomaso je trajnost rezultatov le delno zagotovljena. Gozdna lesna biomasa namenjena pridobivanju obnovljivih virov je za državo manj zanimiva. Večji interes je bil izražen na področju upravljanja ponorov ogljika in nizko ogljičnega razvoja. Predstavljeno orodje WISDOM bi lahko, z nekaterimi modifikacijami, bilo tudi primerno orodje za izračun celokupne biomase gozdov in upravljanje s ponori CO<sub>2</sub>.

## 6. Vloga izvajalca/nosilca projekta in oblikovana partnerstva

Poleg doseženih vseh ciljev, ki so bili zastavljeni v prijavi projekta so pomembna dodana vrednost projekta številna partnerstva s ključnimi inštitucijami in drugimi pomembnejšimi deležniki na področju gozdarstva in upravljanja z naravnimi viri, ki omogočajo nadaljnje sodelovanje tako na strokovnem, raziskovalnem in pedagoškem področju kot tudi na področju krepitve gospodarskega sodelovanja med državama (glej poglavje 8). V okviru izvedene kratke misije v Gvajani smo vzpostavili formalna in neformalna partnerstva z naslednjimi institucijami:

- Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)
- Forestry training Center (FTC)
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development (IIC)
- Forest Products Development and Marketing Council of Guyana (FPDMC)
- Guyana Manufacturers and Services Association (GMSA)
- Forest producers Association (FPA)
- University of Guyana, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry
- Environmental Protection Agency, Guyana (EPA)

Pomembna dodana vrednost projekta je tudi promocija sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi, ki ga že več kot petdeset let praktično izvajamo v Sloveniji. Slovenija je med državami, ki so sonaravno gospodarjenje z gozdovi uvedle med prvimi, svoje izkušnje na tem področju uspešno širi v okviru združenja PROSILVA Europa, katerega ustanovitelj je bil prof. Mlinšek in deluje na območju Evrope in ostalih deželah zmernege pasu ter v okviru mednarodne organizacije IUFRO. S tem projektom smo promocijo slovenskega pristopa pri upravljanju z gozdnimi viri razširili tudi področje tropskega pasu, za kar je bilo s strani države prejemnice pomoči veliko zanimanje.

## 7. Sodelovanje z javnostmi (politično, strokovno, mediji itd.)

V sklopu sodelovanja z javnostmi so bile izvedene naslednje aktivnosti:

- Objava vsebine projekta in rezultatov projekta na spletni strani Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije ([www.zgs.gov.si](http://www.zgs.gov.si))
- Objava vsebine projekta in izvedenih aktivnosti na projektu v dnevniku NEWSGUYANA ([http://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?e=001xWOoe3BndErSEP9IK5SoWLMhQmx7NAYPz1keRyiJ3YuUcTVyru9DWLPh\\_E2QvspkT1zS5F6h9IE6kgvYn4oIB3peDiGYVGTORNIbP5oJWSc3Bx6eL4Lozw==](http://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?e=001xWOoe3BndErSEP9IK5SoWLMhQmx7NAYPz1keRyiJ3YuUcTVyru9DWLPh_E2QvspkT1zS5F6h9IE6kgvYn4oIB3peDiGYVGTORNIbP5oJWSc3Bx6eL4Lozw==))
- Predstavitev projekta na Ministrstvu za okolje in naravne vire v Gvajani (pogovor z ministrom)
- Predstavitev projekta akademskemu zboru na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteti za kmetijstvo in obnovljive gozdne vire.

Zaradi kratkega roka za oddajo zaključnega poročila po zaključku misije v Gvajani se v zvezi z promocijo projekta v naslednjih mesecih načrtujejo še dodatne aktivnosti:

- Obvestilo o rezultatih projekta veleposlaništvu Gvajane v Bruslju in partnerjev Gvajani,
- Predstavitev projekta na svetovnem IUFRO kongresu, ki bo leta 2014 v Salt Lake City-ju.
- Objava projektnih aktivnosti v gozdarski strokovni in znanstveni periodiki.

## **8. Pridobljene izkušnje, priložnosti za izboljšave in načrti izvajalca za prihodnje projekte oz. dejavnosti, ki temeljijo na rezultatih in izkušnjah izvedenega projekta**

Misija v Gvajani je po oceni udeležencev in izvajalcev odlično uspela. Načrtovane delavnice, obiski terena, sestanki in srečanja z vsemi pomembnimi gozdarskimi institucijami in deležniki ter sprejem pri ministru za naravne vire in okolje so pokazali na potrebe po nadaljnjem sodelovanju. Gvajanska stran je pokazala in izrazila veliko zanimanje za različne vsebine nadaljnjega sodelovanja, prav tako pa smo tudi z naše strani videli možnosti, ki se kažejo v nadaljevanju.

V prvi misiji smo izvedli treninge gozdarjev za gozdarsko svetovanje in participacijo v gozdarstvu. Na podlagi naših dosedanjih izkušenj bi bilo koristno izvesti treninge, na katerih bi njihov kader izobrazil do te mere, da bi lahko izobraževanja/treninge za gozdarski kader nadaljevali oziroma izvajali sami, to bi bili tako imenovani treningi trenerjev, ki so se pokazali kot koristni tako v Sloveniji kot v nekaterih drugih državah. Naš predlog torej je, da se v nadaljevanju izvede trening trenerjev na področju gozdarskega svetovanja in uporabo metod sodelovanja v gozdarstvu.

V okviru evropskega projekta (po naših informacijah Nizozemskega) v Gvajani že potekajo izobraževanja na področju varnega dela v gozdu oziroma izobraževanja o uporabi motorne žage, vendar bi jim sami lahko ponudili izkušnje in vsebine nekaterih dodatnih izobraževalnih dejavnosti, ki se nanašajo na delo z motorno žago in traktorji, opremljeni z gozdarskim vitlom. Izobraževanja bi lahko potekala kot sestavni del treninga trenerjev na področju gozdarskega svetovanja v obliki tečajev, za katere bi izdelali učne načrte, poleg tega pa bi pripravili programe za izvedbo svetovanja, kjer bi se uporabilo druge informacijske kanale (sejmi, mediji, prikazi na terenu, promocijski material in podobno).

Na področju gozdne tehnike se kažejo možnosti plasiranja izdelkov slovenskih proizvajalcev gozdarske opreme (vitli, nakladalne naprave, ...). Smiselno bi bilo iskati mehanizme/možnosti donacij opreme nekaterim skupnostim, ki izvajajo dela v tropskem gozdu.

V zvezi z gospodarskimi možnostmi vidimo možnosti sodelovanja slovenskih podjetij pri odkupu in izvozu/uvozu lesa v EU. V Gvajani je že kar nekaj mednarodnih korporacij, ki delujejo na tem področju, vendar je potencialov veliko. zato bi slovenska podjetja na tem področju lahko iskala svoje interese. V to bi bilo smiselno vključiti raziskovalne institucije, ki se ukvarjajo z raziskovanjem uporabe lesa (BF - Oddelek za lesarstvo).

Kot našo največjo prednost in možnost sodelovanja vidimo naše izkušnje na področju sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdnimi ekosistemi, trajnostnega upravljanja z naravnimi viri in razvojem turizma/obiska v naravnih okoljih. V to bi se lahko vključile gozdarske institucije - Zavod za gozdove Slovenije, BF - oddelek za gozdarstvo in obnovljive vire ter Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije.

V okviru tega sklopa sodelovanja je bilo tudi s strani GFC izražena visoka prioriteta sodelovanja, zlasti za svetovanje na področju usmeritev in instrumentov za zagotavljanje trajnostnega gospodarjenja z gozdom, kot so izboljšanje sistema gozdarskega načrtovanja, gozdne inventure in monitoringa gozdnih ekosistemov, določanje višine možnega poseka, ki bi zagotavljal trajnostno rabo gozdnih lesnih virov ter izboljšanje kodeksa ravnanja pri izvajanju sečnje, spravila in drugih del v gozdu. Poleg tega GFC v povezavi z resornim ministrstvom predlaga sodelovanje na širšem področju upravljanja in strateškega načrtovanja z naravnimi viri, ki poleg gozdov vključuje tudi ostalih naravnih virov (voda, rude, ...). Obe temi se med seboj povezujeta in Slovenija ima na tem področju bogate izkušnje. Takšen projekt bi bil pomemben za promocijo koncepta gospodarjenja z gozdnimi viri, kot ga že več kot 50 let uspešno izvajamo v Sloveniji (ostale državo so takšen način gospodarjenja uvedle mnogo kasneje oziroma ga uvajajo šele v sedanjem obdobju) ter širitev koncepta na tropske razmere.

Poleg omenjenih tem je bilo s strani GFC izpostavljena tudi problematika klimatskih sprememb v povezavi z delom na programu REDD+ in razvijanjem konceptov nizkoogljičnega razvoja. V tem sklopu bi za upravljanje s ponori ogljika in določanje višine možnega poseka lahko nadgradili orodje WISDOM, ki je sedaj namenjeno upravljanju z lesno biomaso.

Pomemben sklop predlogov za krepitev sodelovanja med državama se nanaša tudi na znanstvenoraziskovalno in pedagoško delo. S strani fakultete je bil izražen interes za izmenjav študentov in profesorjev. Vodstvo IWOKRAME je izrazilo interes za znanstvenoraziskovalno delo na področjih gozdne ekologije, sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi, študija rasti in priraščanja drevesnih vrst ter živalske ekologije in upravljanja s prostoživečimi živalmi in turizem v gozdnem prostoru. V ta sklop bi se lahko poleg ZGS v večji meri vključile predvsem raziskovalne in visokošolske institucije, kot so na primer Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije, BF - oddelek za gozdarstvo in obnovljive gozdne vire, BF - oddelek za biologijo... Poleg tega je bil izražen tudi interes za strokovni obisk gozdarskih strokovnjakov iz Gvajane (GFC) v Sloveniji.

Slovenska gozdarska stroka je s projektom v Gvajani prvič predstavila sonaravno, trajnostno in mnogonamensko gospodarjenje z gozdnimi viri deželam v tropskem območju. Glede na velik pomen ohranjanja tropskih gozdnih kompleksov na eni strani ter velik interes za rabo gozdnih virov na drugi, je promocija takšnega koncepta tudi v drugih državah srednje in južne Amerike, Afrike in Azije lahko pomembna strateška prednost Slovenije in velik izziv za slovensko gozdarsko stroko.

**Kraj in datum**

**Ljubljana, 14.10.2013**

**Polno ime odgovorne osebe**

**Ivo Trošt, direktor**

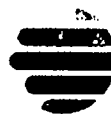


**Podpis odgovorne osebe**





ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



MEĐUNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENSKE  
SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

## **Priloga 1: Podrobno vsebinsko poročilo projekta**

# **Krepitev zmogljivosti – usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, Gvajana, Iwokrama**

## *Priloga 1: podrobno vsebinsko poročilo*

### **1 UVOD**

Projekt »Krepitev zmogljivosti - usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, Gvajana, Iwokrama« je nastal kot rezultat obiska ambasadorja Gvajane pri Evropski uniji, ki je Zavod za gozdove Slovenije (ZGS) obiskal leta 2010, obisk pa je pripravilo Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve RS. Kot rezultat tega srečanja je bil predlog možnosti sodelovanja, ki ga je pripravil ZGS, v njem pa so bile zajete naslednje vsebine: gozdarsko svetovanje in participacija, biomasa, lovstvo (turizem) in možnost študija gvajanskih študentov gozdarstva v Sloveniji. Na podlagi teh dispozicij je ZGS leta 2012 kandidiral na razpisu Direktorata za mednarodno razvojno sodelovanje in humanitarno pomoč na Ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve RS, žal pa zaradi določenih okoliščin projekta ni bilo možno izvesti. ZGS je ponovno kandidiral na razpisu leta 2013 in bil na razpisu izbran s tremi že prej predlaganimi aktivnostmi/moduli - gozdarsko svetovanje, participacija v gozdarstvu in biomasa. Projekt je bil izveden v septembru in oktobru leta 2013, izvedla pa sta ga dva strokovnjaka ZGS za omenjena področja, spec. Jurij Beguš in dr. Aleš Poljanec.

Gvajanska stran je opravljeno delo sprejela izredno pozitivno, na delavnicah oziroma treningih je bilo usposobljeno načrtovano število gozdarskega kadra, delo je potekalo na terenu z lokalnim prebivalstvom, sestali smo se z vsemi najpomembnejšimi deležniki gvajanskega gozdarstva, izvedenih je bilo nekaj dodatnih aktivnosti, s projektom pa smo seznanili tudi ministra Ministrstva za naravne vire in okolje Gvajane, ki je omenjena strokovnjaka sprejel na posebnem sestanku. Na podlagi rezultatov projekta in odlične slike o Sloveniji in slovenskem gozdarstvu je gvajanska stran pripravila določene predloge nadaljnjega sodelovanja, prav tako pa je možnosti sodelovanja na podlagi analize stanja, sestankov z glavnimi deležniki gvajanskega gozdarstva in naših možnosti pripravil tudi ZGS.

## **2 PRIPRAVE**

Priprave na izvedbo mislje v Gvajani so potekale med 1.4 in 20.9 2013, in sicer v več vsebinskih sklopih:

### **1. Urejanje formalnosti za izvedbo projekta**

Aktivnosti v tem sklopu so bile razdeljene na vsebinsko in logistično usklajevanje obiska dveh slovenskih gozdarskih strokovnjakov v Gvajani s Komisijo za gozdarstvo v Gvajani, usklajevanje aktivnosti z Ministrstvom za zunanje zadeve, urejanje logističnih formalnosti (izdaja vizuma, nabava letalskih kart, cepljenje...)

### **2. Priprava gradiv za izvedbo delavnic**

Delo v tem vsebinskem sklopu je bilo usmerjeno predvsem v vsebinsko pripravo, pripravo predstavitev za izvajanje delavnic z gozdarskimi strokovnjaki v Gvajani ter pripravo drugih gradiv. Izdelane so bile naslednje PowerPoint predstavitve:

- Forest and Forestry in Slovenia (kratka predstavitev gozdov in gozdarstva v Sloveniji; Priloga 14)
- Extension in forestry (delavnica o svetovanju z lastniki gozdov; Priloga 15)
- Particpation in Forestry (Priloga 17)
  - o Participation in Forestry – Introduction (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Good praxis of Participation (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Mapping (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Barriers in the use participatory methods (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Case analysis (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Own Experiences (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Time line (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Venn diagram (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
  - o Efficient preparation and implementation of the meeting and workshop on the basis of participatory methods (delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu)
- WISDOM / SWEIS – GIS based tool for biomass management (delavnica o biomasi; Priloga 16)
- Forests and Forestry in Slovenia; Caring for forests to benefit nature and people (predavanje za študente na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteti za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo; Priloga 18)

### 3. Obnovitvena izvedba delavnice o sodelovanju/participaciji v gozdarstvu

Delavnica o sodelovanju/participaciji v gozdarstvu je časovno in vsebinsko najzahtevnejši modul, saj aktivnosti obsegajo 18 pedagoških ur in vključujejo tako predavanja kod tudi skupinsko delo udeležencev pod vodstvom mentorjev. Za pripravo in uskladitev vsebine in časovnega poteka delavnice smo v pripravljalni fazi izvedli obnovitveno dvodnevno delavnico z gozdarskimi strokovnjaki iz Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije in Gozdarskega inštituta Slovenije. Delavnica je potekal 11. in 12. Septembra v sejni sobi Gozdarskega inštituta Slovenije. Delavnice se je udeležilo 15 gozdarskih strokovnjakov (Priloga 2, 3 in 4).



Slika 1: Obnovitvena delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu.

### 3 IZVEDBA PROJEKTA - MISIJA V GVAJANI

#### 3.1 Namen misije

Izvedba projekta je potekala med 20. septembrom in 6. oktobrom 2013 in je zajemala kratko misijo dveh gozdarskih strokovnjakov Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije (Jurij Beguš, spec. in dr. Aleš Poljanec) v Gvajani z naslednjimi nalogami:

1. V sodelovanju z gozdarskimi strokovnjaki v Gvajani oceniti možnosti, predvsem pa načine sodelovanja, kot so bili predlagani v pogovorih z veleposlanikom Gomezom.
2. Izvedba delavnice/treninga o svetovanju lastnikom gozdov z izbranim gozdarskim kadrom
3. Izvedba delavnice/treninga o sodelovanju/participaciji v gozdarstvu z izbranim gozdarskim kadrom
4. Analiza stanja in ocena možnosti za kasnejšo izvedbo projekta uvajanja informacijskega sistema za ugotavljanje potencialov lesne biomase z orodjem WISDOM, ki smo ga na Zavodu za gozdove Slovenije uvedli v sodelovanju s FAO.

#### 3.2 Program aktivnosti

Dan	Datum	Aktivnost
1	(20) 21. 9. 2013	Potovanje
2	22. 9. 2013	Potovanje in nastanitev v Gvajani
3	23. 9. 2013	Srečanje s ključnimi institucijami v gozdarskem sektorju, analiza situacije, možnosti nadaljnjega sodelovanja med državami: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Srečanje s ključnim osebjem GFC (predstavitev Slovenije in slovenskega gozdarstva, pregled aktivnosti GFC)</li><li>- Srečanje s FTCI</li><li>- Srečanje s FPDMC (projekt razreza lesa z motorno žago)</li></ul>

4	24. 9. 2013	<p>Srečanje s ključnimi NGO-ji v gozdarskem sektorju, analiza situacije, možnosti nadaljnjega sodelovanja med državami:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest producers Association (FPA)</li> <li>- Guyana Manufacturers and Services Association (GMSA)</li> <li>- Presentation from Iwokrama</li> <li>- Predstavitev: Community forestry in Guyana (na GFC)</li> <li>- Guyana nature protection agency</li> </ul>
5	25. 9. 2013	<p>Delavnica 1: Svetovanje v gozdarstvu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Svetovanje v gozdarstvu</li> <li>- Predstavitev svetovalnih izkušenj Gvajane na primeru sodelovanja s skupnostmi</li> </ul> <p>Delavnica 2: Blomasa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- predstavitev REDD+ programa z poudarkom na informacijskem sistemu za blomaso (Gvajana)</li> <li>- predstavitev: WISDOM – GIS based tool for biomass management (Slovenija)</li> <li>- diskusija po skupinah</li> </ul>
6	26. 9. 2013	Terensko delo (Kwakwani), srečanje in delavnica z lokalno skupnostjo
7	27. 9. 2013	Terensko delo (Hururu), srečanje in delavnica z lokalno skupnostjo
8	28. 9. 2013	Transport Georgetown - Iwokrama
9	29. 9. 2013	Terensko delo: seznanitev z aktivnostmi Iwokrame in ogled sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi
10	30. 9. 2013	Terensko delo (Annai), srečanje in delavnica z lokalno skupnostjo
12	1. 10. 2013	Transport Iwokrama - Georgetown
13	2. 10. 2013	Delavnica 3: Sodelovanje v gozdarstvu
14	3. 10. 2013	<p>Delavnica 3: Sodelovanje v gozdarstvu</p> <p>Sestanek z ministrom za okolje in naravne vire</p> <p>Predavanje za študente in srečanje z akademskim zborom Univerze v Gvajani, Fakultete za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo</p>
15	4. 10. 2013	Zaključno srečanje (možnosti nadaljnjega sodelovanja z GFC)
16	5. 10. 2013	Potovanje
17	6. 10. 2013	Potovanje in povratek v Slovenijo

### **3.3 Analiza deležnikov in ocena možnosti sodelovanja**

#### **3.3.1 Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)**

GFC je krovna organizacija na področju gozdarstva v Gvajani. Komisija je odgovorna za upravljanje in vodenje vseh državnih gozdnih zemljišč. Formalna podlaga za delo komisije je Zakon o gozdovih in Nacionalni gozdni program. Komisija razvija in nadzoruje standarde za delovanje gozdarskega sektorja, razvija in izvaja strategije ohranjanja in varovanja gozdov, nadzira raziskovalno dejavnost v gozdovih in zagotavlja podporo in usmerjanje na področju izobraževanja in usposabljanja v gozdarstvu. Poleg tega je GFC tudi pomembno posvetovalno telo resornemu ministrstvu o vprašanjih, ki se nanašajo na gozdne politike, gozdarsko zakonodajo.

