

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

Darwin project information

Project Reference	14-045
Project Title	Sustainable Support for Biodiversity and Forestry in Tomsk Taiga, Siberia
Host country(ies)	Russia
UK Contract Holder Institution	Tree Council
UK Partner Institution(s)	British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Cambridge University Expeditions Society (CUEX), Pricebatch (Altai) UK, Traidcraft, WTA Education Services Ltd (WTA)
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	Tomsk Regional Public Organization “Institute of International environmental safety” (IIES) ¹ , Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast; Department of environment protection and nature resources management of Tomsk oblast; Department of social – economical development of rural settlements of Administration of Tomsk oblast; Oblast State Institution “Oblkompriroda”; Administration of the Tomsk rayon; Ecological committee of Tomsk city; Tomsk state university (TSU); NGO “Ecological centre “Strizh”; NGO “Tomsk oblast association of nature protection”; Forest Trade Network (FTN of Russia); WWF Russia (Moscow and Krasnoyarsk office); Forest Stewardship Council in Russia (FSC Russia), Pricebatch (Altai-UK)
Darwin Grant Value	£162,900
Start/End dates of Project	01/05/2005 to 31/03/2008
Project Leader Name	Wayne Talbot (WTA)
Project Website	www.tomsktaiga.net
Report Author(s) and date	Wayne Talbot (WTA), Svetlana Kozlova (IIES), Rob Fuller (BTO), Janet Sackman (WTA), 16 th July 2008

1 Project Background

Figure 1: Map of Russia



¹ The Institute of Environmental Safety (IIES) is an NGO working with city, regional and federal groups on different forest campaigns and actively working in the sphere of ecological education, improving urban and rural environments, and protecting environmental rights and interests of the population.

Tomsk Oblast is in north-west Siberia, at the southern edge of the Siberian taiga forest, consisting of 62% taiga forest, of which an estimated 6% is undisturbed primary forest. Forest management at the start of the project was ineffective due to changes in legislation and decision-making structures. Russian partners requested help to create a model of sustainable forestry use involving local communities. Outcomes include a legally-binding forest code for regional authorities, the application for six areas of high biodiversity to be protected, three logging companies pursuing FSC certification, and training for local communities in product development for non-timber forest products.

Figure 2: Map of Tomsk



2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The project had a broad base to begin with, dealing with diverse issues such as sustainable forest management, threats including illegal logging and hunting, the potential for exports of forest products, the need to raise public awareness and an exploration of the potential for eco-tourism. Initially the project focussed on forestry in one part of Tomsk Oblast, but has now extended to involve federal forest organisations and groups involved in the national implementation of sustainable forest management.

During a period of tremendous change in Russian forest law and management systems, the project provided a useful resource for federal and local foresters in the drafting and implementation of a new forest code. The code and discussions enabled IIES (the lead project partner in Russia) to act as a bridge between different sectors, providing a neutral ground for discussion of sustainable practices for all forest activities.

The work can be directly related to several CBD outcomes for the project brief (see Annex 3 for key figures), specifically three main articles: 6 (general measures for conservation and sustainable use), 7 (identification and monitoring) and 8 (in-situ conservation). Regarding article 6, the advent of the new forest code during the lifetime of the project meant that we were able to achieve more cooperation with setting up the new forest management regimes in the Oblast than would perhaps have otherwise been anticipated or likely. This reflects the work done by IIES to develop partnerships with local stakeholders and establish themselves as neutral facilitators of the FSC process.

The project made significant contributions to article 7 by developing a repeatable method for monitoring the biodiversity value of mature forest stands in southern taiga environments. Databases have been provided to Russian collaborators which will enable study sites to be revisited at points in the future to assess change and habitat quality. A solid ecological baseline has been created. The method could be applied throughout similar forest stands. Special attention was given to the identification of local Red Data Book species and other rare species. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds were identified that deserve special protection within the study areas. Some of the birds identified are long-distance migrants, e.g. *Pernis apivorus*, *Aquila clanga*.

In relation to article 8, six areas of the Kaltaiskii Forest are in the process of being designated for special protection under the authority of the Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast. These areas have been identified as a direct consequence of fieldwork undertaken as part of this project.

Direct links from the outputs can be seen to CBD 2010 themes, specifically: *reducing the rate of loss of the components of biodiversity* by researching and developing a methodology focussing on dead wood and forest maturity that can indicate areas of forest with high biodiversity value; establishing six special protected areas within the Kaltaiskii Forest, and establishing an FSC regional forest group that has drafted and is now implementing, with government support, an FSC certification regional forest standard that includes FSC principles and application to ensure sustainable forestry including core areas of high biodiversity. This FSC certification regional forest standard is being presented at regional meetings as a case study by Russian partners. The theme *promoting sustainable use of biodiversity and sustainable use* is linked with the project in that the study area examined in Kaltaiskii forest in 2005 ('Kaltaiskii A' described in the report in Appendix 1) is to be a model for FSC and the new forest code, and an agreement has been obtained from three logging companies who wish to apply for FSC certification (described in Appendix 12 Goal 1 Annex 17).

The theme *addressing the major threats to biodiversity, including those arising from invasive alien species, climate change, pollution, and habitat change*, has been reflected in the instigation of patrols to stop illegal hunting and logging, including using project funds to purchase a vehicle to carry out patrols by IIES, who have been sanctioned to support local authorities in protecting areas. This has led to successful prosecutions in conjunction with the Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast and Department of Environmental Protection and Nature Resources Management of Tomsk Oblast.

The project has provided training for IIES personnel, which has led to the introduction in the Tomsk area of new methods for the production and marketing of non-timber forest products to include fair trade and sustainable harvesting. These activities link to the theme of *maintaining ecosystem integrity, and the provision of goods and services provided by biodiversity in ecosystems, in support of human well-being*.

Work has been done on the theme of *public opinion* on several levels, with a number of people volunteering for conservation activity and IIES developing "School Forests" initiatives to raise the awareness of the value of forests in the area. IIES have also been working with foresters and local communities to develop their awareness of the value of sustainable forestry, and have worked with export companies to develop ideas for development. In this way, project funding has meant that IIES have been able act as a bridge between different sectors.

Support has been given through the project to the development of partnerships in Russia that will build on their capacity to meet CBD commitments. Attendance by IIES staff at the Taiga Rescue Network² conference in Western Siberia in January 2007 to discuss the new forest code enabled contact with other NGOs to be made. Attending at the FSC seminar in Moscow in December 2007 and the TRN conference in January 2008 developed these contacts further. As a result, IIES and Taiga Rescue Network are organising a seminar and round tables to take place in Tomsk in September 2008³, as part of their Russia Programme 2008: Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Community Involvement in Management of the Russian Boreal forests, to discuss the issues that a new forest code will affect, including the commitment to the CBD local points in endangered species conservation. This will involve NGOs and interested parties such as government, public sector, local communities, felling companies and scientific institutions, in endangered species management and regulation.

² Taiga Rescue Network, established in 1992 to give a voice to those wanting to see sensitive development in the boreal region, is a network of around 200 non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and individuals working to defend the world's boreal forests. Website <http://www.taigarecue.org/>

³ Details of Taiga Rescue Network's Russia Programme 2008 can be found on the website at <http://www.taigarecue.org/en//index.php?sub=2&cat=63>

The project has led to the foundation of an FSC Regional Working Group, facilitated by IIES staff, involving social, ecological, commercial and administrative sectors, which represents a significant achievement for the project and is discussed further in section 4.

3 Project Partnerships

The project concept was developed by Wayne Talbot of WTA after meeting the directors of IIES, a Russian NGO, at an international environmental awards conference. Subsequently, Wayne Talbot approached the then Campaigns Director at the Cambridge office of the Tree Council to develop partnerships that would be required in the UK to support the project. IIES worked in Russia to gain the support of a consortium of Tomsk governmental organisations and NGOs to participate in the project. In the Tomsk region there was already good collaboration between government and NGOs, which provided a firm foundation upon which this project could build. Each organisation was involved in the drafting of the project proposal, coordinated by IIES.

Project Protocols were developed and updated as required by the project administrator at WTA Janet Sackman to establish roles, aid communication and clarify administrative requirements and procedures (see Appendix 2). Particular attention was paid to budget management, to ensure that the payment of invoices was done smoothly and in a timely manner, particularly to IIES. Regular liaison between Janet Sackman and the finance officer at the Tree Council took place to ensure that the project spend was on track and all accounted for accurately, with detailed spreadsheets created to provide clear monitoring. Task plans for the year were created to monitor project progress and used as the basis for reviews with project partners (see Appendix 2).

Meetings were held with relevant UK project partners at regular intervals, including a meeting of all project partners in January 2006 in Cambridge (see Appendix 3 for minutes of meetings 2005 to 2007), plus regular contact by telephone and email to update partners on progress and discuss issues arising and resolve any problems. Wayne Talbot participated in recruiting students for the three fieldwork expeditions, with training in the transect methodology being given by Dr Fuller at BTO's Thetford offices, and support for fundraising and organisation for the trip given by Janet Sackman.

Telephone discussions and a meeting were held with Pricebatch (Altai) Ltd staff in the UK to discuss the potential for FSC certification and the development of trade in FSC certified timber, which was seen as a project goal in the original logical framework. Pricebatch directors in the UK and Russia provided valuable assistance to the UK and Russian partners advising on FSC, providing relevant materials for IIES in year 1 of the project; Vyacheslav V. Tolmachev, Director of Representation of Pricebatch (Altai - UK) visited Tomsk City and met with IIES staff to further develop partnerships. Meetings between Pricebatch directors and WTA after the Taiga Rescue Network conference in Cambridge (September 2006⁴) helped to give an overview of the potential for progress towards FSC and led to the conclusion that this was an unlikely outcome within the lifetime of the project.

Progress on achieving the project's objectives was slower than anticipated in Year 1, partly due to the delay in issuing the new Forest Law in Russia, which meant that logging companies considering FSC certification were uncertain about the likely impact of the new legislation and so were unwilling to move towards it until the law had been issued. The other factor was insufficient focus on the project by the then current project leader, due to the constraints on his time. Changes of personnel within IIES, as the Vice-Chairperson Svetlana Kozlova began to take a lead in the project in Russia and further recruitment within IIES was required to meet the needs of the project, coupled with the appointment of a new project leader when the initial project leader left the Tree Council at the end of Year 1 (March 2006), meant that further development of the project partnership was needed at the beginning of Year 2.

These changes provided an opportunity to review the objectives and capacities of the groups involved, including areas requiring further development in order to help realise the project's objectives. This identified four key areas of challenge for the project partnership:

- Cultural – particularly in differing approaches to invoices and information-sharing - there were two fundamentally different systems that needed to be understood and developed to ensure appropriate cash flows and achievement of project goals in a timely manner, with any obstacles being communicated and then overcome as they occurred.

