

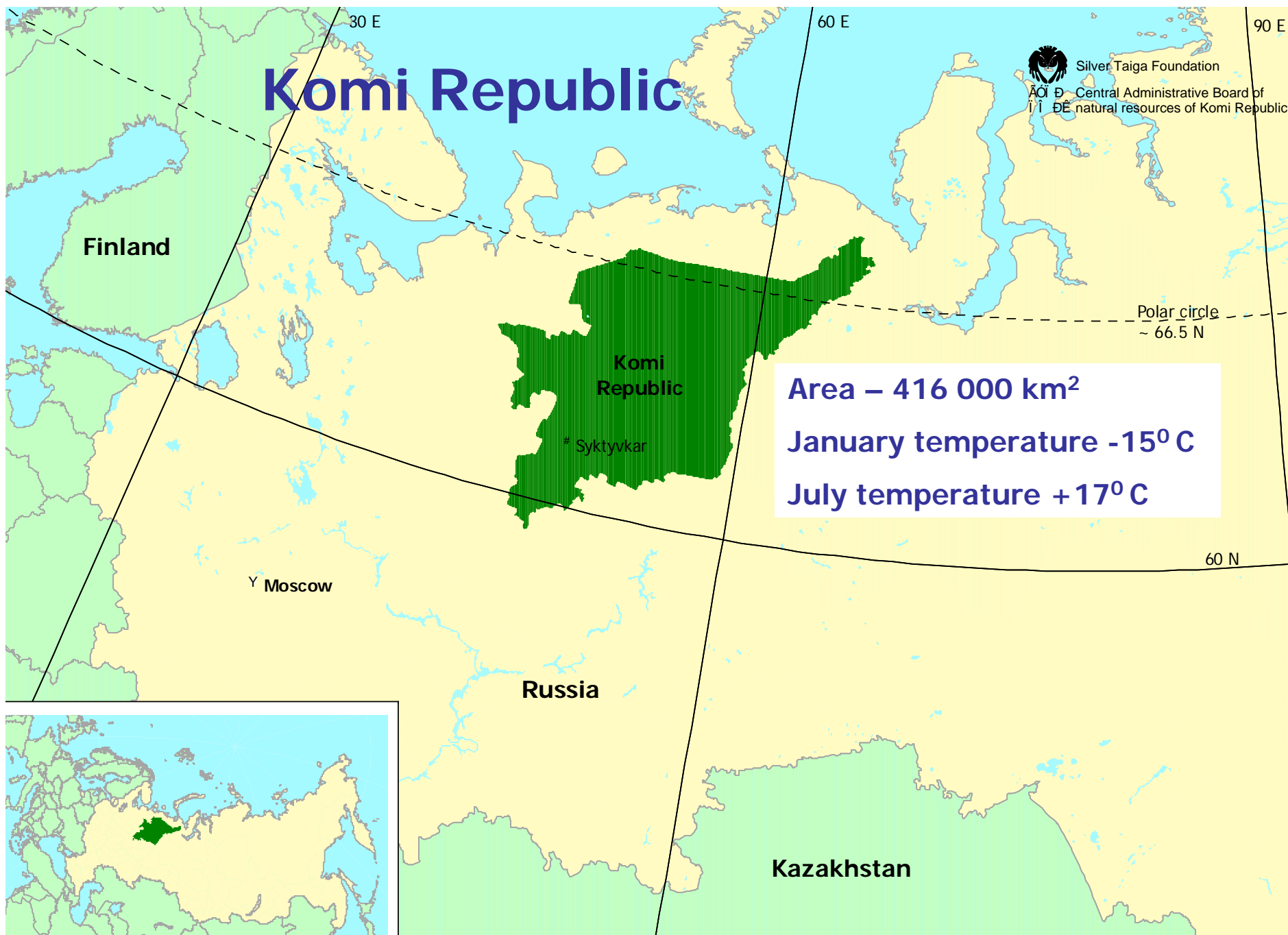
Forest and Rural Livelihoods

Komi Context of The
Forest Dialogue
Syktyvkar

October 21-24, 2008



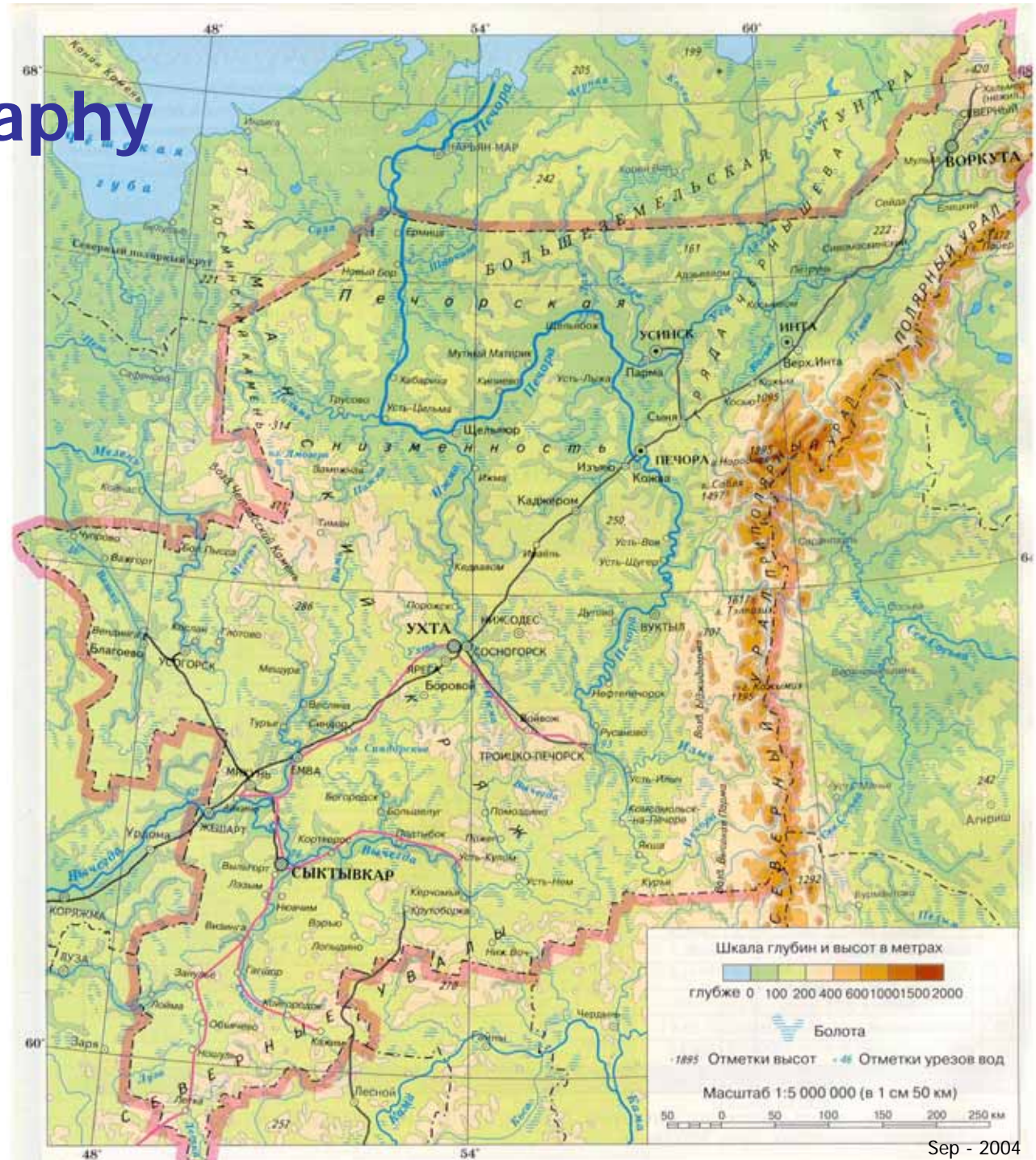
Yury Pautov
Silver Taiga Foundation



Geography

Syktyvkar – 75 m
above sea level

Urals – highest
point – 1895 m