Sodelovanje z institucijo je potekalo v vseh fazah izvedbe projekta. V pripravljalni fazi smo s pomočjo GFC izdelali program misije, GFC je organiziral tudi vso logistično in strokovno podporo za izvedbo misije in sodeloval tudi pri zaključni fazi projekta. Na uvodnem srečanju je g. Jagdesh Singh, namestnik komisarja za gozdarstvo in vodja oddelka za upravljanje z gozdnimi viri, predstavil razmere v gozdarstvu in aktivnosti GFC, dr. Aleš Poljanec pa je predstavil slovenski koncept gospodarjenja z gozdovi. Nadalje je bilo večino aktivnosti na projektu vezanih na sodelovanje med gozdarskimi strokovnjaki GFC in ZGS in na koncu misije je bila izražena s strani GFC tudi velika podpora nadaljnjemu sodelovanju med obema institucijama (glej tudi poglavje 8 in priložo 20).

#### **3.3.2 Forestry Training Centre (FTCI)**

FTCI je bil ustanovljen leta 2002 kot partnerska institucija Guyana Forestry Commission, Forest Products Association of Guyana in Tropical Forest Foundation z namenom izobraževanja in svetovanja v gozdarstvu. Na srečanju dne 23.9.2013 nam je direktor centra g. Godfrey Marshall predstavil aktivnosti centra za usposabljanje v gozdarstvu. Glavne naloge centra so zagotavljanje poklicnega izobraževanja izvajalcev gozdarskih del, študentov gozdarstva in okoljskih znanosti, predstavnikov nevladnih organizacij za varstvo narave in zaposlenih v javnih institucijah (npr. GFC). Glavni moduli izobraževanja obsegajo tematike kot so: načrtovanje sečnje v gozdovih, upravljanje z gozdom za skupnosti, gozdno gradbeništvo (predvsem gradnja gozdnih cest), varno delo pri sečnji in spravilu lesa, gozdne inventure in razrez lesa v gozdu (ang. chainsaw milling). Po predstavitvi je sledila diskusija v kateri so se nakazale nekatere možnosti za sodelovanje na področju prenosa posredovanja slovenskih izkušenj pri izvajanju svetovanja za varno delo pri sečnji in spravilu.

### 3.3.3 Chainsaw milling project

V okviru GFC in FTC deluje tudi projekt razrez lesa z motorno žago (ang. Chainsaw milling project). Aktivnosti projekta nam je predstavila koordinatorka projekta ga. Rohini Kerrett. Projekt je namenjen promociji razreza lesa z motorno žago na polizdelke. Prednost razreza lesa v gozdu je predvsem v povečanju vrednosti lesa in s tem spodbujanju domače predelave lesa. Projekt je namenjen razvoju skupnosti, ki se ukvarjajo z gozdarsko dejavnostjo. Aktivnosti projekta se odvijajo v štirih pilotnih skupnostih in sicer: Ituni, Orealla/Sipuruta, Annai (slika 2) in Kwakwani.



Slika 2: Primer razreza lesa z motorno žago, predel Iwokrama.

### 3.3.4 Forest product development and marketing council of Guyana (FPDMC)

G. Rajnarine Singh je predstavil aktivnosti FPDMC-ja. Organizacija je bila ustanovljena leta 2005. Glavno poslanstvo FPDMC je organizirati razvoj, trženje in promocijo gvajanskih gozdnih proizvodov. Posebno pozornost posvečajo razvoju dodane vrednosti posameznih gozdnih proizvodov ter promociji lesa manj znanih drevesnih vrst. Pomembna stična točka za bodoče sodelovanje bi bil lahko razvoj produktov iz lesa z visoko dodano vrednostjo, testiranje redkih in še ne uveljavljenih vrst lesa ter trženje gozdarskih in lesarskih strojev.



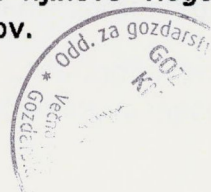


Slika 3: Sestanek/srečanje z vodstvom FPDMC.

### 3.3.5 Ostale organizacije

V okviru spoznavanja različnih deležnikov v gozdarstvu smo imeli kratek sestanek z Guyana National Industrial Company (g. Clinton Willjams), Guyana Manufacturing and Service Association (g. Clinton Willjams) in Barama Company (g. Mohindra Chand). Predstavnikoma smo najprej na kratko predstavili gospodarjenje z gozdovi v Sloveniji, nato pa je sledila diskusija. V diskusiji so bili podobno kot na sestanku z FPDMC izpostavljeni problemi v zvezi s trženjem lesa in ostalih gozdnih proizvodov ter poudarjene priložnosti sodelovanja na področju razvoja produktov z visoko dodano vrednostjo, testiranje redkih in še ne uveljavljenih lesov ter trženja gozdarskih in lesarskih strojev.

Nadalje smo v sklopu obiskov različnih deležnikov v gozdarstvu obiskali tudi naravovarstveno agencijo (Environmental Protection Agency - EPA), kjer nam je direktorica ga. Geeta Devi Singh predstavila delo agencije in njihovo vlogo pri formalnih postopkih za izdajo dovoljenj za sečnjo in krčitve gozdov.



### **3.4 Analiza potreb po sodelovanju in gozdarskem svetovanju**

Aktivnosti na področju sodelovanja in gozdarskega svetovanja z lokalnim prebivalstvom nam je predstavila ga. Simone Benn, gozdarska strokovnjakinja odgovorna na GFC za delo s skupnostmi, ki živijo v oddaljenih predelih države in se med drugim ukvarjajo tudi z gozdarsko dejavnostjo (v nadaljevanju »skupnosti«) Skupnosti so večinoma mali koncesionarji, ki za preživetje in razvoj skupnosti opravljajo gozdarska dela v državnih gozdovih ali pa so to skupnosti prvotnih prebivalcev (Amarindiji), ki so od države dobile določene površine gozdov.

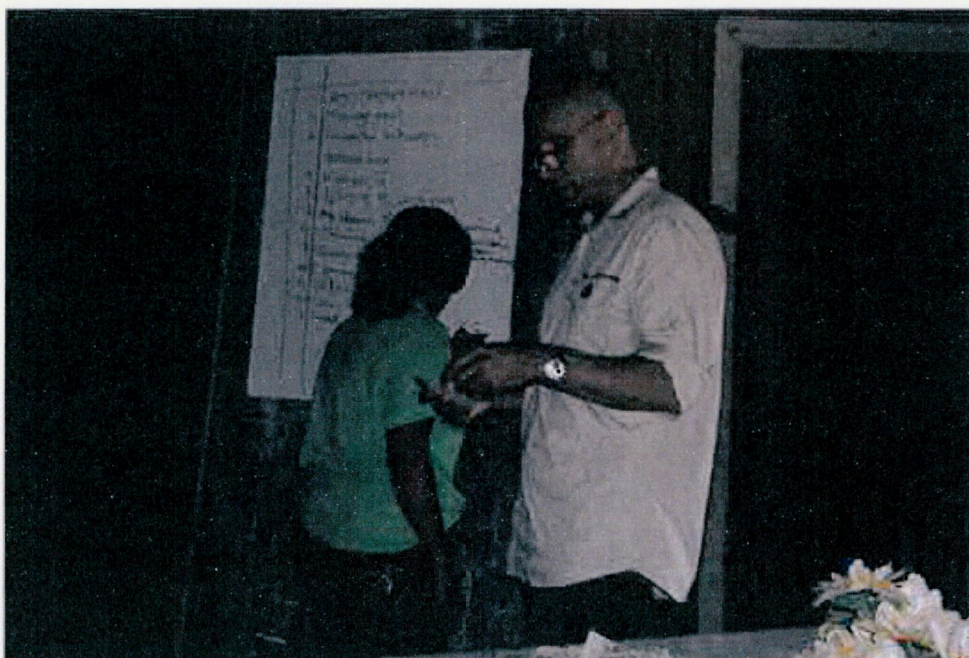
Dodatno analizo potreb lokalnega prebivalstva po gozdarskem svetovanju in sodelovanju znotraj organizacije smo izdelali z izvedbo delavnic oziroma vodenih intervjujev v izbranih skupnostih. V ta namen smo izpeljali dve participativni delavnici, in sicer v mestecu Kwakwani (Slike 4, 5 in 6) in Annai (Slike 7, 8, 9) ter se z vodenim intervjujem seznanili z delom in potrebami skupnosti v mestecu Hururu. Na delavnicah smo za pridobitev informacij o potrebah po svetovanju uporabili metodo Write storming, ki predstavlja skupinsko tehniko za generacijo čimvečjega števila novih idej za rešitev določenega problema ter volitve »voting«, ki iz množice idej izlušči najpomembnejše. Poleg tega smo udeležence delavnice povprašali tudi o njihovem videnju in možnostih izboljšav na področju sodelovanja v skupnosti. Za ta proces smo uporabili H-obliko. Delavnice v Kwakwaniju sta se udeležili dve skupnosti, in sicer v skupnem številu 11 udeležencev, v mestecu Annai pa ena skupnost s 14 udeleženci. V mestecu Hururu je bila delavnica odpovedana zaradi prazničnih slovesnosti skupnosti in smo se zato uspeli z namestnikom vodje skupnosti pogovoriti o njihovem položaju in svetovalnih potrebah le osebno. Uporabili smo metodo vodenega intervjuja.

Na področju svetovanja so izstopale zlasti potrebe po novih znanjih na področju komuniciranja, projektnega upravljanja, znanja iz financ in sodobnih tehnologij, trženja gozdnih lesnih sortimentov, varnega izvajanja gozdarskih del, gozdnih inventur ter sonaravnega in trajnostnega upravljanja z gozdnimi viri. Slabosti sodelovanja v skupnosti so se pokazale prav na področju zgoraj navedenih potreb po splošnih temah izobraževanja kot so komuniciranje, finance, projektno vodenje in sodobne tehnologije, številne prednosti organizacijske oblike pa se kažejo predvsem omogočanju bivanja na podeželju, zagotavljanju varnosti, transparentnosti in identitete.

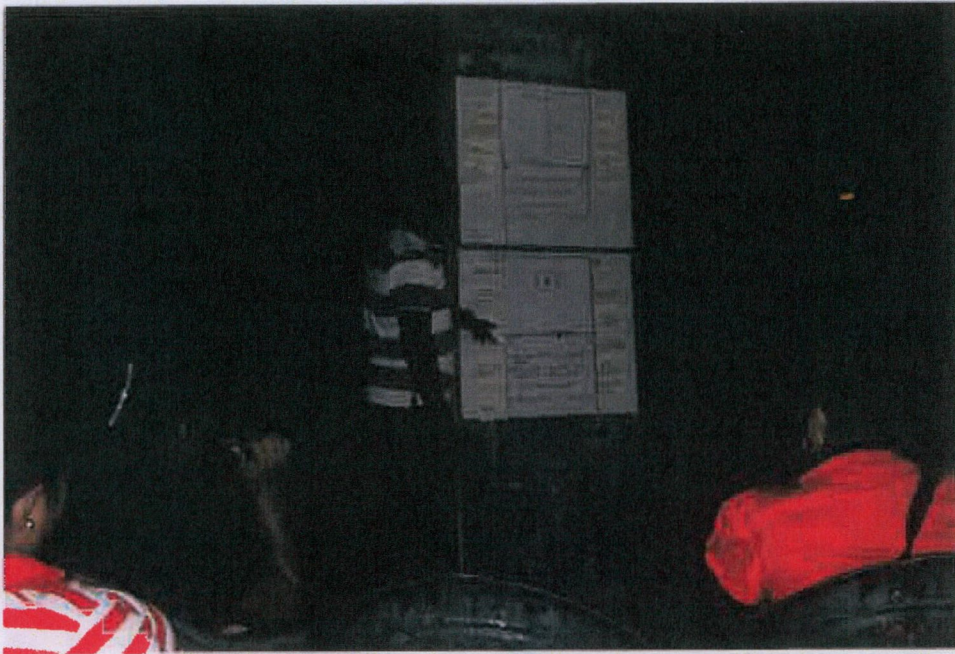
Zbrane informacije in izkušnje s terena smo uporabili za prilagoditev delavnic potrebam svetovanja in sodelovanja v Gvajani.



Slika 4: Uporaba H-oblike na srečanju s skupnostjo Kwakwani



Slika 5: Writestorming – analiza svetovalnih potreb, skupnost Kwakwani



Slika 6: Predstavitev rezultatov H - oblike, skupnost Kwakwani



Slika 7: Writestorming – analiza izobraževalnih potreb, skupnost Annai



Slika 8: Volitve izobraževalnih potreb, skupnost Annai



Slika 9: Izvedba H-oblike, skupnost Annai

### Skupnost v bližini kraja Linden - oglarjenje

V okolici Lindna smo si ogledali zanimiv primer preživljanja skupnosti z oglarjenjem. Tam živeča skupnost, ki šteje nekaj več kot trideset ljudi se ukvarja s pridobivanjem oglja iz odpadnega lesnega materiala. Člani skupnosti koristijo odpadni material, ki jim ga bližnja tovarna strešnih deščic (šinkelnov) zagotavlja brezplačno in tako omogoča preživetje skupnosti. Aktivni oglarji, ki jih je v skupnosti okoli 20, skupaj nabirajo material, in sicer tako, da za vsakega oglarja pripravijo enak kup lesa, potrebnega za pripravo kope. Oglarji nato vsak zase kuhajo oglje in ga navadno tudi sami prodajajo, in sicer po enotni ceni za vse. Za namen skupne prodaje se združijo le v primeru večjih kupcev.



Slika 10: Predstavitev skupnosti, ki se ukvarja z izdelavo oglja (Linden).

### **3.5 Izvedba delavnic za gozdarske strokovnjake na GFC**

#### **3.5.1 Delavnica o gozdarskem svetovanju**

Delavnica »Svetovanje v gozdarstvu« je koncipirana kot trening gozdarjev za učinkovitejšo izvedbo svetovanja različnim ciljnim skupinam, v primeru Gvajane predvsem skupnostim, ki živijo v oddaljenih gozdnatih področjih. Žal čas ni omogočal, da bi izvedli trening tudi z izvedbo praktične vaje svetovanja na terenu z izbranimi ciljnim skupinami. Vsebinsko je delavnica zajela naslednje sklope:

- Uvod
- Zgodovinski razvoj gozdarskega svetovanja
- Teoretične osnove
- Osnove učinkovite komunikacije
- Analiza problema in potrebe po svetovanju
- Načini gozdarskega svetovanja
- Vsebine gozdarskega svetovanja
- Evaluacija

V uvodu je bil predstavljen način dela na delavnici in na kratko ozadje izvedbe projekta. Za razumevanje odnosov med gozdarstvom in deležniki je nujno poznavanje zgodovinskih okoliščin gozdarskega svetovanja, predvsem pa poznavanje in razumevanje vloge gozdarstva pri širjenju gozdarskih znanj in videnje vloge gozdarja kot promotorja tega. Poudarek pri svetovanju je na dvosmerni komunikaciji in spoštovanju znanja prejemnikov svetovanja. Temu je sledila definicija svetovanja, kjer smo uporabili slovenski pristop, ki pa se kaj dosti ne razlikuje od definicije nekaterih vodilnih univerz na tem področju (Oregon State University) in FAO. Definiciji so sledile teoretične osnove, kjer je bil poudarek na treh osnovnih stebrih svetovanja, ki so:

- angažiranost – izkušnja učenja se mora uporabiti v praksi
- odnosi – prenos poteka preko človeških stikov, komunikacije
- izobraženost – svetovanje mora biti kvalitetno

V tem sklopu smo izvedli analizo potreb po izobraževanju zaposlenih na GFC. Pri tem smo uporabili metodo »write storming«, ki je pokazala na veliko željo po naslednjih znanjih: upravljanje projektov, tuji jeziki, reševanje konfliktov in komunikacija, GIS tehnologije in menedžment. Vaja je bila izvedena tudi kot vzorec, kako lahko pridobijo informacijo o potrebah po svetovanju med različnimi ciljnim skupinami.



Slika 11: Delavnica Gozdarsko svetovanje, »writestorming« potrebe po izobraževanju

Sledile so osnove učinkovite komunikacije, ki so nujne, če sprejmemo filozofijo, da je svetovanje dvosmerna komunikacija. Pri tem so bili največji poudarki na načinu posredovanja znanj, uporabe primerne jezika, pomenu prvega vtisa in poslušanja. Osrednji del delavnice je bil osredotočen na potrebe po svetovanju, definiranju in analizi problema, postavljanju cilja in ciljne skupine ter izboru ustreznega načina izvedbe svetovanja. Kot primer smo uporabili problem varnosti pri sečnji med zasebnimi lastniki gozdov. Delavnico smo nadaljevali z vsebinami svetovanja ter predstavili vse možne informacijske kanale, ki jih uporabljamo v Sloveniji in ki bi jih lahko uporabili tudi v Gvajani. Na sami delavnici in že na predhodnih sestankih se je pokazalo, da se določene oblike svetovanja v Gvajani že uporabljajo. Na koncu smo predstavili še načine evaluacije izvedenih aktivnosti. Temu je sledila vaja, kjer so udeleženci po skupinah pripravili izvedbo svetovalne aktivnosti z naslednjimi koraki:

- Definiranje problema: v tem delu je bilo potrebno definirati nek problem, ki je v Gvajani prisoten. Udeleženci so po skupinah navedli različne probleme kot so: prenizka dodana vrednost lesa, vernost in zdravje pri delu, nepoznavanje inventurnih metod, zakonodaja.
- Analiza potreb: na podlagi definiranega problema je vsaka skupina zase analizirala, kakšne naj bi bile potrebe, zaradi katerih je potrebno (na podlagi problema) izvesti svetovanje.
- Ciljna skupina: določili so ciljno skupino, na katero bi s svetovanjem ciljali.



- Cilj svetovanja: na osnovi predhodnih korakov so določili cilj svetovanja.
- Opis izvedbe svetovalne aktivnosti: po skupinah je bilo potrebno natančno določiti korake izvedbe svetovanja, kraj in čas izvedbe, časovni potek, potreben material in opremo, vsebinske sklope, predavatelje oziroma izvajalce.

Na koncu je vsaka skupina podrobno poročala ostalim o svoji nalogi. Podrobno so predavanja na delavnici predstavljena v prilogi 15.

