EUROPEAN COMMUNITY GRANT TO THE MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND FOR IMPROVING FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GOVERNANCE (FLEG) IN THE European Neighborhood Partnership (ENP) EAST COUNTRIES AND RUSSIA (Trust Fund No. 070964)

Final Report

June 2013
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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Austrian Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Country Communication Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>The United Kingdom’s Department for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>Europe and North Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENPI</td>
<td>European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLEG</td>
<td>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance</td>
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<td>FSC</td>
<td>Forest Stewardship Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>Implementing Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for the Conservation of Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA</td>
<td>Local Public Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPAC</td>
<td>National Program Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTFP</td>
<td>Non-Timber Forest Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Operational Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>Program Coordination Team (country level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMT</td>
<td>Program Management Team (regional and program level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEFC</td>
<td>Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Protected Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDD</td>
<td>Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFM</td>
<td>Sustainable Forest Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>World Wide Fund for Nature</td>
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</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report is the final report of the first phase of the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) East Countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine), Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Program. Funding for this program was provided initially by the European Commission (EC) (Euros 6 million). The program ran from January 2008 until December 2012. In November 2011 the Austrian Development Agency GmbH (ADA) provided additional funding of Euros 0.3 million. The objective of this report is to present the results of implementation of the ENPI FLEG Program.

2. The program was implemented by the World Bank in partnership with the international organizations IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) and WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature).

3. The Development Objective of the ENPI East Countries FLEG Program was:

   to contribute to legal and sustainable forest management and utilization practices, a strengthened rule of law and improved local livelihoods in the participating countries focusing on environmental sustainability, human rights and gender equity.

4. The specific purpose was:

   to put in place improved forest governance arrangements through the effective implementation of the main priorities set out in the Europe and North Asia (ENA) FLEG Ministerial Declaration, with the support of selected pilot activities and with the active involvement of governments, civil society and the private sector.

5. The FLEG Program had the following seven Results Areas:

   - Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG
   - Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place
   - Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity
   - Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing
   - Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners
   - Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process
   - Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented

6. The FLEG Program monitored progress for each of the seven key results areas in country and regional programs, based on qualitative assessments by the country teams of the percentage completion and the success and outcome of each activity. Literally hundreds of individual activities (which more often than not had multiple outputs) were implemented across all of the countries and regionally and these are presented together with the outputs of the activities and an assessment of the outcome by Results Area and Activity in ANNEX 2.

7. Although the FLEG program monitored the results areas, a results framework with measurable indicators was not developed. The impact of the FLEG program has been large, and this can be demonstrated both in terms of the results achieved and qualitative review, but the actual progress towards higher level outcomes is difficult to judge quantitatively.

8. The project development objective (PDO) can be described, at least qualitatively, as having been met because amongst other activities, the ENPI East FLEG program provided:

   - Analysis of the current forest sector status, and of the forest legislation, forest policy, and forest institutions, in all the participating countries, identified critical perverse incentives, poor policy, lack of participation and inclusion of key stakeholders as key causal factors. Appropriate actions were commenced to address the reforms of the sector in many countries as a direct result of the ENPI FLEG program (e.g. in Russia, the amendments to the Forest Law and the new participatory forest policy process commenced were based on the ENPI FLEG analysis; in Belarus the formulation of the new Forest Strategic Plans which addresses key governance issues is being prepared with ENPI FLEG support, in Moldova the forest institutional reforms process has commenced with program support; etc.);

   - Support for increasing sustainable forest management capacities through reviewing, enhancing both the basic and ‘in service’ training for forestry professionals (e.g. specific training modules were developed in Russia, trialed, and
then mainstreamed into the standard training program), support has been given both regional and at national levels for forest certification to international standards, and many of the policy and legislative recommendations will also increase the sustainability of forest management;

- Support for: forest policy review (all countries); developing appropriate timber sales systems and transparency (Belarus, Armenia); work on forest certification (all countries); implementation for pilot activities (Belarus, Russia, Armenia, and Georgia); and training of forest guards and forestry staff will have enhanced forest utilization practices;

- Training of forest guards and development of handbooks and guidelines (Russia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine) for the implementation of processing of forest crime; changes in policy and legislation to reduce the drivers of poor forest governance; potential use of Log Tracking (Armenia); information and communications technology (Moldova); and the large outreach, public awareness raising will all help to strengthen the rule of law (see ANNEX 3 for list of all publications, TV and video clips, and visit www.enpi-fleg.org for website, downloads of most publications and country web pages) ; and,

- Specific pilot programs to support the development of alternative local livelihoods (Russia, Belarus, Armenia and Georgia), studies to understand the reasons for social exclusion, increased public participation and outreach, and support for improvements in sustainable forest management will all contribute to the improvement of local livelihoods.

9. One of the key benefits has been the significant increase in both national ownership of the FLEG processes that have been commenced, and also the networking that has occurred both within and between the participating countries. The appointment of senior level civil servants as FLEG National Focal Points, to both chair the National Program Advisory Committees (NPACs) and to participate in the Program’s Operational Committee (the oversight and guidance body of the Program) was instrumental to the Program’s country ownership. The broad NPAC composition also helped create ownership, in that membership included different government (i.e. from related ministries, departments and/or agencies) and non-government (e.g. NGOs, professional associations, academia, and private sector) stakeholders depending on the country.

10. Through supporting legislative changes and development of forest policy, stakeholder involvement, education and training, increasing transparency, strengthening governance and anti-corruption measures, the FLEG Program successfully contributed to an improved environmentally, socially and economically sound governance model that engages and links governments with the business, academia, civil society and rural communities. Progress was made in improving forest governance, strengthening local capacity, creating transparency and understanding of key forestry issues, and building inclusive relationships. This was facilitated through the FLEG website and the dedicated country pages, where local and international language information on news and events, country updates and relevant publications, reports and studies were provided.

11. The FLEG Program helped to institutionalize understanding of governance issues and this has started to transform program successes into changes in behavior that will become engrained into everyday life. Knowledge of FLEG issues moved from being confined almost exclusively to illegal logging to a more comprehensive understanding covering the whole range of forest governance and management issues (including forest fire management, public involvement into forest management, collusion and corruption, access to information about forests, etc.).

12. The FLEG Program also responded to a changing operating environment and was able to provide timely advice and information for example about the impact of the implementation of the US Lacey Act amendment and the EU’s Timber Regulation, both of which put the onus of ‘due care’ and ‘due diligence’ respectively on wood product importers and traders to ensure that all timber and wood products are obtained from legal sources, and the development of the legally binding agreement for FORESTS EUROPE. In Russia, the FLEG Program responded to the 2010 forest fires situation through a number of national and regional activities.

13. Activities were implemented that addressed all the different FLEG results areas both in the participating countries and at the regional level. Details of the types of activities implemented are presented in sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.8. of the main text.

14. The FLEG Program was monitored twice by the EC’s independent monitors. Monitoring was based on interviews with program management and meetings in each country with the Program Coordination Teams, the FLEG National Focal Points and other program stakeholders. The overall FLEG Program ratings are summarized in Table 1.
Table 1: Summary of the FLEG Program’s Ratings\(^1\) as Assessed by the EU’s Independent Monitor by Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008/9</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevance and quality of design</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency of Implementation to date</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness to date</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact prospects</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential sustainability</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. The initial low scores in 2008/9 reflect the slow initial progress and the time it took to develop the implementation arrangements. By 2010 however, considerable improvement had been achieved, all country workplans had been prepared, were endorsed by the National Program Advisory Committees and were under implementation. There was significant buy in and ownership by the relevant government authorities, the FLEG National Focal Points and other relevant stakeholders.

Leverage of Additional Support

16. During the implementation of the FLEG Program, due to its high profile and the contribution to national level debates on sustainable forest management and forest governance, and the fact that the FLEG program and all three implementing agencies had in place the network of experts and contacts, a number of additional funding sources were identified and a number of key additional inputs were achieved:

- In 2011, additional World Bank funding was sourced (approximately US$ 80 k), and this support allowed for: additional analysis of the policy, legislative and causal factors relating to the forest fires in Russia during 2010; a study tour of Belarusian forestry professionals to undergo training in modern sustainable forest management techniques in Finland; a study tour of Armenian foresters to see log tracking systems in use in Russia; and support for the Georgian official delegation to attend the FORESTS EUROPE ministerial conference in Oslo.

- Additional funding was also obtained from: The UK government (DFID) to undertake an assessment of the levels of forest governance in four regions in Russia; and a Korean Trust Fund to support analysis of the use of information and communications technology in improving forest governance in Moldova.

- An additional program of Forest Governance related work is possible and is under preparation for Georgia and Armenia with support from the Austrian Development Agency, following the successful model developed under the FLEG I Program.

- Continuing dialogue at the national level through the FLEG Program has been beneficial on a number of occasions, including: In Russia where the continuing dialogue between the World Bank and the Russian forestry authorities and all the background analysis supported the preparation of the Bank’s Forest Fire Response Project (total value US$ 121.6 m), which in turn includes components on developing sustainable forest management model forests, and forest governance; In Belarus, the excellent background forest policy and strategic analyses undertaken by the ENPI East FLEG Program, facilitated the preparation of a Forest Policy Note by the World Bank, with the potential to develop further possible forest sector support, again linked to the development of forest policy, good governance, and sustainable forest management; In Georgia, the Bank and the EC were able to contribute to the debate on the development of a new forest code, and provide ‘just in time’ advice on the consultation process and recommend changes to the draft law, which were subsequently incorporated into the next draft\(^2\); and, In Moldova, it also likely that the Bank will prepare a Forest Policy Note (FPN) along similar lines to the Belarusian case described above.

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\(^1\) ROM (Results-oriented monitoring) indicator scale: A-very good; B-good; C-problems; D-serious deficiencies.

\(^2\) Due to the change in government, the draft Forest Code was not adopted and the version is under revision. Support to the development of legislation, policy and regulations will be provided to Georgia under the FLEG II Program.
**Risks to Sustainability**

17. Forest policy, legislation and even institutional arrangements are never static and always continue to evolve to meet changing circumstances and new challenges. Although progress has been made through the FLEG Program, the biggest threat to sustaining this progress is the tendency in many countries to rush policy, legislative and institutional reforms through, due to political pressures from the highest levels within central governments. The FLEG Program rightly targeted the technical Ministries and institutions, and there are now high levels of understanding of the issues and suitable participatory processes that could be followed to help address them. The risk though, is that due to outside and frequently high level political pressures the processes are rushed, without the necessary technical analysis and due thought being given to the possibility of creating new perverse incentives. To help address this critical issue, continued support to the technical institutions and the continued raising of awareness is required.

18. Through the ENPI East Program, FLEG issues have remained on the national agendas in the participating countries, and in the national media. Internationally however, FLEG may have become over shadowed by other critical issues such as climate change, REDD and REDD+, and renewed emphasis on poverty and shared prosperity. FLEG actually is a cross cutting theme and addressing poor forest governance will also address these other topical initiatives. Sustaining the progress made on the development objective therefore requires continued work on keeping FLEG on the national and international agenda.

19. Many of the FLEG Program activities though have been mainstreamed and are sustainable. Examples include: the technical input into the development of the new forest policy in Belarus; the incorporation of the governance modules into the training for forestry experts in Russia; the inclusion of forestry into education programs in Azerbaijan; the training of journalists in Georgia and Armenia; new forest management planning practices in Moldova; and the manuals, training and improved procedures for processing infringements of forest law in Ukraine.

**Challenges and Lessons Learned**

20. Implementation of complex programs, like the FLEG Program, requires close collaboration, harmonization of approaches, and a strong commitment to achieving the program’s development objectives among all of the Implementing Organization’s (IOs), Donors, government agencies and other stakeholders in the participating countries. A number of important lessons were learned during Program implementation and as a result of addressing some of the challenges and risks. These, in turn, have been incorporated into the FLEG2 program design.

21. Monitoring the impact of the interventions was difficult. FLEG issues are a complex web of different causes and effects. For example, if the issue of illegal logging was to be addressed simply by increasing enforcement/penalties without addressing the root causes and underlying culture, it is likely that the impact on governance will in fact be worse than doing nothing – the drivers (e.g. poverty, lack of legal or alternative supplies etc.) are still there creating the demand, and increasing enforcement will simply create more opportunities for corruption and collusion. So selecting appropriate indicators is not a simple task. However, the lack of monitorable and verifiable indicators in the first phase of the ENPI FLEG Program seriously reduced the capacity to demonstrate its success and to track the sustainability of the interventions. The ENPI FLEG II program has a results framework which includes monitorable indicators.

22. Flexibility of the Program was key to adapt to emerging institutional developments, changes in government and operating environments, and new policy realities. This adaptability was especially important in the planning stage and during implementation when it was necessary to modify or add/exclude activities in the country work plans due to unexpected reforms and legislative changes in the participating countries. It also allowed the Program to consider parallel developments within the sector and to establish collaboration with other on-going projects, both state and donor funded.

23. The complex FLEG Program framework (3 implementing organizations, 7 participating countries) initially was cumbersome and resulted in a delay in program implementation, but once the administrative organization began to function properly the Program started to deliver on its objectives. The complementary blend of strengths from each of the Implementing Organizations (IOs) and the synergies created between the IOs, the participating countries, the donors and Program beneficiaries/stakeholders resulted in outcomes greater than their sum. For FLEG 2, the same framework is maintained and built on.

24. With hundreds of outputs (reports, studies, training materials), the Program would have benefited from a more systematic quality assurance mechanism to ensure that all the activities’ outputs are of high quality. This is particularly relevant given language barrier and that some outputs were only available in the national language. Translation of all
Program outputs in their entirety was not possible given limited funding. Quality control and base line surveys have been included in phase II of the FLEG program.

25. Pilot activities have been implemented in most of the participating countries. By definition these pilots are replicable and scalable, but usually also dependent on additional funding. In phase II, as part of the improved monitoring it will be necessary to follow up on the pilot activities implemented in both phases to understand if they have become mainstreamed, scaled up and or replicated.

26. The Joint Communications Team (JCT) was established to streamline program related communication and to ensure that all activities are presented under “FLEG Program” outputs rather than separate outputs from the three individual IOs. In FLEG II, more emphasis has been put on cooperation between the IOs, EC and countries, to produce unified FLEG II branded outputs (without IO attribution), using improved quality control to ensure high quality FLEG II program products.

27. The agreement to grant a 1-year no-cost extension to the Program (approved in June 2011) was slow to develop and created a period of uncertainty, which affected the implementation of some activities. However, the additional financing provided through ADA (Nov 2011) allowed some of the activities that had been delayed as a result of the no-cost extension to move forward.

28. The FLEG Program has, overall, met its objectives and contributed to all the results areas. Now the countries are poised to make further strides on this important agenda through, in part, continued legislative, policy and institutional reform and development of sustainable forest management models. FLEG II will hence play a major role in providing continued support to facilitate this further work and to ensure that FLEG I outcomes are sustained. The complex program was difficult to start up, but once running proved effective, collaborative and developed synergies. A number of useful lessons for successful implementation have been learned, and these have been incorporated into the design of the ENPI East Countries FLEG II Program.
1. **Introduction**

1. This report is the final report of the first phase of the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) East Countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine), Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Program. Funding for this program was provided initially by the European Commission (EC) (Euros 6 million). The program was originally intended to run from January 2008 until December 2011, but was extended in June 2011, at no extra cost, until December 2012. In November 2011, additional funding (Euros 300,000) to the Program was provided by the Austrian Development Agency GmbH (ADA).

2. The program was implemented by the World Bank in partnership with the international organizations IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) and WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature).

3. A second phase of the ENPI East Countries FLEG Program, again funded by the EC (Euros 9 million), will be implemented from 2013 to 2017. A proposal is also being prepared for the Austrian Development Agency for a separate stand-alone Trust Fund to implement additional FLEG related activities in Georgia and Armenia.

2. **Project Context, Development Objectives and Design**

2.1 **Context**

4. The forests of the ENPI East Countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine) play a vital role in the provision of global, regional and local environmental goods and services. As a carbon sink, they absorb more emissions than they release. Russia alone is home to around 20% of the world’s forests. Changes in forest cover are not uniform; in some countries (Armenia and Georgia), there has been a slight decrease while Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have been able to increase their forest cover. In other countries, the cover has remained the same as a percentage of total land area (See Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. While economic and political diversity among the countries is wide, there are common elements that justify a joint regional Program to address forest governance. The pace of reform to market economies has been uneven, with some countries showing more progress than others. Common to most of the participating countries though is the fact that the forest sector has been slow to reform and there are still opportunities to improve governance and management more broadly. The state is still the dominant actor and even in countries that have gone through reforms, these reforms may have been implemented haphazardly and without adequate assessment of their feasibility, limited stakeholder consultations and frequently without being monitored and evaluated. However, despite the incomplete reform processes there are sound foundations for improved forest management; the scientific knowledge on biophysical characteristics of forests and silvicultural practices is, in several countries, of high quality. At the same time, there are limitations in the knowledge of forest economics and stakeholder engagement, and forests are often seen as a safety-net and – due to unclear and poorly enforced property rights – an open access resource.

brought together nearly 300 participants from 48 countries representing governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations.

7. The Conference resulted in the St Petersburg Ministerial Declaration, an expression of commitment by 44 governments (including the EU and US) from the ENA region and other participating countries to take action to address illegal logging and associated forest crimes. The declaration included 29 specific commitments and an indicative list of actions for the implementation of the declaration, confirming that the issue of forest management and timber trade was an area of national concern on the broader national governance and development agenda. The Declaration differentiated between poverty driven and commercial illegal logging. It underlined that combating illegal logging is a shared responsibility of both timber and timber product exporting and importing countries, requires high-level political commitment and collaboration across sectors and should engage governments, civil society and the private sector. The suggested measures at the national level range from law enforcement and combating corruption in the forest sector to engagement of stakeholders in the formulation of forest policies and legislation. Broader measures to address the underlying causes of illegal logging, such as perverse incentives and rural poverty, are also included. At the international level, the participating countries committed to strengthening national capacities, systematic monitoring, assessment and reporting of progress on FLEG, promoting partnerships between the private sector and civil society, and the facilitation of information sharing and transfer of technology.

8. Within the EU’s ENPI Eastern Regional Indicative Programme (2007 – 2010) FLEG was specifically identified as an issue under priority area 2 (Environment protection and forestry). EU regional assistance in this area focused on the priorities identified in the Indicative Action Plan of the FLEG Ministerial Process to help the ENPI East countries: adjust forest law and regulations to help combat illegal logging and corruption and create the conditions for sustainable forest management; identify the most vulnerable trans-boundary areas in relation to illegal trade; and to support the conservation of biodiversity, nature protection and prevention of land degradation.

9. Building on the ENA FLEG Ministerial Conference and the EU’s ENPI Eastern Regional Indicative Program, the World Bank and IUCN jointly prepared a proposal for EU funding to support the ENPI East Countries commence implementation of the indicative list of actions of the St Petersburg Declaration. The EC asked the Bank and IUCN to collaborate with WWF which had also submitted a proposal to support FLEG activities in the region. The proposed approach built on the comparative advantages of the three institutions: the World Bank with its links to government and strengths in the development of policy, legislation and institutions; IUCN with its experience in working with civil society; and WWF with the private sector.

10. During the implementation of the ENPI East Countries FLEG Program, a number of important international FLEG and forest sector policy developments have continued including the EU sponsored FLEGT process, the EU Timber Regulation adopted by the European Parliament and by the Council in October 2010 (effective on March 03, 2013) and the amendment of the 100 year old US Lacey Act to include the banning of commerce in illegally sourced plants and their products. Figure 1 illustrates the time line of international FLEG and forest sector processes, relevant to the ENPI East Countries between 1999 and 2012.

4 The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan sets out a range of measures available to the EU and its Member States to tackle illegal logging in the world’s forests.
2.2 Design

11. The FLEG Program was predominantly a technical assistance and institutional development program and supported studies, surveys, and analyses; workshops, conferences, and meetings at sub-national, national, and regional levels; training in terms of developing modules, training trainers and journalists, and implementing training courses; and public awareness raising and media products.

12. In the fall of 2007, the EC in cooperation with the World Bank developed an action fiche which provided the framework, the project’s objectives, the results areas, and overall description of the program. The Administration Agreement, which was based on the action fiche, was signed at the end of December 2007. However, the implementation arrangements (terms or reference for Program bodies; financial and procurement arrangements with the grant recipients) were not developed prior to project commencement and this process took some 15 months. Implementation of activities in the countries and regionally did not commence until the summer of 2009. Much of the delay was caused by the difficulty in first designing the structures that could meet the requirements of working with seven countries, three implementing organizations and possibly multiple donors. This slow start hampered initial progress but once the arrangements had been finalized implementation proceeded quickly and relationships and networks developed.

13. Implementation of the FLEG Program was led by the World Bank (WB) working in partnership with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (collectively termed the implementing organizations – IOs) and in close coordination with the EC and governmental and non-governmental stakeholders of the seven participating countries.

14. The participating countries, the IO’s and the Donors agreed and established an effective program structure to guide implementation. A Program Implementation Framework (PIF) was developed and included the Terms of Reference for all the implementing teams and roles, communication guidelines, and templates for reporting. Key features of the FLEG Program structure included:

- The Operational Committee (OC) (comprising a representative of each donor, the FLEG National Focal Point for each participating country, and a representative of each IO), to provide overall strategic direction and review program effectiveness;
- A Program Management Team (PMT) to lead and manage the overall Program and ensure effective and balanced use of resources and to maximize use of the comparative advantages of each of the IO’s, made up of the program manager from each IO;
- The FLEG secretariat based in Moscow to provide administrative, logistical and technical support for the whole Program; financial and procurement oversight of the Program Grant agreements was also based in Moscow;
- A National FLEG Focal Point for each participating country, usually a high-level civil servant or deputy minister in national forest administration;
• National Program Advisory Committee (NPAC), (chaired by the FLEG National Focal Point and comprising government and non-government stakeholders, a representative of the local EU delegation and other donors) to provide guidance to the IO’s on the development, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Program activities at the national level;
• Country Program Coordination Team (PCT) to organize and ensure full coordination between the IO’s and interaction with the host government and other stakeholders and to oversee program implementation at the national level; and,
• A Joint Communications Team (JCT) to develop (in compliance with the EC visibility requirements) the program’s communications strategy and branding and ensure that the many program outputs and website adhered to the overall strategy, guidelines and branding requirements

15. The overall program structure is presented graphically in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: The ENPI FLEG Program Management Structure**

16. A country workplan (CWP) was prepared jointly by the Program coordination teams (PCT) for each country with the objective to: (i) deliver sustainable results of improved forest governance, (ii) increase ownership, engagement and capacity of national stakeholders, and (iii) make fully effective and coordinated use of existing capacities, national and international experience, and comparative advantages of the Implementing Organizations (IO’s) and other Program partners. These plans were used to identify specific activities which would be implemented and monitored over the program lifetime. Each CWP was reviewed and approved by the PMT, endorsed by the respective NPAC and then approved by the FLEG National Focal point. The CWPs were updated on an annual and as needs basis. For example, given the no-cost Program end date extension, the PCTs in each of the participating countries revised the CWPs accordingly. A regional workplan was also prepared by the PMT to cover the regional activities, which was then discussed during Steering Committee meetings and during the course of implementation. Operational Committee meetings were organized in 2009, 2010 and 2011 (for more details please refer to section 4.1.8 Regional Activities). NPAC meetings were held in each country more frequently than originally anticipated. For a list of NPAC Meetings held throughout the Program please refer to ANNEX 1.

17. The implementation arrangements, while slow to develop at first, were one of the key reasons for the success of the Program, and solidified country ownership and buy-in. The use of the FLEG National Focal Points and NPACs proved far more important than was initially anticipated and were a key factor in ensuring country buy-in and ownership of the whole process. Securing government commitment through both the appointment of high level civil servants or Deputy Ministers with decision and policy making authority as the FLEG national focal points was critical to both the activity implementation but perhaps more importantly the uptake of the key policy recommendations. This high level representation also helped ensure the essential dialog at the regional level. The high turnover of Focal Point in Georgia (four focal points over the program period, in comparison to most countries where there was only one), reflected both on the ongoing political and institutional changes in the country, but also the importance of natural resource governance at the national level. The lack of focal point in Georgia, did in some instances hamper program implementation, through delays in the NPAC process. At
the same time, the complementary blend of strengths from each of the Implementing Organizations and the synergies that developed resulted in outcomes greater than the sum of the individual parts.

2.3 Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

18. Overall the FLEG Program targeted the following stakeholders:
   - Governments: including line department staff, parliamentarians, the judiciary, senior representatives to regional and global forums, key trading partners, and sub-national and local authorities;
   - Civil society: particularly non-governmental and community-based organizations and forest dependent communities;
   - Private sector: particularly companies and industry and trade associations involved in timber production and processing;
   - Educational and scientific institutions: including research institutes and universities, schools;
   - Individual citizens and households: especially the rural poor that depend on their forest for subsistence purposes; and
   - Protected Area managers, staff and other related stakeholders.

19. Each country team in consultation with the NPACs refined the stakeholder and target as shown in Table 3. Due to the unique conditions in each country, each NPAC and country team targeted the program at the stakeholder groups which could best help the program achieve the development objective and results areas. For example in Azerbaijan, which has few forest resources (~12% forest cover, in comparison to say Belarus 39% forest cover) and where poor forest Governance is mainly poverty driven, the program targeted, local community private sector businesses, municipalities and educational institutions, as well as the relevant national institutions. In countries such as Belarus, where the policy and legislative framework are far more critical to developing a sound governance framework, more emphasis was put on working with the state sector, but also the increasingly important commercial level private business.
Table 3: Stakeholder and Target Groups by Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Non-State Actors</th>
<th>Other Target Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>State and its institutions (including the Ministries of Agriculture and Nature Protection, and the State Non Commercial Organization Hayantar ).</td>
<td>Private sector stakeholders (Wood processors/manufacturer, B&amp;B owners, sawmills); academic institutions; NGOs.</td>
<td>Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Education; Local executive authorities.</td>
<td>Local ecological NGOs; Businesses working in the forest sector; municipalities; educational and scientific institutions, including research institutes and universities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Ministry of Forestry and other forestry and economic authorities.</td>
<td>Business NGOs and companies Environmental NGOs</td>
<td>Local rural population Mass media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment Protections and Natural Resources and its subordinated agencies (Forestry Agency and Protected Areas Agency, Environmental Inspection); Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development; Local self-governing bodies.</td>
<td>Private businesses (SMEs); NGOs</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Governmental authority for forestry – Agency “Moldsilva” with its 25 subordinated entities; Ministry of Finance Ministry of Interior; Local authorities.</td>
<td>NGOs; Academia: Forest Research and Management Institute – ICAS Chisinau.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Federal bodies of state power; Regional and local bodies of state power.</td>
<td>Environmental nongovernmental organizations; Associations representing interests of forest companies. Enterprises and corporations Small and medium forestry businesses</td>
<td>Protected areas Citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>State Forest Resources Agency and its oblast branches; Parliament; Ministry of Agriculture and Food; Ministry of Environment; State Customs Service; State Environmental Inspectorate.</td>
<td>Forest enterprises; timber industry; business associations involved in timber processing; academia and universities; NGOs.</td>
<td>Public at large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Development Objective

20. The Development Objective of the ENPI East Countries FLEG Program was:

   to contribute to legal and sustainable forest management and utilization practices, a strengthened rule of law and improved local livelihoods in the participating countries focusing on environmental sustainability, human rights and gender equity.