⁴ For details of the Taiga Rescue Network conference in Cambridge, see <http://www.taigarescue.org/en//index.php?sub=2&cat=89>

- Political – the need for official recognition of IIES and FSC principles locally by regional and federal agencies, and the creation of meaningful local partnerships and the anticipated changes in federal laws. It became apparent that input from national organisations and those working on FSC in Moscow was needed to introduce lasting changes in attitudes to sustainable forest management.
- Scientific – very different methods and approaches, partly reflecting different science cultures, were adopted by scientific partners from the UK and Russia. Although these approaches are complementary, they are difficult to integrate in the output of the three research expeditions, as was discovered during preparation of the Russian partners' analytical report on the first expedition, and require rather more time than writing the separate reports. But nevertheless, it is seen as possible by the Russian partners and could be done in further future joint UK-Russian expeditions.
- Economic – the need to share an understanding of quality standards and customer care as expected by Western markets, the development of sustainable principles, and the constraint of taking time to develop markets in the West.

To overcome these problems, weekly and, at times more frequent, liaison occurred between WTA and IIES to identify the detailed actions required and to report on progress. The allocation of project leadership to Wayne Talbot in WTA for years 2 and 3 ensured that project management was smoother because the day to day administration of the project was being carried out within the same organisation as the project leader. Communication problems encountered in Year 1 were immediately resolved.

Development of the UK-Russian partnerships was enhanced by three annual review visits and a final evaluation visit by Wayne Talbot, the project coordinator in Year 1 and project leader in years 2 and 3. These were timed so that UK partners were in Russia approximately every six months during the project, to provide face to face contact, help to build rapport and ensure that communication about issues such as project planning, communication of obstacles, updates to timetables, and administration routines for handling invoices and payments, could be done in person rather than by email or telephone. See Appendix 3 for reports on the visits. Key staff from all UK partners travelled to Russia during the project, with the exception of Traidcraft, which fostered a clearer understanding of the conditions under which IIES and the Russian partners were operating.

During the liaison visits and discussions with Konstantin Kozlov (the chair of IIES at the start of the project) and Svetlana Kozlova, it became apparent to Wayne Talbot that IIES needed to develop support with national as well as federal groups, such as WWF Russia and Greenpeace Russia. In Year 2 the focus of the project was sharpened to suit local conditions, the constant uncertainty of new legislation and its application, to produce a revised Logical Framework. This is discussed further in section 4.2.

A visit by Svetlana Kozlova to the UK was arranged at the end of Year 2 in January and February 2006 (see Appendix 2 item 4 for the programme). The purpose of this visit was so that she could present the changes to the Russian forest law to WTA, BTO and Tree Council staff; meet with students from the first two fieldwork expeditions and the new recruits for the third team, and receive one to one training from Traidcraft in Gateshead on the requirements of Western trade and marketing. This included a visit to the NEC in Birmingham to attend the Spring Fair, at which marketers of Russian products, such as birch bark products, could be visited. This afforded an opportunity for Svetlana to meet with a potential importer of pine nuts (Quality Kernels Ltd) and open a dialogue which continued after her return to Russia. Visits to UK travel agents were made and specialist travel magazines and brochures obtained so that she could see for herself what choices are available to the UK tourist and the constraints for establishing eco-tourism in Siberia.

The capacity building of staff to work across different sectors, and the creation of materials to help develop local markets, suggested a clear strategy for potential use in other areas of Russia. This is discussed further in section 5.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The new Russian Forest Law, which was expected to be introduced in 2006 but was delayed until January 1st 2007, created a serious delay on the progress on FSC Certification. The new Forest Law resulted in the loss of the Federal Forest Agency at a regional level, with the replacement structure requiring forests to be managed by the Tomsk Oblast Administration (TOA). Negotiations with IIES have meant that the head of the TOA has agreed to cooperate with the Head of Department of Environmental Protection of Administration of Tomsk Oblast on a joint approach to combine the ecological and commercial goals of forestry management. This change resulted in a revision of the Logical Framework, to move away from achieving FSC Certification as one of the project outputs, to building capacity and legacy within the host partners IIES to support organisations preparing for FSC Certification. The Oblast authorities are able to define what structures and criteria can be used to manage the forests sustainably with significant input from IIES, who have acted as a bridge between the two organisations to facilitate the development of this joint approach.

The project enabled the creation of a strategy for establishing FSC in Russian Taiga Forests relevant to current laws using the Tomsk Oblast as an example. This strategy is shown in section 7.3. This strategy may be applicable to other Russian taiga areas. Since changes in Russian Forest Law, IIES have been invited to liaise with the ecological and economic development departments in the Oblast, and have presented the strategy being developed for the Siberia region.

IIES worked with local foresters and their training and museum centre, developed contacts with nut importers, developed possible connections with designers for birch bark products and started to develop inventories of non-timber forest products to help local market development in villages. This work has enabled IIES to support the establishment of areas of potential high biodiversity for protection and areas for possible FSC forests in association with local government agencies. The project has enabled IIES to help establish an FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region, which was achieved at a seminar attended by 28 stakeholders representing a range of interests (see Annex 1, Activity 1.2 for details). This group has the potential to play a key role in supporting the introduction of FSC in the area.

The project enabled key staff at IIES to receive training in FSC in order to become FSC auditors once they have obtained practical experience. They have used this training to identify and support possible logging companies to apply for FSC certification, which demonstrates an ongoing legacy. IIES continue to monitor areas of high biodiversity value to combat illegal logging and other misuse of the forest, in conjunction with the new FSC Regional Working Group.

These initiatives were underpinned and supported by ecological survey and monitoring that included three annual one-month fieldwork expeditions in proposed FSC areas. The expeditions involved a minimum of two ecology professors and five ecology students from Tomsk, six students from Cambridge University, plus British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Forestry Commission and Tree Council staff as required. The information derived from the expeditions clearly identified certain areas and forest types that strongly merit protection for their existing biodiversity value within future FSC initiatives. This is based on faunal and floristic assessments undertaken by Russian scientists and by systematic assessment of habitat structures by UK scientists. The expedition methodologies for assessing habitat structures were developed by BTO in conjunction with Tomsk State University, the Forestry Commission and Tree Council, with the possibility that the methodology could be used in further ecological survey and monitoring work more widely in taiga environments. The methods are highly repeatable, thus allowing future assessment of change in habitat condition at the same locations. The approach taken by the UK scientists also highlighted to the Russian partners the critical importance of dead wood habitats and mature / old-growth stands for biodiversity.

Support for the community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products included the exploration of work with community production units involved in pine nut harvesting and local birch bark products. The initial ideas from partners in both countries for some form of export needed to be reevaluated after the initial market research by Traidcraft in pine nuts, January 2006 (Appendix 4) and birch bark products in April 2006 (Appendix 5) and more direct liaison with local producers. The training in the UK by Traidcraft for Svetlana Kozlova of IIES, led to the introduction of new marketing techniques for economic advisors supporting local communities such as telling the product's story on the packaging to add value, as well as providing them with training materials and insights into product development that are now being used as part of an advisory services for local villages developing businesses.

The need to raise awareness of forest resources was developed beyond the establishment of schools with School Forests by publicity in local Tomsk media, with the creation of a children's version of the Red Data Book, and the establishment of IIES as a neutral partner in Russia presenting ideas and acting as a bridge between NGO, federal and commercial interests.

Research into the viability of eco-tourism was carried out in Siberia each year of the project, but during Svetlana Kozlova's visit to the UK in Year 2 was seen to be impractical due to the control within Russia of access to tourism, which would require IIES to be registered as a travel agency. Investigations into developing fieldwork expeditions as a service to UK research institutions in year 3 showed a potential legacy for the expertise built up in providing fieldwork facilities, which is being pursued by IIES.

The social impact of the project is difficult to judge. It is an area that requires further work although indications are that the project has had some positive impacts, such as the adaptation of the Traidcraft training materials from the UK by the local communities. Sociological research was carried out, in the form of ethnographic studies, in 2006 and 2007; it is assumed that the presence of UK researchers in itself in the two study areas raised the profile of the project as well as the issue of FSC and trade in non-timber forest products. The sociological research is discussed in more detail in the next section.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project's original aims were: (1) to establish FSC certification in at least 3 areas of over 30,000 ha, (2) ecological survey and monitoring work in the proposed FSC areas, (3) develop community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products, including setting up community production units for non-timber forest products, (4) raise the awareness of the value of the forests and (5) the development of eco-tourism. In addition to a constantly changing legal framework, with its attendant uncertainties, the project also needed to consider major threats to the forest habitat including: exploitation for oil and gas, increased logging (both legal and illegal) uncontrolled fires, the lack of infrastructure for sustainable forestry and the exploitation of forest products. Furthermore, very limited knowledge of species distribution in primary and secondary forest areas was available to assist the development of informed management decisions and there was no regional forest action plan for implementing the Russian Biodiversity Action Plan.

The changes to Russian Forest Law in January 2007 and the need for new decision-making structures caused delays and concerns about the original logical framework; following advice from the annual reviewer, the logical framework was amended in Year 3: (1) to establish protected areas of high biodiversity value, using FSC standards and certification processes and making them relevant to local Russian law, (2) to carry out ecological survey and monitoring, (3) to support the existing community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products. The fourth and fifth aims remained unchanged.

The first aim has been achieved, with the designation of the Kaltaiskii Forest as a model for FSC application in the region and six sites within Kaltaiskii in the process of being given Special Protected Area status. IIES organised seminars for the regional government bringing together all the potential partners to draft the FSC certification regional forest standard for managing local forests, and are one of the key groups drafting the FSC certification regional forest standard for the entire region, with one of their staff acting as the secretariat. An IIES team member is liaising and working with forestry departments to apply the FSC principles in developing a Forest Plan of the Tomsk region, which is a requirement of the new Russian Forest Code; the Forest Plan must include further information about the forests of the region and the system of forest management. Briefings from the project are being used to help formulate some principles of the Forest Plan of the Tomsk region, which is likely to include a clause that all future logging agreements have to include FSC principles. IIES and their partner organisation STRIZH are undertaking inspections of illegal logging and hunting along with the support of the relevant local authorities. They have been given the status of community inspectors.

The protection of these areas has been possible due to the achievement of the second aim, to carry out ecological survey and monitoring in each of the three project years, which created a methodology for identifying areas of high biodiversity. The approaches adopted were initially unfamiliar to the collaborating Russian scientists and we hope that this was a useful introduction to alternative methodologies and ways of thinking about biodiversity. The project has been successful in identifying areas of high biodiversity value. The results are discussed in more detail in section 4.5.

The third objective has been achieved to a large extent, with support for community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products given by the market research (both the Traidcraft reports of 2006 and the UK training in 2007) which provided a context for local businesses to consider product development. The Department for Rural Affairs is using the reports from Traidcraft as part of their advisory and training service supporting small rural communities encouraging them to improve their local business practice. Bogara (the dominant birch bark company in the area) are supporting the project and team of people as they value the potential for helping improve a sustainable way of supplying birch bark. They also seemed to be aware of the benefits of better quality control and involvement of their suppliers at community level. The lessons Svetlana Kozlova learnt during her trip to the U.K. have been considered and turned into briefing sheets and brochures for people wanting to set up their own community based business. These have been amended by local 'economists' and will be used by advisers from the Department for Rural Affairs. A member of the IIES team is liaising with the Department for Rural Affairs to apply knowledge gained during our project to other non-timber forest products which could form the basis of a legacy project with the Taiga Rescue Network.