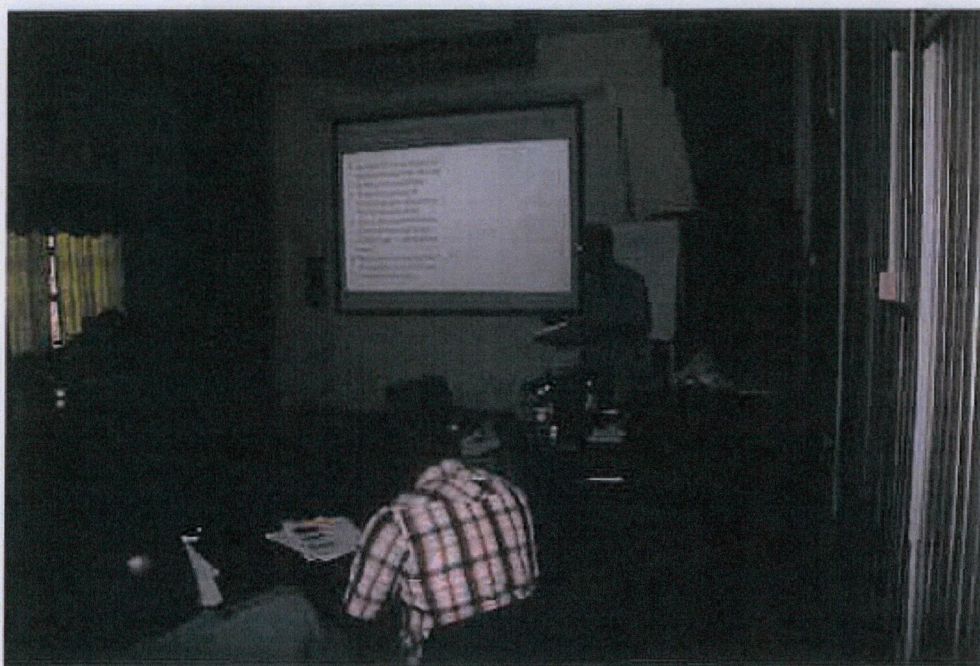


Slika 12: Delavnica Svetovanje v gozdarstvu, izdelava načrta svetovanja

### 3.5.2 Delavnica o biomasi

Delavnica o biomasi je bila sestavljena iz dveh predavanj in zaključne diskusije. Prvo predavanje je bilo namenjeno predstavitvi instrumentu REDD+ in monitoringu sprememb površine gozdov (predstavitev s strani Gvajane) ter zagotavljanju ponorov ogljika. Drugo predavanje je bilo namenjeno predstavitvi prostorskega orodja za podporo odločanju pri upravljanju z lesno biomaso (WISDOM). V predavanju je bil izpostavljen pomen lesne biomase za zagotavljanje nizko ogljičnega razvoja, predstavljen je bil osnovni koncept orodja WISDOM, ki je bil razvit v sodelovanju med Univerzo v Mehiki in FAO. Orodje temelji na holističnem pristopu pri upravljanju z gozdnimi viri, je modularno grajen, omogoča prostorske analize in je prilagodljiv različni kakovosti in podrobnosti informacij. V osnovi gradita WISDOM dva modula, in sicer modul Supply in Demand ter aplikacije zbrane v modulu Woodshade analysis, ki omogočajo podporo odločanju na strateški, taktični in operativni ravni. Podrobna vsebina predavanja je predstavljena v prilogi 16.

V zaključni diskusiji je bilo ugotovljeno, da je gozdna lesna biomasa namenjena pridobivanju obnovljivih virov za državo manj zanimiva. Večji interes je bil izražen na področju upravljanja ponorov ogljika in nizko ogljičnega razvoja. Predstavljeno orodje WISDOM bi lahko bilo z nekaterimi modifikacijami tudi primerno orodje za izračun celokupne biomase gozdov in upravljanje s ponori CO<sub>2</sub>.



Slika 13: Delavnica Biomasa, predavanje dr. Aleša Poljanca

### 3.5.3 Delavnica o sodelovanju/participaciji v gozdarstvu

Dvodnevna delavnica o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu oziroma o participaciji v gozdarstvu je zasnovana kot predstavitev in trening enostavnih metod, ki omogočajo pridobiti mnenje, znanje, predloge in ideje čim večjega ljudi, ki pripadajo določenim ciljnim skupinam, deležnikom.



Slika 14: Uvod v delavnico Participacija v gozdarstvu

Trening je zasnovan tako, da krajšim predavanjem sledi praktično delo na posamezni metodi. Na ta način so udeleženci metodo spoznali in jo lahko uporabijo pri svojem delu. Na koncu so dobili udeleženci vpogled v to, kako na sestankih, srečanjih in podobnih dogodkih te metode kombinirati, da si logično sledijo in v kombinaciji z drugimi tvorijo določeno celoto. Žal ni bilo časa, da bi z udeleženci tudi na terenu med ljudmi metode preizkusili in da bi skupaj pod nadzorom trenerja izvedli sestanek s ciljnim skupinami, ki bi obravnaval realne probleme. V izvedbo treninga smo vključili tudi izkušnje, ki smo jih imeli pri srečanjih s člani skupnosti v kraju Kwakwani in Annai. Program treninga je zajemal naslednje sklope (priloga 17):

- Uvod
- Kaj je participativni pristop
- Vizualizacija
- Načini oblikovanja skupin
- Dobra praksa participacije

- Kartiranje
- Volitve
- Ovire pri uporabi participativnih metod
- Saboterji in sabotiranje saboterjev
- H oblika
- Analiza primerov
- Lastne izkušnje pri izvedbi participacije (Beguš)
- Časovne črte
- Venn diagram
- Parna primerjava
- Akcijski načrt
- Kombinacija participativnih metod
- Kako pripravimo sestanek, srečanje, dogodek, kjer uporabljamo metode participacije
- Osnove dobrega facilitiranja
- Izdelava lastnega opomnika

Po uvodnem delu, kjer smo predstavili tudi petstopenjski model izvedbe sestanka, so udeleženci dobili nekaj splošnih informacij o metodah participacije. Metode so se razvile pod okriljem Svetovne banke in FAO, namenjene so bile predvsem za nerazvite dežele, a zelo dobro delujejo tudi drugod. V današnjem času je že oziroma bo kmalu normalno, da mora gozdarska stroka kjerkoli po svetu za doseganje večnamenskih ciljev pri gospodarjenju z gozdom dobiti soglasje mnogih deležnikov. Gozdarji se morajo od inženirskega/formalnega/uradniškega pristopa preusmeriti k načinom, ki bodo v službi deležnikov oziroma bodo orientirani k porabniku dobrin večnamenskega gozda. Kritični moment tega prehoda je integriranje participativnega gospodarjenja z gozdom v glavne tokove gozdarske prakse, ki bo tekla ob boku ostalih strokovnih vej gozdarstva. Za definicijo participativnega pristopa smo uporabili definicijo FAO. V njej je participacija razumljena kot način, ki poveča moč deležnikov, da vplivajo na stvari (proces odločanja). Rezultat tega procesa je viden v povečanju znanja, spretnosti, samozavesti in samozaupanja pri ljudeh, ki v določenem procesu sodelujejo ali se z njim ukvarjajo. Poznamo nekaj osnovnih principov participacije, ki narekujejo naslednja pravila:

- ozračje mora biti demokratično, v razpravo pa so vključene vse vrste ljudi,
- tematika mora biti podana vizualno,
- cilji morajo biti jasno postavljeni in dosegljivi,
- nikdar ne smemo vzbujati nerealnih pričakovanj.

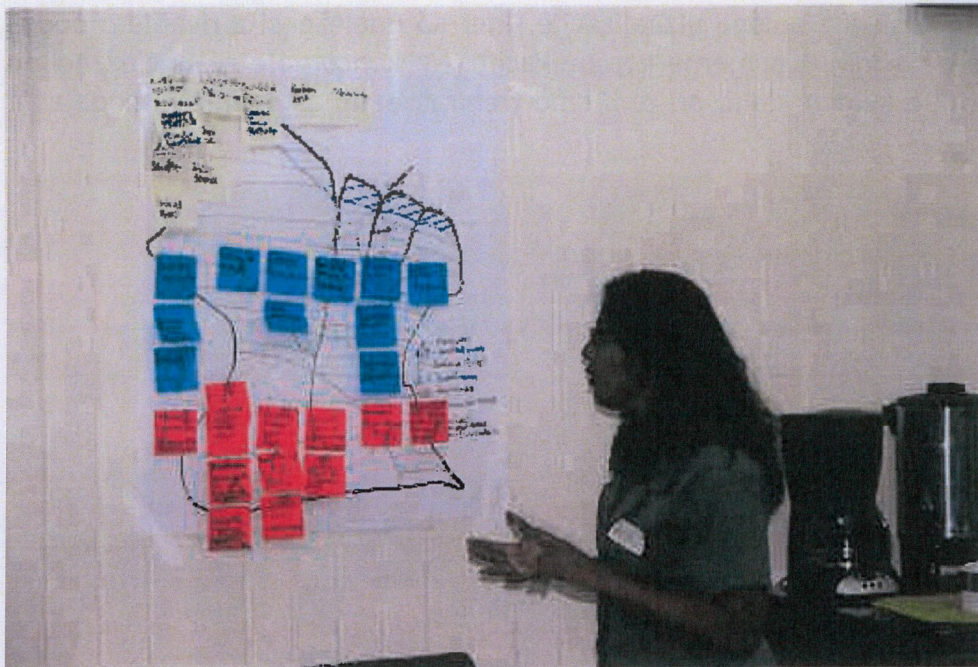
Stopnja participacije je lahko različna in je zelo odvisna od njenega načina. Zelo nizka ali pa je sploh ni je takrat, ko nekoga k nečemu silimo, najvišja pa, ko se o nekem problemu odloča s sodelovanjem, ki je vzkliko iz deležnikov samih in ni prišlo »od zgoraj«.

Uvodnemu delu je sledila naloga vizualizacije, kjer so udeleženci z risanjem podali lastne izkušnje o načinih dvosmerne komunikacije. Na koncu vaje so udeleženci po skupinah poročali o svojem delu, pri tem smo trenirali tudi nastopanje in podajanje snovi.



Slika 15: Participacija v gozdarstvu - vizualizacija

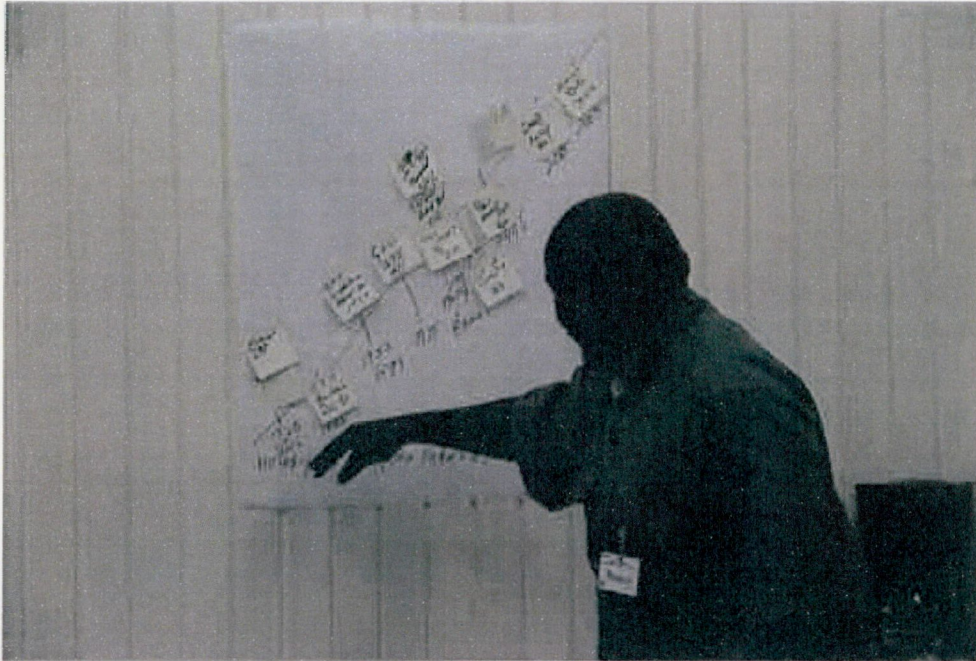
Po daljšem predavanju o dobri praksi pri svetovanju, ki je obravnavalo pripravo prostorov, uporabo metod in facilitiranje, je sledila metoda kartiranja. To je vizualizacija, ki pokaže stopnjo poznavanja prostora, ki smo jo dopolnili s kartiranjem mnenj in predlogov, ter na koncu te predloge tudi ovrednotili. Prva vaja ja bila t.i. kartiranje socialnega okolja, kjer so udeleženci individualno kartirali okolje, v katerem živijo, nato pa so po skupinah izdelali karto gozdov Gvajane, ocenili pozitivne in negativne stvari v teh gozdovih ter podali predloge za izboljšanje. Na koncu so kot skupina predloge z volitvami tudi ovrednotili, jim določili prioritete.



Slika 16: Participacija v gozdarstvu – kartiranje gozdov Gvajane, poročanje

Po predavanju o ovirah pri izvedbi participacije smo izvedli krajšo vajo o tem, kaj so saboterji na srečanjih in kako jih sabotiramo. Na podlagi vsega povedanega so udeleženci z metodo »H-oblika«, ali H-diagram ocenili nekaj situacij (situacije so dobili na slikah, so pa realne situacije, ki so bile posnete pri izvedbi participacije), ter se pri tem naučili postopka H-oblike ter pokazali, koliko so si zapomnili predavanj o dobrih praksah in ovirah pri izvedbi participacije. Na koncu dneva so to pokazali še z igro vlog.

Drug dan smo začeli s predstavitvijo lastnih izkušenj pri izvedbi participacije, nato pa vadili metodo časovnih črt, najprej individualno s časovno črto lastnega izobraževanja, nato pa še v skupinah s časovno črto razvoja gozdarstva v Gvajani. Drug dan je bil v celoti posvečen gvajanskemu gozdarstvu, saj so vse metode obravnavale ta vprašanja.



Slika 17: Participacija v gozdarstvu – časovna črta

Z metodo Venn diagram, ki je sledila časovnim črtam, smo določili notranje in zunanje deležnike, ki so prisotni v gvajanskem gozdarskem sektorju. Venn diagram je v bistvu zelo enostavna a učinkovita analiza deležnikov, zato je primerna na začetku nekega sestanka. Naj omenimo, da smo ves drugi dan treninga poudarjali pomen zaporedja metod. Tej je sledila H-oblika, kjer so udeleženci ocenjevali položaj gvajanskega gozdarstva v družbenem okolju. Metoda je zasnovana tako, da daje na koncu štiri predloge, kako stanje izboljšati. Te štiri predloge so po nujnosti izvedbe razvrstili s pomočjo parne primerjave ter na koncu za najpomembnejši predlog izdelali akcijski načrt. O rezultatih niso poročali, ampak je bila dana možnost, da si vsi ogledalo izdelke vsek skupin.





Slika 18: Participacija v gozdarstvu – končni rezultat zaporedja metod (Venn diagram, H-oblika, parno rangiranje, akcijski načrt)

Zadnje predavanje je obravnavalo učinkovito pripravo in izvedbo sestanka, srečanja, dogodka, kjer se uporabljajo metode participacije. Temu je sledila še izdelava lastnega opomnika, kjer so bile opisane vse metode, postopki in njihova uporabnost.



### 3.6 Ogled področja Iwokrama

Na izrecno željo veleposlanika Gomesa smo v projekt vključili tudi področje Iwokrama, ki leži v osrednjem delu države in predstavlja »darilo države Gvajane ostalemu svetu«, kot ga je Gvajana imenovala, ko je leta 1989 to oznanila na srečanju skupnosti Commonwealth-a. Področje, veliko 371.000 ha, predstavlja enega zadnjih nedotaknjenih predelov tropskega gozda, kjer želijo gospodariti na sonaraven in trajnosten način. Osnovne podatke o tem predelu smo dobili na sestanku direkcije v Georgetownu, kjer smo se srečali z direktorjem g. Dane Gobinom. Tam smo še dokončno opredelili program obiska, ki se sovpadal z analizo stanja. Povezano z ogledom Iwokrame ter srečanjem z osebjem (omenili bi vodjo na terenu g. Viberta A. Welcha), ki področje upravlja, je bila tudi izvedba sestanka in delavnice v skupnosti Annai, ki leži blizu tega področja.



Slika 19: Ken Rodney in dr. Aleš Poljanec pri ogledu gozda, predel Iwokrama

V Iwokrami je bil glavni kontakt g. Ken Rodney, ki že trideset let vodi gospodarjenje teh gozdov. Seznanil nas je z izvajanjem gozdnih del, izdelavo strokovnih osnov, gozdne inventure ter načinom nadzora. Na terenu nam je pokazal stanje gozdov po izvedeni sečnji, načine gradnje gozdnih prometnic, omogočil pa nam je tudi izvedbo delavnice v skupnosti Annai.

V okviru bivanja v Iwokrama River Lodge nama je osebje razkazalo tudi del izobraževalno raziskovalne infrastrukture, in sicer: gozdno učno pot, možnost opazovanja živalskega sveta, ogled krošenj tropskega pragozda (Canopy walk) in tabor namenjen raziskovalnim mislijam, ki omogoča primerne prostore za raziskovanje tropskih deževnih gozdov. Ponudba je pomembna za promocijo gozdarske in naravovarstvene stroke, izobraževanje javnosti ter raziskovalno dejavnost.



Slika 20: Gozdna cesta in stanje gozda po končani sečnji pred tremi leti, predel Iwokrama.

### 3.7 Sistem sledenja lesa

V letu 2001 je GFC vzpostavil sistem sledenja gozdnih lesnih sortimentov v celotnem gozdarskem sektorju Gvajane. V okviru sistema vsako podrto drevo in pripadajoč panj dobi plastično črtno kodo. Drevesa in panji se označijo s kodnim lističem takoj po sečnji oziroma, ko se drevesa zrežejo v sortimente. Sistem zagotavlja sledljivost lesa in njegove osnovne značilnosti, kot so legitimnost sečnje, lokacijo in obseg gozdne proizvodnje. Sistem je vpeljan v vseh gozdovih vključujoč vse državne gozdove, gozdove v rezervatih prvoselecev (Amarindljev) in zasebnih gozdovih. Sistem omogoča sledljivost vseh proizvodov narejenih iz lesa gvajanskih gozdov od panja do kupca. Sistem je reguliran z oznakami dreves, ki jih GFC brezplačno zagotovi vsem koncesionarjem oziroma izvajalcem gozdnih del na podlagi določenega najvišjega možnega poseka v primeru koncesij, ali na zahtevo lastnikov v ostalih oblikah lastništva.



Slika 21: Kontrola lesa na lokalni izpostavi GFC (področje Linden).

### **3.8 Predavanje za študente na Univerzi v Gvajani**

V sklopu obiska na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteti za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo smo pripravili pregledno predavanje za študente, raziskovalce in predavatelje z naslovom »Forests and forestry in Slovenia; Caring for forests to benefit nature and people« (priloga 18). Predavanja se je skupno udeležilo 18 študentov, raziskovalcev in predavateljev.

V uvodnem delu predavanja je bil predstavljen projekt in osnovne značilnosti Slovenje. Sledila je predstavitev slovenskih gozdov, in sicer: rastiščne posebnosti in gozdni tipi v Sloveniji, opredelitev in značilnosti zgradbe in drevesne sestave slovenskih gozdov. V sklopu predstavitve gozdarstva je nato sledil kratek pregled zgodovine načrtnega gospodarjenja z gozdnimi ekosistemi na Slovenskem, glavna vizija gozdarstva ter pravni in institucionalni okvirji. Drugi del predstavitve je bil namenjen predstavitvi ključnih teoretičnih izhodišč gospodarjenja z obnovljivimi gozdnimi viri v Sloveniji in instrumentov za njihovo zagotavljanje v vsakodnevni praksi, in sicer: koncept gozdarskega načrtovanja, kontrolna metoda in kognitivni pristop pri obravnavi gozdnih ekosistemov, gozdne inventure in monitoring gozdnih ekosistemov, načelo mnogonamenskosti in določanje prioritet pri upravljanju z gozdovi, koncept trajnostnega in sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi ter ekosistemski pristop z integracijo varstva narave v upravljanje z gozdovi. V zaključnem delu predavanja so bili predstavljeni rezultati več kot pol stoletja izvajanja sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi, ki se kaže predvsem v močnem izboljšanju stanja gozdov. Predavanje smo strnili z nekaterimi izhodišči za prihodnji razvoj koncepta načrtovanja in možnostjo vgrajevanja nekaterih predstavljenih načel in instrumentov v upravljanje z gozdnimi ekosistemi na področju tropskih gozdov.

Po predavanju je sledila obširna diskusija o posameznih sklopih predavanja ter o možnosti vključevanja nekaterih teoretičnih izhodišč in instrumentov pri upravljanju z gozdovi v Gvajani.