21. The specific purpose was:

   to put in place improved forest governance arrangements through the effective implementation of the main priorities set out in the Europe and North Asia (ENA) FLEG Ministerial Declaration, with the support of selected pilot activities and with the active involvement of governments, civil society and the private sector.

3.1 Results Areas

22. The FLEG Program had the following seven Results Areas:

   - Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG
   - Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place
   - Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity
   - Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing
   - Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners
   - Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process
   - Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented
4. Assessment of Outcomes

23. The FLEG Program monitored progress for each of the seven key results areas in country and regional programs, based on qualitative assessments by the country teams of the percentage completion and the success of each activity. Literally hundreds of individual activities (which more often than not had multiple outputs) were implemented across all of the countries and regionally and these are presented together with the outputs of the activities and an assessment of the outcome by Results Area and Activity in ANNEX 2.

24. Although the FLEG program monitored the results areas, a results framework with measurable indicators was not established during the preparation the of the FLEG program. This means that whilst the impact of the FLEG program has been large, and this can be demonstrated both in terms of the results achieved and qualitative review, the actual progress towards higher level outcomes is difficult to judge quantitatively.

25. The project development objective (PDO) to contribute to legal and sustainable forest management and utilization practices, a strengthened rule of law and improved local livelihoods can be described, at least qualitatively, as having been met because amongst other activities, the ENPI East FLEG program provided:

- Analysis of the current forest sector status, and of the forest legislation, forest policy, and forest institutions, in all the participating countries, which identified critical perverse incentives, poor policy, lack of participation and inclusion of key stakeholders as key causal factors. Appropriate were commenced to address the reforms of the sector in many countries as a direct result of the ENPI FLEG program (e.g. in Russia, the amendments to the Forest Law and the new participatory forest policy process commenced were based on the ENPI FLEG analysis; in Belarus the formulation of the new Forest Strategic Plans which addresses key governance issues is being prepared with ENPI FLEG support, in Moldova the forest institutional reforms process has commenced with program support; etc.);
- Support for increasing sustainable forest management capacities through reviewing, enhancing both the basic and ‘in service’ training for forestry professionals (e.g. specific training modules were developed in Russia, trialed, and then mainstreamed into the standard training program), support has been given both regional and at national levels for forest certification to international standards, and many of the policy and legislative recommendations will also increase the sustainability of forest management;
- Support for forest policy (all countries), for support to develop appropriate timber sales systems and transparency (Belarus, Armenia), through support for forest certification (all countries), through support for pilot activities (Belarus, Russia, Armenia, and Georgia), through training of forest guards and forestry staff, utilization practices will have been enhanced;
- Training of forest guards and development of handbooks and guidelines (Russia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine) for the implementation of processing of forest crime, changes in policy and legislation to reduce the drivers of poor forest governance, potential use of Log Tracking (Armenia), information and communications technology (Moldova), the large outreach, public awareness raising will all help to strengthen the rule of law; and,
- Specific pilot programs to support the development of alternative local livelihoods (Russia, Belarus, Armenia and Georgia), studies to understand the reasons for social exclusion, the increased public participation and outreach, and support for improvements in sustainable forest management will all contribute to the improvement of local livelihoods.

26. One of the key benefits of the ENPI East FLEG Program has been the significant increase in both national ownership of the FLEG processes that have been commenced, and also the regional networking that has occurred both within and between the participating countries. Crucial to this was has been the appointment of senior level civil servants as FLEG National Focal Points, to both chair the National Program Advisory Committees and to participate in the Program’s Operational Committee (the oversight and guidance body of the Program).

27. Through supporting legislative changes and development of forest policy, stakeholder involvement, education and training, and other activities, such as increasing transparency, that strengthen governance and anti-corruption measures, the FLEG Program successfully contributed to an improved environmentally, socially and economically sound governance model that engages and links governments with the business, academia, civil society and rural communities. Progress was made in improving forest governance, strengthening local capacity, creating transparency and understanding of key forestry issues, and building inclusive relationships. The FLEG Program helped to institutionalize and has started to
transform these successes into changes in behavior that will become engrained into everyday life. Understanding of FLEG issues moved from being confined almost exclusively to illegal logging to a more comprehensive notion covering the whole range of forest governance and management issues (including forest fire management, public involvement into forest management, access to information about forests, etc.).

28. The FLEG Program also responded to a changing operating environment and was able to provide timely advice and information for example about the impact of the implementation of the US Lacey Act amendment and the EU’s Timber Regulation, both of which put the onus of ‘due care’ and ‘due diligence’ respectively on wood product importers and traders to ensure that all timber and wood products are obtained from legal sources, and the development of the legally binding agreement for FORESTS EUROPE.

29. In addition, because of the unique structure of the FLEG Program and the complementary blend of strengths from each of the IO’s, the program has been able to deliver FLEG outcomes by engaging and uniting government officials, the NGO community, businesses and the general public to work together toward the development objective.

30. Examples of some key activities by country from the FLEG Program and the estimated impact are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Examples of some activities by country from the FLEG Program and the estimated impact are shown in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Outputs/ Recommendation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Capacity building in forest legislation issues</td>
<td>Manual on forest legislation (Forest Code of Armenia) developed and disseminated among state employees, communities, the private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders; training on the use of manual provided.</td>
<td>Awareness and understanding of forest legislation among key stakeholders improved. Enabling environment for improvements in FLEG issues enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Implementation of pilot project on alternative forest use by communities aimed at local livelihood improvement and sustainable use of forest resources</td>
<td>Business plan for eco-tourism in Dsegh community developed; tourist infrastructure established (e.g. tourist shelters, equipment, eco-tourism trails, directional and information signs installed); awareness campaign and training of tour operators organized.</td>
<td>Capacity for eco-tourism among forest-dependent community and enabling environment for improved livelihoods enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Development of teacher support pack for local communities and education sector for protection of forests with ministry of education</td>
<td>Special manual on “School of the Young Foresters” developed, and approved by the Ministry of Education to be utilized in secondary schools.</td>
<td>Enabling environment for change in behavior patterns to more sustainable use of forest and less acceptance of unsustainable practices is enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Development of FLEG standard training programs to improve skills of managers and staff of forest management agencies, State Forest Guard and other stakeholders</td>
<td>Curriculum and teaching plan for a training course in forestry law enforcement, preventing illegal felling and illegal timber trade (FLEG) for specialized vocational and specialized secondary educational institutions developed and implemented.</td>
<td>Expertise of forestry professionals and other stakeholders about forestry law enforcement, preventing illegal felling and timber trade improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Analysis of the current forest management and utilization system and development of recommendations and proposals for its optimization, proper separation of management, economic and control functions based on the international experience</td>
<td>Preparation of background chapters for the development of the new Forestry Strategic Plan, including recommendations on the optimization of the system of forest use and forest management, presented to the NPAC members and other stakeholders in the Ministry of Forestry.</td>
<td>Preparation of the Forestry Strategic Plan (2015-2030) supported through analysis and timely recommendations, some of which were reflected in the new draft Strategic Plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.1 Results

31. The results of every activity implemented are presented as ANNEX 2, including an assessment of the outcome. A summary of the program’s key results and impact by country and then results area are presented in the next section and are based on the reports prepared by the different country teams. It should be noted that many of the activities’ outputs addressed more than one Results Area.

32. At the time of preparation of the Action Fiche and as a recommendation of the St Petersburg Declaration, a follow up international conference on the ENA FLEG process was originally intended to be held in 2010. Results Area 6 (Continuation of the formal official Europe–North Asia FLEG process), had anticipated that the ENPI East FLEG Program would support the ENPI East Countries participation in the next Ministerial Conference. However, at a regional conference held in Chisinau in 2010, attended by all the FLEG countries plus an additional four observer nations (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan), the issue of the follow to St Petersburg was raised, and the conference felt that at this time, 2010, the St
Petersburg Declaration remained valid, that progress towards implementation was mixed, and that the follow on conference should be postponed until more concrete proposals could be developed for the next meeting. A Ministerial Conference would ideally need to be able to develop a new declaration for the Ministers to agree to. The St Petersburg Declaration set forth the goals and indicative actions to be taken, which are both still relevant and still in progress. The Operational Committee meeting which followed the Chisinau conference took note of these concerns and agreed that the 2nd Ministerial Conference should be postponed to follow technical/expert level meetings. The follow on ENPI East FLEG II Program will address the issue of technical/expert preparations for the ENPI East Countries for the next Ministerial conference. Both the Bali and Yaoundé Ministerial conferences have also postponed the follow on conferences for similar reasons.

4.1.1 Armenia

“Forests in Armenia are not just part of the natural landscape, but play a crucial role through protecting the soil from erosion, providing fuel-wood and other non-wood products to people, etc... The FLEG Program has shown us that sustainable forest management is mutually profitable for the forests and environment as well as for people and government.”

Mr. Martun Matevosyan, Armenia FLEG National Focal Point and the Head of “Hayantar” SNCO

Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG

33. As a result of activities implemented under the FLEG Program, awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG issues has increased. Although no before or after surveys were undertaken, it has been reported that a shift in public and civil society perceptions is taking place with respect to the challenges faced by the forestry sector. This was achieved through: journalist training, outreach to rural communities and creation of a constructive dialogue between the state agency and public sector/NGOs in the forestry sector. As a result of increased transparency of data (for example the publishing of forest management plans on Hayantar’s website, and improved quality of media coverage), forest governance challenges are now recognized by many state officials. The FLEG Program has helped to raise awareness of the local populations about responsible use of wood/non-wood forest products and created a sense of ownership of the forest among forest dependent people. At the same time, forests are now better understood as part of an ecosystem and within the wider landscape, providing vital functions such as water management or protection of soils.

Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place

34. The FLEG Program also contributed towards effective national and regional FLEG action processes and received strong buy-in from the government. Extensive consultations were held with non-government forest and non-forest stakeholders, which led concerns and demands, including a request to allow free access to fallen wood, which was submitted to the Government and subsequently lobbied for by Hayantar. As a result, the Decree on ‘Free Provision of Deadwood to Forest Dependent Communities’ was ratified by the Government, which now provides free access for up to 200 forest-dependent communities who were previously charged for the provision of fallen wood. The FLEG Program consultation process also helped increase visibility of the State Forest Agency (Hayantar SNCO) at the national level by making Forest Management Plans publicly available to stakeholders online for the first time. A voluntary commitment was made by Hayantar SNCO to join Forest Certification and Sustainable Forest Management Standards and initial steps to reduce illegal logging are taking place (e.g. through the launch of a National Timber Tracking System, which is underway).

Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity

35. To increase national ownership and capacity, the FLEG Program created a new website for Hayantar (www.hayantar.am), which is fully operated and owned by Hayantar SNCO and available in Armenian and English. Capacity
building activities included the assessment of two forest sanctuaries (Gyulagarak and Ijevan- Arjatkhleni) within Hayantar SNCO regarding the legal use of forest resources. Concrete proposals were developed on how to improve management and law enforcement, build capacity among staff to control illegal activities, develop draft governmental decisions on border revision, draft charters and conceptual management plans with maps. A Guide on Forest Legislation, developed and published with recommendations on how to improve forest legislation, was shared with stakeholders (incl. Ministries of Agriculture and Nature Protection, NGOs and local self-governing bodies) and can serve as a basis for further revision of the forest legislation by respective state bodies. Trainings on forest legislation in five marzes of Armenia and Yerevan complemented these efforts, as did a report on the feasibility of creating a forest protected area in Northern Armenia.

Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing
36. Regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing was improved as a result of a number of activities, including a study tour on community owned forests to Moldova, which allowed participants to receive practical advice from relevant Moldovan experts. As part of a regional effort, a book on the socio-economic impact of illegal logging in the region was developed and helped foster an important exchange of experience and expertise between international IOs and NGOs in Armenia, Ukraine and Moldova.

Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners
37. The FLEG Program effectively engaged key trading partners and helped establish the pre-conditions for involvement of the private sector in forest wood-processing through a survey on wood-processing and training on forest legislation of around 90 companies.

Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process
38. The official Europe-North Asia FLEG process was continued through the development of basic FLEG terminology in the national language and extensive communications and outreach work (e.g. through Hayantar’s website, a FLEG Program newsletter, press releases, etc.). A detailed Communication Action Plan was developed to raise awareness and advocate for FLEG issues, which led to the highest media coverage of forests in 2010 and 2011. Roadshows were held in 20 forest dependent resident communities with participation of lead experts, local Hayantar enterprises, and nature protection agencies, and schools to discuss the effects of illegal logging and heighten awareness of FLEG issues.

Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented
39. The FLEG Program also supported two pilot regions (Dsegh and Koghb community) in developing sustainable forest management practices, which created the conditions for improving local livelihoods of forest dependent populations in the areas. In Dsegh (Lori Marz), a business plan for eco-tourism was developed, including respective infrastructure and provision of equipment in “Tsover” forest resort area, establishment of four eco-tourism trails with informational boards/signs, and support to three Bed & Breakfasts. A website was created and an educational seminar and cleaning campaign were carried out. In Koghb, a fruit-berries’ collection point was established and business plan was developed to serve as a link between community members collecting non-wood forest products and processing companies. The development of community-based forest related eco-tourism program was similar to that in Desgh and included the establishment of a visitor center in Zikatar Environmental Center.
4.1.2 Azerbaijan

“... The forestry sector greatly benefited from the results of important studies supported by the FLEG Program, specifically the preparation of a concept and manual for teachers on the establishment and development of young foresters’ unions. ... Eventually this will lead to an increase of technical qualifications and capacity of forest professionals and a strengthening of engagement with the local population in rural areas. ... As a key achievement I would like to mention the book on the compilation of national and international legal acts and norms regulating forest management in Azerbaijan, ... which produced a high interest and positive feedback.”

Mr. Rahim Ibrahimov, Azerbaijan FLEG National Focal Point and Head of Sector, Forest Development Department, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG

As a result of the FLEG Program, awareness of forest-related issues, in particular on sustainable forest governance, illegal forest activities and the importance of forest education, was strengthened. This was done through various promotional publications (e.g. newsletters, leaflets, website and videos) on FLEG issues, which resulted in the Program becoming widely known among a broad audience. The FLEG Program maintained close contacts with leading media outlets and almost all core meetings were effectively covered by local journalists. Specific training of journalists and media tours resulted in intensified coverage of Program activities and forest-related problems by local and international media outlets. During implementation of the Program, involvement of local communities and authorities’ representatives was ensured and representatives of local NGOs participated in the work of the NPAC. Studies and sociological surveys in the pilot regions, circulation of Program publications as well as trainings/seminars all contributed to greater awareness of FLEG issues.

In addition, the FLEG Program played a decisive role in strengthening openness and transparency of the state forest sector and contributed to greater public access to information about the forest sector and the degree of illegal forestry activities in the country. Involvement of representatives of local NGOs as Program consultants allowed the public to establish long-term relations and links with representatives of the state forest sector.

Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place

Progress towards effective national and regional FLEG action processes included the development of a set of proposals on advancing and improving Azerbaijani forest legislation. Inter-sectoral cooperation between the respective governmental bodies was strengthened through regular meetings with NPAC members and maintenance of close contact with key stakeholders. The FLEG Program played a crucial role in the promotion of constructive and business-oriented dialog on issues of law enforcement and management in the forest sector among governmental authorities and civil societies of neighboring countries (e.g. through the ENPI INFO Center, a project funded by the EU).

Regional cooperation between the respective state bodies and other stakeholders in the forest area was improved. The Deputy Head of the Forest Federal Agency of Russia Mr. A. V. Panfilov expressed interest in the development of a forest education program and a preliminary agreement was reached between Russia’s Forest Service and the Forest Development Department of Azerbaijan to cooperate between the school-based young foresters’ unions of Russia and Azerbaijan.
Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity

43. Involvement and active participation of respective governmental authorities throughout the Program implementation contributed to increased national ownership and capacity. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, as the main partner, was intensively involved during the development of forest-related educational materials (e.g. teacher support pack “Young Foresters’ School”) and other Program activities including trainings/seminars and studies. Due to the successful implementation of the educational component, the Ministry of Education became another important partner and cooperation between the two Ministries was strengthened. During the development of a manual for volunteers on the prevention of wildfires, good working relationship with the Ministry of Emergency Situations was developed. In addition, implementation of regional activities led to close cooperation with regional structures and governmental bodies. As a result outcomes such as books and manuals were highly welcomed by the stakeholders.

Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing

44. Regional cooperation was improved under the framework of the FLEG Program. For example, a good working cooperation was established with the FLEG Program team in Ukraine, which took an active role in the national conference on “Economic and Social impact of the illegal logging and unsustainable forest practices on the local population”, which was carried out in Ganja city, Azerbaijan (March 2011). At the same time, Azerbaijani experts participated in the development of a regional publication (“Ecological, economic and social impact of ineffective and unsustainable forestry management and illegal logging on the local population: comparative analysis of studies conducted in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine”) and during the Forest Governance Study in South Caucasus countries (implemented by ENPI FLEG Georgia).

45. Cooperation was also established between Moldova and Azerbaijan as a result of the pilot development of the “Model Forests” concept. Representatives from both countries participated in a regional conference (as part of an international symposium in Moldova, November 18, 2011) and presented on the situation regarding the rights of local communities to access forest resources in their respective countries. The conference resulted in the adoption of a resolution and agreement between the forest governmental institutions of Moldova and Azerbaijan to continue cooperation in this direction and exchange experience in the area of management and application of the concept of community forests in their respective countries.

46. ENPI FLEG Azerbaijan participated in a number of other regional events, including the seminar “Issues of forest governance and law enforcement in higher and extra education programs” at the Russian Institute on Improving of Qualifications of Managerial Employees and Forestry Specialists (April 2012), the International Forest Forum in Arkhangelsk (April 2012), and a training on Forest Certification issues organized in Georgia (May, 2012).

Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners

47. All key stakeholders were engaged during all phases of the Program implementation. A chapter on Forest Certification (the Forest Stewardship Council, FSC, approach) was included in the newly-developed tutorial ‘Basis of sustainable management of the Azerbaijani forests’, which is a first step in creating the enabling environment for effective engagement of key trading partners in the future.

Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process

48. Regional cooperation between the state forest structures of Moldova and Azerbaijan was strengthened as an outcome of the successful regional event in Chisinau. Development of educational component contributed to strengthening of relations and cooperation between the state authorities in educational and forest areas of participating countries. An
example here is cooperation established between the school-based young foresters’ unions of Russia and Azerbaijan and intensification of coordination between the schools in the country.

**Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented**

The FLEG Program successfully fostered ecological and particularly forest education with a focus on sustainable forest practices in Azerbaijan. This included development of a teacher support pack and special manual “School of the Young Foresters”, which was approved by the Ministry of Education to be utilized in the secondary schools. The manual consists of several chapters and includes basic information about the FLEG Process and the FLEG Program. It provides guidance on how to set up school-based teams of "Young foresters", describes ecological education methodology for teachers, rules for conducting ecological studies, as well as school-based monitoring. The Ministry of Education strongly supported the selection of pilot schools in the regions to try the tutorial in use and announced nationwide contest on “Young foresters” at the end of 2011, where tens of thousands of students actively participated. A special uniform and green ties were developed for the young foresters.

A tutorial for forests specialists “Bases of sustainable forest governance; bio ecological particularities” was developed and approved by the Ministry of Education and Institute of Improving of Qualifications of Forest Specialists under the MENR for use in the respective educational facilities. In addition, a manual for volunteers on the prevention of wildfires was published and is already acknowledged as an important reference book in regions located close to forests. These activities considerably contributed to advancing professional education within Azerbaijan towards greater awareness and understanding of improved sustainable forest management practices, and increased institutional capacity of forest specialists.

**4.1.3 Belarus**

“The proactive FLEG communication strategy helped draw the attention of civil society to counteract illegal logging and corruption in the forestry sector. Forestry sector professionals discuss issues related to forest law enforcement and access to forest resources with NGOs, local councils and households. The bottom line is that law enforcement activities in the forestry sector have become more transparent and clear to all stakeholders.”

Mr. Fedor Lisitsa, Belarus FLEG National Focal Point and Deputy Minister of Forestry, Ministry of Forestry.

**Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG**

The expertise of forestry professionals and other stakeholders interested in forest law enforcement, preventing illegal felling and timber trade was enhanced as a result of the FLEG Program work. In response to the proposals of FLEG Country Workplan consultants, the subject “The Basics of Forest Law” was integrated in the educational curricular. The respective modules were incorporated in the Republican Unitary Enterprise (RUE) «Belgosles» training programs for upgrading qualification of forest sector staff and training courses were held in September 2010. Besides, a series of training workshops were held for forest guard staff and graduates of specialized forestry educational institutions on preventing illegal logging and trade in illegally produced timber and on the practical use in the teaching process of the new timber accounting systems based on up-to-date timber measuring devices (including electronic devices).

The Ministry of Forestry’s website has a FLEG page, as part of section “International collaboration” and information on the FLEG Program activities were also covered by Belarus Republican Forest Industry Association Internet site. FLEG process and the FLEG Program are regularly covered by forestry professional newspaper and journal. Communication and coordination between implementing organizations and counterparts in the Government and in the civil society improved to the extent possible. Opportunities for small business and individual entrepreneurs to operate in Belarus forests were analyzed and recommendations for improvement
prepared. Interaction among the management of the forestry sector and other stakeholders were improved (e.g. with the agro-tourism Association ‘Country escape’).

53. Belarus also hosted a FLEG media event for media representatives of seven FLEG countries on June 7-11, 2011.

Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place

54. A comparative analysis was undertaken of the trends of offenses of Belarus forestry laws in the international context, anti-corruption legislation in the FLEG context, and enhancement of the Belarus legislation regulating the above issues in the FLEG context. Major issues identified included: the current blend of functions of the Ministry of Forestry; stakeholder involvement in the decision making process; state owned enterprises acting as both seller and buyer of forest resources; the vertical centralized nature of the government structures; systems of timber sales; the need for increased training and awareness.

55. Amendments and revisions to the Forestry Code and other sectoral regulatory acts were prepared, covering: (i) the management system of forest use and protection; (ii) liability for damage resulting from the violation of forestry legislation; (iii) regulation of forest use relations; (iv) enforcement of administrative and criminal liability for offence of forest use law; (v) trade in forest products; (vi) forest protection; (vii) enforcement of administrative and criminal liability for offence of forest products trade law, and (viii) forest ownership rights.

Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity

56. Recommendations for the optimization of the system of forest use and forest managements were presented to the top-level management of the forestry sector. The options for the separation of managerial, control and commercial functions in the forestry sector emphasized that the reform of the system would need to start at the level of the forestry enterprises to eliminate some of their contradictory functions. At the same time, the entire vertical of the state management and supervision system in the forestry sector, including the Ministry of Forestry, would need to be restructured. A number of proposals made by the FLEG national consultants were reflected in the Government Program of Forest Sector Development for 2011-2015. For example, the separation of managerial and commercial activities will be piloted in six forestry enterprises (one in each Oblast). If the experiment proves successful, it will be expanded to other forestry enterprises.

57. A Reference Manual and Guidebook on forestry and environmental law enforcement for the staff of the State Forest Guard was drafted and published. The Reference Manual is intended for a broad range of stakeholders including government officials and general public. It covers the most important regulatory aspects relating to forest use, reproduction, conservation and protection and liability for forest crimes based on the current Belarus legislation. The Reference Manual enables stakeholders to make efficient decisions taking account of the specifics of legal regulation of forest relations. The Guidebook is intended for officials of the State Forest Guard, representatives of Environmental Inspection and State Inspection for Wildlife and Vegetation Protection. The Guidebook contains information about the nature of forest crimes, types of liability and procedure of penalizing individuals who have committed forest crimes. The Guidebook enables the State Forest Guard officials to make decisions on penalizing offenders in accordance with the current legislation thus enhancing efficiency of forest law enforcement and raising legal awareness of forest sector staff and other stakeholders.

Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing

58. Belarusian foresters became familiar with the Finnish forestry administration, best practices in sustainable forest management, wood harvesting and trading, as well as a variety of non-wood forestry services. These contacts helped to
develop understanding of the up-to-date systems and tools used in Europe and to build capacity to enhance forest management practices in Belarus.

59. Contacts and exchanges with forestry sector colleagues in Russia allowed to get acquainted with the international experience of the concession-based forest management model (e.g. in the area of Lake Baikal), wood stock-taking and timber accounting, law enforcement in countering illegal logging, premeditated forest arson and other forest law violations within the FLEG context; and sharing information on the state of things in this area in Belarus. The Russian experience is of particular interest to Belarus, as Russia is more advanced in reforming its forestry sector.

**Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners**

60. A review of the procedure and methods of timber sale in Belarus and in a number of neighboring European countries was undertaken. Building on the comparative analyses, proposals were made for the optimization of the timber trade system in Belarus. The factor of forest ownership was emphasized, and hence the forest ownership structure in the neighboring countries was reviewed. A sample for the study included the countries with the most efficient forest management systems and the neighboring countries (Russian and Ukraine) which are in the process of market reforms in their forestry sectors.

**Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process**

61. The preparation of the Forestry Strategic Plan for 2015-2030 was launched. As a member of the Pan-European Forest Process, Belarus applies the principles of sustainable forest management through national forest programs based on the previous version of the Forestry Strategic Plan (until 2015), which was developed in 1997 as part of a WB-supported project in cooperation with international consulting companies. The current status and upcoming development trends of the Belarus forestry sector were reviewed and a strategic vision for its future development was presented.

**Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented**

62. The FLEG Program helped advance sustainable forest management practices through various activities (including analytical work, capacity building and training, stakeholder discussions, etc.) on voluntary forest certification, enhancing the quality of forest inventory, improving regulations and institutional structures, and fostering greater environmental sustainability. This contributed to positive outcomes in a number of areas: alignment of Belarusian forest product standards with European requirements; certification of compliance with PEFC Council requirements of the Belarus Forest Certification System of the National System of Conformity Attestation; improved accuracy of estimating the stock of forest resources through increasing the sites of selective valuation of forest plantations and use of modern electronic forest measuring instruments (e.g. in RUE «Belgosles»); adoption of improved norms for commercialization and assortment of wood resources based on new standards and market demand.

63. To meet timber demand to a maximum extent possible and to create level playing field for businesses, a market-based sale of forest products through the Belarusian Universal Commodity Exchange was introduced. Outside the Commodity Exchange logged timber is sold exclusively to meet the needs of the government programs and local needs. Effective 1 January 2011 timber logging and processing companies are no longer required to obtain official licenses to participate in tenders/auctions. This enables the involvement of small businesses in forest activities and forest services as well as to reduce corruption risks associated with licensing and increase the level of competition. All forest operations still need to be implemented according to the forest code and regulations and are supervised by the relevant authorities.

64. In addition, a unit dealing with forest policy was set up in the Ministry of Forestry and field supervision over implementation of forestry regulation projects was strengthened by setting up a specialized expert team in RUE «Belgosles». To improve the quality of forest inventory, RUE «Belgosles» allots logging areas using modern electronic forest measuring instruments, (iii) the new Rules of Fire Safety in Forests came into force on 1 November 2010; and (iv) due to measures taken in 2010 to improve the system of forest protection and availability of resources, large-scale forest fires were prevented during fire-risk seasons.
4.1.4 Georgia

“Many positive outcomes were achieved in Georgia during the first phase of the FLEG Program: analytical research and studies contributed to the establishment of baseline information databases related to the forestry sector; employees of forest related state institutions were able to benefit from trainings and other capacity building activities; work with mass media, NGOs and civil society resulted in increased awareness among journalists and the general public; and the regional character of the Program provided us with an opportunity to exchange knowledge and experience with other countries from the ENP region.”

Ms. Mariam Valishvili, Georgia FLEG National Focal Point and the First Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources.

Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG

While stakeholders in Georgia are generally informed about existing environmental problems, awareness of specific forestry problems and their underlying causes was relatively low prior to the initiation of the FLEG Program. During Program implementation, several workshops, meetings, public campaigning, training, communication and awareness-raising activities were conducted for the general public, journalists, private companies, NGOs, students, local communities and other stakeholders. As a result of these efforts, stakeholders are now better informed about specific problems experienced by the forestry sector, their causes, negative socio-economic and ecological impacts, and possible concrete solutions.

The capacities of more than 20 journalists from the Eastern Europe region was increased in the field of civil and investigative journalism, which helped create a very good basis for searching and analyzing information flows related to illegal forestry activities as well as disseminating relevant information to address these issues.

At the same time, private companies and society as a whole are now better informed about the FLEG program and the need to promote responsible wood and paper purchasing (i.e. avoiding buying illegal wood and reduction of ecological footprint of paper consumption).

Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place

Maximum possible effort was made by the PCT to involve all key stakeholders (state sector, NGOs, private sector, local communities, journalists, scientists, educational institutions, etc.) in Program activities. This cooperation proved to be very effective and, as a result, the FLEG process as well as the aims and objectives of the Program are firmly supported by all these stakeholders. State forestry authorities demonstrated substantial interest in the FLEG Program, perceiving it as an opportunity to receive assistance in developing forestry reforms. State forestry authorities participated in nearly all FLEG Program meetings, at the local, national and international level and strongly supported the idea of continuation of the program.

According to the official data (Agency of Natural Resources of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources), the recorded volumes of illegal logging have been sharply reduced from 53,854 m$^3$ in 2009 to 7,339 m$^3$ in 2011. Although most probably the real (unrecorded) volumes are much higher, the tendency towards reduction is obvious. Above all, this is a result of improved law enforcement. At this stage, it is very hard to estimate accurately the contribution of the FLEG Program to the observed reduction in the volumes of illegal logging. However, it is beyond doubt that the Program made its own contribution to the creation of a more favorable environment and has increased capacities to combat illegal forestry activities.
Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity

70. Capacity building of state forestry authorities was targeted in several activities of the FLEG Program. This included training of forestry staff and provision of financial support for participation of forestry officials in international forestry meetings. Nearly 30 employees of the state forestry sector have received training in forest inventory methods and application of GIS. This has created a very good background for the improvement of the effectiveness of forest management in terms of more rapid assessment of wood resources, forest mapping and effective database management. In addition, a study was conducted (in consultation with all key stakeholders) and recommendations were produced for better institutional reforms in the forestry sector. These outputs, if implemented at a wider scale, would eventually boost the quality of forest management.

Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing

71. Several regional workshops conducted as part of the FLEG Program Georgia substantially contributed to the achievement of improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing. These workshops covered a number of subjects including civil journalism, transboundary timber trade and voluntary forest certification. They brought together representatives of all FLEG Program countries and other countries from the neighboring regions. They enabled key stakeholders from these countries to become acquainted, discuss forestry problems and their underlying causes, share positive experiences and identify possible concrete solutions. The need for international cooperation has been firmly recognized, which has been reflected in relevant reports. Also, improved access to information and public participation were supported through creation and circulation of forestry related electronic newsletters (for the entire South Caucasus).

72. Consequently, very good mechanisms have been established for further regional collaboration on forestry issues. Implementation of these mechanisms will depend on willingness of the stakeholders (above all governmental institutions) to further cooperate and be actively engaged with the FLEG-related issues.

Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners

73. At the moment, private companies are more or less the sole producers of commercial wood and its products in Georgia. Under the FLEG Program, two regional workshops on transboundary timber flow and voluntary forest certification were conducted with the participation of key trading partners. In addition, the idea of adopting a responsible purchasing policy was promoted among private logging and wood processing companies through several meetings and consultations. While these efforts have contributed to the engagement of the key trading partners in Program implementation, this engagement alone is not sufficient for achieving greater sustainability of forestry practices. Lack of capacity and limited financial resources, aggravated by frequent institutional and legislative changes, have created substantial difficulties for the private companies. Consequently, these overall challenges need to be addressed to engage the key trading partners not only in the dialogue, but also in real measures aiming towards greater sustainability of production of wood and other forest products.

Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process

74. The FLEG Program demonstrated its importance and timeliness by laying the groundwork for supporting the continuation of the ENA FLEG process. The Program was able to engage and receive strong support from all key stakeholders (above all the State). The partnerships and cooperation established under the Program will be an important foundation for allowing implementation of more ‘tangible’ measures (both policy and ‘on the ground’ activities) in support of sustainable forest management.
Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented

Pilot activities implemented under the program have demonstrated real opportunities for the promotion of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities. The communities in seven villages in the three regions of Georgia (Kakheti, Samtshe-Javakheti and Adjara) were enabled to start sustainable forest-based businesses (i.e. apiculture, woodwork, etc). If adopted at a wider (e.g. national or regional) level, these activities would boost the income of rural households, which would eventually reduce pressures on wood resources. This in its turn would address one of the fundamental goals of the FLEG program – long-term and sustainable reduction of volumes of illegal logging.

Several other activities demonstrated possible ways of achieving sustainable and more ecologically sound forestry. The relevant themes included forest rehabilitation on the former landfill site, forest harvesting guidelines (aiming towards reduced impact logging), existing forestry practices in Georgia (assessment), functional zoning (categorization) of forests, sustainable management planning and elaboration of sustainable forest management standards. Training of up to 30 forestry specialists was also conducted (please, see above). These activities have established very good theoretical and practical basis for the promotion of sustainable forest management on the ground.

4.1.5 Moldova

“Because of ENPI FLEG, the annual and estimative (and likely to be real) domestic wood consumption in the country was revealed, and this showed that this consumption is much higher than annual authorized volumes, so the rate of illegalities is higher. This implies enhancing governance (control, assessment, prevention etc.) over all types of forest vegetation properties. As a result of ENPI FLEG, cooperation between line departments (Agency Moldsilva, Ministry of Environment, Stat Ecological Inspectorate, Agency for Cadastre and Land Relations), local authorities and NGO community was greatly improved. A very impressive output is the Forest Management Planning done in forestland managed by local authorities as well as the digital map of the state forests, which was developed by ENPI FLEG in cooperation with selected NGO, Agency Moldsilva and Forest Research and Management.”

Mr. Rotaru Petru, Moldova FLEG National Focal Point and the Director of Division of Forestry, Protected Areas and Hunting of Agency Modsilva.

Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG

In 2011, Agency Moldsilva in cooperation with the ENPI FLEG Program, developed an Action Plan “On celebrating the International Year of Forests (IYF) 2011” to raise awareness about forests and FLEG issues. A survey undertaken by ENPI FLEG experts showed that Moldsilva’s IY actions had a positive impact on the public at large and that the population considers forests as being important for economic development, and for ecological reasons (e.g. water protection, health functions of the forest ecosystems, etc.). According to the results of the survey, local population considers forest extension being a solution for ensuring communities with wood products in the near future by planting/afforestation of community and private lands (the high consumption of wood products is clearly associated with high rate of illegalities and a lot of conflict situations around forests). The survey has also shown that the public at large is would prefer to choose legal forms of relationships with the forestry sector/forests rather to simply meet their own immediate needs. Such trends in the public opinion speak of the impact of raising the role of people, who are dependent on forest resources, in the protection and sustainable development of forests.

A number of publications, studies and quarterly electronic newsletters were produced jointly by ENPI FLEG and local stakeholders (Moldsilva, ICAS, NGOs and some LPAs) and disseminated among stakeholders. Even though some data were rather ‘unpleasant’ (revealing sectoral illegalities) for Moldsilva, have rediscovered the readiness for communication and, most important, for joint action to protect forests.
FLEG issues were on spot of many TV/Radio programs and of a series of mass-media publications (magazines, newspapers, articles, books, reports/analyses), website (a new outlook/content of the Moldsvila’s site was developed http://www.moldsilva.gov.md) and on-line publications as well as video spots produced and presented/disseminated among NGOs. Public awareness and communication increased by launching ENPI FLEG Photo Project in Moldova.

**Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place**

A number of activities were successfully supported to promote effective national and regional FLEG action processes. These included the *launch of the Forest Institutional Reform Strategy (FIRSM) preparation*, which prioritized six key themes: institutional framework / forest administration; forest management and planning; products and services; financial management; human resources and education; and biodiversity conservation. Consultations with locals stakeholders were conducted during the summer of 2012 and the final FIRSM concept draft will be proposed by Agency Moldsilva (lead developer) to the Government of Moldova.

Domestic wood consumption and levels of illegal logging were assessed in cooperation with a local NGO (Silva Milleniu III) and with support from other institutions (such as Agency Moldsilva, Ministry of Environment, State Ecological Inspectorate, National Bureau of Statistics, Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre, Customs Service and Local Public Authorities). This assessment was supplemented by another study on illegal logging, undertaken in cooperation with Forest Research and Management Institute (ICAS), revealing that about 500-600 thousand m$^3$ of wood come from unidentified sources in 2009/2010 (which equals to at least 15 million Euros lost revenues). This prompted the authorities to prioritize tracking of the origin of these volumes of wood.

In addition, cooperation between the line departments (Agency Moldsilva, Ministry of Environment, Stat Ecological Inspectorate, Agency for Cadastre and Land Relations) was improved and an Agreement of Cooperation “Building capacities and commitment for preventing and combating illegalities affecting forest and hunting resources” was signed in 2012, between the Ministry of Interior, the State Ecological Inspectorate, Agency Moldsilva and the Society of Hunters and Fishermen of Moldova. This partnerships document was developed to combat poaching, illegal fishing, unauthorized logging over forest vegetation as well as to increase public awareness about such illegal activities and to identify mechanisms for an efficient cooperation to eradicate such activities.

**Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity**

Moldova’s forestry sector lacked a complete map of forest vegetation (including lack of graphic information and correct visualization of boundaries) and there was no harmonized map utilization system among land/cadaster authorities. In cooperation with the NGO Silva Mileniu III and the Forest Research and Management Institute, a digital map of forests was developed for 24 state forest enterprises under Moldsilva (holding 86% of Moldova’s forests). This was accompanied by a Digital Map User Guide on how to operate such maps/databases and a training campaign for the forestry personnel (including directors/managers of the forest enterprises, chief forest officers, forest engineers and forests masters) to help forest enterprises reduce illegalities by identifying and establishing forest boundaries. The FLEG Program also helped initiate a collaboration Agreement between the Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre [www.arfc.gov.md](http://www.arfc.gov.md) and Moldsilva to ensure a legal framework for the implementation of government decisions and on undertaking joint studies in geodesy, cartography, cadastre, land management and in applying modern GIS technologies.

Capacity building and training activities were conducted to strengthen institutional and professional capacities at the local level, help combat illegal logging, improve the management of forests and the application of forest legislation, and raise awareness of biodiversity issues. A number of useful publications and illustrative materials were produced.
The FLEG Program helped develop a number of recommendations collaboratively with key stakeholders (Moldsilva, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Economy, Academy of Science, Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre, and civil society) to improve the legal framework to regulate forestry relations and address linkages with environmental, economic, social and cultural interests of society. Recommendations related to the new structure of the Forest Code (consisting of 23 chapters divided into 136 articles, of which 5 chapters and 42 articles are new), the Forest Service Statute, regulations on Forestry Certification and the Evidence, Issuance, and Use of Forest Marking Hammers and the Forestry Regime in Community Forests.

Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing

Regional collaboration was improved through the regional conference "Building FLEG Partnerships" (2010) and the International Symposium "Sustainable Development of Forestry Sector – New Objectives and Priorities" (2011), which were organized by Agency Moldsilva, the Forest Research and Management Institute (ICAS) in cooperation with the FLEG Program. These events brought together around 150 in-country and international stakeholders and forest specialists, representatives of line departments, Ministries and NGOs from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia as well as experts from ENPI FLEG program.

Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners

Moldova has no FSC or PEFC certified forests and its trading activity is mainly focused on importing timber/wood from neighboring countries (Ukraine, Russia) and on small-scale but not well organized domestic activities (such as processing companies, forest exploitation, forest lease etc.). According to official statistics, the import figures are much greater than the export ones. The FLEG Program supported Moldsilva in promoting the inclusion of legal wood in the economic circuit and processing, including the export of wood products into the EU (e.g. Romania) or other regional markets. While forest certification has not yet been applied in Moldova, Moldsilva developed Regulations on Forest Certification, with experts from the FLEG Program.

Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process

Following the ENA FLEG Ministerial Conference held in Russia (November 2005), the World Bank supported a special grant to develop, in consultation with a wide group of country stakeholders, the FLEG “National Action Plan to combat illegal logging and other forest related violations for the period of 2009-2011” (NAP). The FLEG NAP was approved by the Director General of Agency Moldsilva through a special order No 11-P from January 30, 2009 and represented a consensus reached among key stakeholder groups (including government agencies at different levels, private sector, and the civil society) on the implementation of the action plan and their respective roles and responsibilities. The NAP also identified sources of

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5 Moldova country analysis, 2012
6 Moldova country benchmarking, 2012
7 “Assistance with developing and implementing the FLEG National Action Plan in the Republic of Moldova” (2008)
financing for implementation of the plan and prioritized technical assistance actions that were be supported by international community (namely through the FLEG program).

**Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented**

89. During the FLEG Program implementation, Forest Management Plans (FMP) and appropriate maps were developed for around 2,598 ha of forest land owned by 13 majoralties in 5 pilot districts including Straseni district (Sireti, Gheluza and Micleuseni villages), Criuleni district (Hrusova, Bablanesti, Cimiseni, Dubasarii Vechi and Mascauti villages), Anenii Noi district (Geamana, Cobusca Noua and Mereni villages), Ungheni (Hircesti village) and Nisporeni (Milesti village) districts. The FMP studies assessed the district’s forest resources and established steps for silvicultural activities that will help LPAs improve forest management, optimize the use of resources and receive additional income from sustainable forest use.

90. Forest management was improved on pilot areas in 5 villages (Boghenii-Noi, Boghenii-Vechi, Mircesti, Izvorenii, Poiana) managing about 600 ha of forests under one community-based authority. As part of the Forest Landscape Restoration initiative, the FLEG Program supported Boghenii-Noi to improve forest practices based on local traditions and experience elsewhere; conduct analysis related to the use of natural resources; ensure sustainability of forestlands to meet both conservation of biodiversity and local people’s expectations for forest products; and contribute to local development in the villages. The community villages under Boghenii-Noi authority have contracted foresters and a forest master for a long-term period to ensure proper management of existing forest resources and are actively cooperating with Agency Moldsilva, particularly with the Forest Research and Management Institute (ICAS Chisinau) and neighboring forest units.

4.1.6 **Russian Federation**

“The program acted as a powerful catalyzer of improvements in forest law enforcement and governance, including those attained through the collaboration between the FFA and the World Bank to prepare the second forest project… ... The reviews, training manuals and operational guidelines produced under the ENPI FLEG Program have proved to be useful for the development of approaches to attaining good forest governance and upgrading managerial skills of the Federal Forest Agency”.

Mr. Alexander Panfilov, Russia FLEG National Focal Point and the Deputy Head of the Federal Forestry Agency.

91. The FLEG Program helped Russia to address a broad range of critical issues related to such needs as response to illegal logging, good forest governance and sustainable forest management, forest fire control, improved transparency of decision-making and stakeholder professional capacity building in the forest sector as well as respect of people’s rights to access forest resources and information about them.

The Program resulted in:

- Improving planning and monitoring at national, regional (local), and interagency levels;
- Actions to be implemented by lead Russian forest companies and their international trading partners;
- Safeguarding the rights of local communities and small businesses to forest resource use;
- Increasing transparency of actions and raising public awareness.

**Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG**

92. A network of 20 independent partner mass media was established and published information about the program and FLEG developments on a regular basis. A growing number of publications about FLEG, FLEGT and ENPI FLEG in all types of mass media in Russia (up to 60 publications in federal and international mass media) informed about FLEG issues annually. An interview for the English service of the Voice of Russia radio station (broadcasting for 20 countries), and 2 TV stories about the pilot area in the Pskov Oblast was developed. The RTG TV channel shot and editing a full-length documentary about the Polistovsky Nature Reserve and the ecotourism infrastructure established under the protected areas (PA) with support from the program as well as about successful promotion of the alternative legal and sustainable forest use model. The Russian Country ENPI FLEG Bulletin and website attracted over 1,000 unique users from 26 countries. The Country PCT members were invited to take part in the highest level activities, including the EU-Russia dialogue on environmental protection which testified that FLEG issues are acquiring multilateral recognition and that the role of the ENPI FLEG program is ever enhancing in Russia. Moreover, FLEG information was presented and dwelled upon at the meeting of the President of the Russian Federation with representatives of environmental NGOs in June 2011. FLEG issues were routinely on the
Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place

93. The FLEG Program supported Russia strengthen its exiting FLEG institutions. At the program’s initiative, the Government re-appointed the FLEG National Focal Point in Russia: Mr. Alexander V. Panfilov, Deputy Head of Federal Forestry Agency (FFA), who also became the Chair of the NPAC which ensured active high-level engagement in the program and helped to address FLEG issues at the national, European and global levels. This also helped foster an effective dialogue with civil society organizations, business community and forest authorities. The latest version of the Russian National FLEG Plan for 2011 – 2014 lists a number of activities in response to illegal logging and timber trade, and inputs made by Russia PCT were incorporated. A Public Environmental Council under the FFA provided a forum to discuss FLEG issues. In addition, at the end of the program, the FFA officially requested all program products and outputs for their further dissemination throughout the country through official channels.

The Program-supported review of the federal regulatory and legal framework resulted in proposed amendments to the Russian forest legislation. In collaboration with Russian NGOs, program experts prepared a broad array of amendments to the Forest Code which was submitted to the FFA and the State Duma in November 2010. Proposed amendments were partially reflected in the new version of the Forest Code as effective since January 1, 2011. The noteworthy legislative improvements include: restoration of the Forest Guard Service, a vast set of amendments related to forest fire control, possibilities for biodiversity conservation in the course of clear felling. FFA-drafted Resolution of the Government of Russia on the System of Government Control over Round Wood Trade as well as the draft Federal Law on Government Regulation of Round Wood Trade, which were designed to combat illegal logging, taking into consideration recommendations from the ENPI FLEG Program.

Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity

95. Owing to the FLEG Program, Russia’s forest sector development program for the period up to 2020 includes an illegal logging control section. Some amount of program funds is earmarked for the implementation of the National FLEG Plan in 2011–2014 to prevent illegal logging and timber trade.

96. In view of the interagency and intersectoral nature of illegal logging and timber trade as well as FLEG issues in general, the Program designed and implemented specialist training programs, including a broad range of training guidelines; support to the system of training for stakeholder groups and public authorities in charge of forest oversight and management of all levels, customs services, and communities in forest-dependent regions: (i) A training manual titled Improved Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in the Russian Federation was prepared and attested by the Training and Methodological Association for Forestry Education; (ii) Customs Clearance of Forest Goods manual prepared and disseminated.

Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing

97. Involvement of experts from other ENPI FLEG program participating countries and active participation of Russian experts in many activities and events abroad added value to those activities. There were numerous program events in Russia and other countries (seminars to discuss the new EU timber trade regulation in 2010 and 2011, special sessions at the Arkhangelsk International Forest Forum in 2011 and 2012, and a series of international meetings in Kazan, Rome and Suzdal in 2012). Presentations of key program products and outputs were attended by experts from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and the Ukraine. Two high-level regional events were organized to inform key parties to forest relations from ENPI FLEG participating countries about the forthcoming changes in the European forest legislation arising from the adoption of EU Timber Regulation # 995/2010. These two events brought together a total of 200 participants, including over 30 representatives from ENPI FLEG participating countries and EU. Russian specialists took an active part in the international assessment of social and economic implications of illegal logging throughout the ENPIFLEG participating countries and Russia.
98. Following the NPAC’s recommendations, additional activities to address 2010 Russia forest fires in the FLEG context were implemented. For example: under the umbrella of the APEC International Conference a special event on Forest Fires: Governance and International Cooperation in the Area of Forest Fire Prevention in the APEC Region (October 4-6, 2010, Khabarovsk, Russia) was organized to discuss respective program outputs. Another stakeholder meeting was held to discuss measures in response to illegal forest use in the context of forest fire prevention. This new area was also highlighted at the 2nd Meeting of the APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT) in Kazan (May 2012). Two modules were designed for a training course for Emergency Services in APEC countries. The training modules on (i) targeted public awareness activities for various social groups to prevent forest fires, and (ii) assessment of forest fire proneness of dying forests and monitoring of fire danger in such forests were delivered as part of the training course called: Study Course on Wildfire Management in the APEC Region at the EMERCOM’s Fire Academy (in November 2011). Key materials are generalized in a publication titled: Forest Fire Prevention in the System of Forest Management in the Russian Federation.

99. In the Bezhanitsy Rayon (Pskov Oblast), 20 new jobs were created in ecotourism based on alternative uses of forest resources. This development was attained, among other things, through coordinated efforts to attract tourists from the neighboring Pushkinskiye Gory Museum/Nature Reserve as well as foreign tourists, visiting the Baltic countries. Such horizontal ties are highly important for the economic development of depressed outskirts of Russia and the Baltic countries. Consultations and trainings were also offered and held for other near-border communities in Russia to establish partner relations with communities in neighboring countries with a view to preventing illegal forest uses for the benefit of community development. In the Pskov Oblast, a pilot community established horizontal cooperation relations with two Protected Areas and municipalities in the cross-border zone of Latvia and Estonia as well as with an Estonian tourist company to arrange combined tours for European tourists to visit the three countries. This service was already provided to about 20 tourists from the EU.

Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners

100. The program accomplished a review and discussion of the existing timber origin tracing systems and efforts to harmonize corporate and public sector systems, and in this way, enabled to generalize the experience of 35 timber industry and trade companies for the first time in Russia. The results provided a basis for preparing a Concept Note to underlie the system of government regulation of round wood trade, and later on for drafting the Federal Law on Government Regulation of Round Wood Trade. The law may be regarded as Russia’ response to the new European FLEG-related legislation. The law takes into account recommendations from regional program activities, dealing with timber origin tracing system.

101. The program activities to implement a National Risk Assessment for Supply of Controlled Wood and a Regional Risk Assessments for Supply of Controlled Wood for the Arkhangelsk and Irkutsk Oblasts improved the enabling environment to prevent illegal logging and trade in timber of illegal or doubtful origin. In addition, such activities may provide a basis for developing a “system
of due diligence” in line with the new EU legislation for companies in these regions, trading with EU countries.

102. The program helped over 100 timber companies to participate in many activities and events hosted by the State Duma, Russia’s Chamber of Commerce, FFA and regional governments. Those activities led to involvement of timber business into the FLEG process and adoption of its key principles by the timber business community. The ENPI FLEG Program provided an important source of information about developments in the EU and US forest-related legislation. Most large forest enterprises are involved into the information campaign under the program.

103. The Program also collected and systematized opinions and needs of forest business to take them into account in the process of Russia’s forest policy development.

**Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process**

104. The FLEG Program intensified information sharing between the country and international teams and between Russia and international stakeholders. The program is increasingly important as a resource and expertise center for the Russian government. The National FLEG Focal Point officially requested all program products and outputs for their further dissemination. As noted by the National FLEG Focal Point at the 3rd Operational Committee of the program, the Russian Federation will continue its proactive efforts to improve forest law enforcement and combat illegal logging and other forest offences. Russia offered to host an International FLEG Conference.

105. Surveys/interviews and meetings with experts confirmed that the understanding of the FLEG process has evolved from a perception as only efforts to combat illegal logging to a much broader notion, encompassing many problems related to forest governance, fire response, respect of civil rights, access to and dissemination of information, etc.