above sea level



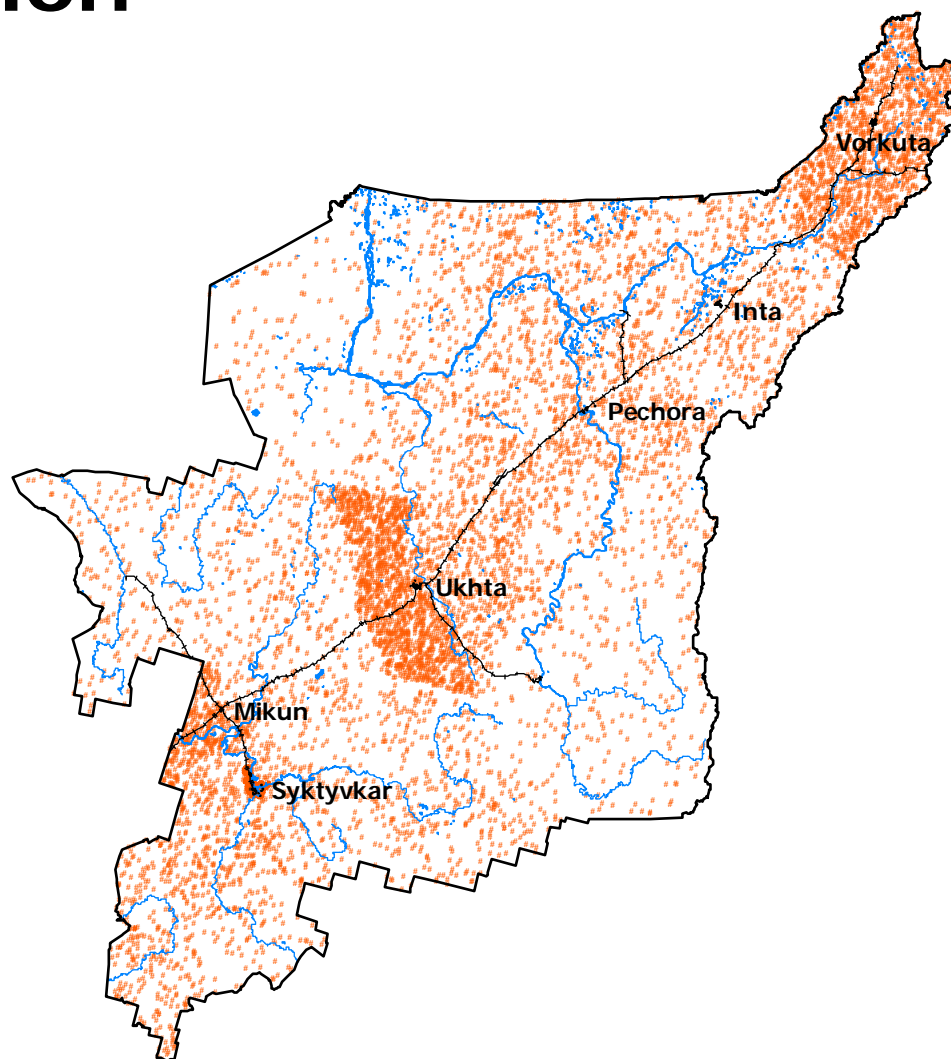


Silver Taiga Foundation

АӦӢ Д Central Administrative Board of
ӢӢ Д natural resources of Komi Republic

Population

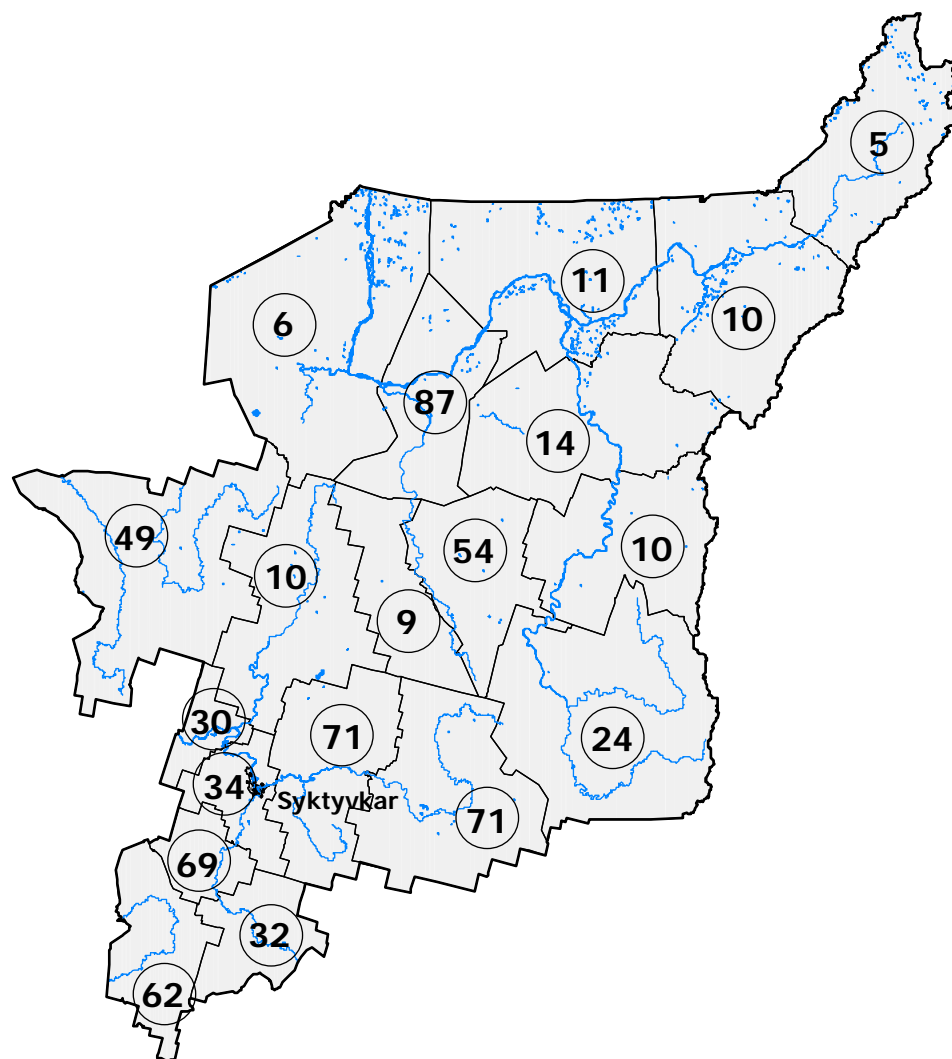
towns –	75 %
villages –	25 %
Total population –	970 thousand .