## 4 ZAKLJUČEK PROJEKTA

### 4.1 Sestanek na Ministrstvu za naravne vire in okolje

Sestanek z ministrom Ministrstva za naravne vire in okolje g. Robertom M. Persaudom je bil organiziran 3. 10. 2013. Minister je izrazil zadovoljstvo, da se je Slovenija odzvala na prošnjo za strokovno pomoč, in se je ob tej priložnosti zanjo tudi zahvalil. Seznanili smo ga z zgodovino nastanka projekta, njegovo vsebino in aktivnostmi, ki smo jih v Gvajani izvedli. Prav tako smo ga seznanili z možnostmi nadaljnjega sodelovanja, za katerega je pokazal veliko zanimanje in mu izrazil vso podporo. Obisk pri ministru je bil skupaj z informacijo za javnost o samem projektu objavljen tudi v medijih (priloga 19).



Slika 22: Sestanek pri ministru za naravne vire in okolje Republike Gvajane (g. Robertu M. Persaudu)

## 4.2 Zaključno srečanje na GFC

Na zaključnem srečanju na GFC smo podrobneje analizirali opravljeno misijo Zavoda za Gozdove v Gvajani. Tako gostitelji, kot tudi izvajalci smo se strinjali, da je misija uspela in da so bili vsi cilji projekta uspešno zaključeni, v nekaterih točkah celo preseženi. Med misijo se je med obema institucijama vzpostavilo zaupanje, odprle pa so se tudi številne možnosti za prihodnje sodelovanje med ZGS in GFC. Podrobna analiza misije in predlogi za sodelovanje s strani GFC so podani v prilogi 20.



Slika 23: Zaključni sestanek na GFC (ga. Pradeepa Bholanath, g. Jurij Beguš In dr. Aleš Poljanec)

## 4.3 Izdelava zaključnega poročila

Čas med zaključkom misije in rokom za izdelavo zaključnega poročila je bil zelo kratek. Kljub relativno majhnemu obsegu projekta tako po finančni kot tudi po organizacijsko vsebinski plati je izdelava poročila zahtevna in odgovorna naloga. Zaradi omejenega časa za izdelavo poročila smo v prvi fazi izdelali vsebinsko in finančno poročilo v slovenskem jeziku, kasneje pa bomo na podlagi teh poročil pripravili vsebinsko poročilo ter glavne predloge za prihodnje sodelovanje tudi v angleškem jeziku in ga na predlog MZZ preko diplomatske pošte posredovali

ambasadi Republike Gvajane v Bruselj in Ministrstvu za naravne vire in okolje Republike Gvajane.

#### **4.4 Obveščanje javnosti in desiminacija rezultatov projekta**

V sklopu sodelovanja z javnostmi so bile izvedene naslednje aktivnosti:

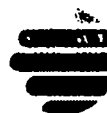
- Objava vsebine projekta in rezultatov projekta na spletni strani Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije ([www.zgs.gov.si](http://www.zgs.gov.si))
- Objava vsebine projekta in izvedenih aktivnosti na projektu v dnevniku NEWSGUYANA ([http://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?e=001xWOoe3BndErSEP9IK5SoWLMhQmx7NAYPz1keRyiJ3YuUcTVyru9DWLPh\\_E2QvspkT1zS5F6h9IE6kgvYn4oiB3peDiGYVGT0RNIbP5oJWSc3Bx6eL4Lozw==](http://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?e=001xWOoe3BndErSEP9IK5SoWLMhQmx7NAYPz1keRyiJ3YuUcTVyru9DWLPh_E2QvspkT1zS5F6h9IE6kgvYn4oiB3peDiGYVGT0RNIbP5oJWSc3Bx6eL4Lozw==))
- Predstavitev projekta na Ministrstvu za okolje in naravne vire v Gvajani (pogovor z ministrom)
- Predstavitev projekta akademskemu zboru na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteti za kmetijstvo in obnovljive gozdne vire.

Zaradi kratkega roka za oddajo zaključnega poročila po zaključku misije v Gvajani se v zvezi z promocijo projekta v naslednjih mesecih načrtujejo še dodatne aktivnosti:

- Obvestilo o rezultatih projekta veleposlaništvu v Gvajani,
- Predstavitev projekta na svetovnem IUFRO kongresu, ki bo leta 2014 v Salt Lake City-ju.
- Objava projektnih aktivnosti v gozdarski strokovni in znanstveni periodiki.



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



MEĐNARODNO SARAVALNO  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 2: Vabilo na obnovitveno delavnico**





ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



MEDNARODNO SODELOVANJE  
SLOVENIJA SLOVENIA  
SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

Zavod za gozdove Slovenije, Centralna enota

Zavod za gozdove Slovenije, Območna enota Ljubljana

Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije

## Vabilo na delavnico/trening Participacija v gozdarstvu

Spoštovani!

Vabimo vas na dvodnevno delavnico z naslovom »Participacija v gozdarstvu«, ki bo potekala 11. in 12. septembra 2013 med 8. in 14. uro v sejni sobi Centralne enote Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije. Delavnico organiziramo kot obnovitveno delavnico v okviru priprav na izvedbo projekta »Krepitev zmogljivosti – usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, Gvajana, Iwokrama«, ki ga Zavod za gozdove Slovenije izvaja v okviru Mednarodnega razvojnega sodelovanja Slovenije. Prosimo, da svojo prisotnost potrdite do 7. 9. 2013 na elektronski naslov [jurij.begus@zgs.gov.si](mailto:jurij.begus@zgs.gov.si).

Lep pozdrav!

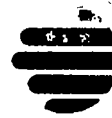
Ljubljana, 2. 9. 2013

spec. Jurij Beguš

Vodja oddelka za gozdno tehniko in razvoj  
podeželja



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
NARAVNO VARNOST  
SLOVENIJA  
COOP RANON

**Priloga 3: Lista prisotnosti: obnovitvena delavnica 1 (GIS/ZGS)**



## Lista prisotnosti

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

Participatory approach in Forestry - pripravljalna delavnica,  
11 in 12. septembra 2013, velika sejna soba GIS, Ljubljana

Zap. št	Ime in priimek	Organizacija	Podpis
1	ANDREJ GRUM	ZGS-CENTR.	
2	MIHA KRIVONOS	ZGS-CENTR.	
3	SIMON POTRŽIČ	ZGI-CENT	
4	TOMAŽ STURM	ZGS-CEN	
5	NEK PRADVIK	ZGS-OE L7	
6	JESÚS MATEOS RONCERO	ZGS-OE LJ	
7	Branka OJNIK	— II —	
8	ALES VESEL	ZGS-OE L1	
9	DAŠA VOCHL	GIS	
10	TINE PRUMER	GIS	
11	JURE ŽLOGAR	GIS	
12	JURIJ ŽIGUS	ZGS	
13	ALES POLJANEC	ZGS	
14	<del>Prsed Pol</del>	<del>ZGS</del>	<del></del>
15	Vid Mikulvi	ZGS	
16	<sup>16.08.2013</sup> ČIČEK	ZAVITA D.O.O.	
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**Priloga 4: Lista prisotnosti: obnovitvena delavnica 2 (GIS/ZGS)**



## Lista prisotnosti

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

Participatory approach in Forestry - pripravljalna delavnica,  
11 in 12 septembra 2013, velika sejna soba GIS, Ljubljana

Zap. št	Ime in priimek	Organizacija	Podpis
1	ANDREJ GAUM	ZGS - CENT	
2	MIKE MARONCE	ZGS - CENT	
3	SIBON PETERZILNIK	ZGS - CENT	
4	TOMAŽ STURM	ZGS - CENT	
5	NEJC PRAŽNIK	ZGS - CELJ	
6	ALES VESEL	ZGS - OG LJ	
7	BRANKO OVNIK	- II -	
8	JESÚS MATEOS RONCER	ZGS - CELJ	
9	SAŠA VOCHL	GIS	
10	TINE PRIMOŽ	- II -	
11	JURE ŽLOGAR	GIS	
12	JURIJ ŽEŠUŠ	ZGS	
13	ALES POLŠAVEC	ZGS	
14	<del>DIŠER ROZ</del>	ZGS	<del></del>
15	Vid Mikulovič	ZGS	
16	KLIMUN STRANŠČIČ	ZAVITA. D.O.O.	
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ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service

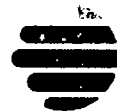


INTERNACIONALNO RAJVSNO  
SODELNIŠTVO SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA FOREST SERVICE  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 5: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Kwakwani**



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SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA FOREST SERVICE  
COOPERATION

## **Priloga 6: Vabilo na delavnico Annai**



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE

Slovenia Forest Service



REPUBLIC OF GUYANA  
FORESTRY COMMISSION  
Georgetown, Guyana

**Mr. Michael Williams**  
Chairman  
North Rupununi District Development Board  
Region 9  
Cc:

**Cc: Bertie Xavier**  
Senior Councillor for Wowetta  
Member of GFC BoD

**Cc: Mark Geroge**  
Toshao for Annai

Dear Mr. Williams,

The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) will be welcoming two members from the Slovenian Forest Service to Guyana from the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2013 to the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2013. The focus of this visit to Guyana is to foster a partnership between the two countries and seek out areas of collaboration. For this purpose the GFC is requesting a meeting with yourself as well as a few members of Annai Central community that have knowledge and interest in forestry.

**Date: 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013**

**Time: 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm**


**Venue: Annai Central**


Additionally, the GFC seeks your permission to make short visits to the various communities between Iwokrama and Lethem, including Bena Hill Institute. If a contact person can be identified to the GFC to show the team around the community and explain the activities within the communities and at the Bena Hill Institute would be of great assistance.

To confirm your availability and arrangements please contact Anna Mohase (226-7271-4) or email [a\\_mohase@yahoo.com](mailto:a_mohase@yahoo.com) or [Simone\\_excel@yahoo.com](mailto:Simone_excel@yahoo.com)

All for your Information and Guidance

With Kind Regards

  
.....  
**Pradeepa Bholanath**  
Head, Planning and Development Division  
Guyana Forestry Commission

  
.....  
**Dr. Jurij Beguš**  
Head, Department of Forest  
Technology  
Slovenia Forest Service





ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



REDD+ RAZDOVO  
SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA FOREST SERVICE  
GUYANA

**Slovenia Forest Service  
Exchange Visit  
“Capacity building – training for forestry sector to  
support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama”**

**22nd September to 5th October 2013**

**Agenda**

Date	Activities
25. Sep. 2013	<p>Workshop 1: Forestry extension (1/1 of the day):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- case study Slovenia</li> <li>- case study Guyana</li> <li>- discussion in groups</li> </ul> <p>Workshop 2: Biomass management (1/1 of the day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- presentation on REDD+ with specific focus on Biomass information systems (GUY)</li> <li>- presentation of WISDOM – GIS based tool for biomass management (SI)</li> <li>- discussion in groups</li> </ul>
2. Oct. 2013	Workshop 3: Participatory Approach in Forestry
3. Oct. 2013	Workshop 3 (cont): Participatory Approach in Forestry (First half of day)
	<p>Characteristic of Central European approach in forest management.</p> <p>Some long term results of forest development managed by close to nature principles, some problems and prospects. Slovenia is therefore a good example as it has a long tradition of planned forest management.</p> <p>forest management, nature conservation in forestry and sustainable use of forest resources</p>



## Attendance list

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

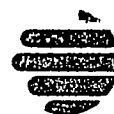
Action: WORKSHOP KWAKWANI

Date: 26. 9. 2013

Nr.	Name	Organization	Signature
1	Tamika Daquin	Upper Berbice Forest Producers Association	T. Daquin
2	Kinasha Thom	UB.FA.P.A	K. Thom
3	Jeffrey Mitchell	K.N.R.O	Jeffrey Mitchell
4	Juanita Leacock	UBFAPA	J. Leacock
5	Sonia YANSEAI	K.N.R.O	S. Yansai
6	Colt Simeon	K.N.R.O	Colt Simeon
7	Debra Adams	K.N.R.O	Debra Adams
8	Julia Shakespeare	K.N.R.O	Julia Shakespeare
9	Kevin Daly	K.N.R.O	Kevin Daly
10	Abiola Alphonso	K.N.R.O	Abiola Alphonso
11	Adnan DeFrance	K.N.R.O	Adnan DeFrance
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SLOVENIJE  
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MEĐNARODNO SVAJČANSKO  
SODRUŽIŠČVO SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENSKA GOZDARSKA  
ZVEZDA



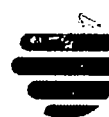
**Priloga 7: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Annai**

# Attendance List

NAME	SIGNATURE	OCCUPATION
Sandy Edwards	M. Sandy N. Edwards	C.S.O
Wash ia Singh	P. Nash L. Singh	
lene James Henrice	H. James <del>Henrice</del>	
la Browne Nash	B. Browne Nash	C.S.O.
Musle Williams Jawbus	Musle Williams <del>Jawbus</del>	Snr. A.V.C Forest Ranger
a Williams George	J. Williams George	C.S.Os
Browne chael Williams	Browne Williams	C.S.Os
		C.S.O village (leader)



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SLOVENIA FOREST SERVICE  
FOREST COOPERATION

**Priloga 8: Vabila na delavnice v Georgetownu (GFC)**



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



**Mr. Tasreef Khan**  
Deputy Commissioner of Forests  
Forest Monitoring Division  
Guyana Forestry Commission

**Mr. Jagdesh Singh**  
Deputy Commissioner of Forests  
Forest Resources Management Division  
Guyana Forestry Commission

Dear Mr. Khan and Mr. Singh

**Invitation for Participation in Workshops - "Capacity building – training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama"**

The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) will be welcoming two members from the Slovenia Forest Service to Guyana from the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2013 to the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2013. Their visit is based on an introduction and invitation extended to them via Dr. Gomes, Consular, Guyana's Consular Office in Brussels. Their visit is part of the project entitled "Capacity building – training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama", which is financed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia – Slovenia's development cooperation. The focus of this visit to Guyana is to foster a partnership between the two countries and seek out areas of collaboration. There are two activities for which assistance is being sought.

**1) Workshops ( see attached agenda)**

Three (3) workshops are to be held to facilitate an exchange of information

Workshop 1(1/2day): Forestry extension

Workshop 2 (1/2 day): Biomass management

Workshop 3(1 ½ days): Participatory Approach in Forestry  
Practical exercises

Request is being made to have several staff from each of the forestry technical departments (FMD, FRMD and PDD) be identified to attend the workshops to be held at the GFC.

**Venue:** Lower Conference Room.

**Time:** 8:30 am

All for your Information and Guidance

With Kind Regards

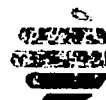
.....  
Pradeepa Bholanath

.....  
Dr. Jurij Beguš



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE

Slovenia Forest Service



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
NARAVNOVARNOST  
SLOVENIJA  
NARAVNOVARNOST  
SLOVENIJA

**Slovenia Forest Service  
Exchange Visit  
“Capacity building – training for forestry sector to  
support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama”**

**22nd September to 5th October 2013**

**Agenda**

Date	Activities
25. Sep. 2013	<p>Workshop 1: Forestry extension (1/1 of the day):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- case study Slovenia</li> <li>- case study Guyana</li> <li>- discussion in groups</li> </ul> <p>Workshop 2: Biomass management (1/1 of the day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- presentation on REDD+ with specific focus on Biomass information systems (GUY)</li> <li>- presentation of WISDOM – GIS based tool for biomass management (SI)</li> <li>- discussion in groups</li> </ul>
2. Oct. 2013	Workshop 3: Participatory Approach in Forestry
3. Oct. 2013	Workshop 3 (cont): Participatory Approach in Forestry (First half of day)
	<p>Characteristic of Central European approach in forest management.</p> <p>Some long term results of forest development managed by close to nature principles, some problems and prospects. Slovenia is therefore a good example as it has a long tradition of planned forest management.</p> <p>forest management, nature conservation in forestry and sustainable use of forest resources</p>



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COOPERATION

**Priloga 9: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Svetovanje**





## Attendance list

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

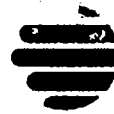
Action: WORKSHOP 1: FORESTRY EXTENSION

Date: 25.09.2013

Nr.	Name	Organization	Signature
1	Lovell Rebelro	GFC	L. Rebelro
2	Benny Layne	"	B. Layne
3	Raoul Lewis	"	R. Lewis
4	Nichola Williams	"	<del>Nichola Williams</del>
5	Fabian Jones	"	F. Jones
6	Maura Gordon	"	M. Gordon
7	Jasmin Totaram	"	J. Totaram
8	<del>Harmant + Parnel.</del>	GFC	<del>Harmant + Parnel.</del>
9	Janelle Medel	GFC	J. Medel
10	Ewart Moore	"	E. Moore
11	Uma Madray	GFC	Uma Madray
12	FRANK PETERS	GFC	Frank Peters
13	Ryan Jey	" "	R. Jey
14	Horren Kaduna	"	H. Kaduna
15	Dwayne Griffith	GFC	D. Griffith
16	JULIAN PILLAY	FTC	J. Pillay
17	Anna Mohase	GFC	A. Mohase
18	Ria Bisnauth	GFC	R. Bisnauth
19	CHRIS DAVIS	FTCI	C. Davis
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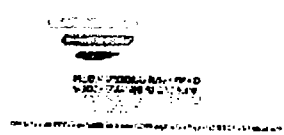


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SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



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SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA FOREST SERVICE  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 10: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Biomasa**



## Attendance list

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

Action: WORKSHOP 2: BIOMASS

Date: 25.3.2013

Nr.	Name	Organization	Signature
1	Ryan Dey	GFC	<i>Ryan Dey</i>
2	FRANK PETERS	GFC	<i>Frank Peters</i>
3	LIMA MADRAY	GFC	<i>Lima Madray</i>
4	Ewart Moore	GFC	<i>Ewart Moore</i>
5	Maria Gordon	GFC	<i>Maria Gordon</i>
6	Josmin Totaram	GFC	<i>Josmin Totaram</i>
7	Anna Mohase	GFC	<i>Anna Mohase</i>
8	Fabian Jones	GFC	<i>Fabian Jones</i>
9	Janelle Alford	GFC	<i>Janelle Alford</i>
10	Nicholas Williams	GFC	<i>Nicholas Williams</i>
11	Melissa Madena	GFC	<i>Melissa Madena</i>
12	Louell Rebert	GFC	<i>Louell Rebert</i>
13	Rawle Lewis	GFC	<i>Rawle Lewis</i>
14	Dwayne Griffith	GFC	<i>Dwayne Griffith</i>
15	JULIAN PILLAY	FTC	<i>Julian Pillay</i>
16	CHRIS DAVIS	FTCI	<i>Chris Davis</i>
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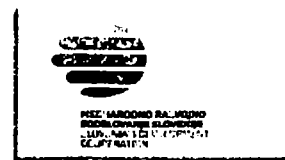


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SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIAN DEVELOPMENT &  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 11: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Participacija 1**



## Attendance list

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

Action: WORKSHOP 3: Participation in Forestry 1

Date: 2. 10. 2013

Nr.	Name	Organization	Signature
1	Dwayne Griffith	BFC/FTCI	D. Griffith
2	Ria Bisnauth	GFC	R. Bisnauth
3	Somlata Bupat	FTCI	Somlata Bupat
4	Nichola Williams	GFC/PDD	N. Williams
5	HERO WELCOME	FTCI	H. Welcome
6	Benny Payne	GFC	B. Payne
7	CHRIS DAVIS	FTCI	C. Davis
8	Lowell Rebeiro	GFC	L. Rebeiro
9	Jasmin Taram	GFC	J. Taram
10	Alandia Warde	GFC	A. Warde
11	Ryan Dey	GFC	R. Dey
12	Marcia Gordon	GFC	M. Gordon
13	Fabian Jones	GFC	F. Jones
14	FRANK PETERS	GFC	F. Peters
15	Simone Bean	GFC	S. Bean
16	Muhelle Ashwood	GFC	M. Ashwood
17	Rustin Richards	GFC	R. Richards
18	Xavier Fraser	GFC	X. Fraser
19	Stepan Reger	GFC	S. Reger
20	Uma Madrey	GFC	U. Madrey
21	Haimant Penuel	GFC	H. Penuel
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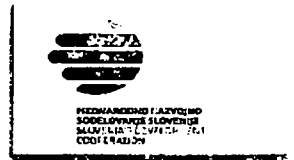