106. The program discussed a workplan aimed at involving governments of the countries into joint work. Primary consultations were held in the format of a seminar to discuss the new forest legislation in March 2010 and an international meeting in May 2010. Participants from different countries were keen to have such international activities organized. In addition, specific steps were taken to harmonize FLEG activities in the FLEG Program participating countries.

107. Experts of the FLEG Program were actively engaged in the official negotiation process of Russia related to FLEG issues under the Montreal Process on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management and other important international mechanisms.

**Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented**

108. A pioneer initiative was implemented to rate forest management in Russian regions (regional eco-rating). It included the design of a unique methodology, collection of abundant information, calculations and dissemination of its results. Data for the rating were furnished by 78 Russian regions. The latest update was produced in September 2011 and the results are used by federal and regional authorities to evaluate the regional performance of the delegated powers related to forest governance. As a result of this work some Russian regions improved their performance. At the same time, informational aspects of the regions’ websites were improved and the ratings attracted much attention as they were broadly communicated at the federal and regional level. The FFA drew on this product and results of the independent evaluation when designing its own methodology for official evaluation of forest management. The FFA’s methodology used about 40% of the eco-rating indicators.
4.1.7 Ukraine

“One of the Program achievements has been that it brought together a number of experts that have quite independent views on forest management in Ukraine. Finally all stakeholders including foresters, independent experts and representatives from authorities have realized that there are issues which need to be discussed and solved and which wouldn’t just disappear. These big issues are conflicts in the system of forest management, issues of local residents that would like to have more rights for management of forest resources, the issues of forest resources as such. One can also add the ecological component which is present and will be present at all times. These were the issues discussed at a number of round table meetings and brought to the attention of the Coordination Center for Reforms. These issues also remain highly relevant for further work under the FLEG Program and for identification of possible approaches to the development of the National Forestry Strategy. While serving as a platform for discussing acute and complex issues by different stakeholders the FLEG Program has also assisted in developing concrete regulatory acts and methodological material which is already in use by foresters.”

Mr. Yuriy Marchuk, Ukraine FLEG National Focal Point and the First Deputy Head of the State Agricultural Inspectorate of Ukraine.

Result Area 1: Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG

109. Direct communication of the FLEG Program expert team with diverse participants and audiences during thematic meetings, round tables and press events has enabled different stakeholders to appreciate the relevance of the FLEG issues for their work, which in turn has increased commitment. Awareness of FLEG issues has increased among representatives of Ukrainian environmental NGOs, forest sector professionals, staff of forestry educational institutions and general public. A pool of journalists interested in highlighting FLEG issues was created and Ukrainian media readily turn to the FLEG Program experts for comments on problematic issues and situations, raising the number of quality publications. Journalists from a number of press-clubs in different regions of Ukraine were invited to FLEG events and a special contest for the best article or program on FLEG issues was organized. This helped increase interest in and understanding of FLEG issues and their complexities and improved transparency in the forest sector.

110. Among journalists and representatives of the press-services of the forestry departments (under the State Forest Resources Agency), sociological surveys were undertaken to assess the level of access to information in the forest sector. All analytical research was made publicly available and stimulated public discussion about ‘problem areas’ and recommendations made by the Program experts for improvement.

111. More than 115 articles (printed and online media) and 35 radio and TV programs referenced FLEG issues, and there are more than 250 references to materials about the ENPI-FLEG Program on the Internet (in addition to postings on the program regional and national sites).

Result Area 2: Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place

112. The FLEG Program carried out a comprehensive analysis of legislation and forest use practices and identified, assessed and classified law enforcement problems. It also assessed the regulatory and legal framework and enforcement practices in the forest sector and proposed recommendations for improvement of the situation in each respective area. The findings of the analytical research were discussed with different stakeholders to facilitate multi-stakeholder perspective on different issues in the forest sector.
113. Sociological surveys and polls were carried to better understand the situation in the priority areas for the FLEG Program and the country work plan was adjusted accordingly. The surveys included a regional survey of experts in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast and a number of national polls of various stakeholders (e.g. handout polling of representatives of public environmental organizations; public opinion poll of village residents in the oblasts of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Zakarpattya; and national polling of business representatives in the forestry sector of Ukraine; journalists who cover forest topics; representatives from the press services of the State Agency of Forest Resources; directors of small and medium forestry businesses).

114. The findings of these studies provided meaningful information about the state of the forest sector in Ukraine from the perspective of multiple stakeholders and were brought to the attention of relevant authorities. Findings were made available on the project web site, through press events, interviews and, most importantly, organizing thematic round table discussions. An important outcome was to involve stakeholders other than the State Forest Resources Agency and to facilitate some common understanding of problems and in promoting effective FLEG action process.

115. Legal knowledge and skills among forest practitioners necessary for prevention, detection and reducing the scope of violations in the forest sector was also improved through developing recommendations for foresters regarding the application of administrative and criminal liability for forest violations. This work resulted in three handbooks which were distributed among all 25 regional (oblast) state forestry departments and their respective forestry enterprises (lishosps) to assist foresters in their daily work. The State Forest Resources Agency recommended that this material be used in re-training programs at the Ukrainian Center for continuous education and re-training of forest sector practitioners (Ukrtsentrkadrylis). Tutorials were developed on the basis of the handbooks, tested with groups of forest practitioners, and included into the regular curriculum of the Ukrainian Center for continuous education and retraining of forest practitioners. Around 420 foresters have received training during the implementation of the FLEG Program.

**Result Area 3: Increased national ownership and capacity**

116. In December 2011, the President’s Administration (Center for Coordination of Economic Reforms) requested support through the FLEG Program for the development of the forestry segment of the National Action Plan 2012 (being developed under the broader Economic Reforms Program for 2010-2014). Jointly with the State Forest Resources Agency, a draft regulatory act was prepared on the introduction of rules for the use of valuable properties of forests with the purpose to improve legal regulation of issues related to use of forests for recreation needs and other purposes not related to the use of timber, which is currently being reviewed by government authorities. This process increased support gained from key stakeholders such as the Administration of the President and the Ministry of Agricultural Policy and led to work being initiated on the development of the National Forestry Strategy. Successful collaboration with the State Forest Resources Agency and the dialogue with the Center for Coordination of Economic Reforms under the Administration of the President increased national ownership and capacity and provided possibilities for broadening the scope of issues and deepening this cooperation.

**Result Area 4: Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing**

117. A number of activities were implemented to improve regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing between Ukraine and other countries. This included a workshop on timber trade issues (Moscow, Russia, March 2010), a workshop on FLEG issues (Moscow, Russia, April 2012) and a workshop on forest certification (Batumi, Georgia, May 2012) as well as several regional meetings, e.g. in Irkutsk on issues to counteract transborder forest fires (June 2010) and an international forestry forum in Archangelsk (April 2012). A study tour on methods of timber quality assessment was organized for specialists from the State Forest Resources Agency and its forestry enterprises to Latvia in June 2010. The study tour allowed participants to familiarize themselves with Latvia’s State Forests and the work of the State Stock...
company, which improved understanding of forestry sector issues faced by different countries and fostered exchange regarding cooperation to improve forest fire prevention and control and approaches to common sector development such as the EU regulation 995/2010.

**Result Area 5: Effective engagement of key trading partners**

118. The FLEG Program engaged with representatives from small, medium and large businesses and wood-processing industries to determine priority issues for them. These included possible implications for wood-processing industry in connection with entering into force of the EU regulation 995/2010; implications of the introduction of the electronic accounting of timber; and lack of transparency in timber sales procedures. Following the discussion and identification of problem areas analytical research was commissioned to study these issues. A round table on Ukrainian timber tracking system was held in May 2012, where representatives from medium and small companies took part. And a follow-up round table discussion was held in June 2012 – this time with the participation of small, medium and large companies. The results of two sociological surveys with representatives from large and medium to small wood-processing companies have also confirmed that the issues identified are problematic. Based on the results of the surveys and round table meetings a broad discussion with regard to how to improve trade in timber was initiated. This can be regarded as an important outcome as the FLEG was the first program to take into account perspectives of business in the forest sector especially small and medium enterprises. The process of sharing views on the problems and beginning discussion among stakeholders as for possible ways of their solution is regarded as an important outcome. Additionally, business representatives have become better informed about the requirements of the EU timber regulation and measures needed to comply with the regulation.

**Result Area 6: Continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process**

119. Participation of high level officials in official FLEG Program events was ensured and development of the National FLEG Action Plan has been initiated.

**Result Area 7: Sustainable forest management practices implemented**

120. Following the analysis of the legislation regulating logging and forest protection preparatory work to implement a pilot project to introduce intensive and sustainable forest management started. However it has been decided to postpone this work to a later stage because of changes at the level of senior staff at the State Forest Resources Agency.

### 4.1.8 Regional Activities

121. The FLEG Program implemented and participated in numerous regional activities, events, roundtables, analytical work, etc. some of which are presented below. These activities supported public awareness raising of FLEG issues on a regional scale; enhanced the enabling environment to improve FLEG regulatory and legal frameworks and their enforcement; supported capacity building for stakeholders to better understand FLEG in a regional context; promoted improved safeguarding of the rights of local communities and small business to forest resource use; and addressed transboundary and international issues relating to FLEG. The first launch event of the FLEG Program was arranged as a side event of the European Forest Week in October 2008 bringing together FLEG experts and focal points from participating countries and from Central Asia countries. As per the Administrative Agreement, Operational Committee Meetings were arranged. In 2011, some of the FLEG Program countries participated in the International Year of Forests. A dedicated FLEG Program website was developed. A detailed listing of all regional activities is provided in ANNEX 2: Results by Country and Activity.

**Operational Committee (OC) Meetings**

122. The first OC Meeting (September 2009) was hosted by Ukraine Forest State Agency and the WB Kiev office with a field trip organized to the Radomyshlsky and Teterovsky State Forestry enterprises. Participants included all FLEG Program countries (excl. Armenia), implementing organizations (excl. IUCN) and the European Commission. The meeting discussed strategic direction, linkages in and across countries and regional programming. Based on its deliberations, the OC prepared a set of recommendations and observations for consideration.

123. The second OC Meeting (July 2010) was arranged together with the Regional Conference “Building FLEG Partnerships” in Chisinau, Moldova. Participants were invited to a field visit to three community forestlands belonging to the local authority Tantareni, district of Anenii-Noi, to village Togatino and to local authority Gratiesti, and also Codri forests managed by Governmental Agency “Moldsilva”, Monastery Capriana, district of Straseni. It was attended by all OC
members (Belarus and Azerbaijan were represented by alternate FLEG National focal points) and all OC members from the implementing organizations and the EC. The main topics in the meeting were the status of Program activities and results, and discussion on sustainability of the Program outputs and outcomes. A set of recommendations was prepared based on its deliberations.

124. The third OC Meeting (January 2012) was arranged in Brussels to provide a comprehensive view of past achievements, progress, and performance of the 1st FLEG phase (2008–2012) to the EC and ADA. OC members and invited participants also discussed how to ensure the continuity of the Program and follow-up with a potential 2nd phase of the FLEG Program.

**FLEG Program Regional Conferences and Events**

125. A regional conference in Chisinau (2010) was designed to help better define the role and type of partnerships that can be strengthened to address key FLEG issues and to identify means to further develop effective partnerships not only in the participating countries, but also in Central Asian countries. It was attended by around 57 participants, including government and non-government representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, representatives of the PCT and PMT (WB, WWF and IUCN), and the EC.

126. A regional roundtable on “Russian and European Union Initiatives to Combat Trade in Illegally Harvested Timber and Its Processing Products” (2010) was held to consider the latest developments on forest legislation and enforcement in the Russian Federation as well as new legislative initiatives launched by the European Union to combat trade in illegally harvested timber and its processing products together with the private sector initiatives aimed at ensuring timber legality. The high level event was attended by 85 participants from Russia, Ukraine and Belarus and demonstrated true interest of all stakeholders in unifying and coordinating their efforts to increase efficiency of the Russian forest-related legislation as well as to continue consultations with the European counterparts on this issue.

127. A regional workshop on “Timber origin tracing systems in the context of the new EU legislation” (2010) was hosted in Veliky Novgorod, Russia. The participants (30 experts in timber origin tracing from Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine) discussed challenges related to organization of timber registration systems and timber origin tracing. Several recommendations on how to harmonize corporate and state timber origin tracing systems considering EU requirements on timber legality were developed. Some of recommendations were taking into account in developing the state system for controlling the legality of round timber origin and sale in Russia.

128. A “Workshop on cross-boundary timber flow: identify issues, gaps and enhance interagency capacity and collaboration” was held in Tbilisi, Georgia (November 2010), which brought together 51 experts and forestry officials from all participating countries including representative of Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Turkey. Discussion focused on assessment of scale of illegal logging in each of the countries, on formulating its driving causes and factors, and what are the priority actions to tackle the trade in illegally logged timber.

129. A regional meeting, “ENPI FLEG Program: impact and results on the ground” (January 2011) was convened in Brussels to present the preliminary results of activities in areas common to all seven countries regarding greater awareness of FLEG issues; increased stakeholder buy-in on the local and government level; and functioning NPACs comprised of key stakeholders to the FLEG process.

130. The International Symposium "Sustainable Development of Forestry Sector – New Objectives and Priorities" (2011), organized by Agency Moldsilva and Forest Research and Management Institute (ICAS) in cooperation with the FLEG Program brought together around 150 in-country and international stakeholders and forest specialists, representatives of line departments, Ministries and NGOs from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia as well as experts from ENPI FLEG program.

131. An international seminar in Azerbaijan (2011) brought together various stakeholders from governmental, academic, media and non-governmental sectors (including Ukrainian forest specialists, from the National Forest Technical University of Ukraine and representatives of the international organization “Green Cross”) to discuss issues of the illegal logging and prospects of sustainable forest management. All participants agreed that more efforts are required to raise public awareness on critical problems in the forest area across the country, especially within the rural communities.

132. A “Seminar on traditional and alternative fuel technologies” (2011) was organized in the Russian Far East and engaged a number of regional guests including from Belarus, Ukraine and China. The main outcome of this activity was to
discuss the improvement of rural livelihood development with energy as an insertion point. The same type of work was completed in Armenia and Moldova to compare usage of fuelwood against agreed upon statistics.

133. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia met in 2012 in Batumi, Georgia at a regional FLEG Program workshop to discuss issues of voluntary forest certification. The main outcome of the workshop was the establishment of the (informal) Regional Initiative Group (RIG) for the Southern Caucasus, which will promote voluntary forest certification (FSC scheme) in the region. RIG could be a first step towards more favorable conditions for the establishment of national standard development groups to develop sustainable forest management standards for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia on the basis of FSC Principles and Criteria.

134. Representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and higher-education professional institutions in Russia participated in the regional workshop “Issues of forest governance and law enforcement in higher and extra education led by Russian ENPI FLEG team in April 2012. As a result, an in-depth discussion of perspectives for the strengthening of forest and ecological education took place.

135. In October 2012, the Russian Federal Forestry Agency hosted an international level forestry forum (“FOREST and MAN”), as part of which a roundtable “The role of FLEG in the development of the forest sector: the country and regional aspects” was organized. The roundtable was attended by more than 45 participants and country high-level delegations from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia. The Roundtable offered information about implementation priorities of the EU’s policy of using its ENP Instrument, preparation status of the EU Timber Regulation and its potential impact on the EU’s partner countries; while the panel discussion summarized the results of the FLEG processes at the country and regional levels.

\textit{International Year of Forests, 2011}

136. The FLEG Program celebrated the International Year of Forests (IYF) in 2011, which raised awareness of sustainable management, conservation and development of all types of forests. A number of related activities were implemented in the Program countries:

- \textit{In Armenia,} a diary and pocket calendars were produced to increase public awareness of the importance of forests. The calendars were widely distributed among different stakeholders including respective ministries and other state organizations, NGOs, communities, private sector and others.

- \textit{In Azerbaijan,} a journalists contest was launched for media coverage of forest-related issues. Among the numerous exciting stories received for the contest, the ENPI FLEG in-Program Committee selected Fiona Maclachlan and her piece “Fighting for Forests” published by the “Visions of Azerbaijan” magazine and a series of articles on Program activities produced by Gulgiz Suleymanova (published by the leading national newspaper “Zerkalo”).

- \textit{In Moldova,} Agency Moldsilva developed an Action Plan “On celebrating the International Year of Forests 2011” to raise awareness of forests and associated problems. A survey showed that Moldsilva’s IYF actions had a positive impact on public perception of forests. The FLEG Program camp at the “European Village” was dedicated to the IYF on May 7, 2011 in Chisinau.

- \textit{In Ukraine,} a competition dedicated to the IYF for the best journalistic material on law enforcement and management in the forest sector of Ukraine took place in Kyiv on June 7, 2011.

- \textit{In Russia,} right in the run-up to the official opening of the 9th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the international multimedia video bridge Moscow-Kiev-Yerevan-Astana entitled “Forests for People or People for Forests?” was held in Moscow at the RIA Novosti press center. Mr. Anatoly Lebedev from Russia became one of the 15 winners who were awarded the title Forest Hero at the official closing ceremony of the International Year of Forests held on February 9, 2012, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Mr. Lebedev is a prominent environmentalist, an energetic and competent professional who helped preserve many hectares of virgin forests in the Russian Far East and who was also instrumental in the adoption by the regional legislature of several regulations on sustainable forest management and the prevention of the destruction of local national parks.
Regional Analysis, Studies and Surveys

A regional comparative analysis of Forest Codes was undertaken for the Program countries as well as the Central Asian countries (Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan), which helped improve the enabling environment for FLEG issues.

Surveys on public awareness of FLEG issues were completed for 6 countries - Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan to compare how changes in awareness are measured and whether increased awareness was effective or not.

A comparative analysis of the social and economic aspects of illegal logging across the participating countries was undertaken, six publications prepared and discussed at a regional meeting held in Tbilisi Georgia.

Pilot projects on sustainable forest management practices of rural communities and livelihood development were completed in Georgia and the Russian Federation and general management practices across the other participating countries were also compared in the study. These pilot regions have produced significant results such as the creation of new jobs, in signing agreement with Estonia for an eco-tourism project, establishing a wood art workshop, which would also allow teach local schoolchildren woodcarving.

How to ensure the rights of citizens residing in rural communities and their right to access the land? Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia were identified to participate in this regional activity. In one case in Georgia it was determined that the forest could be accessed by local citizens if there was no timber harvesting and the citizens created alternate incomes through beekeeping. In the Russian Federation a joint transboundary project was initiated to develop eco-tourism in a protected reserve and resulted in employing 10 village people in the Bezhanitsy area. In both cases the local officials began to develop new policies about rights and access.

A summary of regional legislation (all Russian regions) regulating the use of forest resources by local communities and small businesses was prepared and a package of regulatory and legal documents regulating access to information and public participation was compiled. In Russia, changes in the legal situation related to the federal Law #8 “On securing access to information about authorities functioning...” provided solid basis to expand dialogue with federal and regional forestry authorities on improving quality and information value of their websites for citizens and small businesses not having sufficient legal skills and knowledge. Preparation of practical guidelines which would help citizens and small businesses to reduce efforts on the legal forest resources use was launched.

FLEG Program Website

A dedicated FLEG Program website (www.enpi-fleg.org) was launched in April 2010 and contained information on country and regional activities, regular news and updates, as well as publications, reports and studies. The website was developed in English and Russian. Country specific websites included:

- Georgia: http://www.enpi-fleg.ge/enpi_fleg/index.php
- Moldova: http://www.fleg.org.md/
- Ukraine: http://www.fleg.org.ua/
- Russia: http://www.enpi-fleg.ru/

As of March 2013 has attracted an audience of more than 31,000 visitors in more than 10 countries. It served as a platform for information and knowledge exchange. Data on the number of visitors indicates a steady flow of roughly 900 visitors in 2010 with peak statistics of monthly visits in 2011 – 1337 or in 2012 it was 1028 visits per month in the closing year for the program 2012. According to Google statistics, the average time spent by visitors on the website was around three minutes.

Figure 3 illustrates the visitor statistics by country, showing that around 40% of visitors came from countries outside of the FLEG Program countries. This shows that the public is quite diverse and that there is demand for information on the project also beyond its geographical limits.
More than 250 articles, across the 7 participating countries, were posted on the website’s news section (i.e. an average of more than 10 articles posted every month since the launch of the website). Web articles report on the activities of the Program in the countries, present the results of the studies undertaken, announce events and describe trends in the sector. To help promote the website and the FLEG Program achievements, a Regional Bulletin was published on a quarterly basis (in Russian and English language) and circulated to around 300 subscribers in the region and beyond (including Forest Europe, European Forest Institute, European Confederation of Woodworking Industries, European Member States, and stakeholders/organizations not directly involved in the Program). Country National Bulletins were developed by six of the FLEG Program countries. See ANNEX 3: List of Publications, Newsletters, TV and Video Clips.

4.2 Independent Monitoring

The FLEG Program was monitored twice by the EC’s independent monitors, once in 2008/9 and again 2010. Monitoring was based on interviews with program management and meetings in each country with the Program Coordination Teams, the FLEG National Focal Points and other program stakeholders. Written recommendations were provided from the EC Program Managers, which were duly addressed. The Monitoring reports were provided for each country and for the program as a whole. The overall FLEG program ratings are summarized in Table 5.
Table 5: Summary of the FLEG Program’s Ratings\(^8\) as Assessed by the EU’s Independent Monitor by Year

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<th>2008/9</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>Relevance and quality of design</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Efficiency of implementation to date</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>Effectiveness to date</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact prospects</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potential sustainability</td>
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148. The initial low scores in 2008/9 reflect the slow initial progress and the time it took to develop the implementation arrangements, and the fact that not all the country workplans had been prepared at the time of monitoring. By 2010 however, considerable improvement had been achieved, all country workplans had been prepared, were endorsed by the National Program Advisory Committees and were under implementation. There was significant buy in and ownership by the relevant government authorities, the FLEG National Focal Points and other relevant stakeholders.

149. The program was additionally selected to undergo EC verification (by the auditing company Moore & Stephens) and on-site visits were conducted at the IUCN Gland office, WWF’s headquarters also in Gland, and the World Bank Moscow office (where the FLEG Program financial and procurement oversight of the Grant Agreements was effected). The results of the verification have not yet been shared as the auditing company is in the process of verification as of June 2013.

4.3 Leverage for Further Sustainable Forest Sector Development

150. During the implementation of the FLEG Program, due to the high profile of the FLEG Program and the contribution to national level debates on sustainable forest management and forest governance, and the fact that the FLEG program had in place the network of experts and contacts, a number of additional funding sources were identified and a number of key additional inputs were achieved.

151. During the first half of 2011, additional World Bank funding was sourced (approximately US$ 80 k), and this support allowed for:

- Critical additional analysis of the policy, legislative and causal factors relating to the forest fires in Russia during 2010;
- Study tour of Belarussian forestry professionals to undergo professional training in modern sustainable forest management techniques in Finland;
- Study tour of Armenian foresters to see log tracking systems in use in Russia; and
- Support for the Georgian official delegation to attend the FORESTS EUROPE ministerial conference on developing a legally binding agreement on Forests in Europe in 2011.

152. Additional funding was also obtained from:

- The UK government (DFID) to undertake an assessment of the levels of forest governance in four regions in Russia; and
- A Korean Trust Fund to support analysis of the use of information and communications technology in improving forest governance in Moldova.

153. An additional program of Forest Governance related work is possible and is under preparation for Georgia and Armenia with support from the Austrian Development Agency, following the successful model developed under the FLEG I Program.

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\(^{8}\) ROM (Results-oriented monitoring) indicator scale: A-very good; B-good; C-problems; D-serious deficiencies
Continuing dialogue at the national level through the FLEG program has been beneficial on a number of occasions, including:

- In Russia where the continuing dialogue between the World Bank and the Russian forestry authorities and all the background analysis supported the preparation of the Bank’s Forest Fire Response Project (total value US$ 121.6 m), which in turn includes components on developing sustainable forest management model forests, and forest governance;
- In Belarus, the excellent background forest policy and strategic analyses undertaken by the ENPI East FLEG Program, facilitated the preparation of a Forest Policy Note by the World Bank, with the potential to develop further possible forest sector support, again linked to the development of forest policy, good governance, and sustainable forest management;
- In Georgia, the Bank and the EC were able to contribute to the debate on the development of a new forest code, and provide ‘just in time’ advice on the consultation process and recommend changes to the draft law, which were subsequently incorporated into the next draft; and
- In Moldova, it also likely that the Bank will prepare a Forest Policy Note (FPN) along similar lines to the Belarusian case described above.

5. Assessment of Risk to Development Objectives

Addressing forest law enforcement and governance requires a sustained effort to raise awareness of FLEG issues, to change the behavior of various stakeholder groups, and to build institutional capacity and ownership over a period longer than that of a single project. The FLEG Program has made significant strides to contribute to legal and sustainable forest management and utilization practices, a strengthened rule of law and improved local livelihoods in the participating countries focusing on environmental sustainability, human rights and gender equity. To sustain these improvements will require continued engagement in the forestry sector. The second phase of the FLEG Program (2013-2016) is currently in its inception phase, and will build on the successes achieved under phase one. This will include continuing the reforms in sector policy, legal and administrative matters, and paying increasing attention to forest fires and climate issues.

Forest policy, legislation and even institutional arrangements are never static and always continue to evolve to meet changing circumstances and needs. Although progress has been made through the FLEG program, the biggest threat to sustaining this progress is the tendency in many of the participating countries to rush policy, legislative and institutional reforms through, due to political pressures from the highest levels within central governments. The FLEG program rightly targeted the technical Ministries and institutions, and there are now high levels of understanding of the issues and suitable participatory processes that could be followed to help address them. The risk though, is that due to outside and frequently high level political pressures the processes are rushed, without the necessary technical analysis and due thought being given to the possibility of creating new perverse incentives. To help address this critical issue, continued support to the technical institutions and the continued raising of awareness is required.

Through the ENPI East Program, FLEG issues have remained on the national agendas in the participating countries, and in the national media. Internationally however, FLEG may have become overshadowed by other critical issues such as climate change, REDD and REDD+, and renewed emphasis on poverty and shared prosperity. FLEG actually is a cross cutting theme and addressing poor forest governance will also address these other topical initiatives. Sustaining the progress made on the development objective therefore does require continued work on keeping FLEG on the national and international agenda.