Nationalities

komi – 24 %
 russians – 60 %
 others – 19 %

87 - rate of komi people



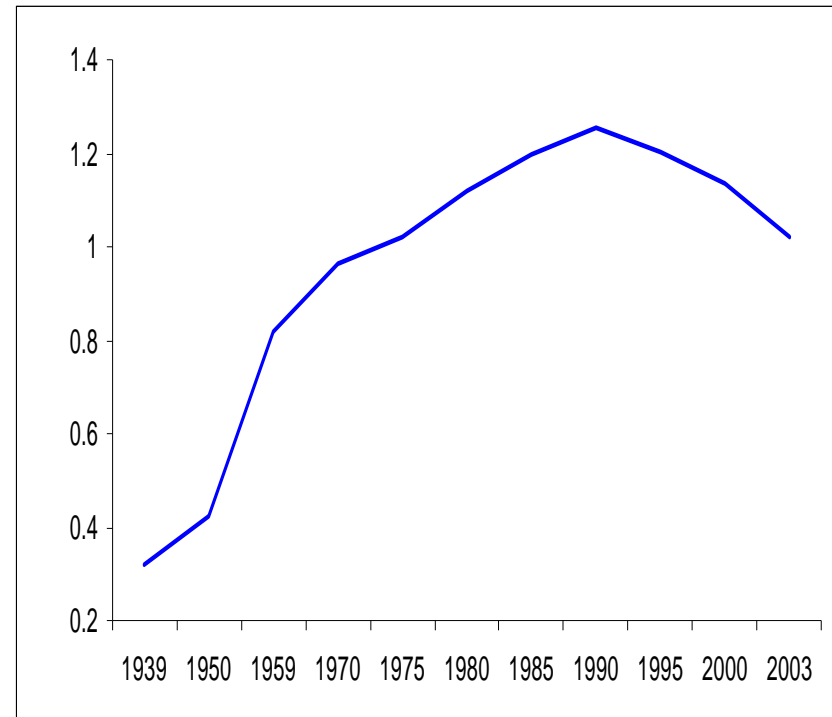
Population

XX century

- Colonization of Komi because of industrialization