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SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 12: Lista prisotnosti: delavnica Participacija 2**



## Attendance list

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

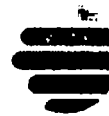
Action: WORKSHOP 3: Participation in Forestry 2

Date: 3.10.2013

Nr.	Name	Organization	Signature
1	Bonny Layne	G.F.C	B. Layne
2	LEROY WELCOME	FTCI	L. Welcome
3	Xavier Fraser	GFC	<del>X. Fraser</del>
4	Michelle Ashwood	GFC	M. Ashwood
5	FRANK PETERS	GFC	F. Peters
6	CHRIS DAVIS	FTCI	C. Davis
7	Ria Bisnauth	GFC	R. Bisnauth
8	MARCIA GORDON	GFC	M. Gordon
9	Ryan Day	GFC	R. Day
10	Jasmin Taram	GFC	J. Taram
11	Stefan Razgul	G.F.C	S. Razgul
12	Dwayne Griffith	GFC/FTCI	D. Griffith
13	Simone Benn	GFC	S. Benn
14	Anna Mbasa	GFC	A. Mbasa
15	Alexander Wardo	G.F.C	A. Wardo
16	Janelle Neola	G.F.C	J. Neola
17	Rustin Richard	GFC	R. Richard
18	Nichola Williams	GFC	N. Williams
19	Fabian Jones	GFC	F. Jones
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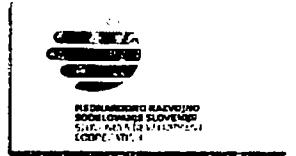
ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



MEĐNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENSKE  
SLOVENIA DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 13: Lista prisotnosti: predavanje na Univerzi v Gvajani, Fakulteta  
za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo**





## Attendance list

Capacity building - training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama

Action: University of Guyana: Forests and Forestry in Slovenia;  
Date: 3.10.2013 Caring for forests to benefit nature and people (predavanje)

Nr.	Name	Organization	Signature
1	Bhogmadai Sooku	University of Guyana	Bhogmadai Sooku
2	Morisa Gamell	University of Guyana	Morisa Gamell
3	Susy Lewis	FAF University of Guyana	Susy Lewis
4	Javid Jalin	University of Guyana	Javid Jalin
5	Mitzye Smith-Saka	University of Guyana	Mitzye Saka
6	RONEL HARRIWANDAN	UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA	R. Harriwandan
7	Denisia Whyte	University of Guyana	D. Whyte
8	Navindra Gossai	University of Guyana	N. Gossai
9	Gopaul-Kawlesar	University of Guyana	G. Kawlesar
10	Shabwin Pines	University of Guyana	S. Pines
11	Chandrasekar Jinarin	University of Guyana	C. Jinarin
12	Carmen Bacchus	University of Guyana	C. Bacchus
13	Kaye McAllister	Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry University of Guyana	Kaye McAllister
14	Lemuel Cromwell	University of Guyana	L. Cromwell
15	Crystal John	University of Guyana	C. John
16	Melroy Sagon	University of Guyana	M. Sagon
17	Samartha Pravidena	University of Guyana	S. Pravidena
18	Ewart Smith	University of Guyana	E. Smith
19	Owen Bovell	University of Guyana	O. Bovell
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ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service

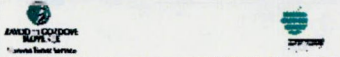


MEĐNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 14: Uvodno predavanje: Forest and Forestry in Slovenia (GFC)**


## Forests and forestry in Slovenia

FORESTRY IN SLOVENIA

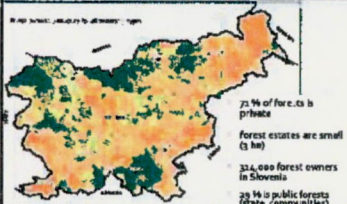


## Forestry, essential element of landscape

- Slovenia is 4th of the most forested countries in Europe.
- Forests covers 3,2 mio ha, which is more than a half (58%) of Slovenia territory.




## Forests are mainly privately owned



75 % of forest is private  
 Forest estates are small (3 ha)  
 325,000 forest owners in Slovenia  
 28 % is public forests (State, Communities)

## Introduction

- Area: 20,273 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: 2,003,114
- Language: Slovene
- Capital city: Ljubljana
- Independence: 1991




## Great variety of forest types

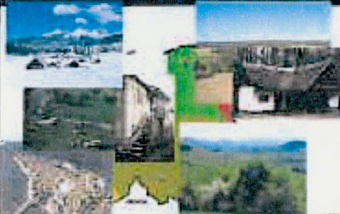
Most Slovenian forests are located within the area of beech, fir-beech and beech-oak sites.



## Forests provide many goods and services




## Variety of natural conditions in a small area



## Diverse forest structure and tree species composition

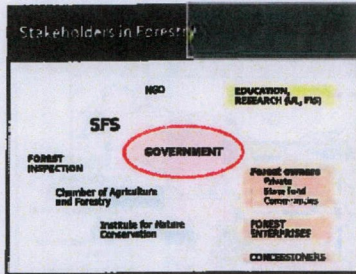
- uneven-aged, multi-layered stand structure
- mean growing stock is 281 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup>
- mean annual increment is 7.0 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup>
- high amount of large diameter trees (dbh > 50 cm)
- 71 tree species; Norway spruce (32%) and European beech (32%) and silver fir (8%) predominate



## Forestry in Slovenia

### Mission

Preservation and close-to-nature development of Slovenian forests and of all their functions for their sustainable and good management and use as well as nature conservation in forest space for the good of present and future generations.



### Forest management guidelines and measures

Small-scale management using mainly irregular shelter-wood and selective systems

Allowable cut:  $6.5 \text{ mio m}^3 \text{ y}^{-1}$

Actual cut:  $3.6 \text{ mio m}^3 \text{ y}^{-1}$

All measures are planned at a broader and more detailed level



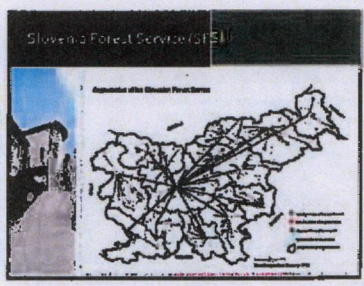
### Legal bases of forest management

Forest management and forest use are directed by:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Environment as the supreme state institution
- Slovenia Forest Service as a public forestry service.

Main national documents:

- The Act on Forests regulates protection, silviculture, exploitation and use of forests on the basis of forest management plans.
- The Forest Development Programme defines the national policy on close-to-nature forest management, guidelines for the preservation and development of forests and conditions for their exploitation or multipurpose use.



### Fundamental principles of forest management

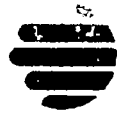
- Sustainability**  
sustained preservation of forests, sustained use of their goods and services
- Multifunctionality**  
balanced significance of ecological, production, and social roles of forests
- Close to nature FM**  
FM that promote conservation of natural forest structure by mimicking natural processes

### Main tasks and activities of SFS

- forest management planning
- silviculture and forest protection
- forestry techniques
- wildlife and hunting
- forestry extension and public relation
- other fields



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service




REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ŠOLSKEGA  
SISTEMA, MLADIŠTVA  
IN ŠPORTA

**Priloga 15: Predavanje: Extension in Forestry**

### Extension in forestry

1. Introduction  
 2. Capacity building  
 3. Training  
 4. Extension  
 5. Forestry  
 6. Biomass  
 7. Participatory approaches




### What we need to do?

- WS 1 – extension
- WS 2 – biomass
- WS 3 – participatory approaches

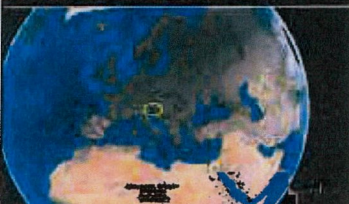
- Introduction about situation in both countries
- Meetings about different topics
- Logistical and other issues

### Historical conditions until the 19th century




- Forests almost destroyed
- Less possibilities for free forest management
- Limited rights on private property
- Still today

### Where we came from?



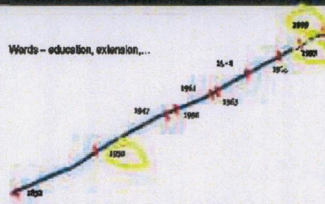
### Themes of workshop

- Where does extension come from
- Theory
- Something about efficient communication
- How to find adequate contents and ways of extension
- Types of extension
- Are we on the right way



### Analysis of legislation

Words – education, extension...



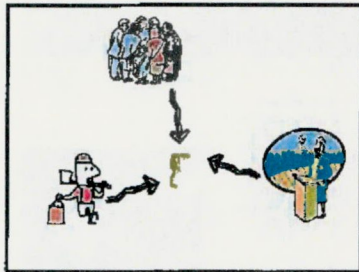
### Project background

- Visit of HE ambassador Gomes 2011
- Designing the project „Capacity building – training forestry sector for better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Involcrans“
- Financial support by  
- Performing project tasks, september 2013

### Beginnings


- The concept at British universities in the 19th century
  - Extension
  - Beginnings in agronomy
  - Forestry later
- Different
  - Central Europe : Great Britain, USA





### Comprehension of extension

- Knowledge transfer
- But also dialog
  - Two-way communication
  - Knowledge exchange
- Communication for development

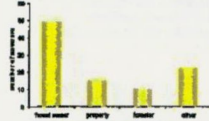


### Engagement

- Through engagement the public is included in learning as an active participant
- Different factors
  - Perfect understanding
  - Respect of the public
  - Neutrality
  - Accessibility
  - Integrity – linking into a whole
  - Coordination
  - Means

### What is the reason for bad relations between foresters and forest owners?

We won't get far this way.  
**We have to start with ourselves!**



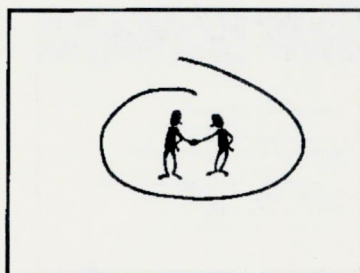
Category	Percentage
total owner	~85
private	~15
forester	~10
other	~25

### Definition

- Extension is every activity which transmits knowledge to the one who **wants it or needs it**
- We must adjust extension to the user
  - Win "the pupils" with adequate contents
  - Connect individuals and organizations, which have the same goals
  - Adjust experiences to the goal to improve the conditions


### Perfect understanding

- We reach it through:
  - Dealing with questions which define real problems and obstacles on the way to resolve them
  - Offer of extension in a usable format and at the right time
  - Obligation for clear communication – v. a. hide nothing
  - Obligation for inclusion of the public / stakeholders
  - Open discussion for better understanding of problems




### Extension philosophy

- Three basic things
  - Engagement – the learning experience must be used in practice
  - Relations – transmission runs through human contacts, communication
  - Education – extension must be of high quality




### Respect towards the public



- Respect towards the knowledge and competence of partners in the process
- Inclusion of all who are affected by our decision
- Show that we have to learn as much as we offer them (they have knowledge, too)

### Neutrality




- Some of our activities could be conflictive, because there are several "correct" answers.
- We must remain objective, offer alternative solutions.
- This way, we are a neutral arbitrator/moderator, a facilitator between different stakeholders.
- Neutrality means
  - To maintain our role of a neutral facilitator
  - To prepare an environment where participants will gladly exchange ideas (participation)

### Coordination

- When we reach integrity, coordination follows
- Somebody has to coordinate things
  - Better efficiency
  - Clear objects of cooperation
  - The needs of all are known and recognizable


### Validation

- For an efficient extension we need educated staff
- Extension must be performed on the highest level (the highest quality)
- Work on ourselves, staff, education



### Accessibility

- If we offer something it must be accessible
  - Information about activities
  - Respect of the geographic position of the participants
  - Time



### Means

- We need means
  - Possibility of sponsorship and investment
  - Connection of private and public sector
  - Find additional financial possibilities




### What is good practice in extension

- Identification of needs (extension needs assessment)
- Positive learning environment
- The use of different methods
- To comply with the nature of adult education

### Integrity

- Extension must be integrated into the existing system
  - Find support for experts and the public to cooperate
  - To bind the authorities to support the activities
  - Inclusion of other institutions and individuals to cooperate



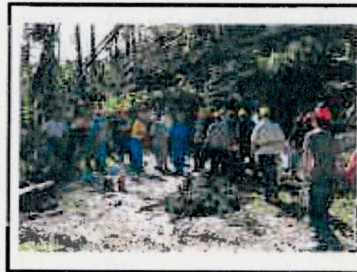
### Relationships / community

- Why are they important
  - Inclusion of different individuals and organizations means better visibility of the extension
    - It does not happen within a small closed circle
  - The base of professional knowledge and resources gets bigger
  - Different institutions, local communities stakeholders,...


### Identification of needs

- Extension starts with questions
  - What knowledge do we need at this moment
  - What do they need in the future
- We can learn about the needs in different ways
  - Questionnaires, workshops, telephone surveys, research,...
- The public must be included
- Needs demand priorities
  - We don't have enough money to do it all





### How to achieve good cooperation



- The only way is TO CHANGE OURSELVES, OUR BEHAVIOR
- Only from MYSELF I can expect adjustments
- Good cooperation can be achieved through dialog, two-way communication


### Positive learning environment

- Safe environment, which motivates, is important
- Think about the needs of participants
- Education of adults is not the same as of school youth
  - They don't like classroom atmosphere
  - Their own experience and knowledge
- Educational process on the same level
- Create exchange of knowledge and experience
- Discussion, questions "what they already know"

### The use of different methods

- Lectures – worse, visualisation is better
- Group work
- Practical work
- Excursions
- Media

### Work with people




- Hard task
  - Some people are demanding and difficult
  - We are susceptible to reactions of others



### Consider the nature of adult education

Adults resolve their problems themselves  
 We can only teach them if they want to  
 They only accept the knowledge if it is useful  
 They look for information when they need it



### We cannot NOT communicate

- How do we communicate?
  - Actively or passively
  - Verbally or quietly
  - Consciously or subconsciously
  - Intentionally or non intentionally
  - Successfully or not successfully

### We always express something

- We have an influence on those we communicate with
- They cannot avoid responding
- The essential question is whether they have understood us the way we wanted/wish to
- This is the base of problems in relations
- "I reacted in a way I thought he thought I was thinking."

### When is the contact good

- We are similar to one another
- If we wish to get close to someone, we adjust to him
  - Body language, use of a language
- We look at the problem through his eyes (empathy)
  - We understand his situation



### Ways of communication

- With communication we transmit messages
- At the same time we make a relationship
  - With it we define the behavior of participants in communication (K)
- Two aspects of communication
  - Verbal
  - Non-verbal (supplement of verbal)
    - Tone and pitch of the voice
    - Body language
    - Facial

### Body language

- Ways of communication
  - Words 7%
  - Pitch and tone of the voice 38%
  - Body language 55%
- Arms
- Legs
- Body posture
- Eyes

### Distance between people

- Respect the private space of an individual, distance
  - Intimate – only for those who are close to us
  - Personal – 90 to 120 cm
  - Social – 120 to 300 cm

### What is necessary for good communication

- Good contact
  - Smile to each other, empathy
- Body language
- Distance between one another
- The use of language
- Listening
- Résumé
  - Carefully "So what has ... agreed."

### Some examples

- Hand shaking (I greet, I feel something, I get my first impression)
  - Dead fish, finger breaking
  - A hug (thrust)
- Greeting – people from towns come closer, they are used to multitudes
- Body language
  - Authority, underestimation, defense

### Careful use of language

- Origin of misunderstandings
  - Too fast
  - The use of a slang
  - Too low
  - Too loud
  - Insincere expressing
  - Too long
  - Too short

### The use of a clear language


- We have to be careful about the following
  - The use of foreign words
  - The use of too professional language
  - Too long explanation
  - Inaccurate explanation
  - Too many unimportant and too few important information
  - Interruption
  - Incoherent speaking or jumping over thoughts

### First impression

- Importance of the first impression
  - "Take care of the first impression, never again you'll have the opportunity to make a good first impression!"

What causes a bad first impression?

What needs to be done to make a good first impression?



### Problem

Safe work in the forest  
Accidents

Number of fatalities

Year	Number of fatalities
1990	4
1995	3
2000	5
2005	4
2010	10

### Active listening

- We HEAR the co-speaker and UNDERSTAND what he wants to tell us
- Talking to the co-speaker
  - We listen carefully
    - it returns positive feedback (eyes, body language, ...)
    - it's don't interfere the Indians' word for talking)
- Listening, we do not wait for an opportunity to tell what we think




### The ABC of good manners

- Using the rules of good manners we express respect.
- Which are they?
- Remember the name of the co-speaker, which everybody is proud of.
  - Practice, record
  - Women remember better, "they are not hysterical, they are historical!"

### Analysis of needs / analysis of the situation

- How
  - Questionnaire
  - Experience
  - Methods of participation
  - Situation on the field
  - Statistics
  - Research




### Beginning of a conversation

- The importance of the first impression
- Greeting and presentation
- Body language
- The ABC of good manners

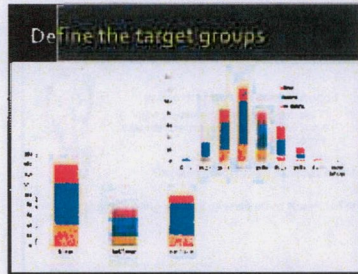
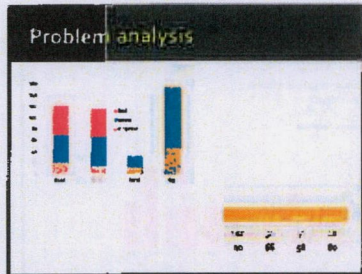
### Needs for extension

- Mostly needs, problems, demands
  - Needs of forest owners
  - Needs of the forest, professional frames
  - Lawful frames
  - Public interest



### Problem analysis

Year	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
1990	4	1	1	1	1
1995	3	1	1	1	1
2000	5	1	1	1	1
2005	4	1	1	1	1
2010	10	1	1	1	1



### Choose the most adequate way of extension

- Personal contact
- Courses
- Lectures
- Media
- ...
- Reach the biggest number of people

A photograph showing a group of people, some in blue uniforms, standing in a line in an outdoor setting, possibly a field or training area.

### Definition of the problem

- We have work accidents at forest work
- The most frequent reason - tree
- Work phase - cutting
- Mostly injured head and body
- In deadly cases - use of self protection equipment

An illustration of a person using a chainsaw to cut a tree. The person is shown in profile, and the tree is being cut at the base.

### Target group

- Define a target group
- Find those who want extension
- Estimate how to perform extension
- Build thrust on examples

- A target group are those who work in their own farms
- Through foresters find those who want education
- Prepare an extension method
- Reach others through advertising

A photograph of a person wearing a blue uniform and a cap, standing in a field. This person is likely a forester or a worker involved in the extension program.

### Fields of extension

- Silviculture and forest protection
- Technology
- Economics
- Legislation
- Public
- Other
- ...

A photograph showing a group of people in a field, possibly engaged in a training or extension activity. Some people are standing, while others are sitting on the ground.

### Definition of a goal

- Reduce the number of accidents
- Less casualties

An illustration of a person in a blue uniform aiming a bow at a target. The target is a circular shape with a bullseye in the center.

