Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG): FLEG Program Approaches and Experience of Implementation in the Russian Federation

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE COMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND THE FOREST INDUSTRY

Seventy-Second Session, November 19, 2014, Kazan, Russian Federation
UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF THE ROVANIEMI ACTION PLAN

• Forest governance, based on evidence-based decision making and the transparent monitoring of progress towards sustainable forest management
• Assurance and monitoring of forest produce legality
• Assessment of forest management sustainability in the region;
• Review and improvement of the situation of forestry education as assured by the forest sector; and
• Active participation of civil society and the private sector as sought by the forest sector and others...

correspond to the objectives of both FLEG II and FFRP which, in our opinion, can notably contribute into the Rovaniemi Plan implementation, and also benefit from it through, enriching their own operational studies with provisions and developments, produced under the Rovaniemi Plan.
FOREST GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENTS (non-governmental and independent)

Оценки качества лесоуправления в РФ
(общественные и независимые)

Перепроцессинг общественного мнения
(по данным ВЦИОМ)

Объект
Смета
Переработка
Качество
Услуги
Дефицит
Информация
74
67
70
80

ISO
International Organization for Standardization

ВЦИОМ

PEFC
PEFC/01-00-01

FSC
www.fsc.org

WWF

Opportunities
- Насколько, по вашему мнению, 'Всероссийский форум работников лесного комплекса' полезен для лесов и лесного хозяйства?
- Насколько вы доверяете системе федеральных органов государственной власти РФ в целом?
- Насколько полезна государственная инвентаризация лесов (ГИЛ) в ее нынешнем виде для лесов и лесного хозяйства?

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GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO ASSESS FOREST GOVERNANCE

CRITERIA TO EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE OF REGIONAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO THEIR EXECUTION OF DELEGATED POWERS TO GOVERN FOREST STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS

Approved by Resolution of the Government # 194, dated March 6, 2012
Bank’s Approach to Developing a Governance Diagnostics Tool

**Measure WHAT?** Governance in the broad sense of the term.

**WHY?** As a foundation for rational reform, and as a way to track progress of reform.

**HOW?** Through direct or indirect “actionable” indicators, evaluated by stakeholders in a way promoting consensus on needed action.

**For WHOM?** With the sponsorship of government, but with results that can be used by many.

Russia’s engagement in testing

- First use in country with boreal forests
- First in a country with significant forest resources, industry, exports and trade
- Implications for the introduction of the EU Timber Regulation and the US Lacey Act
- First use of a series of sub-national workshops to cover different forest types and different sets of constraints
- First use with a customized “home-grown” approach

www.profor.info
What and Who affect the outcomes of forest governance?

✓ Forest governance is affected with the overall governance in the country
✓ Social and environmental policies
✓ Fiscal policies (taxes and customs duties)
✓ Tariffs of public sector monopolies

Forest governance outcomes depend not only on the quality of the federal and regional forest governance system; hence it is necessary to choose only those indicators which are explicitly or to a greater extent related to forest authorities.
Russian regions, represented at the regional workshops in Russia in 2012
Key attributes of good governance

- Accountability
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Fairness/Equity
- Participation
- Transparency

Policy, legal institutional and regulatory frameworks
Planning and decision-making processes
Implementation enforcement and compliance

Outcomes:
Merits
Weaknesses
Aggregate scores, by respondent group

Aggregate scores, by region

Г Н О Б

Russia

Region

Xabarovsk
Krasnoyarsk
Archangelsk
Voronezh

23.04.2012
The quality of forest governance in Russia, based on the aggregate scores, produced under the diagnostic project.
Key merits of the PROFOR-supported diagnostic approach

- Its **comprehensiveness** which enables to undertake an integrated and multi-factor analysis;
- Its **module-based framework** which supports its flexibility and enables to adapt it for use at different levels;
- **Indicators** for **periodic monitoring**
Analysis of Approaches to Design Regional Forest Strategic Development Programs: State Program VS regional Programs

Consistency between indicators at the federal level and those of Russian regions
Forest Governance Diagnostics in Russia
Outcomes and Next steps

• Analysis of weaknesses and ways to improve
• Reflecting development vectors in forest policy
• Dissemination of results and practical implications
• Using the results of the testing and further refining in the process of implementation of the Forest Project - 2 Project “Forest Fire response Project"
• Introducing forest governance assessment methodology in FLEG-2 Program and its adjustment for different levels of forest management
• Quality Monitoring of forest governance in Russia
Thank you!

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