Multi-level and multi-stakeholder governance of non-timber forest products? Cases from Ukraine and the Russian Federation

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AIM To analyse and compare the governance arrangements related to NTFPs in the two largest post-Soviet countries in transition economies

METHODS

Analysis of institutional frameworks:

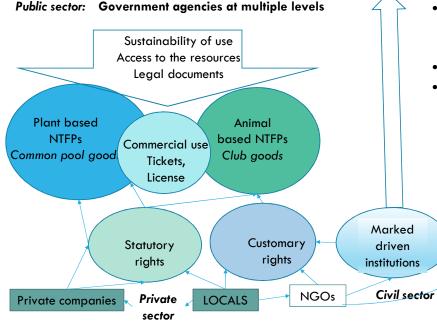
- 17 legal documents
- FSC forest certification standards
- 48 expert interviews

RESULTS



Case studies in Ukraine and Russia

Plant-based NTFPs Role of NTFPs for local livelihoods **Plant-based NTFPs** Payed access Leasing of forest land Food **Plant-based** Medicine for commercial for specific purposes of Variety **NTFPs** Variety purposes / growing berries and of NTFPs Free access of NTFPs herbs for personal Sustainable use should consumption Governance Knowledge **FSC** protects be controlled by Local Governance customary rights forestry enterprises ecological practices of NTFPs of NTFPs of locals Ukraine Russia Income Safety-net NTFPs seen as Free access and Cash generation customary rights uncontrolled use, seen through berries and as public goods of locals in Komi mushrooms sale **Animal-based NTFPs Animal-based NTFPs** Complex system to access Complex system to access and sustainably use. and sustainably use. Challenges in governance of NTFPs: NTFPs GOVERNANCE include many plant- and animal-



- include many plant- and animalbased sub-categories
- have economic, social, cultural, and ecological importance for diverse range of stakeholders
- Complex and obscure legislation
- Under-estimated values of NTFPs contribution

New governance arrangements are needed to empower local communities:

- to find ways to protect their rights,
- to sustain the resources,
- to produce value-added products
- Involve into forest management