XXI century

- Active migration people to southern regions



Forest

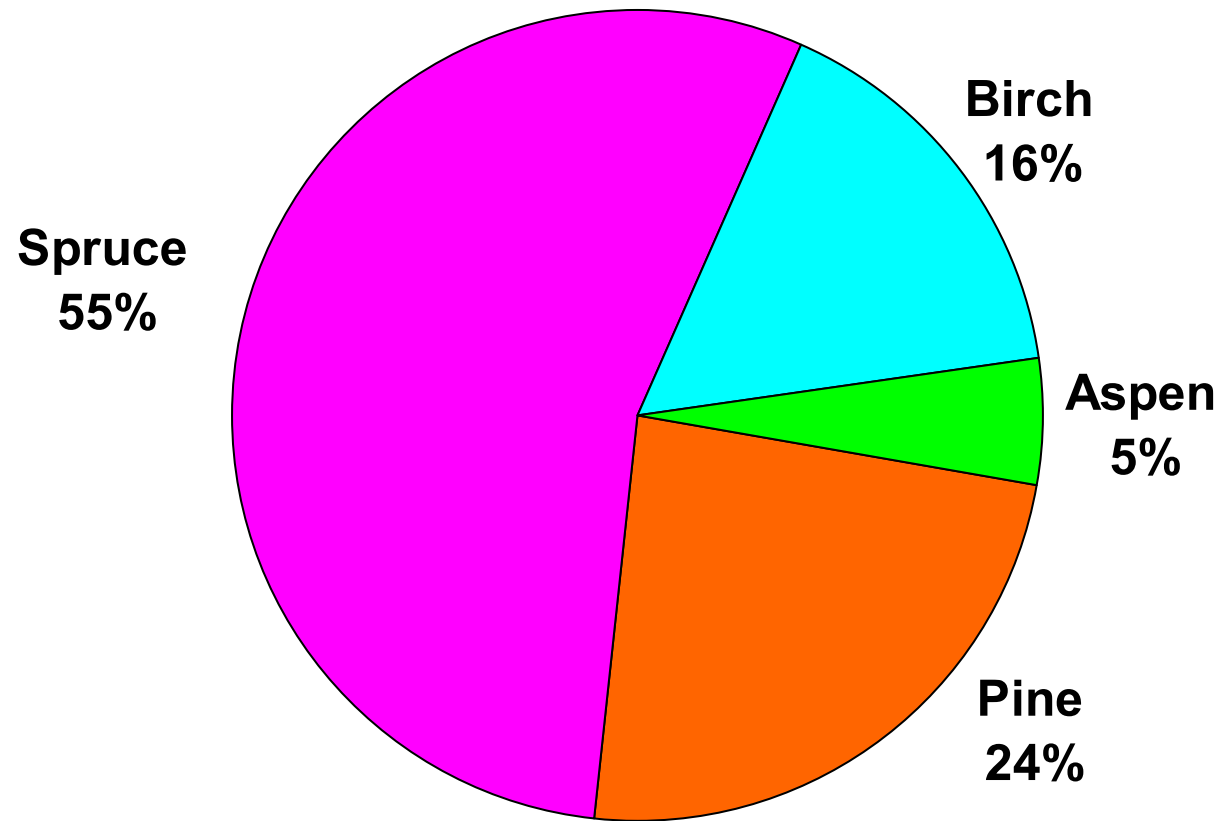
76% of the territory

100 cubic meters per
hectare – average
reserve

50% - available for use