Many of the FLEG activities though have been mainstreamed and are sustainable. Examples include: the technical input into the development of the new forest policy in Belarus; the incorporation of the governance modules into the training for forestry experts in Russia; the inclusion of forestry into education programs in Azerbaijan; the training of journalists in Georgia and Armenia; new forest management planning practices in Moldova; and the manuals, training and improved procedures for processing infringements of forest law in Ukraine.

Due to the change in government, the draft Forest Code was not adopted and the version is under revision. Support to the development of legislation, policy and regulations will be provided to Georgia under the FLEG II Program.
6. Lessons Learned

159. Implementation of complex programs, like the FLEG Program, requires close collaboration, harmonization of approaches, and a strong commitment to achieving the program’s development objectives among all of the IO’s, Donors, government agencies and other stakeholders in the participating countries. A number of important lessons were learned during Program implementation and as a result of addressing some of the challenges and risks formulated above. These lessons learned informed the preparation of the follow-on FLEG II Program.

160. Monitoring the impact of the interventions is difficult. FLEG issues are a complex web of different causes and effects. For example if the issue of illegal logging was to be addressed simply by increasing enforcement/penalties without addressing the causes and culture, it is likely that the impact on governance will in fact be worse than doing nothing – the drivers are still there (e.g. poverty, lack of legal or alternative supplies etc.) creating the demand, and increasing enforcement will simply create more opportunities for corruption and collusion. So selecting appropriate indicators is not a simple task. However, the lack of monitorable and verifiable indicators in the first phase of the ENPI FLEG Program seriously reduced the capacity to be able to demonstrate its success and to track the sustainability of the interventions. The ENPI FLEG II program has a results framework which includes monitorable indicators.

161. A number of key lessons learned are presented in Table 6.

| Table 6: Selected Key Lessons Learned during FLEG Program Implementation |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Regional/ international level                    | Country level                                   | Program level                                   |
| FLEG issues are complex and addressing them will require sustained engagement with multiple stakeholders beyond the lifetime of a project. | The development of the National Program Advisory Committees proved far more important than was initially thought and solidified country ownership and buy-in. The FLEG National Focal Points in most participating countries were key drivers of the FLEG Program’s success. | The complementary blend of strengths from each of the implementing organizations (IOs) and the synergies created between the IOs, the participating countries, the donors and Program beneficiaries/stakeholders resulted in outcomes greater than their sum. |
| FLEG issues have provided a common ground for improving regional collaboration, dialogue and knowledge sharing across the participating countries and beyond (e.g. EU). | Close cooperation between Program teams and with key stakeholders as well as continuous information exchange is essential for program success. This includes engagement on multiple levels and with more than a few key stakeholders to ensure continuity even if operating environments change. | At the start of the FLEG Program, no baseline survey was conducted regarding the state of forestry in each of the participating countries. This would have offered a better understanding of the commonalities and differences between the Program countries as well as gaps to be addressed. |
| The continuation of the formal official Europe-North Asia FLEG process has been slower than anticipated given that progress towards its implementation was mixed. | The trust and transparency developed under the FLEG Program through continued dialogue with key stakeholders opened doors for deeper engagement in other programming areas (e.g. development of a new Forest Fire Response Project in Russia). | No formalized quality control mechanism was in place during the implementation of the FLEG Program. The Program would have benefited from a more systematic quality assurance mechanism to ensure consistency of outputs. |

162. A list of additional lessons learned is provided below:

*Lessons learned at the regional/ international level*

163. FLEG issues are ‘situated’ at the nexus of a number of very important sectors and can contribute to governing these critical areas. This requires partnerships beyond the forestry sector in each country (e.g. to involve authorities such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economics and Development, the Ministry of Rural Planning, etc.) in order to strategically influence decision makers on FLEG, natural resources management and governance, and related issues.

164. While the St. Petersburg Declaration is taken very seriously by all parties to the FLEG Program, FLEG capacity across the implementing countries was more non-uniform than initially thought and the principles that underlie why FLEG is important are not yet fully understood by a wide range of people and governments.
165. Phase II of the Program would benefit from closer regional (supra-national) cooperation with neighboring countries in the Europe and Central Asia region, particularly, with a view to addressing various aspects of timber trade and involving key trading partners.

Lessons learned at the country level

166. Flexibility of the program was key to adapt to emerging institutional developments, changes in government and operating environments, and new policy realities. This adaptability was especially important in the planning stage and during implementation when it was necessary to modify or add/exclude activities in the country work plans due to unexpected reforms and legislative changes in the participating countries. It also allowed the Program to consider parallel developments within the sector and to establish collaboration with other on-going projects, both state and donor funded.

167. Close cooperation between the Program teams and multiple key stakeholders as well as continuous information exchange and engagement on different levels was essential for program success and ensured continuity even if operating environments change (e.g. re-organizations of government institutions, etc.).

168. The trust and transparency developed under the FLEG Program through continued dialogue with key stakeholders opened doors for deeper engagement in other programming areas (e.g. development of a new Forest Fire Response Project in Russia).

169. Governance of forest resources is critical to thousands of rural communities throughout the Program area. Yet, the many values offered by forests and the provision of timber and NTFP is often not well understood and quantified in economic, environmental and social terms. Program activities need to better quantify what the potential loss to countries would be if natural resource governance is not improved.

Lessons learned at the Program level

170. The complex FLEG Program framework (3 implementing organizations, 7 participating countries) initially was cumbersome and resulted in a delay in program implementation, but once the administrative bodies were functioning, they proved very effective in delivering on the program objectives. The complementary blend of strengths from each of the implementing organizations (IOs) and the synergies created between the IOs, the participating countries, the donors and Program beneficiaries/stakeholders resulted in outcomes greater than their sum.

171. Lack of training for WB procurement rules at the outset of the FLEG Program led to some difficulties during implementation as procurement related questions had to be addressed to the WB directly rather than being answered at the country level. Phase II of the Program has addressed this issue and will provide procurement training to the Implementing Organizations during the inception phase.

172. No formalized quality control mechanism was in place during the implementation of the FLEG Program and baseline information was often lacking. With hundreds of outputs (reports, studies, training materials), the Program would have benefited from a more systematic quality assurance mechanism to ensure that all the activities’ outputs are of high quality. This is particularly relevant given language barrier and that some outputs were only available in the national language. Translation of all Program outputs in their entirety was not possible given limited funding.

173. Pilot activities have been implemented in most of the participating countries. By definition these pilots are replicable and scalable, but usually also dependent on additional funding. In phase II, as part of the improved monitoring it will be necessary to follow up on the pilot activities implemented in both phases to understand if they have become mainstreamed, scaled up and or replicated.

174. The Joint Communications Team (JCT) was established to streamline program related communication and to ensure that all activities are presented under “FLEG Program” outputs rather than separate outputs from the three individual Implementing Organizations. In some instances, this could have been strengthened to present a more uniform program.

175. The agreement to grant a 1-year no-cost extension to the Program (approved in June 2011) was slow to develop and created a period of uncertainty, which affected the implementation of some activities. However, the additional financing provided through ADA (November 2011) allowed some of the activities that had been delayed as a result of the no-cost extension to move forward.
# ANNEX 1: National Program Advisory Committee Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1st meeting</th>
<th>2nd meeting</th>
<th>3rd meeting</th>
<th>4th meeting</th>
<th>5th meeting</th>
<th>6th meeting</th>
<th>7th meeting</th>
<th>8th meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia²</td>
<td>Sep 2009</td>
<td>Jan, 2012</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* field trip format

¹ A new FLEG Focal Point for Belarus was appointed by the Ministry of Forestry, October 25, 201. NPAC membership was expanded to include additional NGOs.

² The FLEG Focal Point for Georgia was reappointed three times: 2009, 2010, 2011, due to administrative changes in the Government.

³ As a result of the reform launched in Ukraine in December 2010, the key state authority responsible for policy making in the forest sector is the Ministry of Agrarian Policy. On December 9, 2011, Mr. Yuly Marchuk was appointed as the FLEG focal point.
## ANNEX 2: Results by Country and Activity

### Armenia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Outputs of the Activity</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Development of FLEG communications strategy, including advocacy and public awareness strategies</td>
<td>- Detailed FLEG Communication Strategy / Action Plan developed, including budget and workplan report containing full situational (stakeholder, SWOT and strategic approach) analyses.</td>
<td>- Enabling environment for awareness raising and advocacy work under ENPI FLEG Program and coordination between IO’s created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Awareness raising on FLEG issues for public-at-large, including assessments and evaluations of FLEG awareness and Knowledge, Attitude, Perceptions study</td>
<td>- Knowledge, Attitude, Perceptions sociological study conducted through focus groups in selected areas of forest-dependent communities.</td>
<td>- Detailed proposals and recommendations developed by community members, and submitted to the government for consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Roundtable to discuss results of ‘Knowledge, Attitude, Perceptions of People Living in Communities Adjacent to Forests’ organized</td>
<td>- Awareness of forest management principles, illegal logging, and community rights in relation to the use of forest resources is raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- FLEG Roadshows ‘Turn to the Law, Protect Yourself and Your Forest’ organized in 20 communities of Armenia to understand needs and concerns of communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Public awareness materials (incl. posters on illegal logging, FLEG Program newsletter and op-eds, 3 PSAs, photo library) produced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Creation and circulation of forestry-related electronic newsletters and hosting serve list in order to facilitate better access to forest related information and to improve informed public participation in decision making</td>
<td>Electronic and print newsletters ENPI FLEG Armenia developed (7 issues) and distributed quarterly via Caucasus Environmental NGO Network and the Program website.</td>
<td>- Better access to forest related information is facilitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Awareness of FLEG issues is raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Supporting increase of coverage of FLEG issues in media through trainings and capacity building, practical workshops for journalists, media monitoring, and journalistic awards</td>
<td>- Journalists trained on the interaction among the political, economic and social aspects of the forestry industry in the context of illegal logging.</td>
<td>- Capacity among journalists to improve reporting on related issues is improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Media tour and field trips organized to Tavush and Lori regions to study FLEG issues.</td>
<td>- Media coverage of forest management, protection, conservation, use and illegal logging is increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- ‘Forests of Armenia’ media competition held, in four categories (Best Television Report, Best Radio Report, Best Printed Article and Best Online Material).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economic and social impact analysis of illegal/uncontrolled logging and unsustainable forest management practices on rural population (comparative analysis between 6 ENPI FLEG countries)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|  - Methodology and study on illegal logging and unsustainable forest management practices carried out to identify key drivers behind illegal logging activities, assess dependency of rural households on forest resources, and survey a sawmill as proxy for estimating demand for processed products (incl. survey of 819 households in 8 different marzes).  
  - Preparation of suggestions to mitigate the cases of illegal logging, influence demand for fuel wood, enhance access to alternative fuel sources and improve livelihoods.  
  - Open stakeholder workshop organized, and attended by governmental representatives, local and international organizations and media to present the study results, which showed that illegal logging is nearly 80 times higher than official statistics. |
|  - Open and public discussion of unsustainable forest practices and illegal logging is facilitated.  
  - Awareness of the importance of sustainable use of forest resources is raised.  
  - The State Forest Agency, Hayantar SNCO drafted a government Decree on “Free Provision of Deadwood to Forest-dependent Communities”, which was subsequently ratified by the government. |

| **1** | **Capacity building in forest legislation issues through publication of a manual on forest legislation and implementation of a training activity (private and state sector)** |
| --- |
|  - Manual on forest legislation developed and circulated to main stakeholders (500 copies published).  
  - Trainings on use of manual conducted for state, NGO and private sectors in 5 regions of Armenia and Yerevan. |
|  - Awareness of key stakeholders on FLEG and capacity in developing forest legislation is enhanced. |

| **1** | **Preparation for the FLEG Ministerial Conference** |
| --- |
|  - Organization of several National Program Advisory Committee meetings and stakeholder meetings. |
|  - Awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG is increased. |

| **5** | **Analysis of marketing and supply channels for wood products, including analysis for sourcing wood from alternative markets. Advice on effective pricing mechanisms** |
| --- |
|  - Analysis and report on “Illegal logging study update and market analysis” prepared and presented, including study of administrative procedures and cost determination systems for legal timber harvest and logging license, and advice on simplification and streamlining. |
|  - Enabling environment for more effective pricing mechanisms is enhanced.  
  - Knowledge of FLEG issues among stakeholders is increased. |

| **3** | **Assessment of 2 forest sanctuaries in terms of legal use of forest resources, proposals for improvement of management and law enforcement, capacity building for staff to control illegal activities** |
| --- |
|  - Preparation of draft governmental decision on the revision of the boundaries of Gyulagarak and Ijevan-Arjakhleni sanctuaries including draft charters for both sanctuaries, based on the protected areas legislative and policy framework  
  - Development of conceptual management plans (for Gyulagarak) and GIS maps (for both sanctuaries).  
  - Proposals on improvement of management and law enforcement, capacity building for Hayantar staff to control illegal activities.  
  - Reports on the above circulated to main stakeholders (incl. Hayantar SNCO). |
<p>|  - Implementation capacity of responsible state institutions is enhanced. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis of alternatives for forest use (non-wood forest products, ecotourism) and private sector/local population access to wood and non-wood resources. Two pilot projects on alternative forest use by communities aimed at local livelihood improvement and sustainable use of forest resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Guide on non-timber forest products of Northern Armenia developed and published (550 copies) and distributed to state, NGO, and private sector representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results of pilot project in Koghb Community:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Community based tourism program for Kogh community developed, in close cooperation with the community and relevant stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Business plan for Koghb fruit-berries collection point developed (in Armenian and English).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fruit and berries collection point established in Koghb community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Visitor center developed within Zikatar Environmental Center near Koghb community (tents, sleeping-bags, bicycles, fishing equipment and other ecotourism facilities).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Creation of four ecotourism trails, including installation of map signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Installation of informational boards and directional signs along the road from Koghb village center to Zikatar Environmental Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cleaning campaign organized with participation of school children from Koghb, and educational seminar on environmental and biodiversity issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results of pilot project in Dsegh community:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Establishment of three Bed &amp; Breakfasts (B&amp;B) facilities for hosting of tourists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Business plan for Dsegh community developed (&quot;Tsover&quot; Resort).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Establishment of &quot;Tsover&quot; Resort Area (around 3.5km from Dsegh village), including three tourism shelters for picnics, trailer for staff, and ecotourism facilities, which is now operated by the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Creation of four ecotourism trails, including installation of maps in the village center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Informational boards and directional signs including B&amp;B signs developed and installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- [Official website for Dsegh community created (in Armenian and English)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cleaning campaign with participation of Dsegh school-children organized along with pilot launch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Familiarization trip for 15 Armenian tour operators to Dsegh and Koghb organized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Awareness of FLEG issues among various stakeholders is increased
- Capacity for ecotourism is enhanced among the two forest-dependent communities and tour operators
- Enabling environment is created for improved livelihoods of forest-dependent communities
- Understanding of sustainable forest management practices is enhanced.
| 7 | Feasibility study for establishment of a forest protected area in Northern Armenia | - Feasibility study carried out and report published in Armenian and English, including maps of the proposed Protected Area, and provided to Hayantar SNCO. | - Enabling environment for sustainable forest management is enhanced. |
| 1 | Communications campaign to promote legal purchase of wood/non-wood forest products by private sector and local population with production and dissemination of communications materials | - Broadcasting of the film (“Tree worshipers”) in two phases on two public and 10 regional TV channels.  
<p>| | | - Promotional materials including datebook, pocket calendars, and a map on forests with protected areas and information produced, published and distributed to State, NGO and private sector representatives and other stakeholders. | - Awareness of FLEG issues among stakeholders is increased. |
| 2 | Analysis of the state of forest governance in Armenia | - Analysis of the state of forest governance in Armenia entitled “Political economy and poverty and social impact analysis”, published in Armenian and English (100 copies) and presented to stakeholders (incorporated an analysis of the perception of corruption and governance issues concerning the forestry sector). | - Awareness of FLEG issues among stakeholders is increased. |
| 5 | Survey on wood processing private sector and feasibility study on establishment of business association in Armenia | - Survey on wood processing implemented by interviewing about 90 companies in 3 marzes of Armenia (Tavush, Lori and Syunik), which provided information on FLEG and how to better prepare Armenia to respond to FLEG challenges. | - Enabling environment for better engagement of forest (wood-processing private sector in FLEG processes is enhanced. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Outputs of the Activity</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | Preparation of FLEG booklets and webpage in the national language; Production of leaflets about FLEG and publications in mass media; Development of Teacher support pack for local communities and education sector for protection of forests with ministry of education; Trainings for local community and local authorities. Development of quarterly National FLEG newsletter. | - Communications team (consisting of Public Awareness, Media, IT and Publication Editing consultants) organized to discuss forest-related issues and bring them to the attention of regional forestry authorities and municipalities.  
- FLEG country program website established in English and Azerbaijani (including Facebook, Twitter and YouTube accounts) and communication materials developed.  
- Teacher support pack “Young Foresters’ School” (including supplemental manual) developed and released, and approval by the Ministry of Education to utilize the manual in secondary schools (selected pilots) across the country.  
- Trainings and seminars conducted for local educational institutions and representatives of local authorities on issues of sustainable forest management and the role of the younger generation and ecological education.  
- Special training course to increase qualifications of forest specialists on sustainable forest governance developed (“Bases of the sustainable forests governance”), discussed with stakeholders (including Baku State University and Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources), and recommended for use in higher education institutions.  
- Special manual for volunteers on the prevention of wildfires developed. | - Understanding among the forest-dependent communities and local population on pressing forest problems, benefits of sustainable forest management is increased.  
- In-country and international media coverage (paper-based and electronic information sources) of Program activities and forest problems is increased.  
- Capacity and technical expertise of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) is strengthened, and link with the Agrarian Academy (the institution which trains forestry personnel) is restored.  
- Ministry of Education is interested in development of young foresters concept and educational publications, developed under the Program, are introduced in secondary schools and specialized institutions.  
- Interest of national and international stakeholders including the Association of Municipalities in FLEG national activities and related education is increased.  
- Enabling environment for change in behavior patterns to more sustainable use of forest and less acceptance of less sustainable practices is enhanced. |
| 1 | Development of Mass-media strategy on national and local levels. Translation and publishing of an International FLEG Bulletin in Azerbaijan. Provide accurate and timely information concerning FLEG in Azerbaijan, trainings for journalists and other media events. | - Media tour (2-days) and ecological seminar (3-days) organized in Lenkoran city and Baku city for journalists with participation from representatives of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Committee on Energy, forest specialists, ecologists, NGOs and local executive authorities, etc.) and consequently covered by leading national newspaper, TV and internet-based news agencies. See here.  
- Award ceremony for best media coverage of forest-related issues carried out.  
- Seminar on activities in the area of forest preservation conducted for representatives of leading media outlets in Baku. | - Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG  
- Independent media coverage of forest sector issues, including illegal logging and corruption, is increased. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Meetings with stakeholders to raise their awareness about ENPI/FLEG program in Azerbaijan</th>
<th>Meetings conducted in Baku and Ganja with representatives of the regional and national structures of the State Forest department of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, other stakeholders and mass-media.</th>
<th>Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Analysis of alternatives for forest use (non-wood forest products, ecotourism etc.). Two pilot projects on alternative forest use by communities aimed at local livelihood improvement and sustainable use of forest resources.</td>
<td>Analysis of alternative livelihoods conducted and areas with highest pressure to the ecosystem identified (near the Shahdag National Park buffer zone). Two villages in Oguz (Calut) and Ismayilli (Guyum) districts provided with bee families to establish a beekeeping economy; this included manuals, medicine, equipment, and training by specialists from the Institute of Zoology of National Academy of Sciences. Contracts with recipients of bee families concluded to refrain from violating park regime.</td>
<td>Increased awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG. Enabling environment for alternative local livelihoods is enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Analysis of existing regulations and developing recommendations for improving methods of forest protection based on best international practices. Development of recommendations for prevention of illegal pasture in forest, like forest crime, search detection and investigation including and pilot implementation effective system of protection of forests from local herb.</td>
<td>Analysis of legislation and legal acts of forest protection carried out in consultation with stakeholders, results of the analysis discussed in seminars (Baku, Shamakhi, Ismailli and Lankaran regions). Recommendations/proposals for improvement prepared and presented to Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (Forest Development Department).</td>
<td>Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 7</td>
<td>Development of strategies for guaranteeing rights of local communities, local authorities and business for the legal use of forest resources. Issues such as expansion of forests and developing local economic incentives business and communities. Provide skills and capacity on ways and benefits as well as methods of better utilizing and improving degraded forest lands. This component will also include an assessment of legal instruments that could be used to support activities in this area. Pilot development of “Model Forests” concept.</td>
<td>Model forest concept developed in consultation with key stakeholders (local executive authorities, local forest service, Department on Forest Development, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources) and approved in pilot regions (Belokani, Gakh). Publications/presentations dedicated to ensuring the rights of local population to fair access to forest resources developed (in coordination with Moldovian FLEG team) and delivered to an international audience at a regional event in Chisinau (March 2012).</td>
<td>Effective national and regional FLEG action processes in place. National model forest concept unanimously approved by NPAC, Forest Development Department as well as local executive authorities in the pilot region of Gakh and Belokan. Enabling environment for sustainable forest management practices is enhanced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | Analysis of law enforcement and governance problems in forest sector, development of a set of FLEG indicators. Stakeholder consultations on a set of FLEG indicators collect of recommendations from forest sector with regard to legal and regulatory framework and practical aspects. | - Legal analysis of national legislation related to the preservation of forest resources, forest restoration and planting activities, supply of seeds and other planting materials, forest maintenance services and other forestry regulating activities carried out.  
- Final report with more than 40 proposed amendments to the existing Azerbaijani Forest Code developed in consultation with stakeholders, including leading forest and legal experts and representatives of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the national Parliament.  
- Seminar (“Improving the Azerbaijani forest legislation”) organized in Baku to further discuss the proposed amendments. | - Increased national ownership and capacity.  
- Awareness of and interest towards proposed changes and amendments by stakeholders is increased. |
|   | Identification of high-risk illegal logging and sensitive regions. Pilot assessment and analysis of illegal logging by the example of Balaken-Zagatala pilot transboundary region. Development of FLEG indicators using various techniques including remote sensing tools. | - Study of EU approaches on sustainable forest practices and management of forests carried out, including comparison with local conditions.  
- Meetings with a wide spectrum of stakeholders and development of comprehensive questionnaire.  
- Selection of two pilot regions (Zakatala and Gakh districts) for the development of the ‘model forest’ concept. | - Increased national ownership and capacity.  
- Enabling environment for greater involvement of local population and communities in the decision-making process for sustainable development and management of forests is enhanced. |
|   | Sociological survey, expert interviews, analysis of historic aspects of illegal use of forests, collect of data base and data analysis with regard to attitude to governance and law enforcement issues in forestry sector (with special focus on access to forest resource by Local government, Local authorities, local communities) | - Sociological questionnaire and structure of the interviews developed in coordination with the NPAC and state forestry service, and survey conducted in three main forest-dependent regions among various focus groups.  
- Results of the analysis, including a package of proposals (e.g. on raising awareness of current forest legislation among the local population), presented to various stakeholders. | - Increased national ownership and capacity. |
|   | Economic and social impact analysis of illegal/uncontrolled logging and unsustainable forest management practices on rural population of Azerbaijan | - International seminar on ‘Economic and social impact of illegal logging and unsustainable forest practices on the local population’ carried out at Ganja State Agrarian University.  
- Economic and social impact analysis carried out based on questionnaires among local population, and results presented at regional meetings in Lvov and Tbilisi.  
- SWOT analysis of the state of forestry carried out. | - Increased national ownership and capacity.  
- Awareness of forest management practices is increased. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Analysis with regard to inadmissibility/prevention of illegal logging. Survey and analysis of the economic and social impact of inefficient, unsustainable forest practices and illegal logging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Sociological questionnaire focused on access to forest resources developed, and pilot region (Qakh-Balakan region) for survey selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Sociological surveys of local population (forest villages, selected farmers) and representatives of municipalities, FRPEs (Forest Rehabilitation and Protection Enterprises) and foresters conducted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Results of the survey discussed and presented to stakeholders at a seminar, which also discussed the 'applicability of renewable energy in selected regions of Azerbaijan' and sustainable forest governance within the context of 'model forests' concept.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Visit of forest cultivation site in Gakh region organized for participants of the seminar.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing is improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Development and implementation of training programs for the lawyers, foresters, local authorities and rural communities for prevention of illegal logging and promoting sustainable use of local forest. Building capacity to help move toward EU standards using experience from European forests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Study on ‘Prevention of illegal logging and ensuring sustainable forest use by the local population’ conducted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Training for representatives of the Association of Municipalities, local executive authorities and other stakeholders organized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ‘Handbook of the Forester’ (first of its kind in Azerbaijan), a compilation of local and international legal acts regulating forest relations, developed with input from stakeholders and as a result of the training (target audience: employees of the Forestry Department of the MENR, municipalities’ members, higher education students and academic staff specializing in legal studies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Needs assessment for ‘prevention of illegal logging and promotion of sustainable use of local forests’ conducted among lawyers, foresters, local authorities and rural communities in pilot regions (Balakan, Zaqatala, Qakh, Sheki, Zabala, Oquz, Ismayilli, Shemakha, Zuba, Khachmaz, Qusar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Improved regional and sub-regional collaboration and knowledge sharing.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Public awareness of benefits of sustainable forest use is increased.</td>
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<td>- Handbook in use at country law enforcement authorities and regional prosecutor’s office.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Understanding of needs for sustainable use of local forests is enhanced (e.g. shortage of environmental lawyers).</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Conduct study and provide technical support for development of FSC certification in Azerbaijan. Analyses of economic viability of wider use of certified products</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Chapter on FSC included in the newly-developed tutorial ‘Bases of sustainable management of the Azerbaijani forests’.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Special training on FSC certification for forest sector employees conducted in the Center on Improving of Qualifications of forest specialists (participants included representatives from the Forest Development Department of MENR).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Enabling environment for effective engagement of key trading partners is enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Design the logical scheme of the proposal for the effective management of pasture and local herb for the protection of thicket (young forest)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Field studies and survey carried out and report on ‘Preparing recommendations on effective restoration and protection of natural forest systems affected by unsustainable use in a selected pilot area in the buffer zone of Shahdag National park of Azerbaijan’ prepared and presented to stakeholders, including representatives of the MENR, scientific institutions, civil sector.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Recommendation developed to start one model project in a pilot region to implement practical measures for effective restoration and protection of natural forest ecosystems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Enabling environment for effective engagement of key trading partners is enhanced.</td>
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## Belarus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Outputs of the Activity</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1 | Analysis of regulatory framework for forest management and utilization profile and trends of infringements of forest and environmental protection legislation | - Comparative analysis of the trends of offenses of forestry laws of Belarus undertaken.  
- International legislation establishing liability for violation of the forestry legislation reviewed.  
- Environmental management laws, anti-corruption legislation in the FLEG context reviewed.  
- Proposals on enhancement of the Belarus legislation regulating the above issues in the FLEG context formulated.  
- Awareness of major issues (current blend of functions of the Ministry of Forestry; stakeholder involvement in the decision making process; state owned enterprises acting as both seller and buyer of forest resources; etc.) is enhanced through discussions with Ministry and other stakeholders. |