The sociological research carried out during the fieldwork expeditions in 2006 and 2007 looked at the social context of the project's aims to further the sustainable development of the region, with particular focus on FSC certification and trade (or lack of it) in non-timber forest products. Whilst the project's aims did not explicitly include outputs for the sociological research, it can be seen as providing valuable insights into the practicalities of potential changes that the project was seeking to support.

The research in 2006 examined the appropriateness of an FSC application for a part of the Assinovskii area, assessing the potential impact that FSC certification could have on the society around the village of Kopilovka (Appendix 7, pp26-35). Amongst the findings were that none of the residents had any knowledge of FSC certification, including those employed in forestry, and that they saw its potential introduction as a way of bringing more employment and therefore more stability into the community. The researcher Stephen Whitfield concluded that "commitment from the forest authorities and logging companies must necessarily come in the form not only of resources, but transparency and accountability" (Appendix 7, p34). The 2007 social research looked at the development of non-timber forest products (Appendix 8, pp35-61) using a mixed-method approach including questionnaires (Appendix 8, pp83-95) and interviews with residents and workers in the forestry industry, around the community of Kurlek in the Kaltaiskii region. The research indicated that the community used non-timber forest products for their own use rather than as a commercial activity, and that there is the potential for this to change, providing that this is done from an economic point of view rather than an environmental one, due to what the author describes as "the negative image of civil society amongst rural people" (Appendix 8, p58).

These two studies, although limited in size, showed that the local communities need more infrastructure to begin to develop their forest resources more sustainably. The initial idea for developing export markets to Western Europe were too ambitious based upon the circumstances revealed by this in-situ sociological research and the market research done by Traidcraft in the UK. It did not predict the change of marketing emphasis to China. However, final review meetings in January 2008 with local communities showed new partnerships with authorities supporting village communities in their local businesses. The research is being used by relevant groups by IIES to develop local community capacity and understanding, supported by state departments.

It is difficult to quantify the project's contribution to raising awareness of the value of the forests, however, there have been 18 well-attended events and the involvement of seven schools, with more than 300 students and their families involved in the activities. The Red Data Book has been updated, with a children's version being produced as part of the project. A significant amount of publicity has been generated within the Tomsk Oblast about the project's achievements (see Appendix 12, Goal 4). Links have been made to schools in Tomsk with a UK school through the Green Light Trust⁵, reinforcing the value of the forests. It is significant to note that the involvement of school children has led to the participation of their parents and the wider community, thus extending the awareness-raising beyond the school environment.

As described in section 4.1, research into eco-tourism was carried out. It seems that ecotourism for specialists such as ornithologists is not particularly viable in the Tomsk region. However, there could be opportunities for the development of bird-watching tours as part of the scientific programme being developed by IIES for other parts of Siberia, including Novosibirsk, Altai and Khakassiya. There is the potential for "activity holidays" in the Tomsk area, but, given the competition from e.g., new accession states in the EU, it may be very hard to sell these packages in an area of such difficult access and isolation. There are also possible problems linked to Russian legislation which meant that IIES would have to become registered as travel agents in order to offer visits for tourists, which is seen as not cost-effective at present. However, given the success of the fieldwork expeditions, IIES have worked with project partners Tomsk State University and WTA in the UK to produce an outline fieldwork programme that could be offered to other research institutions and people who are interested in bird watching in Siberia. This will be developed further beyond the life of the project.

Current showcasing events and seminars for the project, along with closer liaison with the Taiga Rescue Network have indicated that the project has a unique feature, namely the co-operation between IIES and state and federal groups. This is in part due to IIES offering students a programme of volunteering experience, so that student and young graduates are able to develop links with on-the-ground foresters as well as having close links between IIES and Oblast authorities, often with volunteers working with government groups. IIES has provided resources through the project for round table meetings and have developed a reputation for good research and project management.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

As discussed in section 4.2, the outputs from the initial logical framework appeared to be unlikely to be achieved. The revised logical framework included renegotiated outputs so that the foundation for sustainable forestry was in place and training for local people to develop and provide a better quality product for export. From this situation the outputs of the logical framework have been achieved and possibly exceeded as indicated in Annex 4.

The legacy of the project includes a network within Tomsk Oblast that continues to work together to implement the new Russian Forest Code, a Forest Plan of the Tomsk region and a Regional Forest Plan, which include sustainable forest principles based upon FSC, the commitment by one logging company to pursue FSC (with two others beginning the process), collaboration with non-timber forest product companies to discuss how sustainable forestry could be integrated into their management strategies with local communities, the ability to monitor FSC, the work of students through their employment in forestry organisations and the use of the vehicle purchased by project funds to monitor illegal logging activities.

⁵ Green Light Trust is a UK-registered charity working to build "a unique patchwork of rejuvenated landscapes and communities throughout the UK – each linked with its own global partner for mutual learning and support"
<http://www.greenlighttrust.org/>

Occasional problems were encountered with communication, which were to be expected with a project of this size and complexity; some of these were due to cultural differences which meant that UK and Russian partners were unaware of the dates of national holidays and thus some difficulties were encountered when responses were awaited to emails. Discussions were held to try to ensure that both WTA and IIES were aware of each other's availability, including annual leave and trips out of the office.

The timing of the fieldwork expeditions was not ideal. In particular, to gather data on breeding bird populations, the optimal timing for fieldwork would have been late May or June. However, we were constrained by the availability of the UK students due to their examination timetable. The outcome was that that fieldwork took place in July; the methodology was successfully adapted to reflect this restriction.

There were also difficulties in ascertaining precisely what locations were available for the fieldwork to take place in. Not knowing where the studies would focus and the lack of information prior to travelling to Siberia about the forest types we would be working in, their protection status, and the resources / equipment that would be available made it extremely difficult to plan many aspects of the fieldwork in advance. Instead, we had to adapt to what was available once the teams arrived in Siberia. The lack of provision of transport in the forest, which had been arranged in advance but was problematic in the field, meant that we were restricted in the geographical area in which we could work. This made it particularly difficult to place our studies into a wider context.

Two problems arose with two of the fieldwork expeditions but did not have an impact on the achievement of the targets for the fieldwork: after the 2006 expedition, allegations of serious misconduct were made about one of the Russian students during the expedition. A thorough and delicate investigation took place which revealed that there had been miscommunication about what had happened, and that the allegations made back in the UK were totally unfounded. The risk assessment was amended for Year 3 to help ensure that all expedition members were aware of the possible distorting effects of alcohol and the distance from home. One of the UK students participating in the 2007 expedition became ill with a stomach ulcer (diagnosed by the team's medical officer) and the emergency evacuation procedures which had been put in place prior to the first expedition were used to great effect, facilitated by Svetlana Kozlova in the field and by Janet Sackman (the UK point of contact for issues in the field). The student group's leader and social researcher (both of whom spoke Russian fluently) and the medical officer ensured that one of them was always with the person who was ill, both on the journey to hospital and during his stay there, whilst the two students who remained at the study site put extra efforts into reach the target for the number of transects.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

See Annexes 4 and 5 for details of the standard measures and publications for the project.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

Four broad areas of technical and scientific work were undertaken: (1) systematic assessments of the biodiversity value of forest habitats, (2) floristic and faunistic surveys, (3) studies of lichens, (4) social research. Each of these work areas is outlined below but full reports are available in appendices provided with this report.

The work focused on the most mature stands within two major forest areas in July and August in three years. In 2005 and 2007, work was undertaken at two different areas within Kaltaiskii Forest (56° 6.603'N 84°14.000'E and 57°24.025'N 85° 22.167'E). In 2006 the work focused on one study area in Assinovskii Forest (57°24.025'N 85° 22.167'E). The stands at Assinovskii appeared to form regrowth from a major disturbance in recent decades, and there was evidence of fire; these stands were consequently younger and tree height was lower than at Kaltaiskii. The study sites were chosen by our Russian partners who worked with the UK researchers in the same locations collecting data on floristics and fauna. The information derived from the systematic habitat assessments and the floristic and faunal surveys is highly complementary, the former providing fine-grain information on elements of forest structure important to biodiversity, the latter generating information on the status of species of conservation interest.

Systematic assessment of forest habitats by British scientists

Quantitative assessments of forest structure were carried out in forests at the taiga interface near the city of Tomsk western Siberia in three years 2005-07. In each year the data were collected on expeditions by six students from Cambridge University working under the supervision of staff of the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO). The purpose was to assess potential biodiversity value of these stands with a view to identifying areas that would be suitable for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification.

The methodology was developed by Dr R.J. Fuller (BTO) during the 2005 expedition and all students were trained to ensure the method was applied consistently. The method is highly repeatable and the data collected form a baseline against which future changes in stand structure can be measured. Data on tree species composition and structure were collected from 387 transect (strip) surveys, each 50 m in length. Volumes of fallen dead wood (coarse woody debris), numbers of standing dead trees (snags) and numbers of large living trees were treated as indicators of biodiversity value. Three broad stand types were identified from ordination analyses: stands dominated by broadleaved trees (*Betula* and *Populus tremula*), stands dominated by *Pinus sylvestris*, and stands dominated by other conifers. The latter stands differed between the two forests, tending to be mixed taiga at Kaltaiskii, with relatively high abundance of *Abies sibirica* and *Picea obovata*, but dominated by *Pinus sibirica* at Assinovskii.

A summary of the main habitat features for the three stand types across the three study areas is given in Table 1. Kaltaiskii A is the area close to Lake Kireksoe visited in 2005. Kaltaiskii B is the area visited in 2007. *Pinus sylvestris* stands were more uniform in tree species composition than other stand types. They also tended to be less rich in features of biodiversity value than other stands; this was especially the case for mature *P. sylvestris* stands at Kaltaiskii. Quantities of snags, stumps, large dead trees and large live trees were all higher at Kaltaiskii than Assinovskii. However, despite their relatively small stature, the stands at Assinovskii carried comparable loads of coarse woody debris to those at Kaltaiskii. It is likely that the coarse woody debris in Assinovskii derives from different processes (disturbance-related residue and competition-related mortality) to that in most of the Kaltaiskii stands (age-related mortality). Volumes of coarse woody debris in the relatively unmanaged parts of Kaltaiskii (i.e. broadleaved and mixed taiga stands) compare very favourably with those in unmanaged boreal stands in Fennoscandia.