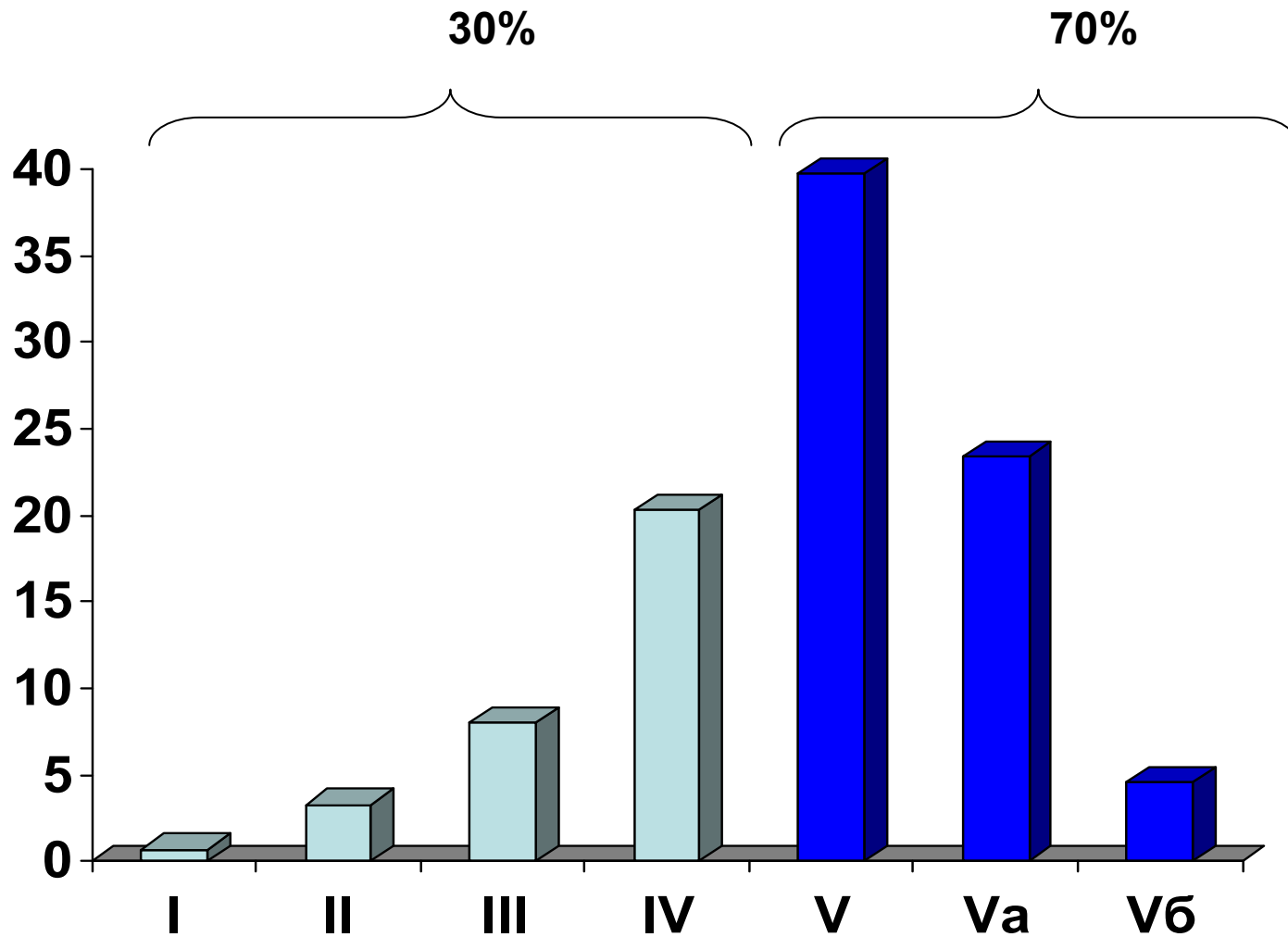


Distribution of Forests by Spices

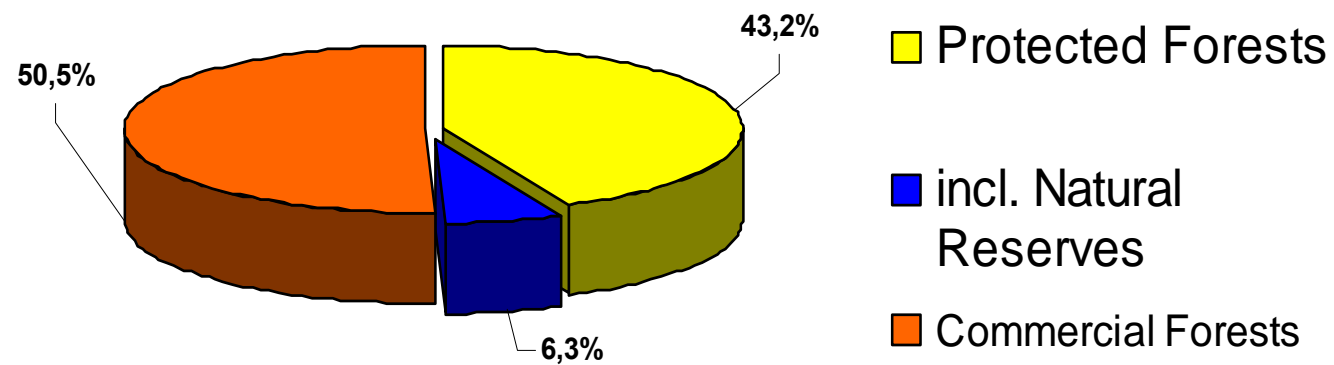




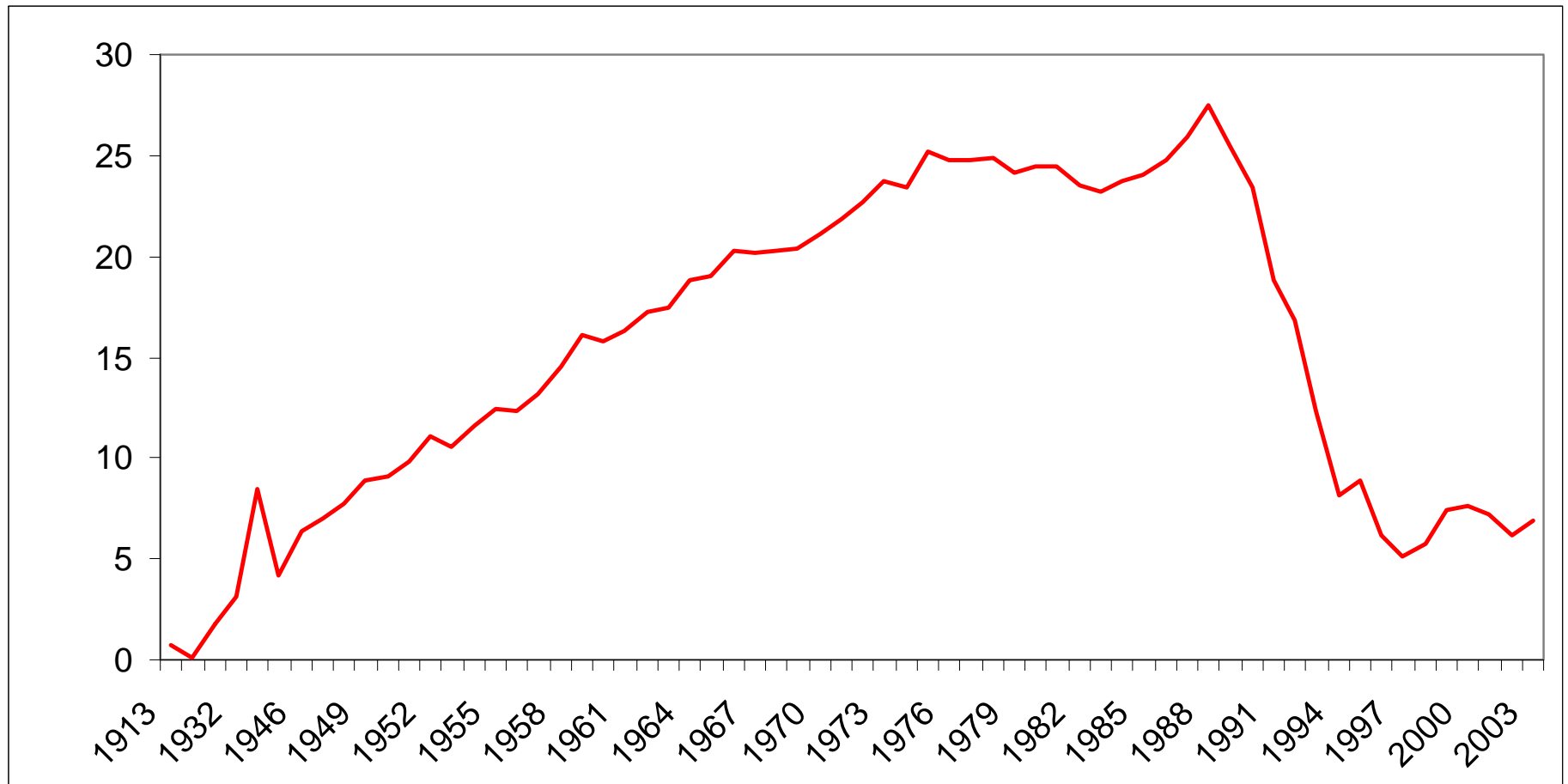
Distribution of Forest Area by Productivity Classes