| 1 | Analysis of securing the rights of local communities and small businesses to legal use of forest resources, forest sector transparency; Engagement of communities and businesses in decision-making; Elaboration of draft supplements and amendments to the regulations with the purpose of their improvement | - Opportunities for small business and private persons to legally operate in Belarus’ forests analyzed and presented at several meetings (e.g. International Exhibition ‘Lesdrevtekhn’ 2010).  
- Negative and positive results of liberalization of logging operations analyzed and discussed, drawing on experience of neighbor countries (Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia), and discussed with stakeholders (e.g. Republic Forest Industries Association).  
- List of possible commercial services (logging operations, replanting, road construction, etc.) developed, which can be used in relations between State Forest Enterprises and private companies.  
- Ministry of Forestry and Republic Forest Industries Association (RFIA) informed about new EU Timber Regulation and preparation of implementation of this regulation supported.  
- Access to timber for local people analyzed, highlighting that Belarus’ system can serve as an example to other ENPI-FLEG countries. | - The RFIA is lobbying to provide more opportunities for implementation of forest works by private companies, and securing small business rights.  
- The Ministry of Forestry requested RFIA to provide proposals for creation of more enabling environment for development of private business in forests.  
- The future relationships between state and private actors are being debated and there is more obvious competition between the State Forest Enterprises and private companies.  
- Ministry of Forestry and RFIA are fully aware of the “Regulation (EU) № 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market”. |
| 2 | Analysis of the current forest management and utilization system; Development of recommendations and proposals for its optimization, proper separation of management, economic and control functions based on the international experience | - Analysis of the current forest management and utilization system prepared and results discussed with the NPAC and National Focal Point.  
- Preparation of background chapters (e.g. *Belarus Forests and Forestry, current status assessment and upcoming trends*), which supported the preparation of the Forestry Strategic Plan (2015-2030).  
- Preparation of recommendations on the optimization of the system of forest use and forest management, presented to the NPAC members and other stakeholders in the Ministry of Forestry.  
- Study tour of Belarusian foresters to Finland conducted (September 2010), focused on forestry administration in Finland, best practices in sustainable forest management, wood harvesting and trading, as well as a variety of non-wood forestry services.  
- Study tour to Irkutsk, Russia organized (June 2010), focused on international experience of the concession-based forest management model, wood stock-taking and timber accounting, and law enforcement within the FLEG context.  
- The understanding of the most recent systems and tools used in modern Finnish forestry and capacity to develop forest management in Belarus is improved among participants. |
| 2 | Analysis of the current procedure and methods of timber trade and development of proposals for improvements based on the international experience | - Building on the comparative analysis, proposals were made for the optimization of the timber trade system in Belarus, based on examples of efficient forest management systems.  
- Understanding of international experience with timber trade systems enhanced.  
- Enabling environment for FLEG action processes enhanced. |
| 2 | Analysis of the current system of timber recording and development of proposals on its improvement based on the international experience | - Methods for improving timber accounting proposed, to meet the objective of the Forestry Development Program (2011-15) of aligning Belarus forestry products standards with those of the EU.  
- Understanding of international experience with timber trade systems enhanced.  
- Enabling environment for FLEG action processes enhanced. |
| 2 | Methodological support and piloting of enhancement of forest management agencies’ transparency and public participation using Internet sites | - Analysis on shortcomings of existing Internet sites of the Ministry of Forestry and 6 Regional Associations of State Forest Enterprises prepared and presented at Deputy Minister level seminar.  
- Importance of transparency and public participation, as well as FLEG issues communicated to participants of seminar.  
- Detailed plan developed to reach 100% internet presence for all State Forest Enterprises and improve quality of information content.  
- Awareness of importance of transparency and public participation enhanced.  
- Integration of these principles into official training courses for deputy heads of State Forest Enterprises.  
- All 95 State Forest Enterprises (up from 85) and more than 150 Forest Ranger Districts (out of 1000) have Internet sites. |
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<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Development of FLEG standard training programs to improve skills of managers and staff of forest management agencies, State Forest Guard and other stakeholders</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Forestry curricula and education plans brought in compliance with current standards, norms, rules and instructions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Proposals for improving awareness and knowledge level of graduates of specialized forestry educational institutions and forestry sector employees on FLEG issues developed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Curriculum and teaching plan for a training course in forestry law enforcement, preventing illegal felling and illegal timber trade (FLEG) for specialized vocational and specialized secondary educational institutions developed and implemented.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Curriculum and teaching plan for a course in timber law enforcement, preventing illegal felling and timber trade (FLEG) for specialized graduate and postgraduate educational institutions developed and implemented.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Curriculum and teaching plan for the course “Modern timber measuring devices and automated timber accounting systems” developed, as well as qualification requirements for faculty and implemented.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Expertise of forestry professionals and other stakeholders about forestry law enforcement, preventing illegal felling and timber trade improved.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Awareness level and knowledge of students attending advanced training on forest law enforcement and governance enhanced.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Elaboration and publication of a reference manual on forest and environmental protection legislation and law enforcement and forest reproduction, conservation and protection for the staff of the State Forest Guard and other stakeholders</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Guidebook on forestry and environmental law enforcement for officials of the State Forest Guard, representatives of Environmental Inspection and State Inspection for Wildlife and Vegetation Protection prepared.</td>
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<td>- The Reference Manual enables stakeholders to make efficient decision taking account of the specifics of legal regulation of forest relations.</td>
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<td>- The Guidebook enables the State Forest Guard officials to make decisions on penalizing offenders in accordance with the current legislation.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The efficiency of law enforcement and raising legal awareness of forest sector staff and other stakeholders is enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Design and manufacture of stands covering the issues of forest law enforcement and forest reproduction, conservation and protection for the forest sector entities, forest education establishments and other stakeholders</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Preparation of topical stands on current legislative requirements relating to forest use, reproduction, conservation and protection for education establishments and training specialists in the forestry sector.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Awareness of teachers and students on current legislative requirements relating to forest use, reproduction, conservation and protection is enhanced.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Enabling environment for improved forest law enforcement practices is enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3, 6</td>
<td>Development of the project communication strategy and facilitation of its implementation (roundtables, hotlines, press-conferences and etc.)</td>
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<td>- Collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry’s press service developed, which resulted in a special page on “FLEG collaboration” on the Ministry’s website.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Information about FLEG process and the Program presented to all managers of State Forest Enterprises.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Media/press tour for journalists from 7 FLEG countries organized, jointly with the Ministry of Forestry.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Journalists’ understanding of future development of Belarus forest sector and ecotourism increased, and FLEG process and the Program were regularly published by professional forestry newspapers and journals.</td>
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<td>- Awareness of FLEG among forest official improved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4, 7</td>
<td>Assisting communities, small and medium businesses in the implementation of their rights to legal use of forest resources; participation in decision-making; raising legal awareness of communities and businesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Roundtable organized to discuss opportunities for legal usage of forest recreational resources for private persons and small businesses in Belarus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Proposals for integration and further development of ecotourism in Belarus developed, based on international experience (USA, Sweden) and recent developments in modern ecotourism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Field trip for journalists from all 7 FLEG Program countries to Berezinsky State Forest Enterprise organized, to showcase examples of ecotourism (hunting manor, eco-trail).</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Development of ecotourism section on the Belarus Forest Portal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Concrete plans for improvement of ecotourism developed, in collaboration between State Forest Enterprises, private sector and environmental NGOs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Participation in development and testing of environmentally friendly modes of transportation for ecotourism (electric kayaks).</td>
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<td>- The Roundtable resolution, approved by the Deputy Minister Mr. Yushkevich, includes proposals to prepare and publish a directory on “Forest tourism in the Republic of Belarus”, integrate existing hunting infrastructure with ecotourism/recreation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Opportunities for modern ecotourism explored and awareness raised amongst journalists.</td>
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| 5, 7 | Analysis of voluntary forest certification experience in Belarus, dissemination of information about its tasks, results and contribution in achievement of FLEG goals |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| - Importance of internationally recognized voluntary forest certification for Belarus’ forestry sector presented at two events. |
| - Working discussions with representatives from Ministry of Forestry, RFIA, environmental NGOs, FSC Russia-Ukraine-Belarus regional office undertaken. |
| - Comparative analysis of PEFC and FSC, respective development in EU and usefulness of these certifications as marketing tool for Belarusian forest products drafted. |
| - Ministry of Forestry recognizes the importance of independent forest certification and their possible role in implementation of the EU Timber Regulation. |
| - FSC certification fully supported by largest Belarusian environmental NGO APB (Belarus member of BirdLife International). |

| 4, 5 | Publication of annual reviews of forest condition and utilization in Belarus with particular focus on FLEG issues |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| - Knowledge sharing and collaboration among key governmental agencies is improved. |

<p>| 5, 6 | Monitoring and analysis of forest law enforcement and governance coverage in the media. Facilitation of effective coverage of FLEG related issues by mass media |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| - Preparation of directory of mass media and journalists covering forestry issues initiated. |
| - Monthly review and analysis of mass media publications (March 2010-June 2011) undertaken, showing the need to improve coverage of FLEG issues. |
| - Pilot example of monitoring and analysis of mass media prepared and discussed with Ministry of Forestry press team. |
| - Professional media coverage of FLEG issues and the FLEG Program is increased. |
| - The enabling environment to improve quality coverage of FLEG issues and strengthen communication and collaboration between mass media and managers of State Forest Enterprises is enhanced. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Outputs of the Activity</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Awareness raising campaigns within the private sector - meeting representatives of private logging and wood processing companies, promoting the adoption of responsible purchasing policies by companies | - Representatives of private logging and wood processing companies informed about the importance of adoption of Responsible Purchasing Policies (i.e. setting policies that describe what the companies will do to avoid purchasing “illegal wood”) by companies.  
- Assessment of relevant national forestry-related legislation conducted, gaps identified and suggestions which could facilitate verification of the origin of harvested wood elaborated.  
- Final report prepared and made available on the FLEG website. | - Awareness and understanding of key stakeholders on FLEG issues raised.  
- Enabling environment for greater involvement of private companies on FLEG enhanced. |
| 1    | Preparation and dissemination of quarterly FLEG newsletters and FLEG website in Georgian language; Production of leaflets about FLEG in Georgian and distribution among various stakeholders | - FLEG Program website (including a media section, http://www.enpi-fleg.ge ) for Georgia and environmental news blog developed and regularly updated with Program news and the most important environmental news of Georgia.  
- FLEG newsletters (9 issues) and leaflets about FLEG process and the FLEG Program developed and disseminated among various stakeholders. | - Awareness of key stakeholders on FLEG issues raised.  
- Information dissemination within and outside Georgia about FLEG issues enhanced. |
| 1    | Supporting increase of coverage of FLEG issues in media. | - Database of journalists actively working on environmental issues created and regularly updated.  
- Media monitoring of most popular newspapers, magazines carried out and report prepared.  
- Training in Environmental Civil Journalism carried out (May 14-17, 2010) for 25 participants from national and regional media (newspapers, radio, TV stations, internet portal, news agencies and related organizations), including field visit to Abastumani forest resort.  
- As a result of the training, 6 video clips, 9 blogs and 10 articles were created and published and the “Best Green Blogger” was selected for an award.  
- Media seminar organized (in Sighnaghi, Georgia) to inform journalists about priorities and planned activities of the Forestry Agency, followed by tree planting campaign of journalists and forestry officers with school children (in Sakobo, Georgia). | - Awareness and understanding of key stakeholders on FLEG issues raised.  
- Information dissemination within and outside Georgia about FLEG issues enhanced.  
- Enabling environment for greater transparency and access to information on FLEG issues enhanced. |
<p>| 1    | Carry on public campaign to promote responsible purchasing approach toward forest products from sustainable managed forest | - “Green Purchasing Guideline for Office Paper” developed to promote usage of certified paper in different organizations, and made available to consumers of paper in Georgia. | - Awareness among consumers about recycled and FSC certified paper enhanced. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Conducting FLEG stakeholder conference in Georgia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- FLEG stakeholder conference organized in collaboration with Ilia State University Center for Environmental Education (Tbilisi, Georgia) and Pace University School for Law (New York, USA) and co-funding by the US Civil Research and Development Fund.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Two-day executive course on climate change law and policy conducted for Georgia state officials (2011).</td>
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<td>- Awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG enhanced.</td>
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<td>- Collaboration on FLEG issues with international institutions strengthened.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Facilitate improved access to information and public participation through creation and circulation of forestry related electronic newsletters in South Caucasus Countries and hosting serve list for wide range of stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Creation of ENPI FLEG electronic newsletter (in English and Georgian) and list serve for dissemination with a focus on environmental news, news on forest institutions and legislation, announcements and publications as well as events</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Awareness and commitment of key stakeholders on FLEG enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Enabling environment for greater transparency and access to information on FLEG issues enhanced.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Preparation of video clip on the importance of forests for subsequent demonstration on TV channel(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Two video clips (30-seconds) about the importance of forests and the negative impacts of illegal logging prepared and (one video) aired on public TV channel in Georgia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Public awareness of benefits of sustainable forest management and forest use enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Enabling environment for greater transparency and access to information on FLEG issues enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Develop methodology and guidelines for classification of Georgian Forests based on internationally acknowledged ecosystem approach and sustainability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Methodology and guidelines for forest classification developed and discussed with stakeholders at expert meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Report prepared, translated and published, following a 3-week comment period during which the draft document was made available through the Caucasus Environmental NGO Network for comments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Enabling environment for effective national and regional FLEG action processes enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The activity enabled the preparation of recommendations on forest management planning, zoning of forest functions, guiding principles and methods of integrated management of forest ecosystems.</td>
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<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Prepare recommendations on forest management planning at a local (forestry unit) level, based on more ecologically sound, integrated, sustainable, and multipurpose approaches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- In agreement with the Forest Management Department, recommendations on forest management planning at the local level, zoning of forest functions, guiding principles and methods of integrated management of forest ecosystems in Georgia prepared in discussions with stakeholders at expert meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Enabling environment for effective national and regional FLEG action processes enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Enabling environment for sustainable and multi-purpose forest management at local level enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Conduct study of current practices of forest management and compare those standards with internationally acknowledged sustainable forest management standards (Pilot activity in four pilot areas)</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Field work conducted in selected areas in Georgia (Akhmeta district, partly TianiT district, Sachkhare and Bagdati-Vani districts).</td>
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<td>- “Forest Harvesting Guideline” prepared based on ‘FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice’ and in cooperation with USAID/GCCW (Georgian Centre for the Conservation of Wildlife)</td>
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<td>- Guidelines published (500 copies) and discussed among professors at a presentation of the Georgian edition of ‘Forest Harvesting Guidelines’ hosted by Georgian Agrarian University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Guidelines subsequently included into the course curricula of the Forest Department of Agrarian University in Tbilisi and made available to students and on the ENPI FLEG website.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Enabling environment for effective national and regional FLEG action processes enhanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Integration of “Forest Harvesting Guideline” into the core curricula of the Forest Department of Agrarian University (Tbilisi).</td>
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<td>- Enabling environment for change in behavior patterns to more sustainable use of forest and fewer acceptance of less sustainable practices enhanced.</td>
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</table>
| 3 | Review of Georgia’s current and proposed forest institutional changes with reference to the impact on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. | - Consultations with relevant staff of Central, Regional and Local Forest Agency units, Environmental inspectorate, Georgian National Statistics Service and Ministry of Economics and representatives of Forest Research Institute, private sector and NGOs undertaken.  
- Report prepared, highlighting the positive and negative impacts of the proposed reforms in the forest sector.  
- Final report translated and presented to the Forest Agency’s new administration Ministry. | - National ownership, capacity and enabling environment for sustainable forest management practices enhanced.  
- Analysis of unsustainable forest practices and proposed institutional changes facilitated. |
| 3 | Attendance of Forest Europe Ministerial conference in Oslo by a delegation of top-ranking Georgian government officials in charge with forest issues | - Georgian delegation under the leadership of the Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Ms. Mariam Valishvili attended the Forest Europe Ministerial Conference, and Deputy Minister made official statement.  
- Attendance supported under the ENPI FLEG Program at the request of the Ministry of Environment. | - National ownership and capacity on FLEG issues enhanced.  
- Regional collaboration and cooperation strengthened. |
| 3 | Capacity building in GIS application: trainings for specialists | - Training in Geo Information Systems (GIS) for 17 staff from the central and regional offices of the Forest Department of the Natural Resources Agency of Georgian Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources conducted (by Global Information System and Remote Sensing Consulting Center GeoGraphic). | - National ownership and capacity of Forest Department enhanced.  
- Knowledge on GIS use and remote sensing for sustainable forest management and planning increased |
| 3 | Pilot activity on alternative forest use by a local community aimed at local livelihood improvement and better forest protection | - Field surveys conducted to determine pilot regions for activity, which included two villages in Borjomi district, Tadzrisi and Sakire (especially dependent on forest resources and with some of the highest rates of illegal cutting in recent years).  
- Bee keeping training conducted for 15 participants, including experienced and beginner bee keepers, and bee- hives, bee families, equipment and bee medicines transferred to 5 local households.  
- Additionally, bee-keeping business promoted in Machakhela Gorge (southern Georgia) by transferring bee hives, bee families, equipment and bee medicines to 20 local households; training in bee keeping conducted for household representatives and relevant manual published and distributed. | - National ownership and capacity enhanced.  
- Conducting bee keeping business should increase incomes of households and this should eventually reduce pressure on wood resources.  
- Enabling environment for change in behavior patterns and for sustainable forest management practices enhanced. |
| 3 | Supporting forest management at a local (municipal) level – purchasing seedlings and fence materials to contribute to reforestation of the former landfill site | - Seedlings and fencing materials purchased to support reforestation of a former landfill site (around five hectares) of Tbilisi Municipality. | - Ownership and capacity enhanced through support of forest management at the local level.  
- Awareness of local population of sustainable forest management raised. |
| 4 | Conducting regional workshop on transboundary timber flow in the region – problem identification and capacity building needs assessment (all seven countries involved in the program plus Turkey) | Regional workshop on Transboundary Timber Flow organized and successfully implemented in 2010 and attended by nearly 50 participants (FLEG program countries and Turkey).  
- Report published, made available online and distributed among relevant stakeholders. | - Platform for discussions and exchange of experiences on a regional scale resulted in several concrete recommendations on how to mitigate the problem of illegal logging and transboundary timber trade. |
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<th></th>
<th>Conducting regional workshop on voluntary forest certification and forest management</th>
<th>“Regional Workshop on Voluntary Forest Certification and Sustainable Forest Management Standards” held in Batumi, Georgia in 2012 and attended by about 45 representatives from government structures, NGOs and the private sector of the countries located in the Southern Caucasus and neighboring regions. - Report prepared, translated and uploaded to the program website.</th>
<th>- Regional and international collaboration and knowledge-sharing in the field of forest certification and sustainable management improved. - Enabling environment for a process of elaboration of a regional sustainable forest management standard (and subsequently national standards to be used for voluntary forest certification) for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia enhanced.</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Implement activities associated with strengthening of capacity of the local communities for revenue collection from utilization of timber and non-timber forest products in a sustainable manner (pilot activities)</td>
<td>- Four pilot projects within two pilot regions of Georgia (Sagarejo and Borjomi municipalities) implemented to support forest-dependent rural communities for alternative livelihoods development through the sustainable use of forest resources. - Sagarejo municipality: Wood art workshop and Training Center established, including production of wooden souvenirs in Manavi village and charcoal production project in the village Kochbani. - Borjomi municipality: bee-keeping training conducted (see above). - Intensive trainings included basics of small business management, accounting, taxes, and marketing as well as environmental issues provided to interested population for all pilot projects. - Several businesspersons and farmers received on-site consultations from trainers and information on the relationship with commercial banks and various donor organizations.</td>
<td>- Enabling environment for participants to start businesses as sustainable alternative livelihoods enhanced. - Knowledge of attendees on basic business issues, which can facilitate starting new businesses, is enhanced and opportunities for new business ideas identified and shared by attendees.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Conduct assessment of the economic and social impact of inefficient, unsustainable forest practices and illegal logging on rural populations of Georgia</td>
<td>- Surveys of local population conducted in Sagarejo and Tianeti (Eastern Georgia) and Borjomi and Kharagauli (Western Georgia) with focus on illegal logging and use of forest resources. - Interim results of the survey and draft report discussed with stakeholders and comments received. - Report on ‘Economic and Social Impact of Inefficient and Unsustainable Forest Practices and Illegal Logging on the Rural Population of Georgia’ (in Georgian, along with English Executive Summary) published and disseminated among stakeholders and made available electronically.</td>
<td>- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced. - Understanding and awareness of inefficient, unsustainable forest practices among local population raised.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Develop sustainable forest management standards which could later be used as a starting point for further developing voluntary forest certification and/or other purposes (e.g. to serve as a basis for the preparation of laws and regulations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- First stakeholder meeting on perspectives of voluntary forest certification and National sustainable forest management standard held on 5 May 2010 in Tbilisi. While further meetings were not held due to the lack of interest from relevant stakeholders in 2010 and the first half of 2011, the State Forestry authorities expressed interest to develop sustainable forest management standards to promote voluntary forest certification, and hence the process was revitalized at the regional workshop on voluntary forest certification and forest management (see above).</td>
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<td>- Assessment of Georgian legislation within the context of Verification of the Origin of Wood Harvested and Processed by Logging and Timber Processing Companies carried out and specific recommendations on how to improve the control system and relevant legislation prepared.</td>
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<td>- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management and the development of sustainable forest management standards enhanced.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Conducting training of forest inventory specialists (introducing more advanced and efficient methods of assessment of wood volumes in the field) from private and state sectors</td>
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<td>- Training of ten foresters from the state and private sector conducted in June 2010 in Bakuriani to raise the level of theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of forest inventory specialists in more advanced and efficient methods of measuring wood volumes of forest trees.</td>
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<td>- Report on the training prepared, translated, and electronic version published and distributed to the stakeholders.</td>
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<td>- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced.</td>
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<td>- Knowledge of state and private sector representatives on forest inventory improved.</td>
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<td>Results Area</td>
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<td>Outputs of the Activity</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Organize FLEG professional training series for forestland owners to promote sustainable forestry</td>
<td>Thematic trainings conducted with management staff (directors and chief forest engineers) of 25 entities of Agency Moldsilva (i.e. 16 forest enterprises, 4 forest-hunting units, 4 nature reserves and Forest Research and Management Institute); local authorities managing forestland and/or willing to establish new forests; and private agents. - Trainings focused on (1) strengthening institutional and human capacities, (2) “Application of forestry legislation”, and (3) “Improving management of forests and strengthening capacities at local level on combating illegal logging and other contraventions”. - Publications and illustrative materials on FLEG issues produced.</td>
<td>Capacity of high management staff and forestland owners on FLEG related issues enhanced. - Human and institutional capacities of forestry institutions strengthened.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Effective national and regional FLEG action processes promoted through gained leverage</td>
<td>Revisions of forestland boundary methodology agreed by Agency Moldsilva and State Ecological Inspectorate and joint mixed groups created in 2010 (by special Orders of both authorities) to control activities in all forestlands managed by various owners as well as over vegetation outside the national forest fund, in areas such as forest belts along roads and railroads, most of those being out of any forest regime and control. - Partnership document signed in 2012 between Ministry of Interior, State Ecological Inspectorate, Agency Moldsilva and Society of Hunters and Fishermen of Moldova to combat poaching, illegal fishing, unauthorized logging over forest vegetation as well as to increase public awareness about such illegal activities and to identify mechanisms for an efficient cooperation to eradicate such activities.</td>
<td>Interagency cooperation (Ministry of Interior, State Ecological Inspectorate, Agency Moldsilva and Society of Hunters and Fishermen of Moldova) improved to control illegal logging, poaching etc. - Enabling environment for more sustainable forest management enhanced. - Agreement of Cooperation “Building capacities and commitment for preventing and combating illegalities affecting forest and hunting resources” signed</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Process of Forestry Institutional Reform Strategy in Moldova (FIRSM) preparation launched with guidance from the ENPI FLEG Program</td>
<td>Process of Forestry Institutional Reform Strategy in Moldova (FIRSM) launched by Agency Moldsilva with participation and consultations with a large number of local stakeholders and civil society taking into account the new socio-economic conditions and strategic trends. - FIRSM is aimed to promote conservation and sustainable use of forest resources, efficient forest management, development of local forestry, poverty alleviation, improve livelihoods as well as to ensure ecological equilibrium and maintenance of biological diversity. - Six priority areas identified and widely consulted: (1) institutional framework / forest administration, (2) forest management and planning, (3) products and services, (4) financial management, (5) human resources and education, (6) biodiversity conservation.</td>
<td>Final concept draft will be proposed by Agency Moldsilva (FIRSM developer) to the Government of Moldova. - FLEG regulatory framework improved.</td>
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| **7** Community forest management planning enhancement to prevent illegal logging and promote sustainable local forestry (this activity benefited from cooperation with the Japanese Grant TF 093088 and the NGO Eco-Spectru) | - Additional 2527 ha of community forestland worked out and 13 LPAs provided with Forest Management Plans (FMPs) for development within the next 10 years.  
- Forest resources assessed through FMP studies and steps established for silvicultural activities that will help LPAs improve forest management, optimize the use of resources and receive additional income from sustainable forest use.  
- Delivered outputs (FMPs and maps) and other materials made available to stakeholders: one copy in hands of beneficiary (LPAs), one copy at the office of Eco-Spectru and another copy at ICAS. | - Improved institutional framework and capacity building  
- Forest management practices on the territory of 2527 ha of community forestland improved |
| **3** Improving national legal framework and providing recommendations for forest legislation | - Recommendations developed based on criteria and indicators of sustainable management and in consultation with specialists from stakeholders (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of Economy, Academy of Science, Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre, and civil society) on the new structure of the Forest Code; Forest Service Statute; regulations on Forestry Certification; regulations on the Evidence, Issuance, and Use of Forest Marking Hammers and Forestry Regime in Community Forests. | - Forest legislation, especially on sustainable forestry and forest vegetation outside the forest fund management improved.  
- Some of the acts entered into force |
| **2, 5** Conduct a marketing study on real consumption of wood products, forecasting of this consumption, import-export trends of it, analysis of statistics accounting, development of proposals on the modification of statistical reports | Study on real consumption of wood products conducted, which revealed an annual consumption of wood (including energetic biomass from other sources, such as agriculture) by local population to be of 1305082,2 m3, of this 1039252,2 m3 is the energetic (fuel) wood. This figure is almost matching the annual increment in forests of Moldova, which is estimated at 1236,0 thousand m3 annually (www.moldsilva.gov.md). Data were also supported by a sociological survey revealing that 81% of respondents used wood as primary source of energy.  
- The full report available on http://www.moldsilva.gov.md/md/simpozion/. | - Domestic wood consumption supposed to have reduced by 25-30% in 2011/2012 compared to 2009/2010 Since the Study revealed that the domestic wood consumption is much higher that annual authorized volumes, enhancing governance (control, assessment and prevention) should be in focus of Agency Moldsilva  
- Knowledge of unsustainable forest management practices increased  
- Importance of tracking the origin of wood recognized by the authorities |
| **2, 5** Conduct of a study on real volume of illegal logging, causes, economic and social impact of inefficient, unsustainable forest practices and illegal logging, vulnerable zones and mitigation measures | - Study on illegal logging and real wood consumption undertaken, revealing that about 500-600 thousand m² of wood came from unidentified sources in 2009/2010 (equal to at least 15 million Euros lost revenues).  
- Intermediary reports and contributions made to Forestry Bulletins (#2, 2010, #3 2011) and report/publication produced and disseminated among stakeholders (http://www.moldsilva.gov.md/md/simpozion/). | - Knowledge of unsustainable forest management practices increased  
- Importance of tracking the origin of wood recognized by the authorities |
| **3** Developing digital forest maps to improve the assessment of forest logging practices within the forestland under governmental ownership | - Digital forest maps of Agency Moldsilva (holding 86% of Moldova’s forests) developed, using orthophoto plans (made in 2007 within the Moldovan – Norwegian project “Moldova – Orthophoto”, grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offered to the Moldovan Government through the Norwegian Government) for the existing 82 forest districts located within 24 forest entities (forest enterprises, forest-hunting enterprises and nature reserves). | - Knowledge of national forest resources improved to support sustainable forest management.  
- Enabling environment for transparency and forest governance enhanced. |
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<td>3</td>
<td>Providing FLEG professional education and training for the forestry staff, including on creating and using databases and GIS, ensuring continuity in management planning, using digital cadastral system</td>
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<td>- Digital Map Using Guide developed and training with the forest personnel (directors/managers of the FE, chief forest officers, forest engineers and forests masters) conducted, which will help forest enterprises reduce illegalities related to identification and establishment of forest boundaries (especially eliminating illegal logging in small patches, where such are not defined).</td>
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<td>- Collaboration Agreement between Agency Moldsilva and Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre (<a href="http://www.arfc.gov.md">www.arfc.gov.md</a>) established to develop the map and ensure a legal framework for implementation of government decisions; undertaking joint studies in geodesy, cartography, cadastre, land management; and applying modern GIS technologies.</td>
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<td>- Professional education of forestry staff on using GIS/database technologies for combating unsustainable forest practices increased compared to previous years.</td>
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<td>- Interagency cooperation improved (Agency Moldsilva and Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre).</td>
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<td>- Modern technologies for creating maps and improve management of data being used.</td>
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<td>- Methodology of managing cadastral database at Moldsilva enhanced through using a database of the state cartographic-geodetic fund.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Regulations on Forest Certification developed</td>
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<td>- Inclusion of legal wood in the economic circuit and processing, including the export of wood products into EU (e.g. to Romania) or other regional markets promoted in cooperation with Moldsilva (as central public authorities in forestry and hunting).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Regulations on Forest Certification developed.</td>
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<td>- Enabling environment for application of forest certification in Moldova and effective engagement of key trading partners enhanced.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Five villages under one community-based authority supported in improving forest management on a pilot area</td>
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<td>- Cooperation with local public authority of Boghenii-Noi (Ungheni district, northeastern Moldova), a collection of five villages (Boghenii-Noi, Boghenii-Vechi, Mircesti, Izvoreni, Poiana) managing about 600 ha of forests, established.</td>
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<td>- Joint activities with Boghenii-Noi carried out as part of Forest Landscape Restoration initiative, including (1) assisting personnel in improving forest practices based on local traditions and experience elsewhere, (2) conducting an interrelationships analysis related to the use of natural resources (population, forests, pastures, grazing, recreation, other traditional occupation etc.), (3) ensuring sustainability of foreststands to meet both conservation of biodiversity and local people’s expectations for forest products, and (4) contributing to local development in villages.</td>
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<td>- Enabling environment for improved livelihoods of local forest dependent population enhanced.</td>
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<td>- Capacity of Bogenii-Noi to benefit from managing the forest collectively by receiving various forest products, mainly fuelwood and other wood for household needs strengthened.</td>
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<td>- Active cooperation between forestry personnel with Agency Moldsilva, particularly with the Forest Research and Management Institute (ICAS Chisinau) and neighboring forest units established.</td>
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<td>- Knowledge and experience sharing as well as participating in each other’s activities improved.</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>Analyzing the FLEG issues and associated law enforcement problems based on comparative psycho-sociological approach and opinions of population implemented</td>
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| - Opinion survey study (2010-11) and face-to-face interviews conducted of over 750 respondents, including local population (inhabitants of villages and district towns), forestry staff and local public authorities, and businesses engaged in utilization of forest resources.  
- Psycho-sociological approach applied to analyzing the existing system of forest governance, forest management, consumption of wood and products from wood, illegal logging and its causes through interrelationships with local population/community.  
- Two analytical reports prepared on “Forestry sector and opinion of local communities based on psycho-sociological approach” and “Contraventions in the sector of forestry: comparative analysis of stakeholder opinions”.  
- Analytical reports used partially as basis for producing the brochure “Moldovan Forests: Wood harvesting and Consumption” (3 languages, 2011) and “Forestry Bulletin” Nr 3, 2011 (in Romanian). | - Awareness of local population on FLEG issues increased.  
- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced. |
| 1.3 | Public awareness and communication increased by launching ENPI FLEG Photo Project |
| - Photo project launched with support from professional photographer (from the European Pressphoto Agency) to provide new photo service to ENPI FLEG Program.  
- Professional photos taken at forest units engaged in forest management as well as with forestry staff, experts and local population for use in communications materials and publications, including by Agency Moldsilva.  
- Sites visited included “Capriana-Scoreni” Landscape Reserve, forests of Straseni Forest-Hunting Enterprise, and Nature Reserve “Codrii”. | - Awareness of FLEG issues and FLEG Program enhanced. |
| 1.3 | Provision of quarterly e-Newsletters and contributions to re-building the web site of the national forest authority |
- Sub-pages created for each forest enterprise (i.e. 25 subdivisions) to include ongoing projects (including under ENPI FLEG Program).  
- Editions of e-Newsletters (ENPI FLEG: Moldovan Forests) developed and disseminated electronically to a number of stakeholders and other interested parties (experts, NGOs, agencies etc.) | - Awareness and access to information on FLEG issues and FLEG Program enhanced.  
- Transparency of forest related information increased and enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced. |
### RUSSIA