The highest overall densities of snags were in the mixed taiga of Kaltaiskii in the vicinity of Lake Kireksoe (56° 6.603'N 84°14.000'E); this area also supported an exceptionally high density of large snags and large living trees. It was concluded that the complex of mixed taiga and broadleaved stands in the vicinity of Lake Kireksoe are of high potential biodiversity value and would be an appropriate focus of a conservation zone, with protection from logging, within any future FSC certification. The only stand with strong old-growth characteristics was located in this area at 56° 5.1299'N 84° 9.917'E. It is unknown to what extent similar stands exist in the Tomsk Oblast.

A paper on these findings is being prepared for submission to the international journal *Forest Ecology & Management*. For a detailed presentation of the methods, results and discussion see Appendix 1.

Table 1. Comparison of dead wood volumes, numbers of snags and numbers of large live trees in different stand types in the three study areas.

	Kaltaiskii A	Kaltaiskii B	Assinovskii
¹ Total dead wood volume (m ³ ha ⁻¹)			
Broadleaves	43	47	46
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	30	22	55
Mixed taiga / other conifer	59	54	65
² Total number of snags (no. ha ⁻¹)			
Broadleaves	73	99	12
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	94	92	28
Mixed taiga / other conifer	114	86	35
³ Large snags >40 dbh (no. ha ⁻¹)			
Broadleaves	6	1	2
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	5	1	2
Mixed taiga / other conifer	10	3	1
⁴ Large live trees >40 dbh (no. ha ⁻¹)			
Broadleaves	51	20	11
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	31	13	4
Mixed taiga / other conifer	67	20	17

¹ An estimate of total volume of fallen dead wood summed across all classes of decay.

² Standing dead trees at least 10 cm diameter at breast height and at least 2 m tall.

³ Total number of large dead trees of more than 40 cm diameter at breast height.

⁴ Total number of large live trees of more than 40 cm diameter at breast height.

Patterns of lichen richness and abundance in Kaltaiskii Forest

Lichens are widely regarded as indicators of forest continuity and they also provide food, shelter and nesting material for many other organisms. In 2005, a study was undertaken by Dr Katie Marwick (CUEx) of lichens in the Kaltaiskii A study area with the aim of assessing factors influencing the abundance, species richness and community composition of lichens. Here we report the findings of an initial analysis of patterns in richness and abundance made by BTO staff in collaboration with Dr Marwick. These results will eventually be published in the peer-reviewed literature.

Lists of lichen species were compiled for 104 of the transects established for assessing forest structure (see above). In addition, lichen abundance (measured as cover of each lichen species in a 20 x 20 cm quadrat) was measured on a large sample of individual trees. Total lichen richness at the transect level increased with an increasing proportion of conifers. The tree-level data indicated that tree species was the principal factor affecting richness and that *Abies sibirica* supported richer epiphytic lichen communities than other tree species. However, stands with relatively high proportions of *Pinus sylvestris* tended to support the greatest number of ground lichen species. Overall abundance of lichens was related to tree species, stand type (and interactions between these) and to tree size. Overall abundance was greatest on *Abies sibirica* and in the mixed taiga stands. The old-growth stand mentioned above appeared to be of especially high importance for lichens.

Floristic and faunal surveys by Russian collaborators

These surveys were conducted by Russian scientists from Tomsk State University, notably Professor Marina Olonova and Dr Margarita Romanova (flora), Professor Tatiana Blinova (birds) and specialist in entomology Dmitry Kurbatsky (invertebrates). The objectives of these surveys were to provide descriptions of the main habitat types and vegetation and to collect new information about the flora, invertebrates and birds in the study locations with particular emphasis on Tomsk Oblast Red Data Book species. The latter should be taken into account when developing specific forest management plans. Information was also collected on the occurrence of plants of cultural significance (i.e. of traditional medicinal, food or decorative value). In addition to plants, invertebrates and birds, which were sampled

in each of the three locations in the three years, information was gathered on European Beavers (*Castor fiber*) in Assinovskii Forest by Dmitrii Dyatlov in 2006 (see Appendix 10), on soils at Kaltaiskii Forest by Sergey Loiko in 2007 (see Appendix 11) and on lichens at Kaltaiskii Forest by Dr Katie Marwick in 2005 (see above and Appendix 6).

Despite the relatively close proximity of the study locations to the city of Tomsk, these forests have received rather little previous attention from ecologists and these surveys made a major contribution to knowledge about the biodiversity of these forest types and will have wider application within southeast western Siberia. This account provides a brief overview of the main findings of these surveys. For details of methods, habitat descriptions and full lists of species see Appendices 9 to 11 for each of the three years. Reports on the flora and fauna of these study areas have been published in regional Russian periodicals (a total of 13 articles have been published; see Appendix 12 Goal 2 Annex 8) and have also been made available to the relevant authorities. These findings are, therefore, now available to key stakeholders and interest groups in Russia.

Plants: This account focuses on Kaltaiskii Forest where the flora, plant communities and landscapes are characteristic of the 'parvifoliate' forests of SE western Siberia. Detailed surveys were conducted in the vicinity of several of the habitat structure transects (see above) and more general searches were made for scarce species within 10 km of the base camps. Over the two years, detailed descriptions have been made of the flora of each forest type and other habitats, including lake margins, bogs and old meadows. The mixed forest stands (mixed conifers with broadleaves) support especially rich plant communities. Several scarce species of high conservation importance were found, together with a longer list of species of cultural value. The following rare and vulnerable species (listed in the Tomsk Red Data Book or regarded as 'Protected species of plants in the Tomsk Oblast') were recorded together with their locations and habitats, some of these occurring in high abundance: *Juniperus communis*, *Juniperus sibirica*, *Botrychium multifidum*, *Nymphaea tetragona*, *Nuphar pumila*, *Poa remota*, *Cinna latifolia*, *Allium victorale*, *Erythronium sibiricum*, *Pulsatilla patens*, *Anemone sylvatica*, *Schizachne callosa*. A large number of plants present within Kaltaiskii Forest can be used for medicinal purposes (more than 50 species) or food (several fungi and fruits of more than 12 species of higher plants). The forest is rich in plant species used for decorative purposes, both in homes and public spaces – a total of 13 species, plus many ferns and grasses, were identified as being used in this way. There is concern that the habitats and scarce plants within parts of Kaltaiskii Forest are vulnerable to future changes in forest management and that the status of some species could be affected by collection. In Assinovskii Forest fewer species of high conservation importance appear to have been found but there is a long list of species used as crude medicines, foods and for decoration.

Invertebrates: These were sampled using pitfall traps, sweep netting, hand collecting and pheromone traps. Data were collected on spiders and insects. The area sampled in Kaltaiskii Forest in 2005 contained a greater diversity of habitat for invertebrates than that sampled in 2007. Of the three study areas, Assinovskii Forest was the most uniform in habitat structure and composition. This had a strong influence on the lists of species of spiders and insects. At Assinovskii the richest invertebrate communities appeared to be in areas where deciduous trees prevailed. There were large differences in community composition between the deciduous and coniferous forest stands. Three species of conservation importance were identified at Assinovskii: *Bombus patagiatus*, *Bombus sporadicus* and *Linyphia alpicola*. In Kaltaiskii Forest, the richest invertebrate assemblages, in terms of species numbers, were in birch-dominated areas and hay meadows. The least rich habitats for invertebrates were *Pinus sylvestris* stands. Especially interesting finds at Kaltaiskii were the water scorpion *Nepa cinerea*, the bumblebee *Bombus sporadicus* and the butterfly *Lycaena phlaeas*. Species considered to be important forest pests, mainly Coleoptera and moths, were also recorded, including three species at Assinovskii and six at Kaltaiskii.

Birds: Birds were recorded each year in the general vicinity of the study areas using two approaches – ‘excursions’ and ‘quantitative registrations’. The former involved the recording of species presence, the latter involved making counts of birds along transect routes. In each year approximately 60 to 70 km of excursion routes were walked and 15 to 25 km of registration routes. At Assinovskii Forest, 45 species were recorded. At Kaltaiiski Forest 90 species were recorded in 2005 and 79 species in 2007. In terms of Tomsk Red Data Book species, only two were recorded at Assinovskii: Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga* and Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus* or *P. ptilorhynchus*. At Kaltaiiskii, however, the list of regional Red Data Book species is considered much larger: Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*, Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Merlin *Falco columbarius*, Honey Buzzard *Pernis* spp., Crane *Grus grus*, Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo*, Great Grey Owl *Strix nebulosa*. At Assinovskii, the mixed deciduous-conifer forest had the greatest overall density and diversity of birds and pine-dominated forest the lowest. However, a notable feature at Assinovskii was the relatively high density of Hazel Grouse *Bonasa bonasia*. At Kaltaiiskii, in both years the village areas within the forest were extremely rich in birds – both numbers of species and overall density were higher than in any of the forest types. These villages are half-neglected and offer a wide range of habitats and structures for birds including much scrub. Within the forest stands, in 2005 by far the highest overall densities of birds was found in birch stands but there was relatively little difference in numbers of species recorded across stand types. In 2007, the mixed taiga stands were richer in birds than stands dominated by pine or birch-pine mixtures.

4.6 Capacity building

The structure of IIES at the start of the project consisted of Board of organization, 1 chairperson, 1 vice-chairperson and three Departments: forest and biodiversity protection (2 people), raising of ecological awareness (2) and radioactive safety (2 people). Total 8 people. There were also 4 internal experts and about 7 external experts. There was a potential to develop international projects. There were no cooperation with Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast, Department of social – economical development of rural settlements of Administration of Tomsk oblast, WWF Russia (Moscow and Krasnoyarsk office) and Forest Stewardship Council in Russia (FSC Russia).

Project funding enabled this structure to expand in order to meet the demands of the workload required to achieve the project’s goals. This led to the recruitment in 2006 two external interpreters, one specialist in forestry biodiversity in 2007 and one specialist in forestry in 2008, which enabled a more effective management of the project elements. Training has been given to all invited participants to the project by Svetlana Kozlova and staff involved in the project.

The lead UK institution was originally the Tree Council; it was clear from the progress in Year 1 that more time needed to be allocated to project management than the Year 1 project leader was able to dedicate to the project. This was overcome in Years 2 and 3 by the allocation of project leadership to Wayne Talbot in WTA Education Services Ltd, and a significant increase in the amount of time devoted to the project by both Wayne Talbot and Janet Sackman of WTA.

Project management documents and routines were developed by Janet Sackman for day to day use on the project, to give a clear indication of what was to be done and when. These were used by Svetlana Kozlova within IIES to manage the project on an ongoing basis

Development of skills for creation of cross sector partners was a key output and is already being applied to other projects along with a continuing working relationship with IIES acting as a secretariat and advisor to several organisations.