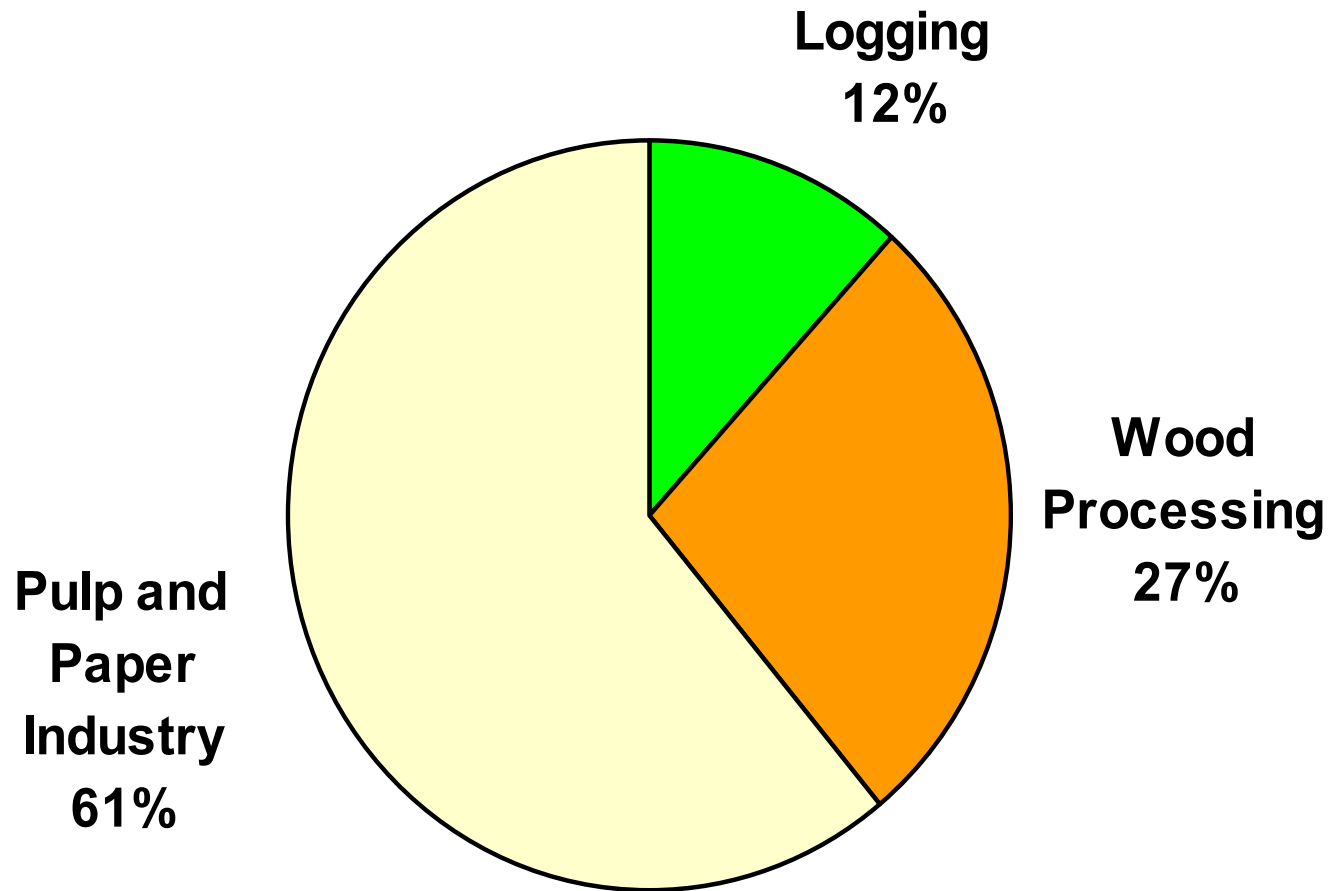
Distribution of Forests by Functions



Felling Volume in the 20 th Century (cubic meters)



The Forestry Structure





Хозяйство	Расчетная лесосека	Фактическое использование	% использования
Хвойное	18.5	5.3	28.6
Мягколиственное	8.7	2.1	24.1
Итого	27.2	7.3	26.8

