Forest and Rural Livelihoods
Komi Context of The Forest Dialogue
Syktyvkar
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Komi Republic

Area - 416 000 km²
January temperature -15°C
July temperature +17°C

Central Administrative Board of natural resources of Komi Republic

Silver Taiga Foundation
Geography

Syktyvkar - 75 m above sea level

Urals - highest point - 1895 m above sea level
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

- Spruce: 55%
- Pine: 24%
- Aspen: 5%
- Birch: 16%
Республика Коми

Сыктывкар

песотундра

северная тайга

средняя тайга

южная тайга

60 с.ш.
Distribution of Forest Area by Productivity Classes

30%

70%
Distribution of Forests by Functions

- 50.5% Commercial Forests
- 43.2% Protected Forests incl. Natural Reserves
- 6.3% Commercial Forests

Legend:
- Yellow: Protected Forests
- Blue: incl. Natural Reserves
- Orange: Commercial Forests
Felling Volume in the 20th Century (cubic meters)
The Forestry Structure

- Logging: 12%
- Wood Processing: 27%
- Pulp and Paper Industry: 61%
The Use of Annual Available Cut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Хозяйство</th>
<th>Расчетная лесосека</th>
<th>Фактическое использование</th>
<th>% использования</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Хвойное</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Мягколиственное</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>24.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Итого</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>26.8</td>
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## Capacity Use %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Use %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felling</td>
<td>83.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saw material</td>
<td>66.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Chips Board</td>
<td>97.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulp</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Certification Development in Komi

Certification of Forest Units

Certification of Mondi Syktyvkar Leasing Area

2003

2006

2008

2008-2009
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
Sites Important for Local Population -

Komi Model Forest
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