We understand that the forest structure monitoring method developed by BTO is now being used by the IIES volunteers in co-operation with the Federal Forest authority in new areas. Dmitriy Levedev and Roman Kozak who are the students, Rita Romanova and Uriy Kizeev (forester), Dr. Tatiana Blinova and Dr. Olonova studied this methodology in more detail and plan to use them in further revealing of Forest of High value. This was discussed on IIES meeting devoted to Post-project activities developing and was included in the concept of revealing of Forest of High value in the Tomsk region.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

It is now very likely that the goal of FSC certification will be achieved as a major lasting legacy of this project. The prospects of achieving a stronger protected areas status for several areas important for biodiversity within Kaltaiskii Forest is much improved as a direct result of the project. It is hoped also that the wider importance to biodiversity of leaving in situ substantial quantities of dead wood within forests generally and of maintaining some stands of large trees is more widely appreciated.

The above sections give further details of how IIES plans to take forward a sustainable forest management agenda as a direct consequence of its central involvement in the 'Tomsk taiga' project. IIES staff will continue the promotion of FSC certification beyond the life of the project; the training on FSC certification funded by the project and given to IIES senior staff is being used as a basis for further training of forest staff in FSC and new Russian Forest Code requirements for sustainable management whilst forest managers can instruct their staff on fulfilling FSC criteria.

The legacy of the project includes a network within Tomsk Oblast that continues to work together to implement the new Russian Forest Code, a Forest Plan of the Tomsk region and a Regional Forest Plan that includes sustainable forest principles based upon FSC, the commitment by one logging company to pursue FSC (with two others beginning the process), and collaboration with non-timber forest product companies to discuss how sustainable forestry needs to be integrated into their management strategies with local communities.

All those engaged in the various aspects of the project will continue to work within their universities, institutions and companies. The scientists will continue to make further analyses of the data and submit papers derived from these.

The capital items purchased by the project remain in situ and is being used by IIES staff (a list is given in section 7.1) on further expeditions to study biodiversity in 2008 and beyond.

There will be some continuing contacts between the UK and Russian scientific staff. For example, UK project staff have been trying to assist visits to the UK by Professor Olonova (Tomsk State University). We will also continue to send outputs of our related research to the Russian scientists with whom we have had most contact because access to Western literature remains a large problem for them.

Final evaluation meetings and interviews highlighted that the non-timber forest products trade has been suffering from non-sustainable harvesting practices. The partnerships developed by IIES during the project have enabled them to be uniquely placed to act as a bridge providing research and training materials to stakeholder groups. Links between forest and village advisory services need to be explored further. The information on rare and endangered species coupled with training materials is having an impact, although further work is needed to build upon this platform.

The involvement of School Forest Organisations will contribute to the project's long-term development, with the federal forest organisations agreeing to provide seed and seedlings for schools to use. This will provide a core of plants to extend the scheme after the life of the project. Training courses will be offered through schools for local communities in how FSC operates and development of the forest products, replanting clear cut areas through the establishment of nurseries. Initiatives to remove litter (i.e. rubbish that people have left there) from public areas and forest paths will continue in order to encourage people to take better care of such areas.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The annexes with logical frameworks and achievements indicate the various ways the project results and the methods, meet the requirements of, and give potential benefits for, companies and foresters in developing sustainable forestry practices. The involvement of IIES in the sustainable forest group and with national networks means the work is continuing after the project. The barriers and how they have overcome have already been referred to.

The uncertainty over the new Russian Forest Code and the disappointing findings on UK markets for forest products required a revaluation of the original outcomes. The key aspect to success, although requiring good research for biodiversity value, export markets and product development, was the creation of workable partnership between groups who may not have had close working relationships to begin with. This required careful guidance and planning, plus a training element in review visits, and the setting of goals and objectives to increase this project management capacity.

The initial development of project management capacities needed a careful exit strategy so that partners became more responsible for management of the project, whilst still supported by U.K. partners. This enabled culturally-relevant techniques to be developed. Despite the need to review the Logical Framework, progress at the end of the three years has been surprising but represents a positive testimony to the efforts of the people in the partnership, which has created ongoing legacy for the project. The development of student-based patrols to deal with illegal logging and hunting is also bridging a gap whilst a more formal structure is developed.

The research into export market development indicated that many producers needed training in product development and the standards required to meet the needs of export markets. The emphasis therefore changed to providing training and materials for local groups, disseminated through relevant authorities and departments providing advisory services to local collectors and producers. The reported findings from discussion with Traidcraft suggest that market opportunities in UK are severely restricted. However the development of training (see below) has contributed to the development of local market links with relevant departments – the Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast and Department of Social – Economical development of rural settlements of Administration of Tomsk Oblast. The market research continues to be used to inform local market development. The final review meetings (January 2008) with local companies indicated that they are now interested in sustainable harvesting as the impact of export is affecting the quantities of product available, and that local craftspeople need to develop their own approaches and products for U.K. and other markets such as Germany.

In terms of the scientific aspects of the project, the key lessons are that in projects of this kind, more attention needs to be given to planning how workers from very different scientific backgrounds and cultures can most effectively integrate their efforts. It also needs to be recognised that conditions on the ground – especially in terms of selection and access to study areas – greatly influence what can be achieved.

Two important lessons were drawn from the first expedition. The first was that it not possible to design the habitat assessment methods fully until we actually arrived in the study areas – this was anticipated but it proved to be slightly more complex and time consuming than expected. During the first expedition it was necessary to spend several days working out the fine details of the habitat assessment methodology in the forest. In practice one of the most difficult tasks was working out proformas for the habitat recording and obtaining sufficient copies of these. Expeditions need to allow sufficient time to develop methodologies and approaches in the field. The second lesson concerned electronic technology. In the first expedition it was planned to utilise electronic systems for recording field data using Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) and compact flash Global Positioning System devices. The intention was to save on the time required for data entry and to simplify field recording. In the event, there were several technical problems with these systems and it proved essential to have backup traditional paper-based recording. Such expeditions to remote areas should never rely totally on cutting edge technology!

Wayne Talbot, UK project leader, identified a strategy during the project to reflect the community involvement elements of the project. It became clear during his first liaison visit in 2005 that the need to work collaboratively with the wide range of stakeholders involved presented a potential problem for IIES, and concluded that a new strategy had to be developed collaboratively over the life of the project between WTA and IIES as a way of overcoming these anticipated difficulties.

As the strategy evolved, the project began to show the benefits of developing partnership with a variety of stakeholders: for example in developing a means for the exploitation of non-timber forest product for local communities, the protection of areas of high biodiversity and replanting along sustainable forest principles. A key element to this was training, collaborative meetings such as round tables and development of communication strategies with a significant pedagogic element, for example in creating relationships with foresters, undertaking basic needs analysis and responding to them, developing community awareness programmes that involved local children and thereby their families, in forest-related matters.

This type of sustainable forestry education done as a complement to institutional advocacy appears to have been effective. It required a large number of partners, a clear brief, needs analysis and a series of facilitators. At the beginning of this project the relationships for such facilitation were not advanced in Tomsk, but by the end, IIES had developed the facilitation skills to work at all levels with forest institutions and NGOs, illustrated by the authorship of the new forest code and use of training materials for non-timber forest product advisors.

The development of sustainable forest management increasingly required interdisciplinary professional collaboration. This created the need for a group that did not necessarily have all the forestry technical knowledge but could act as a neutral advocate, facilitating conversations between all partners and synthesising these, a role IIES developed. As we realised within the project, these alliances or partnerships cannot be spontaneously raised, and can be in danger of collapse when personnel change, expectations are raised too highly or there is no clear rationale. A partnership to develop the new Russian Forest Code, a Forest Plan of the Tomsk region and a Regional Forest Plan that included all stakeholders was fostered that allowed the different participating groups an opportunity to voice diverse viewpoints, work within the legal framework of the country and allow different groups to discuss the need for a solution and reach a compromise where necessary.

The strategy has allowed the inclusion of different decision-makers and a dialogue between agriculture, forest and ecological interests. It could be seen as a way to translate forest policy into a concrete consensus that allows for the sustained use of resources; in this way, partnerships have been used to design specific ways to implement common actions, which were carried out and evaluated by both decision-makers and stakeholders. The strategy can be summarised as:

Inception Stage – *Pre project visit to evaluate and meet with potential foresters and determine the initial scope of the project and identify all project stakeholders. This provided a large number of partners but it was important so that their roles could then be decided, along with their information needs and the techniques that might best be used.*

Stage 1 – Surveying. *Potential forest sites and sustainable uses were assessed. This stage defined the other elements to be discussed with agencies prior to identifying the best methods for involving everyone. These included the decision being made or issues being explored that the partners could participate in, the project time frame, information needs, and the impact on stakeholders. Being clear on these elements allowed the participation process to be planned appropriately and the expectations of partners to be managed.*

Stage 2 - Training. *Biodiversity monitoring took place to develop and test methodologies. Visits to practitioners such as foresters, companies and managers took place to outline the project to them, identify their concerns and requirements in order to formulate the next steps. Review meetings were held and training undertaken.*

Stage 3 – Implementation. *Meetings were held to present the findings from the training and ideas to suggest how stakeholders could work together. The impact stakeholders could have on that decision and their needs were clearly identified. It allowed introductions to people within the decision-making hierarchy who could then become part of the data-gathering phase.*

Stage 4 – Conferences *to discuss research outcomes with stakeholders. The decision to be made was clearly identified and scoped with follow-up meetings which allowed groups to identify what their priorities were and the actions to enable the management to be adopted.*

Ongoing: Evaluation meetings between project leaders and managers took place to discuss strategies and identify improvements to the next stage. This culminated in a final evaluation visit by Wayne Talbot after stage 4 as a summative discourse. This enabled the revisiting of the stages to re-evaluate the original objectives and steps taken, based upon the formative evaluation undertaken at each stage.

Communication about the project and dissemination of progress and outcomes has taken place in the UK and Russia. Key methods for dissemination within Russia include using the village advisory network and advisors to introduce commercial development, forestry training sessions and public awareness materials e.g. posters, leaflets, handbooks, newspaper articles, television and radio interviews, and events such as forest school initiatives to tidy litter (i.e. rubbish that people have left there) from forest areas and plant nurseries. The results of the project are being, and will be, disseminated thus:

- Publicity e.g. *Tree News*, newspapers both in the UK and Russia.
- Papers to be submitted to scientific journals published on the ecology and biodiversity value of the study forests.
- Production of materials for local communities and schools in the area.
- A project website was established in year 1 of the project. This will continue to highlight project aims and progress, and provide full details of the ecological monitoring and survey work.
- International information dissemination through the Taiga Rescue Network and in various information channels including the international newsletter *Taiga News* and topical e-mail lists.
- IIES have circulated copies of all project reports to 31 stakeholder groups and 13 scientific publications by Russian researchers (3 were peer-reviewed) based on the project within Russia.

5.1 Darwin identity

Darwin Initiative publicity materials were obtained by WTA and given to the fieldwork teams prior to each expedition and to staff from UK partners who visited Russia, specifically BTO, Tree Council, Forestry Commission and WTA, for distribution to Russian partners as well as for their own use.