### Set the extension goal

To educate forest owners about safe work with a chain saw so that it will reduce the number of accidents at forest work.


### Ways of extension

A diagram illustrating different ways of extension. It shows four scenarios: 1) Two people shaking hands, representing personal contact. 2) A person standing next to a tree, representing field work. 3) A person standing next to a group of people, representing a lecture or course. 4) A person standing next to a group of people sitting at a table, representing a media or group activity.

### Ways of extension, communication channels

- Individual contacts
- Field courses
- Mobile classroom courses
- Demonstrations
- Lectures
- Press
- Film
- Articles
- DVD
- Radio and television
- Presentations at fairs
- Competitions
- Excursions
- Forest educational paths
- Telephone
- Internet
- E-mail

### Lectures




- Use of language
- Attractive
- Visualization
- Interrupted with short breaks (joke, question,...)
- Prepared in advance

### Competitions




### Individual contacts

- Two-way communication
- We are not policemen
- Keep to the agreement (time,...)
- Where?
  - Tree marking
  - Tending
  - Forest communications (bees, bird walk)





### Presentations at fairs

- Very efficient
- A lot of people
- Several generations and both sexes



### Courses

- Special demands regarding organization
- Adequate ground and equipment
- Detailed program
- Limited number of participants
- Good instructor
- Participant's own equipment




### Press, media

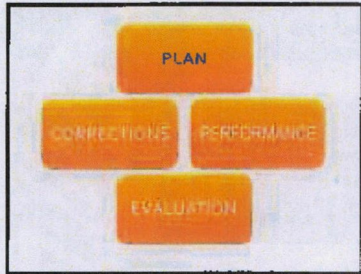
- Booklets
- Leaflets
- Radio
- Television
- Magazines
- ...



### Field demonstrations

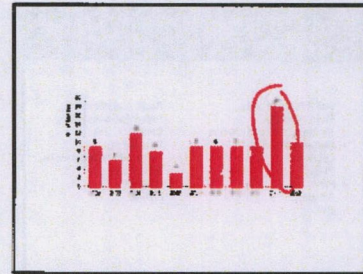
- Machinery works in the field
- Big organization
- Cooperation with others
- Very interesting





### Evaluation

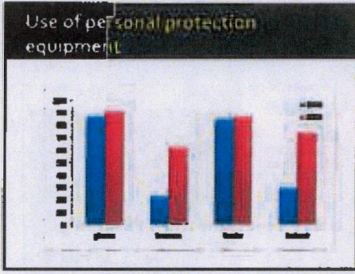
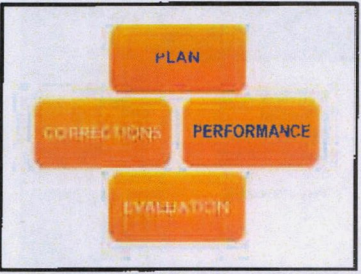
- Participants' evaluation
- Evaluation of knowledge
- Practical use
- Results in the field



### Work plan

- Long term strategy
- Annual
- For each activity
- Most adequate time
- Target groups
- Work method

Activity	Target groups	Work method	Time
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...



### What have we been talking about today?



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SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO KMETIŠTVA,  
GOZDARSTVA IN  
PISARSTVA

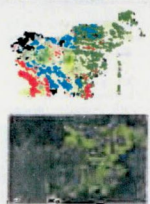
**Priloga 16: Predavanje: WISDOM – GIS based tool for biomass management**





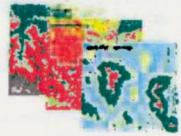
**Preparatory actions and GIS analysis**

- Selection of spatial base:
  - spatial resolution
  - type of datasets (vector/raster)
  - data structure and projection
- Creation of geodatabase:
  - land cover map, settlements map, road network, forest inventory data, digital elevation model data, etc.




**Accessibility of biomass**

- Physical accessibility
- Legal accessibility (e.g. NP, forest reserves)
- Limitations in use of forest resources (e.g. biodiversity, protection function, other use of wood)



**WISDOM base – DEMAND MODULE**


- Household sector:
  - Wood fuel uses
  - Household consumptions for heating and cooking
- Energy and industrial sector:
  - Biomass plants and district heating systems
  - Wood residues used by industry for energy
  - Woody biomass used for fiber, pulp and tannin industries
  - Biomass export



**WISDOM base – SUPPLY MODULE**

**DIRECT SOURCES:**


- Forests:
  - Different data sources (inventories, FMP, other sources)
  - sustainable harvest potential (current FM practice, yield model approach, other estimations)
  - potential and actual cut of energy wood



**SUPPLY MODULE**

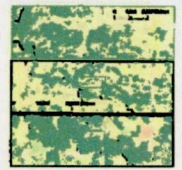
**Woody and non-woody crop residues on agricultural land**

- land cover map
- crop statistics



**WISDOM base – INTEGRATION MODULE**

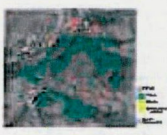
- Local supply/demand balance
  - Analyses done at pixel level
- Synthesis at different spatial scale.
- Different scenarios:
  - Theoretical balance
  - Legal balance
  - Actual balance



**SUPPLY MODULE**

**Other direct sources from forests**

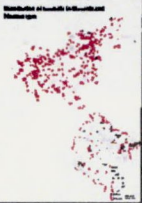
- residues in the forest
- woody biomass from forest patches
- woody biomass from forest remnants



**SUPPLY MODULE**

**INDIRECT SOURCES:**


- Sawmills and other wood processing industries
  - important sources of woody biomass
  - not local harvest, survey, other statistics
- Recovered wood and other recovered biomass
- Biomass import



**INTEGRATION MODULE**

**Results → PRIORITY AREAS:**

- Current wood fuel sources
- Surplus areas
- Deficit areas
- Wood fuel potential



### WOODSHED ANALYSIS

- Different modeling procedures enabling decision support at strategic, tactical and operational planning level
- Main modules/analysis:
  - economic accessibility
  - biomass consumption planning
  - planning locations for plants/distance heating systems
  - priority areas for new road infrastructure

### Biomass consumption planning

- Important tool for supporting RE planning at tactical and operational level
- Evaluating different scenarios (e.g. current state, increased/decreased consumption)
- Case studies:
  - Idria municipality (Slovenia)
  - Užice city (Serbia)
  - Schools in north-eastern part of Montenegro

### CS3: Renewing heating systems for schools in north-eastern part of Montenegro

29 schools in 5 municipalities wants to renew their heating systems to use biomass.

The future balance of production and consumption of biomass was made.

Inputs: planned installation power in these buildings + balance map + cost: distance map

Result: possible scenario increased consumption biomass in this area.

### Economic accessibility of biomass resources

### CS2: Scenario: potentially available for bioenergy development in Idria municipality

### Priority areas for planning new forest road infrastructure

Evaluating investments in forest road infrastructure

Input data: road map layer, cost distance layer, map of forests, map of protected areas

Alternatives: road category, slope

Result: several options of priority areas.

### Suitable locations for biomass plants

- Scops is to define hypothetical location for plants using different scenarios
- Procedure determine the supply potential of each map pixel assuming a certain supply radius (e.g. 30, 40, 50 km)
- Strategic planning at national/regional scale

### CS3: Current balance and possible increased consumption of biomass in the Užice city

Active biomass: light green: + 25,000 DM, orange: + 50,000 DM, red: + 100,000 DM

### Priority areas for planning new forest road infrastructure

#### CS4: Montenegro

According to selected criteria there are 36,943 ha of forests without any formal restrictions (national parks, military areas) but with insufficient forest road infrastructure. This represents 5% of all Montenegro forests.

**Conclusions**

**WISDOM is powerful decision support tool**

- allows constructing integrated and comprehensive perspective of wood energy systems
- catalyze dialogue between forestry and energy sector
- facilitates definition of sound policies and strategies



**Future perspectives**

- further development and improvement of WISDOM modules and application
- Extension of the Wisdom approach to other forest products and ESS to support sustainable and multifunctional forest management
- Implementing and testing WISDOM approach in different case studies characterizing a diverse and contrasting circumstances.

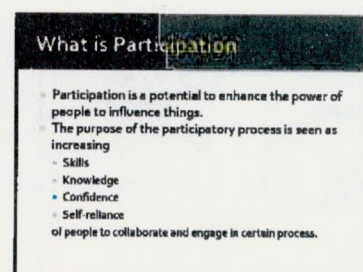
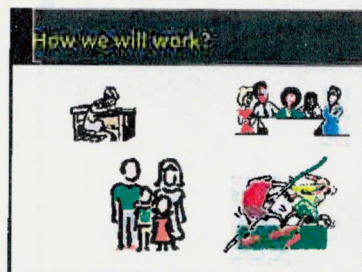
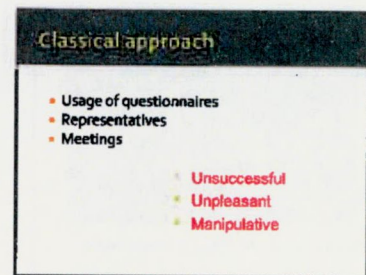
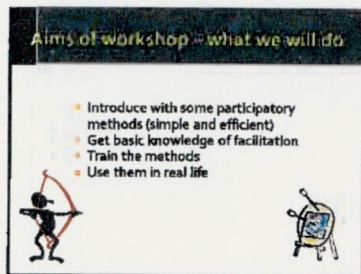
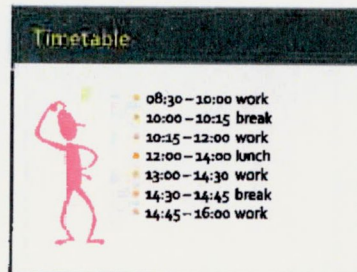


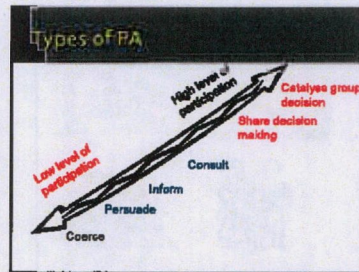
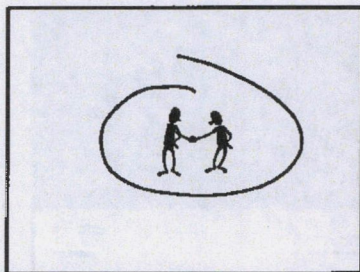
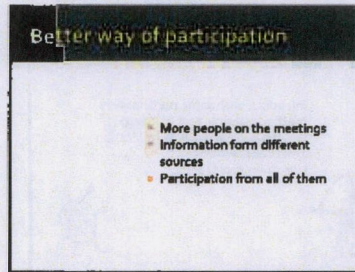
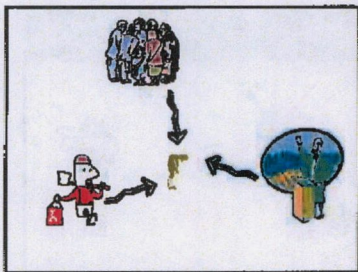
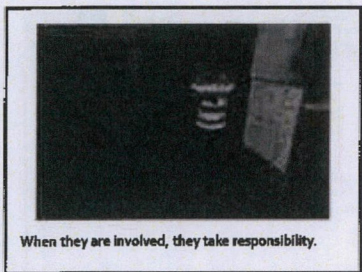
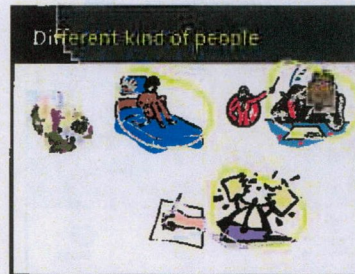
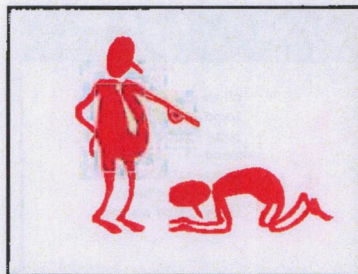
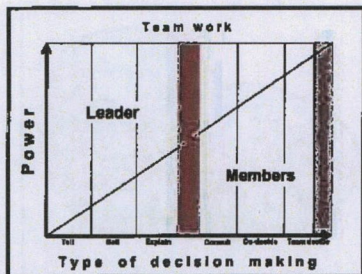
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MEĐNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENSKE  
KOLTOVARSKE SKLADNICE  
COOPERATION

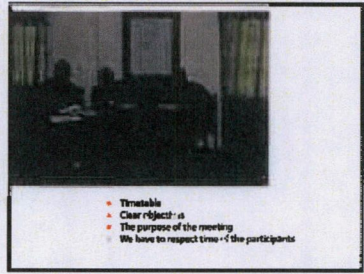
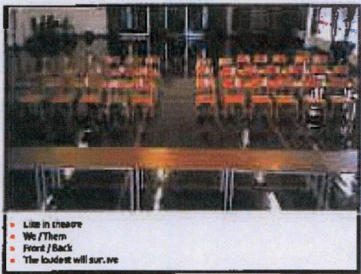
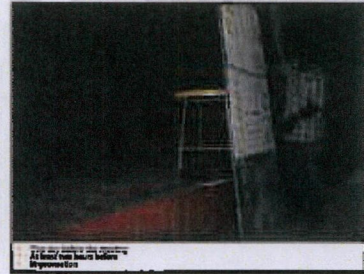
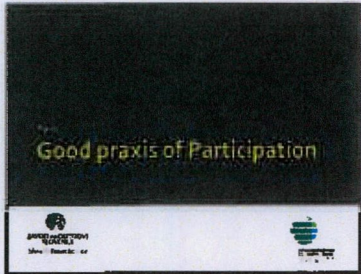
## **Priloga 17: Sklop predavanj: Participation in Forestry**





### Basic principles of PA:

- Be democratic, include all kind of people
- Visual as possible
- Clear and reachable objectives
- Not provoke unrealistic expectations
- Meet the expectations



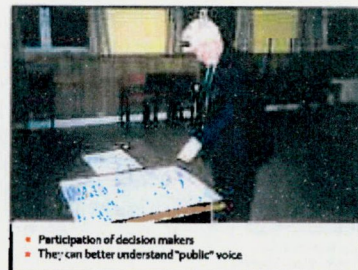




- Preparation of facilitators
- Define of their roles
- Repeat time table



- Always leave respect to local specialities
- Stay neutral, don't show or force your opinions in formal clothes



- Participation of decision makers
- They can better understand "public" voice



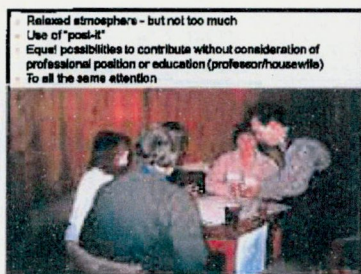
Visualization  
Equality in the group  
The same methods among different groups



- Inclusion of influential persons and others
- Use of cheap materials for evaluation and voting



- Participation of different groups of interest
- Focusing on the problem (mapping)
- There is no quarrel!



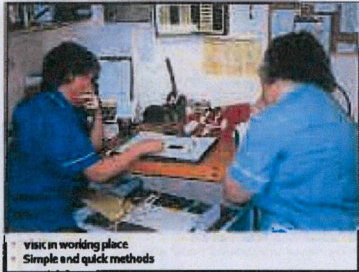
Relaxed atmosphere - but not too much  
Use of "post-it"  
Equal possibilities to contribute without consideration of professional position or education (professor/housewife)  
To all the same attention



- All the opportunities to express their own experiences
- To get from participants as much as possible



- Some don't like meetings - don't exclude them
- We can meet them everywhere
- Sometimes it's hard to find them



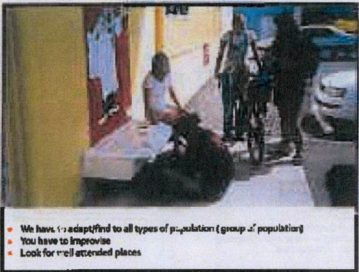
visit in working place  
Simple and quick methods



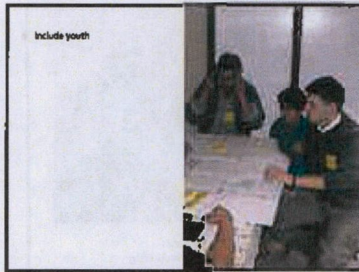
- Pub
- Strategic place (in front of bathroom!)



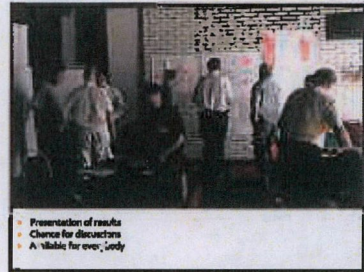
Spatial monitoring  
They mark themselves



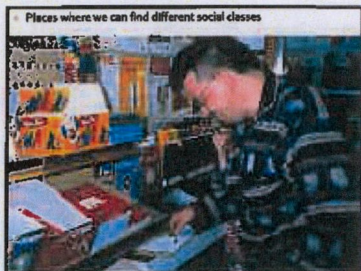
- We have to adapt/find to all types of population (group of population)
- You have to improvise
- Look for well attended places



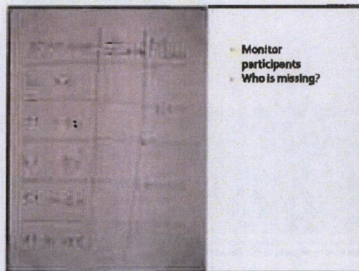
include youth



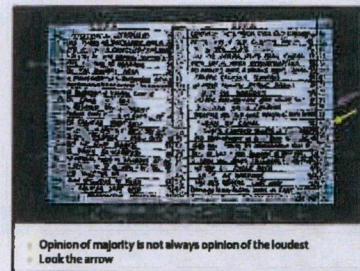
- Presentation of results
- Chance for discussions
- A 'viable for ever' lady



Places where we can find different social classes



- Monitor participants
- Who is missing?