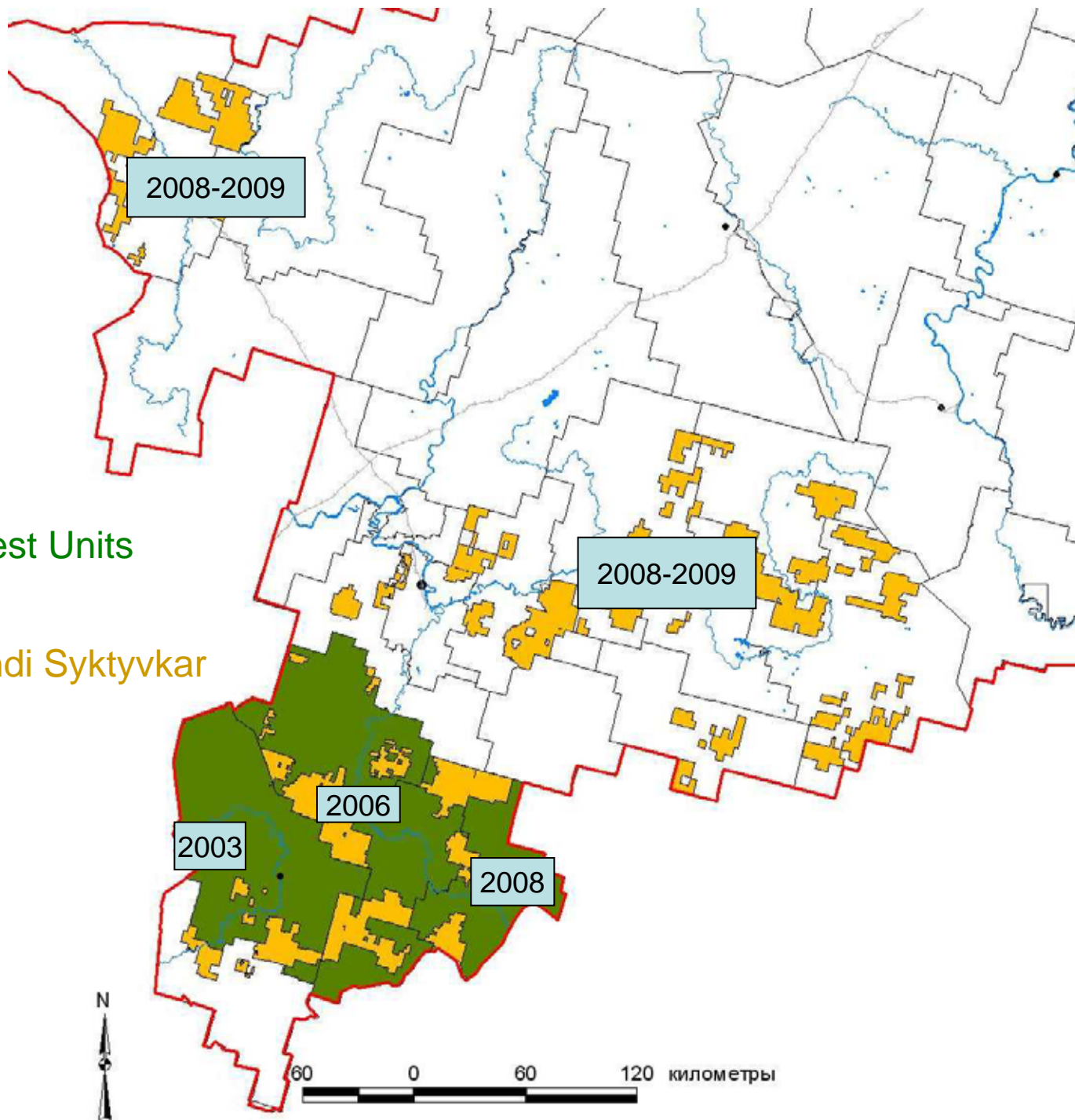
Capacity Use %

Felling	83,6
Saw material	66,2
Plywood	100
Wood Chips Board	97,9
Pulp	98,2
Paper	99,6
Cardboard	100

Certification Development in Komi

Certification of Forest Units

Certification of Mondi Syktyvkar Leasing Area



Access to Forest Use

Only in the form of auction

- ✓ Forest area leasing 10 - 49 years
- ✓ Purchase and sale of forest plants for 1 year.

- *Preference for priority investment projects at price > 300 million RUR.*
- *Three projects are being realized in Komi with the annual available cut of 4,5 million cubic meters.*
- *Limitation for small and middle business.*



Payment for Forest Use

- Minimum rate is set up in Moscow.
- Minimum rate income goes to the federal budget.
- Minimum rate extra goes to the regional budget.
- Local budget gets nothing.

Average in Komi in 2007:

- Minimum rate - 33,5 RUR per cubic meter (\$ 1,3)
- Auction rate - 74 RUR per cubic meter (\$ 3)



Low Living Standard

- Salary in forestry is 2 times less than the average one in Komi
- Unemployment in forest regions is 1,5-3 times higher
- Lack of social infrastructure – schools, hospitals, water supply, gas, etc.
- Migration of an active and young population to towns



Mechanization of Logging

- A set of harvesters and forwarders stands for 30 workers
- For the last 10 years it has grown from 4 up to 40%
- Camp type logging
- Rural workers are less qualified than townsmen

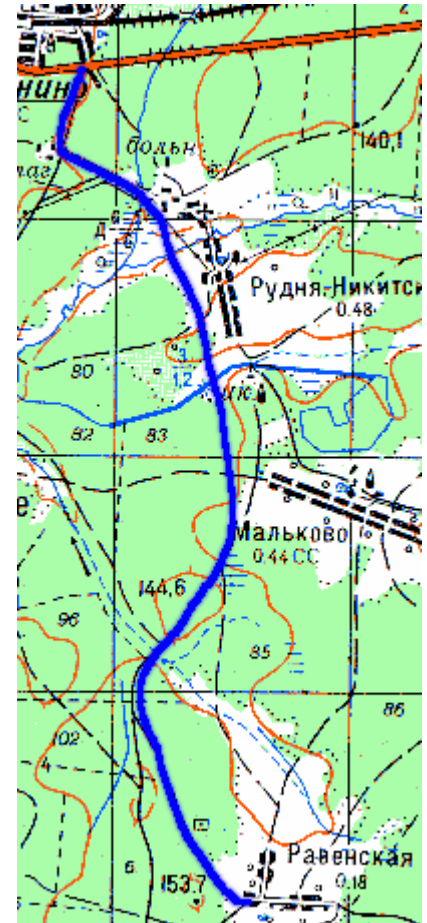


Extensive Forest Use Model

- Popular in Soviet time
- Figures upon a quick forest area development with the minimum investments in roads, local forest processing, social infrastructure
- 240 forest settlements in Komi are concerned as non perspective with no chance for development.
- Alternative – intensification of forest plantation in already developed regions