The project web site www.tomsktaiga.net was initially produced by the CUEX students in Year 1 as www.tomsktaiga.com but was rewritten by Janet Sackman of WTA in Year 2 to be more project-centric and less focussed on the fieldwork expeditions. The new web site features the DI logo and the text "Darwin Initiative Tomsk Taiga Project" on every page. The web site will be updated to reflect the project's outcomes and will continue to be maintained by WTA.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

Section 4.2 discusses the reasons for the amendment to the logical framework. The new "means of verification" were discussed at length with IIES as well as the Tree Council, so that they could reflect what was achievable within the timeframe of the rest of the project.

The project management routines used by WTA and IIES to monitor progress towards the goals were amended so that the means of verification were incorporated into a Word document, "the Task Plan". This was generated from the logical framework by adding extra columns to record detailed actions, due dates and who was responsible for the tasks. The "Task Plan" was used as the basis of communicating both actions and progress. Weekly or bi-weekly updates took place either by telephone or email so that both WTA and IIES were aware of obstacles and barriers as well as successes, so that steps could be taken to overcome problems when they arose and discussions could take place to agree strategies.

Whilst the Task Plan was a useful tool for recording actual work achieved and work planned, it did not convey events such as national holidays and other outside factors which would have impact on the achievement of tasks by the planned dates. This pointed to the difference in cultures between the two countries, as the UK and Russia have different national holidays, about which little was known initially. It also did not allow for the communication of non-project time, which led to difficulties on occasion when each partner was waiting for the other to respond to requests for information. This was overcome by better communication about time allocated to activities outside of the project.

Evaluation of the project was on-going and formed an important part of reviews between the Tree Council, WTA and IIES, by email, telephone and in liaison visits by Wayne Talbot and the visit to the UK by Svetlana Kozlova, as discussed in detail in section 3 of the report and documented in Appendix 3. The model described in section 5, which outlines the process which evolved during the project to engage the Russian communities in general and with FSC certification in particular, has evaluation built into it at each stage, which illustrates the significance of the role of evaluation not just within project management routines developed by WTA for the project but also within IIES. Similarly, Dr Fuller of BTO evaluated and refined the methodology developed for the project on an on-going basis, as described in section 4.5.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Previous reviews have commented favourably on the biodiversity elements of the project. We have undertaken a detailed integrated analysis of the habitat structure data collected over the three years which will be submitted for publication in a refereed journal (Appendix 1).

The reviews of annual reports in years 1 and 2 were circulated to UK project partners and IIES in Russia for their comments and input. The logical framework was revised in response to comments in the annual reports from years 1 and 2 to make the goals achievable within the time frame of the project. The original logical framework anticipated logging companies achieving FSC certification and producing timber but this was unrealistic given the changes to Russian Forest Law (January 2007) which enforced a delay whilst its implications for forest management were assessed. The logical framework was amended to reflect work to prepare for FSC certification rather than certification itself. The result of this change in emphasis was that the budget that had been allocated for FSC certification costs were used to begin training Russian partners IIES on FSC auditing and to purchase a suitable vehicle for monitoring and help prevent illegal logging. This was achieved by the end of Year 3 and represents a significant legacy for the project.

The Year 1 annual reviewer highlighted a lack of detail in the annual reports and a reliance on the Annexes to include detail, which was addressed in the year 2 annual report. Concerns were raised about the level of analysis of the fieldwork surveying, in particular the output from the Russian scientists. This issue was discussed in depth with BTO staff and steps taken to try to rectify this ahead of the final fieldwork expedition, which included Dr Chris Hewson of BTO. This final project report tries to give a balanced review of the work undertaken by UK participants and Russian collaborators.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Salaries

Items	Three-year summary		
	Total Budget	Total Actual	Difference
UK staff:			
Tree Council			
WTA & report writing			
Report writing			
BTO			
PB (Altai) staff			
Traidcraft			
Russian staff:			
IIES & TSU			

Totals: _____

Costs

Items	Three-year summary		
	Total Budget	Total Actual	Difference
FSC			
Rent of office			
IIES office rent			
Office costs			
IIES			
WTA			
Travel and subsistence			
IIES			
BTO			
Tree Council			
Innoculations			
WTA			
Printing			
IIES: printing			
Conferences, seminars			
Workshops			
Capital items/equipment			
Expedition			
Car			

Totals: _____

Analysis

Budget:	<u><u>£162,900</u></u>	
Actual spend Salaries:		£111,076
Actual spend Expenses:		<u>£51,819</u>
Grand Total Actual:		<u><u>£162,895</u></u>

To achieve the revised goals of the logical framework, funds were moved around within the budget, such as the visit to the UK by Svetlana Kozlova (Jan-Feb 2007), training for IIES staff on FSC certification, the purchase of a vehicle by IIES for monitoring illegal logging. In addition, the VAT on UK costs were not included in the original budget as the project leader (a Tree Council employee at the time, who was replaced at the end of Year 1) assured us that VAT could be claimed back by the Tree Council – which was incorrect. The costs of VAT incurred by UK partner activities (salaries, costs) have had to be recouped by cutbacks in other budget areas.

The increased time on project management, necessitated by the departure of the original project leader and the extra work required to get the project back on track after slippage in year 1, also increased the salary costs. The overall effect of the changes to project management, VAT, and changes to achieve the revised logical framework, were that the project budget was spent in the most effective way.

The capital items, purchased in Russia and left with IIES, are detailed here. Some of the “marching order items” – the binoculars and lanterns have been broken or lost, and the GPS bought in 2005 broke down at the end of the fieldwork monitoring and so was disposed of.

The purchases are detailed here:

IIES capital equipment, comprising:	£
1 laptop	
1 Digital camera	
1 Additional memory block	
1 USB Flash disc	
2 tents	
5 Sleeping bags	
Marching order for 15 people (rucksacks, binoculars, lanterns, marching implements etc)	
1 Navigator GPS & hardware (purchased in the UK)	
1 car for monitoring illegal logging	
Grand total:	£8683.58

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

In Russia, additional financing of around GBP £5540 was received from local funds to visit seminars in 2006 and 2008, which helped in the development of cooperation with FSC Russian and conducting activities with school forestry. During 2008, Taiga Rescue Network in the UK contributed GBP £1500 to IIES for work on the seminar in September 2008 to examine the impact of the new Russian Forest Code.

The amount of time spent on the project by UK partners BTO, WTA and Tree Council staff was over and above the budget and indeed the actual spend; the extra effort was contributed in-kind by personnel involved and, in the case of BTO and WTA, exceeded the contribution funded by Darwin. The formal scientific write-up being done by the BTO later in 2008 is being funded totally by them. With this commitment to the project and the willingness and ability of the three UK partners to contribute so much more than could be invoiced for, it has been possible for the project to achieve as much as it has done.

7.3 Value of DI funding

In this section, we asked our Russian partners for their views. These are followed by comments from UK partners. Svetlana Kozlova, the lead partner in Russia, identified the following achievements that the project made possible.

Firstly, there was no experience before the project in establishing protected areas of federal level by the initiative of scientists and NGO representatives. Scientists were not active in lobbying their scientific results to protect the areas. They didn't know which mechanisms to use and lacked the time to prepare any documents for the government to give the area an official status of protected area. The project emphasized the role of the NGO as a negotiator of high importance in this case, as an NGO can collaborate with scientists who could participate in the activities of the NGO, and with government agencies that should listen to the NGO. Using new methodologies approbated during the project and FSC principles, we revealed the areas that need to be protected and followed the official procedure for

the territories to be officially protected. The project revealed for Tomsk scientists a new way of monitoring forest biodiversity through studying old trees.

There were no initiatives on FSC certification before the project and the project became a basis for developing FSC certification in the Tomsk region as an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group was established and a draft of the regional FSC standard was created.

For developing the potential for trade by local communities producing non-timber forest products, it is necessary to carry out research on what they produce and what is the demand on their products, both inside the country and abroad. For big companies it is possible to conduct such research by themselves or to pay a company which can do the research for them, but for small companies and local communities it is not realistic. Thus, the project was a unique opportunity to investigate the potential for exporting the products that local Tomsk communities produce such as pine nuts and birch bark products, including getting the contacts of the companies who can be interested in the developing the dialogue.

Tomsk exporters and most representatives from regional government who work in the sphere of developing of local business were not acquainted with modern requirement to the products, for instance, FSC, Fairtrade, organic food. Project opened to them a new view on the world tendencies in the developing of trade. Consultations provided by IIES members allowed them to understand these requirements better. There were no any guidebooks for Tomsk exporters that could help them to understand the requirements of UK and European importers at the whole to the exporters from other countries. We created such a guidebook and send it to everybody who could be in need of it.

Several initiatives to raise awareness of the value of the forest were made possible by the project. There was no electronic database with information about Red Data Book species before the project, and there was no Red Data Book of Tomsk oblast for children either. The project enabled the creation of a Red Data Book database and a children's version of it. Articles about FSC and European approach to conservation issues allowed the Tomsk population to see these aspects from another side, and see for themselves the way in which the forest is valued beyond their own community.

UK partners observed that the project enabled IIES capacity building for anti-logging activities and influencing forestry authorities. Creating a methodology for assessing biodiversity as part of the project and sharing that in the context of the fieldwork surveying may have helped Russian scientists to become more aware of methodologies used in the UK. It also appears likely that this is the first ecological surveying of its kind in the southern taiga forests, an area which previously has been little studied, and so increases knowledge of the taiga in general.

The model for community involvement, discussed in section 5, is seen as a valuable outcome of the project, which evolved as the project went along. The project has allowed WTA to build on experience of managing large and complex projects at a distance, and develop ways of refining existing project management techniques to take into account cultural differences and expectations. It has allowed UK partners to develop their experience of working with NGOs and scientists in Russia, and of working within the framework of Russian bureaucracy to build relationships with relevant people and groups.