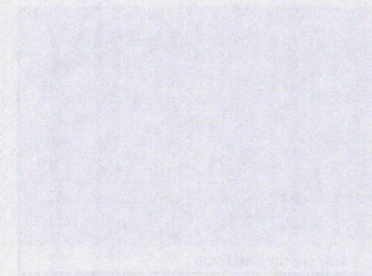
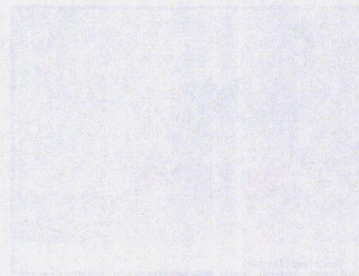
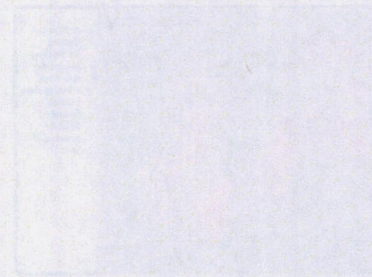
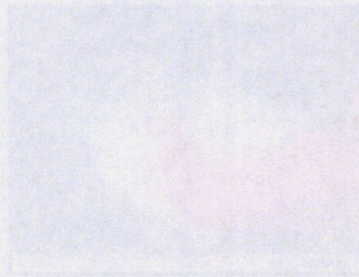
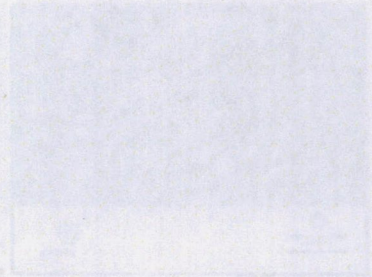
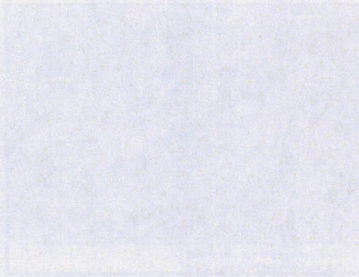


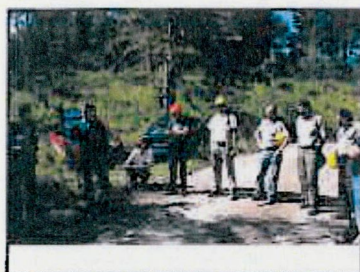
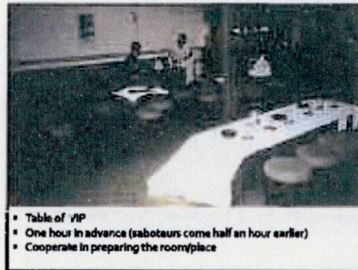
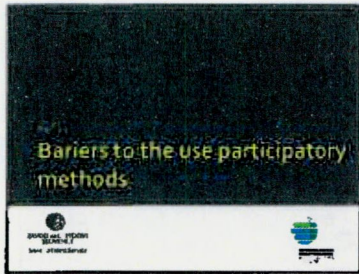
Opinion of majority is not always opinion of the loudest  
Look the arrow

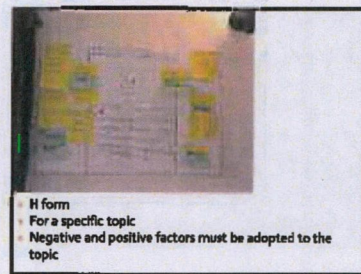
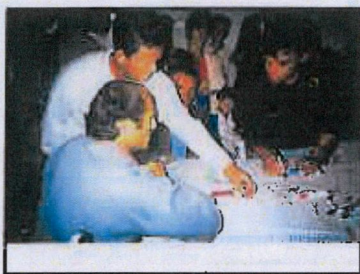
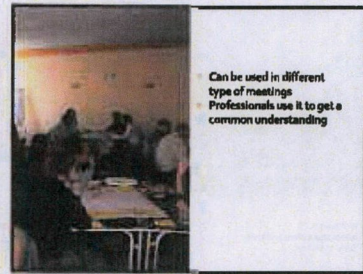
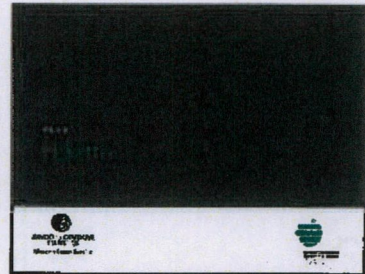





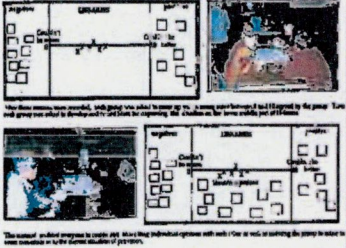
Method is appropriate for the majority








- Estimation of the problem
- Writing or past-it
- Things to change or improve

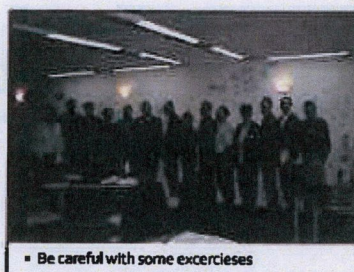
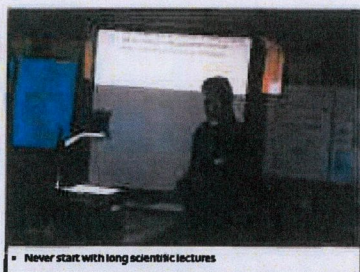
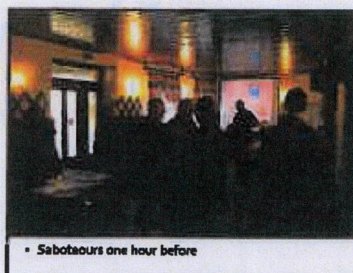
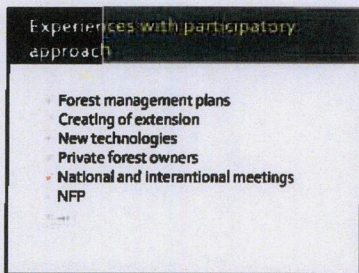
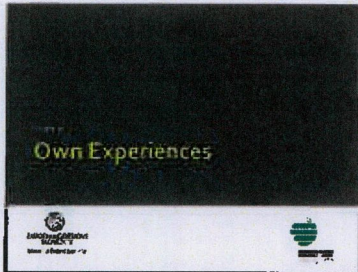



Why does it seem like people are doing what they are doing? Is it really the best way to do it? Or is it just the way they've always done it? Can we do it better? Can we do it differently? Can we do it more efficiently? Can we do it more effectively? Can we do it more safely? Can we do it more sustainably? Can we do it more ethically? Can we do it more inclusively? Can we do it more transparently? Can we do it more accountably? Can we do it more responsibly? Can we do it more respectfully? Can we do it more compassionately? Can we do it more empathetically? Can we do it more humanely? Can we do it more kindly? Can we do it more gently? Can we do it more softly? Can we do it more sweetly? Can we do it more lovingly? Can we do it more mercifully? Can we do it more graciously? Can we do it more generously? Can we do it more abundantly? Can we do it more liberally? Can we do it more magnanimously? Can we do it more benevolently? Can we do it more philanthropically? Can we do it more charitably? Can we do it more altruistically? Can we do it more selflessly? Can we do it more unselfishly? Can we do it more disinterestedly? Can we do it more impartially? Can we do it more objectively? Can we do it more rationally? Can we do it more logically? Can we do it more systematically? Can we do it more methodically? Can we do it more procedurally? Can we do it more algorithmically? Can we do it more formulaically? Can we do it more schematically? Can we do it more tactically? Can we do it more strategically? Can we do it more operationally? Can we do it more tactically? Can we do it more strategically? Can we do it more operationally?

The method we used to create this is called 'The method works for us'. It's a simple, easy-to-use method that can be used by anyone, anywhere, at any time. It's a method that works for us, and it's a method that works for you.



• The method works for us







- The information about possible saboteurs get in advance
- Don't push participants if they don't want to do something



- Insist on visualization

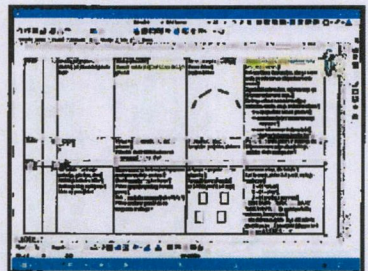
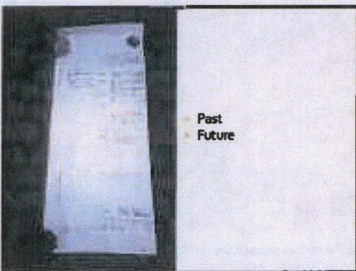
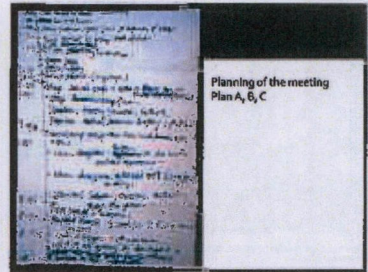
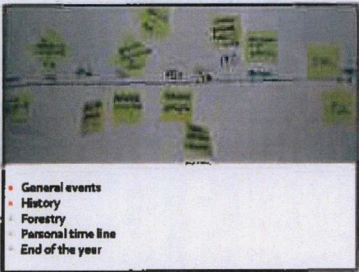
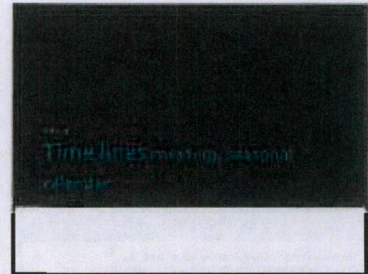
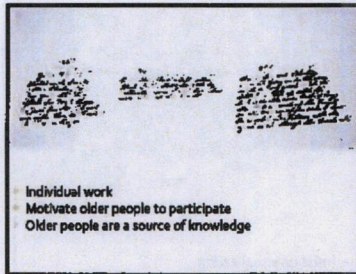
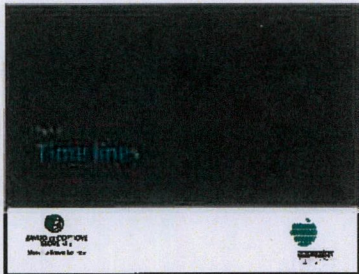


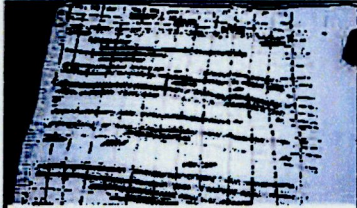
- Don't change groups by wishes of participants
- Function of labels



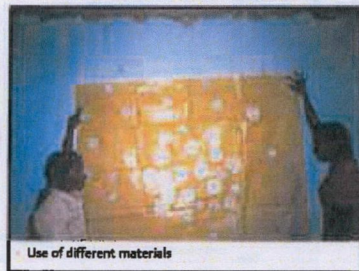
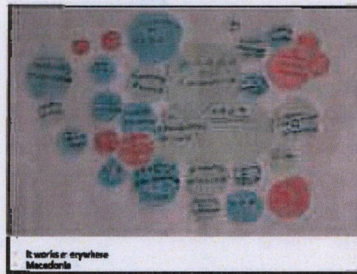
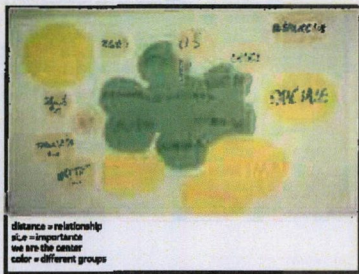
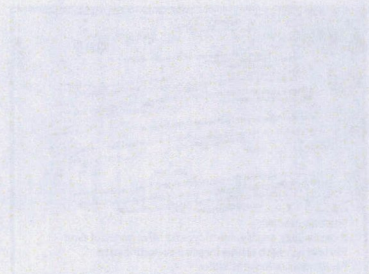
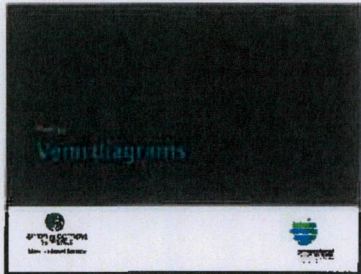
- Let them to have telephone call (he is major)







**Seasonal calendar**  
It can be daily, weekly, monthly or for other period of time  
• Find out appropriate time for people's participation  
• For formalization of activities



### Efficient preparation and implementation of the meeting, workshop, ...

The 100+ participatory methods

### Purpose

- Why we organize it
- On which way, what is the purpose
  - Meeting for training
  - Field day
  - Course
- Real problems

### Define roles

- Facilitator
- Anti-saboteur
- Time controller
- Other roles
  - Minutes
  - Welcoming the participants

### Always should be prepared

### Time and place

- When – respect time of participants
- Place
  - Geographically
  - Rooms
  - Field

### Steps

- Purpose
- Time and place
- Participatory methods, combination, order
- Define roles
- Material and equipment
- Time line

### Order of methods - combination

- Drawing, mapping, H form, ...
- PROCEDURE
- Question for H form
- Follow you own reminder
- Material and equipment

### How start the event

- Make preparations
- Prepare rooms
- Rise interest

## Performance coaching introduction

- 5 steps
- 1. 'Feret around' phase
- 2. Welcome and introduction
- 3. Explanation of the procedure  
(goals, way of work, ...)  
Working methods  
presentation
- 5. Forming groups (ice breaking)



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## SOME PRINCIPLES & METHODS FOR RUNNING EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE & ENJOYABLE PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH, CONSULTATION & PLANNING EVENTS

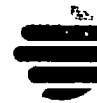
### ALWAYS TRY TO BE INCLUSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC.

If it is important to try to enable the full involvement of the widest cross section of the people you want to consult with then the following are some points to consider:

- ensure that there is equal regard for everybody;
- ensure that all opinions can be expressed in a non-confrontational, non-judgmental environment;
- always try to generate inputs from people who don't normally have the opportunity to be heard or are not inclined to speak in public (see right);
- try to keep public speaking in meetings to a minimum, especially at the beginning;
- have a range of transparent, democratic processes for randomly deciding who contributes and in what order;
- re-arrange room and furniture to allow meetings and events to discourage unnecessary formality.
- always try to remain neutral and "opinion-less" and have respect for all local perceptions and choices;
- maintain a belief in the capacity of all people of all ages to analyse their situation and come up with good, new, original ideas;
- try to keep an open mind and have no pre-conceived solutions or theories;
- be humble and non-authoritarian;
- make every effort to make it easy for people to participate - this usually means undertaking outreach work where people can be engaged with in shops, post offices, in libraries, community centres, pubs, street corners, on doorsteps in houses, at work, etc.;
- dress informally (but not scruffily) and don't wear official looking name badges;
- treat people's time as being very valuable - i.e. design methods and events to make the most of people's time;
- have a rigorous approach to preventing those who are used to dominating situations have more than an equal say;
- have a strategy to monitor who and who isn't having an opportunity to participate;
- constantly think about the possible barriers to involvement and ways to overcome them;
- always try to use visual methods through which people record their own opinions, knowledge, ideas, etc. and
- try to keep all outcomes as much in the words and writing of the participants as possible (especially final reports).



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## KEEP THINGS AS VISUAL AS POSSIBLE...

By drawing and using visual methods, participants can share their knowledge, ideas or preferences on their own terms and easily modify and refine the information provided.

Some of these methods are:

---

### PARTICIPATORY MAPPING

is an adaptable method which enables people to visually describe their locality in an informal and relaxed way. Mapping can encourage a wide range of people and abilities, young and old, male and female, to participate in discussion, assessment and or analysis of social, environmental and economic situations past, present and future in their localities. The visual nature of mapping is not dependent upon peoples' literacy abilities or languages. Mapping can elicit and geographically reference details, issues, concerns and changes.

---

### H-FORMS

can be used to:

- evaluate how effectively money is being spent;
- generate ideas for forest management in an area;
- gauge how much people have heard about a particular program/project;
- evaluate how well is a government department delivering services in an area;
- evaluate how well do agencies/ organisations work together; and,
- assess how involved local people have been regarding the development of plans.

It can be used in meetings, workshops, conferences as well as in committee meetings, in pubs, front rooms etc. The logical sequence and tight framework that the H-form provides keeps discussions focused, specific, progressive and can easily lead to action points. This structured format helps people to record their opinions without introducing any biases of the facilitator. The outcomes can be easily transferred into a report without losing any detail or changing any words or symbols people have used to record their own views and ideas.

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### NEUTRAL SCORING UNITS

can be used to enable people to indicate and/or rank which of a list of issues or needs are most important to them. It can use a list of up to 70 options which people are asked to put 10 or 20 neutral scoring units on the options they prefer.

Neutral scoring units can be beans, or bottle tops, matchsticks - anything with no local value. They can be used to prioritise things in a non-threatening, rapid, anonymous, transparent democratic and enjoyable way. This method can easily be used in a meeting or in peoples' homes, pubs, shops, etc.





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GOZDARSTVA IN  
KMETIŠKIH ZVEZ  
SLOVENIJA'S DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

The preferences can be easily recorded by a facilitator and the results (scores) can be added up and displayed before leaving a community.

### **ALWAYS HAVE CLEAR, SPECIFIC AND ACHIEVABLE OBJECTIVES...**

Consultation processes must always be rigorously, individually tailored and be "objective-led", not "method-led". An example of consultation objectives:

- to bring people who live in and around Bradford together to share their ideas and views about local leisure needs and suggestions/ideas they have for the future (PP examples);
- to get out and about to meet with a wide cross section of people (at least 100) in and around Bradford who were unable to come to the open meeting and assist them to make their input (PP examples);
- to remain neutral and positive;
- to make the process and methods as enjoyable as possible for everyone;
- to produce an accessible jargon-free document recording people's ideas, views and preferences which would have the potential to give clear direction to the preparation of a brief for an architect and a feasibility study; and
- not to raise unrealistic expectations...

### **AND, FINALLY, DO NOT RAISE UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS.....**

It is not true that whenever you ask people for their opinions and ideas that their expectations will be raised beyond what can be delivered. In fact, in many parts of the world, the opposite is true and people are very cynical about anything new happening at all.

When done well, using all the principles outlined in this document, participatory methods will not raise the unrealistic expectations of the public, or staff, or whoever the consultation was with.

When objectives are clear, specific and realistic, and when the methods are well selected and designed and used (i.e. the wording of any briefing or questions used with the methods is kept simple and truthful) and when events and interactions are kept as informal as possible, then you have a good chance of only raising the expectations you want to.

After all, consultation should not be a negative, defensive thing, but be used to engage constructively with forest owners, the public, clients and colleagues to forge new relationships and generate new ideas, enthuse people.



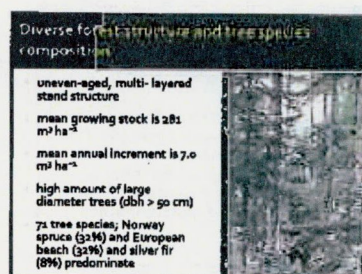
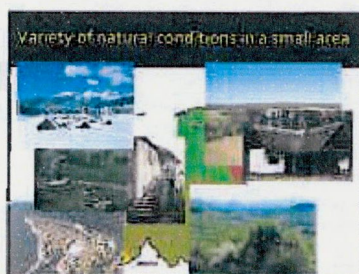
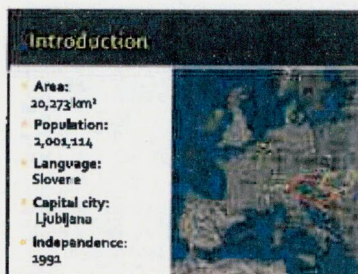
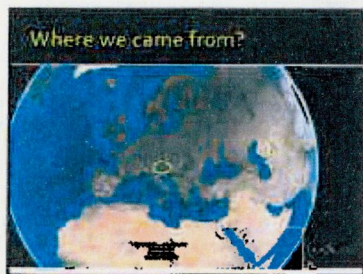
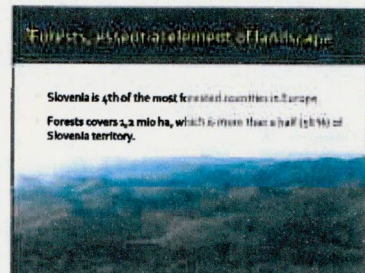
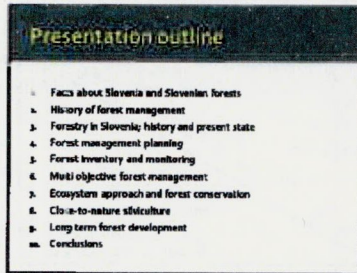
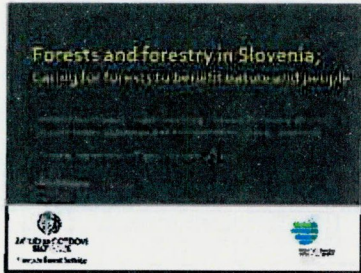
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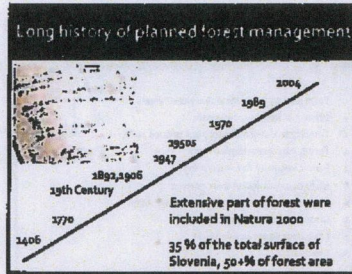
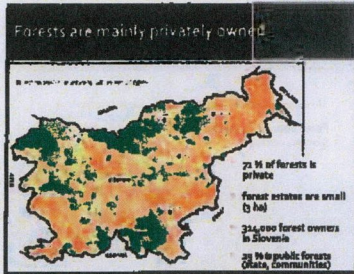
Slovenia Forest Service



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO KMETIŠTVA, GOZDARSTVA  
IN ŽIVINARSTVA

**Priloga 18: Predavanje na Univerzi v Gvajani: Forests and Forestry in  
Slovenia; Caring for forests to benefit nature and people**





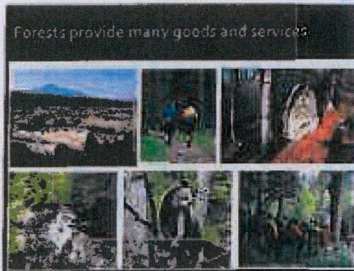
### Legal bases of forest management

Forest management and forest use are directed by:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Environment as the supreme state institution
- Slovenia Forest Service as a public forestry service.