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<th>Results Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Outputs of the Activity</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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| 2,3,7        | Assessment of assurance of timber trade legality | - Existing forest and related laws and regulations (at the federal and regional levels) reviewed in the part of assuring legality of timber trade.  
- Exhaustive list of amendments proposed by Program experts in cooperation with Russian NGOs for introduction to the Forest Code, and the presented before the Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleskhoz) in November 2010.  
- Comments and proposals prepared for the draft revisions of Timber Harvesting Rules, Tending of Forests Rules, Forest Restoration Rules, to the draft Rules of Edible Forest Resources and Medicinal Herbs Harvesting, Rules of Forest Exploitation for Recreational Purposes, and the draft Federal Law Concerning Governmental Regulation of Trade in Round Timber. | - Enabling environment for effective national and regional FLEG action process enhanced.  
- The review of the laws and regional initiatives to combat illegal harvesting has resulted in proposals to amend the Russian forest legislation.  
- Part of the proposed amendments is considered in the revised Forest Code enacted 1 January 2011. |
| 2,3,7        | Assessment of safeguards of the rights of local communities and small businesses to forest resources use, access to information and public involvement | - Report on “Safeguarding the rights of local communities and small businesses to forest resources use, access to information and public involvement in the processes of forest management and sustainable forest use” produced (Link to report in Russian) and widely disseminated through the program website, mass media and presented at three seminars in Moscow, in Pskov region and in Krasnoyarsk and at a seminar for Protected Areas. | - Rights of local communities and small business to forest resource use are safeguarded in the piloted regions in a more harmonized manner.  
- Results of this work were transferred to the partner organizations and to ENPI countries for regional comparison.  
- Awareness of local population on FLEG issues increased and problems and complications on securing access rights of local citizens and smaller businesses to forest resources revealed (e.g. Bezhanitsky raion of Pskov region). |
| 2,3,4,7 | Review the existing forest and related laws and regulations and evaluate their enforcement at the federal and regional levels: Assess anti-corruption safeguards.  
- Existing forest and related laws reviewed for corruption factors and recommendations proposed on their elimination. To support the analysis, forest administration and forest management staff opinion survey concerning its relation to corruption risks conducted (specially designed questionnaire - 160 respondents). Link to summary of activity results.  
- Publication on “Forest relations in the Russian Federation: corruption factors and risks, and approaches to their elimination” issued along with 4 articles in such journals as “Lesnye Vest” and “Lesprominform” (2009-2012).  
- Anticorruption expertise results presented at seminars, round tables and conferences of regional, national and international levels (Arkhangelsk, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Khanty-Mansiysk, Kostroma, the Adam Smith Conference - Russian Wood and Timber, Moscow), which resulted in interest and support from the business community, forest management subject of Russian Federation, federal authorities, and the Council of the Federation.  
- Field meeting of the Natural Resource Management and Environment Committee of the Council of Federation in Kostroma organized as a result of interest by the Council of the Federation.  
- Module on “Corruption risks arising from the legal framework of the forest sector, and their environmental and social implications” introduced to professional training program on Forest Law Enforcement as a part of continuous education programs for managers and specialists from forest management authorities, and further published in the FLEG textbook. | - Results of anti-corruption safeguards analysis of legislation are widely disseminated and included in educational process  
- Materials of the activity are applicable on the regulatory and legislation practices  
- Department on civil servants of the President’s Office submitted official response letter informing that the materials are to be considered in the process of improving of the national anticorruption mechanism  
- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced. |
| 3,7 | Development of summary recommendations to amend the regulatory and legal frameworks (development and preparation of materials for discussions – hearings, roundtables, publications in mass media) and assistance in their implementation(1)  
- During the period of 2010-2012 a broad array of amendments to the Forest Code as well as the draft Federal Law on Government Regulation of Round Wood Trade discussed at 7 central and regional meetings (Arkhangelsk, Krasnoyarsk, Voronezh) of the Chamber of Commerce of RF Committee of Natural Resources and Ecology. Produced resolutions were thereafter delivered to the highest and broad audience.  
- Recommendations were made: to strengthen interdepartmental cooperation and coordination in preventing forest fire emergencies; further the creation of mechanisms ensuring effective interaction between Federal executive government bodies and local self-government in instances of forest fires; regional government bodies are recommended to more efficiently exercise authority in the sphere of forest management, restoration and protection and to develop and implement programs of forest site remediation, cleaning of fire-damaged forest areas, reforestation and fire prevention activities in forests. | - Recommendations considered as part of the review of amendments to the Forest Code as well as the draft Federal Law on Government Regulation of Round Wood Trade |
- As part of the APEC International Conference, special event organized on “Forest Fires: Governance and International Cooperation in the Area of Forest Fire Prevention in the APEC Region” (Khabarovsk) to discuss respective program outputs.  
- Stakeholder meeting held to discuss measures in response to illegal forest use in the context of forest fire prevention, a new area also highlighted at the 2nd Meeting of the APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGLAT) in Kazan (May 2012).  
- Two training modules: i) on community-based forest fire prevention activities and ii) on forest fire potential assessment and risk monitoring of drying out forests developed, tested and disseminated at the EMERCOM’s Fire Academy. |
|   | Analysis on the coverage of forest fire issues in INTERNET websites of regional forest authorities undertaken | - Special attention was devoted to the issues of forest fires, transparency of forest authorities and forest diagnostics and how regional authorities approach forest fire issues coverage on their webpages.  
- Review and regular inventory of regional websites of forest authorities characterizing status of public outreach and information transparency on forest fires issues effected (end of 2011, the first half of 2012) with special focus on two indicators: the availability of “hot lines” and memos of forest fires prevention measures for population.  
- Proposals for improvement of web-sites contents developed, presented and discussed during field visits to Russian regions (Krasnoyarsk, Voronezh) and at 10 roundtables.  
- Results presented and discussed at the Public Environmental Council meetings of the Federal Forestry Agency. The Council recommended that regional authorities improve its webpage information and Federal Forestry Agency PR and External affairs unit to collaborate on this issue. |
|   | - Specialists from Emergency Services of Russia are trained on forest fire prevention activities on community-based and on potential assessment and risk monitoring of drying out forests  
- Awareness on forest fire prevention in the system of forest management increased | - Transparency of forest fire coverage increased and enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced.  
- 80% of monitored regional websites improved its forest fire information |
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<th>5</th>
<th>Conduct consultations and deliver training programs on the basis of developed relevant substantive modules and reference materials on improving the customs procedures related to timber trade and aimed at reducing illegally harvested timber trade</th>
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<td>3,4</td>
<td>Development and implementation of standard training modules (including distance learning modules) on forest law enforcement as a part of continuous education programs for managers and specialists from forest management authorities</td>
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- New tailored course in customs control, identification and examination of timber and sawn wood designed. The course program covered theoretical and practical skills in identifying timber species and sawn wood products, in sorting and registration of the products, in applying regulations governing the customs examination, and in classifying sawn wood. In the Customs Academy, the course was delivered to its 32 students, 60 specialists of the National Customs Service and 30 specialists from the Border Guard Service.
- Study aid 'Timber Products Customs Control' developed and published in April 2012 and sent to 250 addressees – mainly high schools and customs check points all over Russia.
- Training manual on Customs Clearance of Forest Goods disseminated to 86 higher schools and 400 customs clearance stations throughout Russia and to customs brokers.
- Analytical report describing organization of customs control of export of timber and wood products from Russia and existing problems in this area prepared, including proposals regarding improving customs procedures for restriction of export of illegal wood from Russia. Report published in the magazine «Sustainable forest management» produced and available for wide range of forest-related stakeholders

- Enabling environment for improved customs procedures enhanced.
- Forestry specialists and decision-makers as well as customs staff are routinely trained and receive official certificates.
- Interagency operation of the Federal Custom Service and State Customs Academy is in place.

- Training manual on FLEG prepared and attested by the Training and Methodological Association for Forestry Education. The module structure of the manual enabled to use its chapters individually as training materials for higher, secondary and additional professional education. Each of the 6 modules contain knowledge needed for decision-making in a given segment of forest governance in order to prevent illegal or corrupt activities in the forest sector.
- Two pilot training courses conducted in VIPKLH in 2010 for the 72 hours program of continuous education. Trainees awarded official certificate of completing professional upgrading program. In addition in April-June 2011 a distance learning course on forest certification was piloted (electronic text-book, special tests were developed).
- FLEG Manual disseminated among education institutions in Russian regions and participating countries. A series of seminars delivered to present the Manual in a number of Russian higher schools and Universities (Several Arctic University and Voronezh Lesteh University). Total print run of the manual was 1000 copies in Russian language.

- Forestry specialists and decision-makers as well as teachers from universities and academia are routinely trained and receive official certificates, national capacity and ownership is improved
- Training modules on FLEG are at high demand in partner countries and already triggered targeted course for forest specialist from Armenia. There are request from partner countries to provide assistance in elaboration similar training materials based on countries’ specifics.
- Growing interest, knowledge sharing between the experts from partner countries is triggered.
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<th>Analysis of the economic and social impact of inefficient, unsustainable forest practices and illegal logging</th>
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<td>- Analysis of the situation on illegal logging and its socio-economic consequences undertaken for Russia as a whole and for the three pilot regions: Kostroma Oblast, Krasnoyarsky and Primorsky Kray, revealing direct and indirect losses of the state, legal forest businesses and local citizens from illegal logging.</td>
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<td>- Recommendations on reducing losses from illegal logging provided.</td>
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<td>- A set of legislative, law enforcement and forest management measures on improving of situation with illegal logging listed. Link to the study on the website.</td>
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<td>- Awareness of the importance of preventing illegal logging activities and its socio-economic consequences is raised.</td>
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<td>This activity resulted in a number of reports and guidelines, including:</td>
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<td>- Publication on the current scope and scale of illegal logging in the Russian Federation prepared and widely disseminated. This manuscript provided the assessment of the situation with illegal forest use and illegal timber trade in the 4 pilot regions: Arkhangelsk, Vladimir oblast, Krasnoyarsk Kray and Far East.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Quantitative and qualitative data on illegal logging and trade in recent years collected and systematized; government, sector and civil society interventions in response to illegal logging evaluated; legal aspects and social and economic environments of the illegal logging proliferation reviewed; a questionnaire-based survey of forest staff undertaken to seek their answers on a broad range of questions related to illegal forest use and the FLEG process. Link to the publication on the website here.</td>
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<td>- Standard Guidelines prepared, discussed publicly, endorsed by the Russia NPAC and submitted to the Federal Forestry Agency.</td>
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<td>- Report on “Forest Fires and FLEG process in the Russian Federation” prepared and disseminated at a number of federal and regional roundtables and workshops.</td>
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<td>- Study assessing the fire danger of territories with drying forests in pilot regions prepared, which reviewed main aspects of forest fire control in the public forest management system and identified gaps in the existing forest fire protection system.</td>
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<td>- Recommendations developed on forest fires prevention measures, rehabilitation of drying forests and how to reduce potential for catastrophic consequences of forest fires.</td>
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<td>- Guidelines on surveying social groups and their attitudes to forest fire developed, based on data analyses in three typical forest-rich Russian regions: in the Far East Federal Okrug, Arkhangelsk Oblast and Krasnoyarsk Kray, using publicly accessible data on forest fires in Russia as a whole.</td>
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<td>Development of (draft standard) guidelines for the implementation of coherent interventions to prevent and reduce illegal logging and illegal timber trade; and their testing at the regional level</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Awareness on the scope and scale of illegal logging in Russian is raised and actualized.</td>
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<td>- Quantitative and qualitative data on illegal logging and trade in recent years could serve as a baseline for the Second Phase of ENPI FLEG Program in Russia.</td>
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<td>- In Arkhangelsk oblast regional government developed and adopted Action plan to combat illegal forest use for 2011-2012 based on standard guidelines.</td>
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<td>- Awareness on the issues of fire danger within the territories with drying forests is raised.</td>
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<td>- Understanding of needs and behavior of forest user groups is enhanced.</td>
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2,7 Development and introduction of methods for comprehensive (participatory) evaluation of forest law enforcement and governance in Russian regions (forest eco-rating of the regions)

- Pioneering initiative implemented to rate forest management in Russian regions (regional eco-rating), which included design of a unique methodology, collection of abundant information, calculations and dissemination of results. Data for the rating were furnished by 78 Russian regions. The latest update was made in September 2011.
- Ratings broadly communicated at the federal and regional level, and resulted in interest by broad range of stakeholders.
- Results of the ratings, presented in the form of the updated methods and digital maps to display regions' performance in seven assessment categories, posted at the WWF site rating section.

1,4,5,7 Generalization and dissemination of best practices of tracing the origin of timber of forest companies operating in Russia

- Comparative analysis of the existing Russian practices of corporate and governmental tracing of timber origin conducted, strengths and weaknesses identified.
- Brochure: 'Russian Systems for Tracing Timber Origin: Logging Companies' and Forestry Authorities' Experience' issued and sent to federal and regional forestry authorities, logging companies, high schools and non-governmental organizations free of charge. Link to electronic version here.

- Information materials for Russian forest business companies and other stakeholders prepared.
- Data on the corporate timber tracking systems is analyzed
- The Program accumulated knowledge on the demand of Russian forestry businesses in elaboration of the Russian Forest Policy.

1,5,7 Development and piloting a mechanism for effective integration (interaction) of corporate timber origin tracing systems (from the harvesting site to the consumer) and national (regional) systems of recording and monitoring logging, removal and processing of timber

- Work to harmonize logging companies’ practices and governmental methods of timber products registration and control initiated.
- Potential of harmonizing corporate and governmental approaches discussed with federal and regional authorities, logging companies and non-governmental organizations during several workshops (e.g. round table in Pushkino; the international seminar participated in Velikiy Novgorod).

- The results of the work are presented at the session of the Governmental Working Group for elaboration of the governmental system for tracing timber legality and round timber trade, and are considered when discussing the respective draft law.

1,4,5,7 Assistance in assessment of regional risks of supplying timber of doubtful origin in the process of voluntary forest certification

- New version of the Russian National Risk Register and regional risk registers safeguarding the supply of controlled timber to Arkhangelsk and Irkutsk regions prepared.
- Elaboration of the regional risk assessment tools applicable to the controlled timber supplies appears important in terms of enhancing the quality of certification, especially in the part of preserving high conservation value forests and combating illegal logging.

- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management and effective engagement of key trading partners enhanced.
- New version of the Russian National Risk Register could serve as the basis for 'due diligence' system, as required by new EU timber regulation.
| 1,2,3 | Provide support to ensure compliance with the new EU timber ‘due diligence’ regulation. | - English versions of the EU Timber Regulation and amendments to the US Lacey Act translated into Russian (incl. expert’s comments), published as brochures and disseminated to about 1,000 representatives of the forest sector throughout the country.  
- Details of the updated international legislation presented and discussed at several federal and two regional events hosted and organized in Russia.  
- Increased focus of the Russian authorities to the issues of illegal harvesting.  
- Federal Forestry Agency (Rosleshoz) and key stakeholders are fully aware of the “Regulation (EU) № 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market”.  
- Draft Federal Law Concerning Governmental Regulation of Round Timber Turnover that targets measures to combat illegal harvesting (developed by Rosleskhoz) takes into account some ENPI FLEG’s recommendations. |
| 1,3,4,7 | Safeguarding the rights of local communities and small businesses to forest resource use and assessment of hurdles to forest use by local communities and small businesses | - Assessment carried out and problems with ensuring legal forest use by local citizens and smaller businesses revealed at the territory of Bezhanitsky raion of Pskov Oblast.  
- Results of this work published as a supplement to the report “Safeguarding the rights of local communities and small businesses to forest resources use, access to information and public involvement in the processes of forest management and sustainable forest use”.  
- Action plan for alternative use of forest resources and ecotourism developed in cooperation with the local administration, local forestry authorities, Protected Nature Area (PNA) – Polistovsky Reserve and initiative citizens.  
- In the Pskov Oblast, a pilot community established horizontal cooperation relations with two Protected Areas and municipalities in the cross-border zone of Latvia and Estonia as well as with an Estonian tourist company to arrange combined tours for European tourists to visit the three countries. This service was already provided to about 20 tourists from the EU.  
- Currently over 20 citizens of Bezhanitsky raion got jobs in touristic service infrastructure.  
- The developed model is prepared to replication in other Russian municipalities. 15 communities have already expressed their interest in replicating the model at their own territory.  
- Regional and cross border collaboration with EU member states established |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,3,4,6,7</th>
<th><strong>Awareness and commitment of key FLEG stakeholders raised</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The ENPI FLEG Program actively facilitated efforts to inform Russian parties to forest relations about the forthcoming changes in the European forest legislation aimed at protecting the European market against supply of illegal wood. Regulation (EU) 995/2010 was translated into Russian, and this translation (which is the only translation of the Regulation into Russian) was supplied with an expert’s comments and published as a separate brochure. The brochure was disseminated to about 1,000 representatives of the forest sector throughout the country.</td>
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<td>- A network of 20 independent partner mass media established. Growing number of publications about FLEG, FLEGT and ENPI FLEG in all types of mass media in Russia. Every year, up to 60 publications in federal and international mass media inform about FLEG issues. An interview for the English service of the Voice of Russia radio station (broadcasting for 20 countries), and 2 TV stories about the pilot area in the Pskov Oblast. The RTG TV channel has shot and editing a full-length documentary about the Polistovsky Nature Reserve and the ecotourism infrastructure established under the PA owing to support from the program as well as about successful promotion of the alternative legal and sustainable forest use model. The Russian Country ENPI FLEG Bulletin and website attract increasingly more readers. Over 1,000 unique users from 26 countries recorded.</td>
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<td>- Several PAs from the Association of Nature Reserves and National Parks asked the program to provide more information about FLEG and implementation of the legal forest use model around PAs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UKRAINE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Results Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activity</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1 | Analysis of law enforcement and governance problems in forest sector, development of a set of FLEG indicators. | - Analysis of law enforcement and governance problems in forest sector in Ukraine performed and discussed at a number of round table and meetings. Summary of the analytical study has been included into the FLEG Brochure.  
- To support the analysis, opinion surveys conducted in Ivano-Frankivsk among 27 experts (forest employees and the State Environmental Inspectorate officers, officials, activists from non-governmental environmental organizations and also representatives of the business and cultural elite) to assess Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. Attitudes of the public to law enforcement, governance in the forest sector and a degree of related corruption, illegal cuttings, and access to forest resources by the local population and by small businesses examined via the mass polling in three administrative units of the Carpathian region. | - Public and civil society is better informed about forest governance challenges;  
- Perception of FLEG issues is more comprehensive. |
| 1,2,4 | Identification of high-risk illegal logging areas. Pilot assessment of Ivano-Frankivsk and Transcarpathia oblasts using FLEG indicators. | - Identification of high-risk illegal logging areas undertaken and complemented with an updated map of illegal logging areas for the whole of Ukraine. | - Actualized information on high-risk illegal logging areas is available for the state authorities and other stakeholders in Ukraine. |
| 1,2,5 | Sociological attitudinal survey, expert interviews and data analysis with regard to attitude to governance and law enforcement issues in forestry sector (with special focus on access to forest resource by local communities and small businesses) by the government authorities, businesses, general population, NGOs and other stakeholders (national and oblast/local level). Preparation of summary of recommendations for targeted interventions for improvement. | - 7 Sociological Surveys conducted during 2009-2012, including:  
- survey of regional experts in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast; handout polling of representatives of public environmental organizations; survey of village residents in the oblasts of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Zakarpattia; national polling of business representatives in the forestry sector of Ukraine; national polling of journalists who cover forest topics; national polling of representatives from the press services of the State Agency of Forest Resources; national polling of directors of small and medium forestry businesses;  
- The findings of some of these surveys caused great interest among journalists and gave rise to several publications about the Program (2 of them – in national newspapers). They also provided a valuable background for developing recommendations and pilot activities, and served as a baseline and same time as independent value as a source of meaningful information about the state of the forest sector of Ukraine.  
- Recommendations for improving structure and communication tools of the regional websites of the State Forestry Committee developed based on survey results. | - Involvement and benefit sharing of local population and small business in forest management raised.  
- Interest to be responsible forest users raised.  
- Enabling environment for better access to information and process of public involvement in forestry sector enhanced.  
- Public opinion and promoted discussions on the measures taken by national, regional and local authorities to improve law enforcement is catalyzed.  
- Developed recommendations are filed with the Ministry of Agricultural Policy and Food and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. |
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<th></th>
<th>Analysis of historic aspects of illegal activities in forestry. Typology of illegal activities in forests in Carpathian region, analysis of methods and efficiency of combating illegal logging in Carpathians in retrospect.</th>
<th>- Historic aspects and typology of illegal activity analyzed and results presented as part of other tasks under the program</th>
<th>- Awareness on aspects and typology of illegal activities in forestry raised.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1,4 | Support to development of official FLEG action plan. Publications and presentation of summary analysis on key FLEG issues, their typology and regional specifics through information events, round tables, workshops. | - Development of the National FLEG Action Plan initiated in Ukraine.  
- Participation of high level forestry officials in Program regional FLEG events. | - Regional cooperation of Ukraine with other ENA FLEG process countries improved.  
- Increased awareness of FLEG issues creates enabling environment for further formulation of the National FLEG Action Plan.  
- Ministry of Agriculture and the Administration of the President more actively involved in FLEG agenda. |
| 1,3,6 | Analytical study on economic and social impact of inefficient and unsustainable forest practices and illegal logging | - Analytical study conducted, including collection of information and data on the current socio-economic situation in rural, forest dependent communities for 4 selected oblasts and pilot districts in Ukraine. The Study provided current facts of illegal logging.  
- Book based on results of the socio-economic studies prepared for printing.  
- Results of the study presented at an international conference in Lviv. | - Better dialogue between the authorities responsible for FLEG issues and other stakeholders (the public, environmental organizations, business etc.). |
| 1,2 | Analysis with regard to inadmissibility/prevention of illegal felling and recommendations in order to ensure legal turnover of timber and timber products. | - Analysis of the Ukrainian forest and allied legislation governing the use of forest resources regarding clauses/provisions that may provide for illegal logging undertaken. An outline of the study prepared and included into the FLEG Brochure.  
- The results of these findings presented at numerous round tables and workshops with the participation of forestry officials, foresters, environmental organizations, journalists, local authorities and other stakeholders. | - Ukraine stakeholders and state authorities are better informed about forest governance challenges. |
| 1 | Analysis of corruption risks associated with regulatory framework. Development summary recommendations for improvement of regulatory and legal frameworks (development and preparation of materials for discussions – hearings, roundtables, publications in mass media) and assistance in their implementation. | Two legal studies issued:  
- Legal study of corruption risks in the forest sector in Ukraine. A complete and all-round analysis of the forest legislation of Ukraine in terms of corruption risks is performed.  
- Legal studies with suggestions as to Reducing Corruption Risks in the Forest Sector of Ukraine. The Study contains a classification of corruption factors which could subsequently form the basis of legal acts and resolutions.  
- Wide discussion of these studies organized, and based on its results recommendations on minimizing / eliminating the existing and potential corruption risks in the forest legislation formulated.  
- Outcomes presented and discussed at a round table with the participation of environmental NGOs in Kyiv and at the NPAC meeting. | - Transparency, integrity and accountability of effective forest legal framework and law enforcement promoted. |
|   | Expert analysis/overview of the regulatory framework in forestry sector with regard to its correspondence with norms and spirit of EU legislation. | Two complementary legal studies developed and disseminated:  
- “Approximation of the Ukrainian Forest Law to the EU Law” and “How Forests Are Managed in Ukraine and Europe? The Comparative Analysis of the Ukraine’s Forest Law and Related Legal Acts in terms of Compliance with the EU Law on Sustainable Forest Management”.  
- Overview of conditions for proof of legal origin of timber in Ukraine prepared, as complimentary analysis.  
- Study tour to Latvia organized for a group of Ukrainian foresters with the purpose to familiarize them with the timber quality assessment system applied at Latvia’s State Forests. | - A set of recommendations for bringing the current system in line with the EU standards of timber quality assessment has been developed.  
- International knowledge exchange with the EC member state facilitated. |
|---|---|---|
| 1,3 | Analysis for guaranteeing rights of local residents and small business for the legal use of forest resources and to ensure transparency and public participation in these processes. | - Analysis for guaranteeing rights of local residents and small business for the legal use of forest resources undertaken.  
- Main findings of the study presented and discussed at a workshop with more than 50 participants representing forestry sector organizations and enterprises, environmental agencies, community and small business leaders, environmental NGOs, and mass-media.  
- Final report prepared, based on presentation materials, summarizing methodology, findings of studies, and recommendations for authorities and other stakeholders. | - Public and civil society perceptions, media coverage, and/or official recognition of forest governance challenges are improved. |
| 1,3 | Analysis of nature conservation management legislation for Ukrainian forest sector and development strategy. | - Analysis of nature conservation management legislation for Ukrainian forest sector and development strategy prepared by a working group of 4 experts, and proposals developed.  
- Proposals to legislative and normative documents of the forest sector provided to the State Forest Resources Agency for review and feedback. | - Awareness on nature conservation management legislation for Ukrainian forest sector is raised. |
| 1,2,3,5 | Analysis of existing regulations and developing recommendations for improving methods of assessment of timber quality based on best international practices. Elaboration and approval of a proposal for improving the system on control of timber flow. | - Complementary research carried out, including: Summary of Conditions to Ensure the Legality of Timber Origin in Ukraine and Proposals on the improvement of the legislation to ensure the legality of origin of timber in the process of its circulation in Ukraine.  
- Proposal to adopt a special regulatory act (law), including propositions to the draft developed. | - Key trading partners are actively involved in FLEG issues.  
- The approval of such regulatory act would allow the companies which economic activity is associated with timber circulation, to take the necessary measures for the prevention of the use of illegally procured timber or products from illegally procured timber. |
<p>| 2,3,7 | Study developed for evaluation of the actual system of control in Ukraine concerning the timber flow. | - Study on strengths and weaknesses of actual control of timber flow carried out, presented during NPAC Meeting in 2010, and a set of recommendations developed. | - Improvements on control of timber flow could help in excluding illegal timber from the supply chain. |</p>
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<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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| 2,7 | Identify the hot points of the actual Chain of Custody and the areas for improvement. Formation of the Round Tables (Working Group) for development of the proposal for improvement. | - Analysis undertaken, highlighting problems in controlling and monitoring the chain of custody.  
- Recommendations for solving the existing problems for wood movement control prepared, especially in light of changes in Ukraine's Public Administration Reform launched by the government in December 2010.  
- Analysis could serve as a baseline for follow up activities aimed at improving timber tracking practices.  
- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced. |
| 2,7 | Design the logical scheme of the proposal for the control of movement of timber flow. | - Draft logical scheme of the proposal for the control of movement of timber flow developed and discussed with stakeholders.  
- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management enhanced. |
| 1,2,3 | Development of recommendations for prevention of illegal logging, forest crime search, detection and investigation operations and illegal timber trade, including and pilot implementation of these recommendations. | 2 publications prepared and disseminated among all 25 Ukraine oblast state forestry departments and their respective forest enterprises (leskhozes):  
- A comprehensive manual (about 400 pages) “Administrative Liability for Forest Violations: Practical Application by the State Forest Protection Service of Ukraine” (print run 1500 copies)  
- A Guide for Forest Protection Service Staff containing practical advice on how to deal with forest violations (print run 1500 copies)  
- Report on long-term lease of forest land and conducted workshops for directors of forestry enterprises at Ukrtsentskadrylis prepared.  
- Capacity of State Forest Guards and inspectors from the State Environmental Inspectorate, and directors of forestry enterprises in practical enforcement of administrative responsibility in the forest sector is improved. |
| 2,3,7 | Assessment of existing problems in the area of legal access to timber and other forest resources by local populations and small businesses. Development of recommendations for simplification and streamlining of these procedures. | - Sociological surveys of local populations and small businesses on their transparent and non-problematic legal access to timber and other forest resources conducted in main forest regions of Ukraine (Carpathians, Polissya). 4 pilot study areas were selected to undergo the survey, which then had been replicated also in nature protected areas.  
- Survey of small business representatives undertaken.  
- Presentation materials, summarizing methodology, findings of analytical and empirical sociological studies, and recommendations for authorities and other stakeholders prepared.  
- Recommendations for simplification and streamlining of procedures in the area of legal access to timber and other forest resources by local population (communities and small business) finalized.  
- Follow-up small scale pilot projects are identified in areas (districts / leskhozes / communities) and possible topics / activities for the projects are recommended. |
|   | Development of media strategy for national and local levels. Media coverage of FLEG issues and Program implementation in mass media. Preparation and holding press conferences, round tables, trainings and other media events. | - In 2009, 126 notes and articles of from the Ukrainian web-sources analyzed, which laid the ground for the publication “Problems of the Ukrainian Forest through the Eyes of Journalists”.  
- Media strategy for national and local levels developed and three special press events held in the fall 2010 – winter 2011.  
- Regional (enpi-fleg.org) and national (fleg.org.ua) ENPI FLEG internet portals as tools for countrywide information dissemination developed.  
- Online social media used for Program popularization among ecologically minded on-line users. A mailing list of ecological NGOs has been created for timely informing about Program findings and achievements.  
- Relevant meetings with journalists and other stakeholders organized. | - Public and civil society perceptions, media coverage, and/or official recognition of forest governance challenges is improved  
- FLEG Program mentioned in 115 printed and Internet media, and 35 radio/TV Programs. More than 250 references to the Program can be found on the Internet (apart from information posted on the regional and national sites). |
| 1 | Introduce and test methods to improve the transparency in forest management that ensures public participation in decision-making processes for forest-related issue. (e.g. use of Internet sites, Public Advisory Councils, work with citizens inquiries and appeals ). | - Framework for communication and information exchange established among stakeholders. Program web-site news, brief overviews, reports updated and sent to a range of beneficiaries on a regular basis.  
- Trainings for directors of state forestry enterprises conducted via the Internet.  
- The local community’s representatives invited to be proactive in forest management process.  
- Proposal for improvement mechanism of ensuring public participation at decision-making processes in forestry management prepared and endorsed by beneficiaries.  
- Legislation for amendment of procedures for involving stakeholders at decision-making process prepared.  
- Manual for Implementation of Access to Information and Public Involvement in Forestry Sector of Ukraine was prepared. | - Increased awareness of and public access to information on FLEG issues for key stakeholders.  
- Ownership and capacity of national stakeholders enhanced.  
- Sub-regional knowledge sharing improved.  
- Enabling environment for sustainable forest management improved. |
| 1,4 | Monitor and analyze media coverage of FLEG issues (national and regional/local media), and work with journalists to ensure accurate and effective media coverage of FLEG issues. | - Database of other forest projects implemented in Ukraine created and successful cooperation launched (participation in joint events, posting information at the web-sites, including information in the bulletins etc.).
- Database of the Ukrainian stakeholders created with particular attention to forest related NGOs. Verification of accuracy of all contacts undertaken.
- Successful cooperation with the Ukrainian newspapers and cooperation with partners in other ENPI-FLEG countries established and followed by successful communication and cooperation.
- National website and content developed, maintained and regularly updated. Ukrainian news regularly delivered for use on the Regional FLEG Program website. | - FLEG issues are more adequately and comprehensively covered by media at all levels (local, regional and national).
- Successful relationship with NGOs and other stakeholders established. |
| 1,4,6 | Support the development, preparation, and publishing of an International FLEG Bulletin in Ukraine, to provide accurate and timely information concerning FLEG in Ukraine and surrounding regions. | - 5 relevant quarterly Ukrainian Bulletin developed, posted at the Ukrainian website and disseminated to stakeholders, in cooperation with all Ukrainian Program implementers. International and Ukrainian Bulletins available at www.fleg.org.ua. | - Awareness of stakeholders increased and regional knowledge sharing enhanced. |
## Regional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity #</th>
<th>Activity (short-term measures are presented in bold and marked by the asterisk)</th>
<th>Activity Type</th>
<th>Results Areas</th>
<th>Indicator Type</th>
<th>Geogr. Coverage</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>IO***</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Official launch of the ENPI FLEG Program as a side event, the European Forest Week (20-24 October 2008, Rome)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7 Countries plus inclusion of 5 CARs</td>
<td>Aug. 2008</td>
<td>Oct. 2008</td>
<td>WB, WWF, IUCN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>First Operational Committee meeting (September 23, 2009, Kiev)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7 Countries</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
<td>Sept 2009</td>
<td>WB, WWF, IUCN</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Coordinated public opinion polls on FLEG awareness (Governance and Law Enforcement)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>7 Countries</td>
<td>09/12</td>
<td>12/06</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Mid-Regional Meeting for 5 CAR on FLEG 2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5 CARs</td>
<td>11/01</td>
<td>11/05</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Final Regional Meeting, lessons learned</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7 Countries plus inclusion of 5 CARs</td>
<td>11/05</td>
<td>12/06</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td>Postponed for the Second Phase of the ENPI FLEG program</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Third Operational Committee meeting (January 30-31, 2012, Brussels)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7 Countries</td>
<td>Nov 2010</td>
<td>Jan 2012</td>
<td>WB, WWF, IUCN</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
<td>Information/knowledge sharing platform, with a link to website (both internal and external) (password protected for all PIF, CV, TORs etc)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7 Countries</td>
<td>March 2010</td>
<td>June 2012</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>Members Area on <a href="http://www.enpi-fleg.org">www.enpi-fleg.org</a> created, moderated and run by the webmaster.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Conduct an assessment and evaluate FLEG awareness across countries – how does FLEG awareness vary among the ENPI FLEG countries and why?</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6 Countries</td>
<td>September 2010</td>
<td>June 2011</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>ENPI FLEG Website to include local language websites and electronic informational news and FLEG specifics.</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7 Countries + CARs</td>
<td>March 2010</td>
<td>June 2012</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>Regional media coverage and joint training for media specialists – proposed Regional photograph contest directly relating to FLEG issues</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5 Caucasus + other ENPI countries</td>
<td>June 2010</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
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</table>

### 2. Improving the FLEG regulatory and legal framework and its enforcement

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<tr>
<th>Activity #</th>
<th>Activity (short-term measures are presented in bold and marked by the asterisk)</th>
<th>Activity Type</th>
<th>Results Areas</th>
<th>Indicator Type</th>
<th>Geogr. Coverage</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>IO***</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Comparative legal analysis and recommendations (e.g. forest governance)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>7 Countries</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
<td>November 2002</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Workshop “TimberOrigin Tracing Systems in the Context of the New EU Legislation” (15-16 March 2011, Veliky Novgorod, Russia)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Russia, Armenia, Ukraine, and Belarus</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>WWF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>International roundtable on Russian</td>
<td>T, S</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.2, 3.1</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>WWF</td>
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<td>End Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>International Roundtable on Improvement of Sustainable Forest Use Legislative Regulation and Measures to Prevent Illegal Timber Export from Russia in the Context of the New EU and USA Legislation</td>
<td>T, S</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.2, 3.1</td>
<td>Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>WWF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Regional comparison for current Sustainable Forest Management practices associated with rural communities and livelihood development</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.2 3.1</td>
<td>5 Countries</td>
<td>April 2010</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Implementing joint pilot projects that will bring together Regional authorities, municipal leaders, business representatives, and the local populations to improve rights to legally access and use forest resources.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1 2.2</td>
<td>3-5 Countries</td>
<td>May 2010</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Targeted surveys of professionals regarding the FLEG processes</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.1 2.2</td>
<td>5-7 Countries plus inclusion of 5 CARs</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Regional workshop on Issues of forest governance and law enforcement in higher and extra education programs (April 4-6, 2011, Pushkino, Moscow region)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.2 3.1</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova, Russia</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>April 2011</td>
<td>WB</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Regional Workshop on Voluntary forest Certification (May 23-24, 2012, Batumi, Georgia)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia</td>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td>May 2012</td>
<td>WWF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Seminars on traditional and alternative fuel technologies in Russia Far East organized and then replicated in Armenia and Moldova</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Russia (Far East), Ukraine, Belarus, China Replicated in Armenia and Moldova</td>
<td>April 2010</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Analytical Study – 'the economic and social impact of inefficient, unsustainable forest practices and illegal logging. Comparative analysis between 6 ENPI FLEG countries (Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4, 7</td>
<td>2.2, 7.1</td>
<td>6 Countries</td>
<td>December 2010</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
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<td>3.6</td>
<td>International Roundtable &quot;FLEG issues in forest sector development: country-level and regional aspects&quot; as a side event of the 6th INTERNATIONAL FORUM &quot;FOREST AND MAN&quot; (October 2012, Moscow)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7 Countries</td>
<td>Sept 2012</td>
<td>October 2012</td>
<td>WB, funded by EC DEVCO</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
<td>Conference on creating and</td>
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<td>5 Countries</td>
<td>May 2010</td>
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<td>5. Transboundary and international issues relating to FLEG</td>
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<td><strong>5.1.</strong> International Workshop on cross-boundary timber flow: identify issues, gaps and enhance interagency capacity and collaboration (17-18 November, 2010, Tbilisi)</td>
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<td>7 countries + Turkey</td>
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<td><strong>5.2</strong> Representation of the Program on international external events by WB PMT and state officials and country experts/PCTs</td>
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- **Expert Meeting on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Progress and Lessons Learned** (13-15 October, 2008, Bucharest) Presented ENPI FLEG Program: Mr. Arcadie Capcelea, WB, and Ms. Elena Kulikova, WWF Russia
- **Multi-Cooperation for Prevention of Forest Fires in APEC Region** (October 4-6, 2010, Khabarovsk) Mr. Andrew Mitchell presented ENPI FLEG program as a speaker
- **2nd Meeting of the Team of Specialists on: Forest Policy in Eastern Europe and Central Asia organized by UNECE/FAO** (September 21-22, 2010, Turkey) Mr. Andrew Mitchell presented ENPI FLEG program
- **International Symposium on Forest Governance Indicators** (September 13 – 14, 2010, Stockholm, Sweden) Mr. Ivan Valentik, Russia, Ministry of Agriculture, nominated to participate
- **Conference on Illegal Logging and Environmental Crimes** (November 24-25, 2010, Budapest) Mr. Alexei Slenzak, Ukraine, WB Ukraine, presented ENPI FLEG program
- **FLEGT week (January 12-14, 2010, Brussels)** Mr. Richard Ashton, IUCN presented ENPI FLEG program
- **Official delegation of Georgia Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources participated in the FOREST EUROPE Ministerial Conference (Oslo, Sweden, 2011)**
- **Meeting with EU Member States’ Council Working Party on Forests (January 2012, Brussels)** Mr. Andrew Mitchell, WB, and Mr. Martin Kaspar, EC, presented ENPI FLEG Program
- **Lviv Forum on Forests in a Green Economy** (September 12, 2012, Lviv) Mr. Alexei Slenzak, WB, Ukraine, presented ENPI FLEG program
Forest Europe Workshop on Governance and Forest Law Enforcement (20-21 November, 2012, Budapest)

Mr. Andrew Mitchell, WB and Mr. Richard Ashton, IUCN, presented ENPI FLEG Program
### Publications

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<td></td>
<td><strong>Manual on Forest Legislation of Republic of Armenia. Dr. Aida Iskoyan, Gor Movsisyan, Heghine Hakhverdyan, 2012, 350 p.</strong></td>
<td>Armenian</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Assessment of the Economic and Social Impact of Unsustainable Forest Practices and Illegal Logging on Rural Population of Armenia. Dr. Vardan Urutyan, Dr. Tatevik Zohrabyan, Yerevan, 2011, 78 p.</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Guide on non-timber forest products of Northern Armenia, 2012, 141 pages</strong></td>
<td>Armenian</td>
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<td><strong>UNDERSTANDING THE FORESTRY SECTOR OF ARMENIA: CURRENT CONDITIONS AND CHOICES, Nils Jung, Emily Fripp, 2011, 52 pages</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Feasibility study for establishment of a forest protected area in Northern Armenia, 87 pages</strong></td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Compilation of legal acts and regulations for the forest sector specialists, Baku 2011, 336 p.</td>
<td>Azerbaijani</td>
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<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Annual Review of state and usage of Republic Belarus forests in 2010</td>
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<td>Marketing study on real consumption of wood products, forecasting of this consumption, import-export trends of it, analysis of statistics accounting, development of proposals on the modification of statistical reports</td>
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<td>Digital Map Using Guide</td>
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<td>Brochure “Moldovan Forests: Wood harvesting and Consumption”</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The Economic and Social Impacts of Unsustainable Forest Management Practices and Illegal Logging on Rural Population of Georgia. Vasil Gulisashvili, Tbilisi, 2010</td>
<td>Executive Summary in English Full report in Georgian</td>
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<td>- Forest Harvesting Guidelines. Published by arrangement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. 2011</td>
<td>Georgian</td>
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<td>Strengthening Of Capacity Of The Local Communities For Revenue Collection From Sustainable Utilization Of Timber And Non-timber Forest Products</td>
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<td>Proceedings of the study on status and extent of illegal forestry in Arkhangelsk region</td>
<td>Kuzmichev E., Kopeykin M., Smetanina M.</td>
<td>Moscow-Arkhangelsk, 2010, 64 p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodical recommendations for prevention and reduction of illegal logging and illegal timber trade for the entities of Russian Federation. Moscow, 2011.</td>
<td>Russian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodology for assessing the fire threat from various social groups within a forest district/range. Kuzmichev E. P., Efremov D. F., Zakharenkov A.S., Moscow, 2011. 22 p.</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Full version in Russian</td>
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- **Anticorruption analysis of forest legislation and normative acts regulating the forest relations in the Russian Federation.** Petrov A. P., 2010, 52 p.

- **Recommendations on creating and development of information web resources of forest management authorities in Russian regions.** Zakharov V. P. 2012, 7 p.
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Customs Control and Timber Products Classification manual</td>
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<td>Timber origin tracing systems in Russia: experience of the forest industry companies and state forest management bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>The pilot Regional Risk Assessment for Supply of Controlled Wood was developed for Arkhangelsk region.</td>
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<td>Manual on administrative liability</td>
<td>O.V. Storchous</td>
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<td>Memo to forest guards (actions during the arrest of violators, registration and investigation of offenses)</td>
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<td>Monograph “Problems of local population legal access to forest resources and illegal logging in forests of the Carpathians and the West Polissia”</td>
<td>Chernyavsky M., Soloviy I., Henyk Y., Kaspruk O., Henyk O., Melnykovych M., Herasym H., Savka V.</td>
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<td>Brochure “Forest Law Enforcement in Ukraine: Status, Problems, Perspectives”</td>
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<td>Reference Guidelines “Preventing corruption in the forest sector in Ukraine”</td>
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Azerbaijan

- ENPI FLEG Azerbaijan Newsletter: Issue 1: June-August 2010
- ENPI FLEG Azerbaijan Newsletter: Issue 2: September-December 2010
- ENPI FLEG Azerbaijan Newsletter: Issue 4: May-September 2011
- "Life of the forest (Poster) in Azerbaijan"
- Leaflet on Azerbaijani Forests
- "Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance" in Azerbaijan (FLEG)
- ENPI FLEG fact sheet Azerbaijan in English

Belarus

Program Regional Bulletins contain regular news and updates on activities implemented under the ENPI FLEG Program in Belarus

A number of national newspapers and websites provided relevant Program update:

Belarus reports on FLEG program implementation

May 2010: Implementation of FLEG program
(http://www.mlh.by/lioh/2010-5-2.pdf)

July 2010: In July 2010 the first stage of ENPI-FLEG in Belarus was completed
http://www.mlh.by/lioh/2010-7-5.pdf

11.04.2011: The Forestry Ministry of Belarus counts on the World Bank support within the regional program, Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) of the Eastern Member-States of the European Neighborhood Policy and Russia.

19.04.2011: FLEG NPAC session was held in Belarus
http://www.wood.ru/ru/lonewsid-36074.html
http://news.rambler.ru/9656329/

16.06.2011: International cooperation: we love wood
http://www.lesgazeta.by/archives/articles/4422.html

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<th>Moldova</th>
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<td>- Bulletin Forestier Nr 2, 2010</td>
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<td>- Forestry Bulletin Nr 3 / 2011</td>
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<td>- Newsletter, September 2010</td>
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<td>- Moldovan Forests: Reality, Problems, Solutions (leaflet), 2011</td>
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<td>ARBOREUM GEORGIA - newsletter about Georgian forests, March 2010</td>
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