List of Appendices (provided on CD-Rom):

Appendix 1: Forest Structure – BTO

Appendix 2: Project management tools – WTA

- 1 – Darwin Tomsk Taiga Project Protocols
- 2 – Darwin 3 year plan – original log frame
- 3 – Example of IIES Task Plan
- 4 – Programme for Svetlana Kozlova visit Jan Feb 2007
- 5 – IIES Update for Mtg Tree Council 26 Jan 2007
- 6 – IIES Update for Mtg Tree Council 06 Feb 2007
- 7 – IIES Action Points Feb 2007
- 8 – 3rd Year Task Plan IIES

Appendix 3: Minutes of meetings with project partners – WTA

- 1 – Minutes Review Mtg Aug 2005
- 2 – Report on WT Visit to Russia 2005
- 3 – Minutes Review Mtg Sep 2005
- 4 – Minutes Review Mtg Dec 2005
- 5 – Minutes Review Mtg Jan 2006
- 6 – Minutes Review Mtg Apr 2006
- 7 – Report on WT Visit to Russia Apr May 2006
- 8 – Minutes Mtg Pricebatch and WTA June 2006
- 9 – Minutes Review Mtg Sept 2006
- 10 – Minutes Review Mtg Jan 2007
- 11 – Minutes Mtg Tree Council Feb 2007
- 12 – Report on WT Visit to Russia May 2007
- 13 – Minutes Review Mtg Dec 2007
- 14 – Report on WT Visit to Russia Jan 2008

Appendix 4: UK Market Opportunities for Siberian Pine Nuts - Traidcraft

Appendix 5: UK Market Opportunities for Birch Bark Crafts - Traidcraft

Appendix 6: Tomsk Taiga 2005 Report - CUEX

Appendix 7: Tomsk Taiga 2006 Report - CUEX

Appendix 8: Tomsk Taiga 2007 Report - CUEX

Appendix 9: Studying biodiversity to certify Tomsk Oblast forest 2005 – Kaltaiskii (Russian report, translated into English)

Appendix 10: Studying biodiversity to certify Tomsk Oblast forest 2006 – Assinovskii (Russian report, translated into English)

Appendix 11: Studying biodiversity to certify Tomsk Oblast forest 2007– Kaltaiskii (Russian report, translated into English)

Appendix 12: Russian annexes – IIES

Goal 1 - To establish protected areas of high biodiversity value

- Annex 1. New forest structure in the Tomsk region
- Annex 2. Plan for revealing Special Protected Areas in the forestry of Tomsk region
- Annex 3. Scientific description of the territories for OZU status (one of the federal special protected areas' status)
- Annex 4. Plan of creating an Initiative FSC Regional Group
- Annex 5. Initiative FSC Regional Group official documents
- Annex 6. Initiative FSC Regional Group photos
- Annex 7. Strategy of FSC certification development
- Annex 8. FSC National initiative Tomsk group (FSC NI Tomsk Group)
- Annex 9. Work plan on creating a regional standard
- Annex 10. A draft of the FSC regional standard Summary
- Annex 11. The results of business trip of SK to Moscow
- Annex 12. Received contacts from the trip to the Moscow
- Annex 13. IIES Action Points after visit to the UK
- Annex 14. Programme of FSC training 2008
- Annex 15. Diplomas from FSC training for IIES
- Annex 16. Report on raids to reveal illegal logging
- Annex 17. Companies potential for FSC
- Annex 18. Questionnaire from Kurlekskii timber company Ltd
- Annex 19. Estimation of costs of FSC certification for KLPK
- Annex 20. Estimation of costs of FSC certification for Magor Plus
- Annex 21. Checklist of Kaltayskii forestry
- Annex 22. Comments Kaltayskii forestry
- Annex 23. Kaltayskii timber producer questionnaire
- Annex 24. Checklist of Assinovskiy forestry (Checking for FSC certification principles compliance)
- Annex 25. CoCappli of Assinovskiy forestry (Checking for FSC certification principles compliance)
- Annex 26. CA-FM-00 of Assinovskiy forestry (Checking for FSC certification principles compliance)
- Annex 27. Compliance of Assinovskiy forestry with the FSC
- Annex 28. Comments to the analysis of Assinovskiy forestry
- Annex 29. Assinovskiy timber producer questionnaire
- Annex 30. Application of Deka Ltd for FSC estimation
- Annex 31. Comparative analysis of forestry
- Annex 32. The results of the Round table on FSC on 20 of June, 2006
- Annex 33. FSC certification costs for Kaltayskiy forestry
- Annex 34. FSC seminar on June, 2007
- Annex 35. Letter of appreciation from FSC Russia

Goal 2 - Ecological survey and monitoring

- Annex 1. Summer expedition program 2005
- Annex 2. Expedition report analytical conclusion book
- Annex 3. Photos from expedition 2005
- Annex 4. Photos from expedition 2006
- Annex 5. Photos from expedition 2007
- Annex 6. Expedition reports 2005, 2006, 2007
- Annex 7. List of stakeholders for distributing project materials
- Annex 8. List of RDB species defined in the expeditions
- Annex 9. List of scientific publications on expedition results
- Annex 10. Scientific programmes for the future post-Darwin expeditions

Goal 3 – Ecological survey and monitoring

- Annex 1. Russian Pine nuts Traidcraft marketing research
- Annex 2. Russian Birch Bark Traidcraft marketing research
- Annex 3. Marketing research distribution list
- Annex 4. Letter of appreciation from Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast
- Annex 5. Portfolio of non-timber food products companies
- Annex 6. Portfolio of non-timber food products companies distribution list
- Annex 7. Programme of UK visit for Svetlana Kozlova
- Annex 8. IIES Action Points after visit to the UK
- Annex 9. UK market overview on birch bark products and pine nuts
- Annex 10. Timber database
- Annex 11. Pine oil database
- Annex 12. The list of local communities
- Annex 13. Review of the work done with local communities
- Annex 14. Information about the products of Lesnoi tzar prepared for UK importer by its request
- Annex 15. Protocols from 2 main meetings with Lesnoi tzar Ltd
- Annex 16. Brochure on the basis of materials brought from the UK
- Annex 17. Distribution list of brochure

Goal 4 - Raising awareness of the value of forests

- Annex 1. Translation of the front page of the manual “School Forestry”
- Annex 2. A scan copy of the manual “School Forestry”
- Annex 3. Translation of the manual «Manual on the Establishment of Nurseries»
- Annex 4. A scan copy of the manual «Manual on the Establishment of Nurseries»
- Annex 5. Delivery receipt from Tomsk State Forestry Agency
- Annex 6. Delivery receipt from Ministry of Education of Tomsk Region
- Annex 7. Translation of a delivery receipt from Tomsk State Forestry Agency
- Annex 8. Translation of a delivery receipt from Ministry of Education of Tomsk Region
- Annex 9. Seminar program on School Forestry
- Annex 10. Photos from visits to schools to observe landscape
- Annexes 11-12. Excursion and trainings of school foresters
- Annex 13. Photos from actions of waste removal
- Annex 14. Planting trees in schools: Summer, Autumn
- Annex 15. Photo from the action to clean the streets
- Annex 16. Description of an action “Clean bor”
- Annex 17. Photo of workgroup on Children Red Data Book of Tomsk region
- Annex 18. Photo from the action for planting trees
- Annex 19. Sample of the diploma for pupils from the action
- Annex 20. Translation of the article “How to Work Further”
- Annex 21. Translation of the article “A new project was launched”
- Annex 22. Translation of the article “To boost demand on forest”
- Annex 23. Article. A new project was launched
- Annex 24. Article. How to Work Further
- Annex 25. Article. Pupils solve ecological problems
- Annex 26. Article. To boost demand on forest
- Annex 27. How young ecologists solve the problems
- Annex 28. Copy of the article from Tomsk regional newspaper
- Annex 29. Copy of the article “There will be more Special protected forests”
- Annex 30. Copy of the article “Students ecologists work in International level!”
- Annex 31. Copy of the article “Sustainable forestry as a factor of rural territories development!” in the quart. Informational bulletin “Tomskiy agrovestnik”, fascicle № 1 (16), March 2008
- Annex 32. RV interview (this is to be supplied on CD by IIES)
- Annex 33. TV interview (this is to be supplied on CD by IIES)
- Annex 34. Basic information about Tomsk Oblast for the project website

- Annex 35. Tomsk special protected areas for the project website
- Annex 36. Tomsk Red Data Book species for the project website
- Annex 37. Information about IIES for the project website
- Annex 38. Information about the holiday “Forest and We - 2005”

Goal 5 - Development of Eco-tourism

- Annex 1. Ecotourism database
- Annex 2. Ecotourism Word format programs
- Annex 3. Brochure for developing scientific and ecotourism programmes
- Annex 4. UK market overview on ecotourism development
- Annex 5. 1st ecotourism proposal for the Naturetrek
- Annex 6. Response of the Naturetrek to the 1st ecotourism proposal
- Annex 7. 2d ecotourism proposal for the Naturetrek
- Annex 8. 3d ecotourism proposal for the Naturetrek