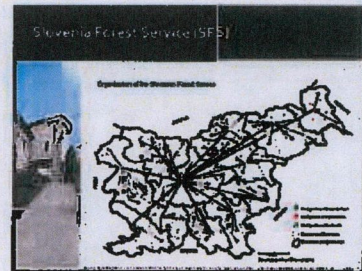
Main national documents:

- The Action Forests: regulates protection, silviculture, exploitation and use of forests on the basis of forest management plans
- The Forest Development Programme: defines the national policy on close-to-nature forest management, guidelines for the preservation and development of forests and conditions for their exploitation at multipurpose use.



### Fundamental principles of forest management

- Sustainability**  
sustained preservation of forests, sustained use of their goods and services
- Multifunctionality**  
balanced significance of ecological, production, and social roles of forests
- Close to nature FM**  
FM that promote conservation of natural forest structure by mimicking natural processes



### Forestry in Slovenia

**Mission**

Preservation and close-to-nature development of Slovenian forests and of all their functions for their sustainable and good management and use as well as nature conservation in forest space for the good of present and future generations.

### Tools to incorporate general principles in the practice

- Legal and institutional framework
- Comprehensive forest planning system
- Constant monitoring and learning
- Adaptation to growing site conditions
- Mimicking natural disturbances and processes
- Ecosystem approach
- Integrated nature conservation

### Main tasks and activities of SFS

- forest management planning
- silviculture and forest protection
- forestry techniques
- wildlife and hunting
- forestry extension and public relation
- other fields

### Forest management planning

#### Spatial delineation of forest area

The map illustrates the spatial delineation of forest areas, showing various compartments and Forest Management Units (FMUs) within a larger geographical context.

### Forest inventory and monitoring

#### FOREST INVENTORY

- Integral part of forest planning at FMU level
- 10 year cycle; each year 2/3 of forests is measured
- combination of field descriptions of all stands and tree measurements at permanent sampling plots (PSP)

### Forest inventory and monitoring

#### FOREST MONITORING

- Integral part of forest management
- Assessment of realized measures:
  - realized cut according to cut type, tree species
  - realized silviculture, protection and other measures byt, pe of measure
- Forestry chronic, diary
- Field foresters

### Forest management planning is hierarchically organized

Level	Description
REGIONAL FOREST PLANS (1:4, 500,000 ha)	strategic level Forest and policy issues, general, solving long scale problems Forest conditions, and objectives FM Management capacity Management strategy
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS (600, 1000 ha)	operational level Inventory, monitoring Management plans Strategy for silviculture, protection, fire control Concrete measures Inventory and plan
SILVICULTURAL PLANS, PROJECTS (compartments, 5-100 ha)	operational level Concrete measures Applied prescriptions for forest silviculture All forest after execution of measures

### Permanent sampling plots

- more than 200,000 plots covering all Slovenian forest
- systematic grid of PSP (250x250 m; 250x1250 m)
- two concentric circles (200 and 500 m<sup>2</sup>)
- smaller circle → trees with dbh 250 cm are surveyed; larger circle → trees with dbh 200 cm are registered

### Forest information system

The diagram shows a hierarchical structure of a forest information system, including components like 'Public', 'Private', 'Forest Management Plans', and 'Silvicultural Plans'.

### Cognitive approach

Complex natural system  
Decision made with lack of information  
Response to our actions may be difficult to predict  
Constant monitoring and learning  
Adaptation of plans using new knowledge and lessons learned

```

    graph TD
      Plan --> Implement
      Implement --> Monitor
      Monitor --> Evaluate
      Evaluate --> Plan
  
```

### Forest stand assessment


- Delineation of stands using aerial photographs
- Description of stands (stand structure, species composition...)
- Preliminary planning of silvicultural measures for next period (10 years)
- Interactive stand map

### Multi objective forest management

Forests provide many goods and services  
Forest management should ensure sustainable preservation of all forest functions → multi-purpose, multifunctional, multi-resource, multiple-use, objective forest management

### Evaluation of forest function

- Different demands, different natural potential
- Inventory of different functions of forests
- Different methods:
  - GIS assessment (e.g. protective function, water)
  - survey (e.g. needs of forest owners, other forest products)
- Forest function map




### Ecosystem approach and nature conservation

- Foresters start with nature conservation
- Nature conservation is integral part of FMP
- Wood debris should be left in forest
- Key habitats are left to develop completely naturally
- Nature 2000 is included into FMP



### Measures should be published at a broader and more detailed level



**ALLOWABLE CUT**  
 100 trees, 1000 m³, 20 year period  
 4.5 m³ of 7-120 (60-120)

**SILVICULTURAL MEASURES**

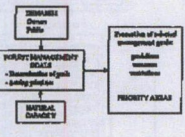
### Forest management goals and priority areas

Participatory approach

Forest (procedure of acceptance)

Informal (workshops, survey, interviews)

Regional plans / forest management plan



### Close to nature silviculture

Carefully selected silviculture system

Small-scale management → free style silviculture technique

**Intensive shelter-wood**

Rotation period: 120-150 years  
 Regeneration period: 10-20 years

**Selective systems**

Selective cutting:
 


- regeneration
- tending growing stock
- shaping stand structure

Rotation period: 8-12 years

Measures:
 

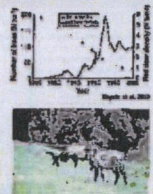
- tending
- thinning
- regeneration cutting

### Results of more than 50 years of close to nature forest management practice




### Ecosystem approach and nature conservation

- Complex of animate and inanimate world
- Complex relations can't be completely explained
- Coherent set of measures
- Common regional forest management and wildlife management plan
- SPS is also in charge for wildlife planning



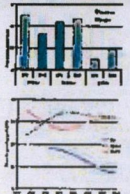
### Mimicking natural processes

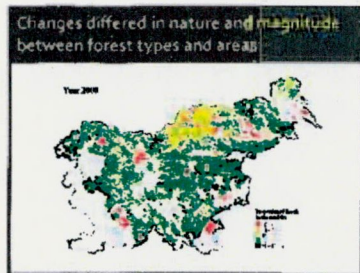
- Adapts to growing site characteristics
- Mimicking natural processes and structures
- Based on natural regeneration



### Structure and composition of forest stands changed significantly in last 50 years

- Forest area has been increased by 31 %
- Constant increase of growing stock (by 157 % in last 50 years)
- Constant increase of increment (by 169 % in last 50 years)
- A shift of tree species composition towards the potential vegetation.





### Structure and composition of forest stands changed significantly in last 50 years

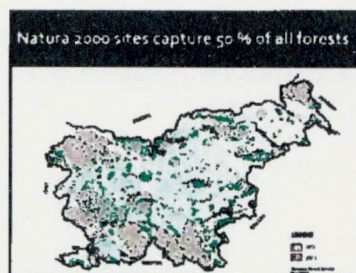
- Significant improvement of forest stand structure and composition
- Stand parameter values come close to the goal values
- Generally favorable development of tree species composition
- Unfavorable status and future development of silver fir population on carbonate bedrock

### Conclusions

Permanent inventory and monitoring provides valuable data → opportunities for forest practice and research

### The magnitude and the tendency of changes can be correlated to different factors

- Site conditions
- Initial stand structure and forest dynamics
- Forest management
- Disturbances

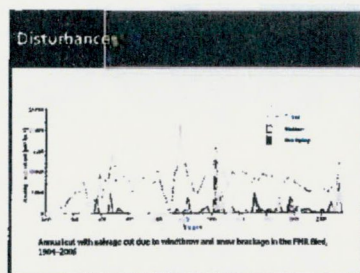


### Conclusions

#### FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Development of participatory planning
- Special cases of forest plans
- Integrating uncertainties into FMP

- Socioeconomic (e.g. new demands)
- Market-oriented (e.g. problems of large diameter timber)
- Environmental (climate change)
- Participatory planning an important part of forest planning and management



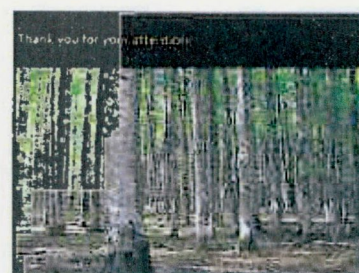
### Conclusions

Presented forest management system enable incorporation of fundamental principles to forest practice in European forests.

↓

Lessons learned for tropical forestry?

Guyana case study:





ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE  
Slovenia Forest Service



MEĐNARODNO SVAZANJE  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENSKE  
KOPARSKO SVAZANJE  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 19: Objave**



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SLOVENIJE

Išči:

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Načrt strani

Kontakt

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Aktualno

Zavod

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enoteDelovna  
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Slovenije

Povezave

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Sporočila za javnost

09. September 2013

[Krepitev zmogljivosti – usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, Gvajana, Iwokrama](#)

2013

[Aug - Oct 2013](#) (2 novice)[May - Jul 2013](#) (3 novice)[Feb - Apr 2013](#) (2 novice)

2012

[Nov - Jan 2013](#) (5 novice)[Aug - Oct 2012](#) (7 novice)[May - Jul 2012](#) (4 novice)

2011

[Nov - Jan 2012](#) (3 novice)[Aug - Oct 2011](#) (2 novice)[May - Jul 2011](#) (4 novice)[Feb - Apr 2011](#) (3 novice)

2010

[Nov - Jan 2011](#) (1 novice)[Aug - Oct 2010](#) (1 novice)[May - Jul 2010](#) (4 novice)[Feb - Apr 2010](#) (1 novice)

2009

[Nov - Jan 2010](#) (2 novice)[Aug - Oct 2009](#) (4 novice)[May - Jul 2009](#) (4 novice)[Feb - Apr 2009](#) (5 novice)

2008

[Aug - Oct 2008](#) (1 novice)[May - Jul 2008](#) (2 novice)[Feb - Apr 2008](#) (3 novice)

2007

[Nov - Jan 2008](#) (1 novice)[Aug - Oct 2007](#) (2 novice)[May - Jul 2007](#) (1 novice)[Feb - Apr 2007](#) (3 novice)

2006

[Nov - Jan 2007](#) (1 novice)[Aug - Oct 2006](#) (3 novice)[May - Jul 2006](#) (3 novice)

09. September 2013

## Krepitev zmogljivosti – usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, Gvajana, Iwokrama

MEDNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
SOSELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
SLOVENIA'S DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION

Zavod za gozdove Slovenije je v začetku leta 2013 v okviru javnega razpisa za izvajanje projektov na področju mednarodnega razvojnega sodelovanja in humanitarne pomoči v letih 2013 in 2014, ki ga je razpisalo Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve, uspešno pridobil projekt »Krepitev zmogljivosti - usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, Gvajana, Iwokrama«. Projekt zajema kratko misijo dveh gozdarskih strokovnjakov v Gvajani, ki bo potekale med 20. septembrom in 6. oktobrom 2013, z naslednjimi nalogami:

1. V sodelovanju z gozdarskimi strokovnjaki v Gvajani oceniti možnosti, predvsem pa načine sodelovanja med državama na področju gospodarjenja z gozdnimi viri in prstoživečimi živalmi. Prioritetna področja so: krepitev zmogljivosti – usposabljanje gozdarskega sektorja za boljše delo z lokalnim prebivalstvom, informacijski sistem za oceno gozdne lesne biomase, upravljanje s prsto živečimi živalmi in med-univerzitetno sodelovanje.
2. Za potrebe boljšega sodelovanja gozdarstva z lokalnim prebivalstvom bomo v regiji Iwokrama za izbrani gozdarski kader izvedli delavnice o sodelovanju v gozdarstvu in Gozdarskem svetovanju. Slovenija ima bogato tradicijo sodelovanja lastnikov gozdov in javnosti pri sprejemanju odločitev v gozdnem prostoru in izvajanju svetovanja za lastnike gozdov ter drugih javnosti. Delavnice bodo zajemale usposabljanje gozdarskega kadra na področju komuniciranja, posredovanja znanj, izvajanja različnih oblik svetovanja, sodelovanja pri gospodarjenju z gozdovi in pri sprejemanju strokovnih odločitev. Ta del projekta bomo izvedli v obliki svetovalnega obiska slovenskih strokovnjakov v Gvajani, pregleda stanja in izvedbe dveh delavnic za gozdarske strokovnjake. Predvideni cilj tega dela projekta je usposobiti strokovni gozdarski kader za uspešno sodelovanje z lokalnim prebivalstvom.
3. Analiza stanja in ocena možnosti za kasnejšo izvedbo projekta uvajanja informacijskega sistema za ugotavljanje potencialov lesne biomase z orodjem WISDOM, ki smo ga na Zavodu za gozdove Slovenije uvedli v sodelovanju s FAO. V okviru tega dela projekta bomo ocenili stanje in možnosti uporabe sistema, predvsem na osnovi ocene informacij in podatkov, ki so v Gvajani na razpolago. Cilj tega dela projekta je ocena možnosti za uvedbo orodja WISDOM, kot pomoč pri oblikovanju politike rabe lesne biomase v Gvajani.

Projekt predstavlja prispevek Republike Slovenije k zagotavljanju mednarodne razvojne in humanitarne pomoči državam članic državam v razvoju. Glavni koristnik rezultatov projekta je gozdarski kader, ki deluje z lokalnim prebivalstvom v državi in na področju regije Iwokrama ter nosilci odločanja v gozdarskem sektorju Gvajane. Sekundarni koristniki projekta so prebivalstvo ter ostali udeleženci v procesih upravljanja z gozdnimi viri.

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### Slovenia seeks support for forest management



(<http://www.inewsguyana.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Slovenia-web.jpg>)

0 comments (<http://www.inewsguyana.com/slovenia-seeks-support-for-forest-management/#respond>), 04/10/2013, by Editor (<http://www.inewsguyana.com/author/fareeza/>), in Local News (<http://www.inewsguyana.com/category/local-1/>), Other Stories (<http://www.inewsguyana.com/category/other-stories/>)



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Minister Persaud, along with the team from Slovenia.

[[www.inewsguyana.com](http://www.inewsguyana.com)] - Two members from the Slovenian Forest Service - Mr. Jurij Beguš and Dr. Aleš Poljanec - are currently in Guyana seeking ways to foster a partnership between the two countries and seek out areas of collaboration.

The focus will be on capacity building in the areas of extension/community forestry, forest biomass management and participatory approaches in forestry.

On Thursday October 3, the team met with Natural Resources and Environment Minister Robert Persaud, during which Persaud received an update from the team on their mission and expressed Guyana's interest in furthering cooperation with the Slovenia Forest Service in areas of forestry and REDD+.

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Total Votes 31

According to the Ministry in a statement, he noted Guyana's involvement in continuously strengthening its programmes on sustainable forest management, REDD+ and forest sector trade.

The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) in welcoming the two gentlemen said their agenda covers a wide cross section of activities where they are scheduled to meet with members of the public and private sector and scheduled to have three workshops with members of the GFC staff.

Mr. Beguš and Dr. Poljanec are in Guyana for two weeks from the 22nd September 2013 to the 5th October 2013.

The mission is focused on the sharing of experiences since both Guyana and Slovenia have rich and diverse forests.

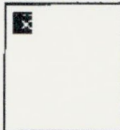
The objective is to better understand the mechanisms that Guyana has instituted for sustainable forest management, supported through social development, extension and community forestry programmes.

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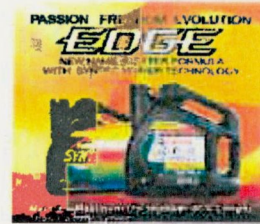
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MEĐNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
SODELOVANJE SLOVENIJE  
KOLABORACIJA SLOVENIJE  
COOPERATION

**Priloga 20: Summary report; GFC**

# Summary Report

## Title

### **“CAPACITY BUILDING – TRAINING FOR FORESTRY SECTOR TO SUPPORT BETTER COOPERATION WITH LOCAL POPULATION, GUYANA, IWOKRAMA”**

#### **Visit from Slovenian Forest Service**

**22<sup>nd</sup> September to 5<sup>th</sup> October 2013**

The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) welcomed two members from the Slovenia Forest Service to Guyana from the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2013 to the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2013: Mr. Jurij Begus and Dr. Ales Poljanec. Their visit was based on an introduction and invitation extended to them via Dr. P.I. Gomes, Consular, Guyana's Consular Office in Brussels. Their visit is part of the project entitled “*Capacity building – training for forestry sector to support better cooperation with local population, Guyana, Iwokrama*”, which is financed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia – Slovenia's development cooperation. The focus of this visit to Guyana was to foster a partnership between the two countries and seek out areas of collaboration. Part of the visits were made to key organizations directly and indirectly involved with the forestry sector in Guyana and three workshops to foster collaboration and transfer knowledge on extension forestry techniques.

#### **Workshops held**

##### Workshop 1: Forestry extension (1/1 of the day):

- case study Slovenia
- case study Guyana
- discussion in groups

##### Workshop 2: Biomass management (1/1 of the day)

- presentation on REDD+ with specific focus on Biomass information systems (GUY)
- presentation of WISDOM – GIS based tool for biomass management (SI)
- discussion in groups

##### Workshop 3: Participatory Approach in Forestry (1 ½ days)

A total number of 27 GFC staff and FTCL Staff at the middle management level (inclusive of several management trainees) participated in these training workshops. The results of the workshops saw an enlightened team of staff, which are in direct contact with ground operations and involved in extensive field work, better prepared and skilled in extension forestry practices and techniques. In some cases the information presented reaffirmed existing knowledge and support training and practical exercises.

The GFC recognizes the diversity in the type of natural resources in each country while embracing the effort for collaboration and initiatives that are applicable development in forestry extension practices. Through further discussions it has been recognized that there is an avenue for collaboration and several key areas are identified for possible further collaboration and support.

**Areas of Future Collaboration – Guyana Forestry Commission and Slovenia Forest Service**

1. **Community Forestry** – exchange between CFO in Guyana and Slovenia. This may include visits by both sides and exchange of information.
2. **Guidelines and Procedures on Sustainable Forest Management (English)** – exchange of information in areas relating to Codes of Practice, forest management planning, etc.
3. **Climate Change** – collaboration in further developing areas of work on REDD+ and low carbon development. Sharing of Guyana's LCDS with Slovenia Forest Service.
4. **Visit by Guyana team to Slovenia to see forest management at field level** – explore opportunities for possible financing for visit.
5. **Natural Resources Management** – Strategic planning for natural resources sector. Best Practices and success stories. Sharing of experiences on how this can be best approached.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>
LOVELL REBEIRO	GFC
BENNY LAYNE	GFC
RAWLE LEWIS	GFC
NICHOLA WILLIAMS	GFC
FABIAN JONES	GFC
MARCIA GORDON	GFC
JASMIN TOTARAM	GFC
HAIMWANT PERSAUD	GFC
JONELLE NEDD	GFC
EWART MOORE	GFC
UMA MADRAY	GFC
FRANK PETERS	GFC
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SIMONE BENN	GFC
MICHELLE ASTWOOD	GFC
RUSLIN RICHARDS	GFC
XAVIER FRASER	GFC
STEFAN RAZAC	GFC
CHRIS DAVIS	FTCI
SOMLATA BISPAT	FTCI
DWAYNE GRIFFITH	FTCI
LEROY WELCOME	FTCI



ZAVOD za GOZDOVE  
SLOVENIJE

Slovenia Forest Service



MEĐNARODNO RAZVOJNO  
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