Small Business Development

- According to the Forest Code there's an auction system of forest resources access
- Preference for priority investment projects
- Small and middle forest business is about to disappear
- **Alternative – transfer to contractors for small business ???**



Self-organization and Self-management

- Population of forest villages has no traditions and an experience of self-organization and rights protection
- Local self-management is in its beginning
- Local budgets have no income from forest resources use
- A New Forest Code doesn't consider local population and community
- **New Initiatives –**
 - ✓ **Public Hearings**
 - ✓ **Community Forest Councils**



Non Timber Forest Products

- Important for local economy
- Provides up to 30% of additional income for population
- Mushrooms and berries sites require an organizational and legislative support
- Small business development – only gathering, local processing is needed





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Sites Important for Local Population -

Komi Model Forest

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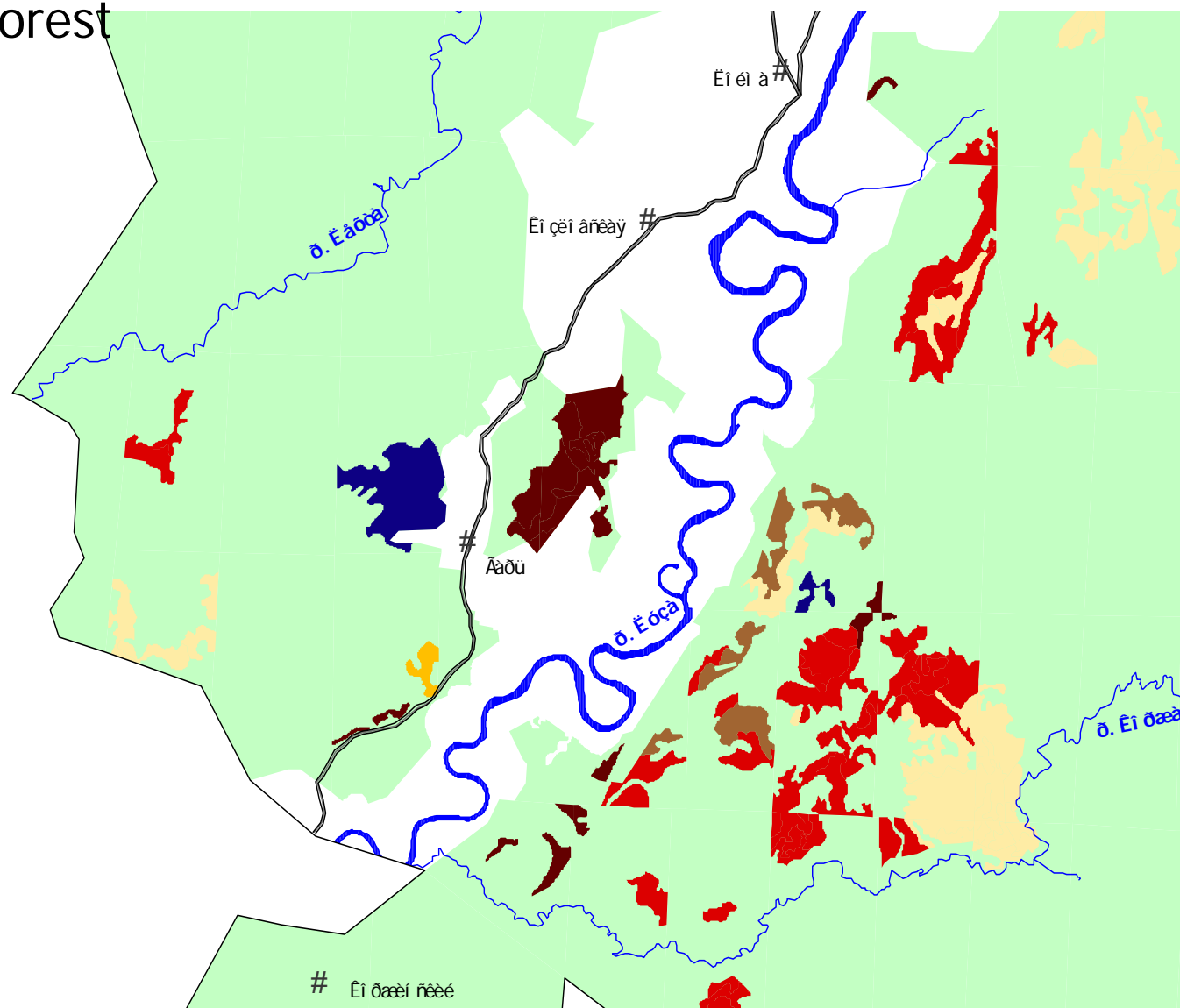
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Traditional Forest Use

- Exists in the remote forest regions
- Helps the local population to survive
- Has deep traditions
- Is not taken into consideration during territory development
- Can be the tourism object
- Requires a legislative support

Recreation and Tourism

- Additional resource of population income and employment
- Requires the estimation of development perspectives
- Requires to teach the local population to render tourism services
- Requires the agreement of the forest area development plans