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>Significant achievements have been made during the project to identify areas of high biodiversity and introduce measures to protect them, and to involve the community in the introduction of sustainable forest use through education about FSC certification and the relevance of harvesting non-timber forest products in a sustainable manner.</p>	
<p>Purpose To help conserve the biodiversity of the taiga forest and to raise awareness of its social, economic and environmental value, by creating a model of sustainable forestry use involving local communities. This model will provide a detailed forest action plan as progress towards meeting Russian BAP targets.</p>	<p>See details alongside each output.</p>	<p>The project has achieved all of its objectives, as described against each of the outputs.</p>	
<p>Output 1. Establish protected areas of high biodiversity value, using FSC standards and certification processes and making them relevant to local Russian law.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the establishment of areas of potential high biodiversity for protection and areas for possible FSC forests in association with local government agencies. 2. Establish an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region. 3. IIES staff to be trained as 	<p>These indicators were achieved successfully. Six areas of the Kaltaiskii forest have been submitted for special protection as a result of the work done to assess biodiversity value. The FSC Working Group has been set up and registered with the Russian National FSC organisation, with 28 people representing a range of stakeholders taking part. Training IIES staff on FSC has been carried out to increase knowledge of FSC and pave the way for them to become auditors.</p> <p>Six raids to stop illegal logging had been conducted by the end of March 2008 using the vehicle purchased by the project and these will continue, with the permission of the administration of Tomsk Oblast. Negotiations with logging</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>FSC auditors to support local companies.</p> <p>4. Monitor areas of high biodiversity value to combat illegal logging and other misuse of the forest, in conjunction with the Initiative Regional Working Group.</p> <p>5. Identify possible logging companies to apply for FSC certification.</p> <p>6. Creating a model for establishing FSC in Russian Taiga Forests relevant to current laws using the Tomsk oblast example.</p>	<p>companies resulted in three companies being ready to apply for FSC certification. Seminars on FSC and discussions with stakeholders have resulted in the production of a model for establishing FSC in Russian taiga forests.</p> <p>Further details are given against each element below.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 - Preparation of official documents for adopting three territories as Special Protected Areas by the government.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan for revealing Special Protected Areas in the forestry of Tomsk region was created and agreed with Administration of Tomsk oblast (annex 2). 2. Opportunity for considering our territories for future protection and a content of scientific prove for creating special protected areas with Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast was discussed. 3. A content of scientific prove for choosing the territories for further protection from those that were investigated under the whole project with IIES' scientists was discussed. 4. Proven materials of chosen areas with official informational letter were presented to Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast (see scientific description of the territories in the annex 3). 5. Six Territories that need to be preserved from destroying and prepare their scientific prove were chosen. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 1.2 - Initiative FSC Regional Working Group created and agreed with the FSC National Working Group.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia: The plan of creating an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group is in annex 4. A seminar with representatives of social and ecological organizations and felling companies to establish an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region was conducted on 18 January, 2008. See establishing an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group documents in annex 5. Photos from the seminar are in annex 6. Strategy of FSC certification development for 2008 – 2013 years is in the annex 7. See also a letter of registration of Tomsk Initiative FSC Regional Working Group in the National Initiative – annex 8. About 10 meetings and phone conversations with social and ecological organizations and felling companies to invite them to the seminar for creation of FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region were conducted. 28 people were participated in the seminar and joined FSC Regional Working Group: 1 representative from Social sector, 9 - from Ecological sector, 6 - from commercial sector, 7 – from Administration of Tomsk oblast. 1 article about the seminar were published in FSC Russia website: www.fsc.ru</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3 – IIES staff attend training and demonstrate the ability to support local companies through their application for FSC certification.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia: Business trip of SK to the Moscow and Cherepovets city (30 October - 4th f November, 2006) – annex 11. SK won a grant from Siberian Civil Initiatives Support Center (Inter-regional Public Foundation) for visiting National FSC body in Moscow. It was a two week individual training in Moscow with visiting of FSC felling company in Cherepovets city. Main results of this training were the steps of developing of FSC certification in the Tomsk oblast. Cooperation with WWF, Greenpeace Russia and other NGOs was established and strengthened – annex 7. Business trip of SK to the UK to be trained by Traidcraft in order to explain Tomsk importers how to develop marketing with UK companies in better way. The main results of the training see in the annex 13. Training on FSC for IIES team conducted by Sergey Moroz (Krasnoyarsk FSC expert) and audit company Europartner allowed IIES team to get basic</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>knowledge on FSC and FSC scheme. See a programme of the training in the annex 14 and diplomas from training in the annex 15.</p> <p>3 trainings for IIES' team for raising their knowledge in FSC were conducted: two trainings for the money from Darwin budget and 1 training is due to other fund.</p>	
Activity 1.4 – Report on monitoring activities.		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>Plan of raids to reveal illegal logging on the territories of felling companies that are potential for FSC was created in IIES in cooperation with administration of Tomsk oblast (annex 16).</p> <p>6 raids were conducted. Report on raids is in the annex 17.</p>	
Activity 1.5 – Credible agreement from at least one logging company who wish to apply for FSC certification and can demonstrate that they have put measures in place to achieve it.		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p><i>1. Identifying model forestry for FSC certification: May – October 2005.</i></p> <p>This stage of the project realization included the conduction of meetings with Tomsk State Forestry Agency, Administration of Tomsk Oblast with an aim to discuss the proposed forestry for FSC certification. There were meetings with two most suitable Temeryazevskii forestry and Kaltayskii forestry.</p> <p>Kaltayskiy and Asinovskii forestry was agreed to be a place for summer expedition 2005 – 2008 due to establishing good a partnership with directors of forestry, reasonable distance from Tomsk and location of special protected areas there.</p> <p>Among 5 wood conversion companies, 3 companies were ready to carry out conversion to FSC certification: Deka Ltd (felling territory — Asinovskii forestry), Tomsklesdrev (felling territory — Tomsk region), Kurlebskii timber conversion industrial complex Ltd (felling territory — Kaltayskii forestry) (annex 17). Through the meetings, materials about the management in Temeryazevskii forestry and Kaltayskii forestry were collected.</p> <p>There were 6 meetings (negotiations), which resulted in the selection of Kaltayskii forestry for approbation of FSC certification methodologies as scientific methods of studying of old trees for instance.</p> <p>We also conducted trips to the Teguldetskii, Asinovskii and Molchanovskii</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>forestris (lesxoz) to observe them on FSC prospect and conduction of summer expeditions. There were 10 meetings in Kaltayskii forest to discuss expedition action planning and to consider joint work on the analysis of forestry management.</p> <p>Meetings with 5 large wood conversion companies of the Tomsk Oblast took place.</p> <p>Development of the negotiations between IIES and felling companies:</p> <p>Kurlekskii LPK (this is a branch of bigger company "Partner Omsk")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Questionnaire from Kurlekskii timber conversion industrial complex Ltd was analysed and sent to WTA. – annex 18. ▪ There were negotiations that included workshops, phone calls and e-mail communication with Kurlekskii LPK. It was decided that they agree to apply for FSC certificates and are ready to start preparation process. ▪ Kurlekskii LPK requested IIES to calculate the costs of FSC certification for them. IIES sent an informational request to the FSC certification audit company "Europartner" to ask their questionnaire form for calculation of the costs for FSC certification for Kurlekskii LPK. At the end of February 2006 it was forwarded to Kurlekskii LPK (annex 19). <p>Karandashnay fabrika (big felling company that cut cedar to produce pencil)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negotiations with Tomsk Company "Karandashnay fabrika" regarding FSC development and cooperation with Faber – Castell were conducted. ▪ Karandashnay fabrika asked IIES to consult them about FSC. IIES described shortly FSC principles and certification procedure to them. They were happy with the answer and it was agreed that they will call IIES if they decide to apply for certification. ▪ Karandashnay fabrika requested electronic information about FSC certification and IIES sent a letter with information about FSC certification by request. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In March 2007 IIES sent a request to “Karandashnay fabrika” to ask them about developing of cooperation with FSC certified German company. Director of the company said that they had a meeting in Germany where they demonstrated their products, but there was no progress since then. <p>Magor Plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation started with conduction of the Round table between IIES and felling company Magor Plus to discuss possible partnership. ▪ IIES received estimation of the costs for Magor-Plus – annex 20. <p>In March 2007 IIES called Magor Plus to ask what they have decided about FSC certification. Director of the company said that he needs time to find out how to operate his business in the situation of new forest legislation.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.6 – Draft of the FSC regional standard created.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia: The list of the initiative group and consultants and a Plan of work of initiative group for creating a draft if a standard is in the annex 9. A draft of the FSC regional standard for Tomsk oblast was created. See annex 10 in order to look at the content of a draft. As post-project activities that do not require additional financing from Darwin Initiative it is planned to agree the draft of the standard in the regional level, to send the draft of the standard to the National FSC group and Krasnoyarsk FSC work group for comments, to agree the draft of the standard for future approbation and adoption as a FSC standard for Tomsk region – see appropriate items strategy of FSC certification development for 2008 – 2013 years in the annex 7. 3 meetings of initiative group were conducted in order to discuss the draft of a standard.</p> <p>Introduction lecture on FSC certification for IIES Introduction lecture (Duration 1 hour and a half) on the theme “What is FSC certification” took place <i>on March 21 2005</i>; Vyacheslav V. Tolmachev, Director of the representative of Pricebatch (Altai - UK) Ltd read the lecture. 5 IIES’ members became acquainted with the main principles of FSC and</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>world and Russian practice in FSC marketing</p> <p><i>In June 09 2005 a two hours co-ordinating meeting of the project partners took place.</i> The meeting was organized in Tomsk State Forestry Agency. The initiative was taken by Tomsk Regional Public Organization IIES. Vyacheslav V. Tolmachev, Director of Pricebatch (Altai-UK) Ltd was invited as a main speaker. The objectives of the meeting were as follows: Organize the presentation of the project for principal interested parties, discuss the ways of collaboration among partners, and consider the prospects for FSC certification development in Tomsk Oblast.</p> <p>As a result of discussions the participants of the meeting made a conclusion that it is advisable to develop FSC certification and all parties are willing to cooperate in this direction.</p> <p>For the conduction of the workshop a package of materials was elaborated with the volume of 88 pages. The following people participated in a meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vladimir N. Rogachev (Kaltayskii forestry) • Vasilii N. Serko (Temeryazevskii forestry) • Anna I. Tashirina, Lidiya I. Koroleva, Igor V. Kibish (Tomsk State Forestry Agency) • Yurii M. Kezeev (Kaltayskii forestry) • Konstantin S. Kozlov, Svetlana A. Kozlova (Tomsk Regional Public Organization IIES) <p>Vyacheslav V. Tolmachev, Pricebatch (Altai-UK) Ltd</p> <p>In 2005 the work included conducting analysis of the two forestries' compliance with the FSC criterias: Kaltayskii and Assinovskii forestries. Where the Assinovskii forestry got from: Assinovskii forestry is of regional significance and Kaltayskii forestry is of federal significance. Therefore after the negotiations with the Administration of Tomsk Oblast it was decided to analyze the compliance of Asinovskii forestry with the FSC certification principles.</p> <p>There were meetings with Tomsk State Forestry Agency, Administration of Tomsk Oblast, Kaltayskii and Asinovskii forestry.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Thus the following information has been prepared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checklist of Kaltayskii forestry (annex 21) • Comments to the analysis of the Kaltaiskii forestry (annex 22) • Timber producer questionnaire (annex 23) • Checklist of Asinovskii forestry (annex 24) • Woodmark Chain of Custody Application Information (CoCappli) of Asinovskii forestry (annex 25) • Woodmark Forest Certification Application Form (CA-FM-00) of Asinovskii forestry (annex 26) • Compliance of the Asinovskii forestry with the FSC certification principles (annex 27) • Comments to the analysis of the Asinovskii forestry (annex 28) • Asinovskii forestry application as a wood producer (annex 29) • Application of the Asinovskii forestry treatment company Deka Ltd (annex 30) • Comparative analysis of Kaltayskii and Asinovskii forestry activities (annex 31) <p>4 trips were carried out to each of the two forestries. As a result of these trips the IIES specialist together with the head forestry officer have filled out the questionnaires on compliance of the forestry activities with the FSC principles, as well as the questionnaires, sent by Pricebatch (Altai-UK) Ltd. Thus simultaneous work is carried out to estimate the reality of preparation of Kaltayskii and Asinovskii forestries for certification.</p> <p>Introduction lecture (Duration - 2 hours) on the theme “What is FSC certification” took place on <u>April 03 2006</u>; Svetlana Kozlova made a presentation of the project. There were 4 participants on this presentation.</p> <p>At 3 Round tables in the beginning of the project with the Administration of Tomsk Oblast the FSC certification development issues in the Tomsk region were discussed, i.e. problems and methods of their resolution. The IIES specialists and various Administration department employees took part in these consultations.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Round Table regarding FSC development in Tomsk oblast was conducted <u>on 20 of June</u>. The aim of the round table was to discuss the process of FSC development in Tomsk oblast. 9 people participated in the Round table. See the results of the Round table in the annex 32.</p> <p>Analysis of FSC procedures that are more appropriated for the region. SLIMF documents were translated from English into Russian and analyzed together with the project partners. Regarding the SLIMF principals this scheme of certification can be used for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests that are not exist in the Tomsk region. Both Assinovskii and Kaltayskii forests are High Intensity Managed Forests.</p> <p>Development of the dialog with FSC audit companies was necessary in order to estimate necessary amount of money for FSC certification for the felling companies:</p> <p>Soil Association: IIES made a request to the Soil Association to ask for questionnaire form for FSC certification. FSC – certification questionnaire from Soil Association was received.</p> <p>Europartner: IIES analyzed information about Russian company “Europartner” (Europe partner) who is also legable to provide forest companies by FSC certificates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IIES made a request to “Europartner” (Europe partner) to get an application form to apply for FSC. FSC – certification questionnaire from Europartner was received. ▪ IIES received estimation of the costs for Magor-Plus ▪ Europartner provided IIES with questionnaire form for estimation of the costs of FSC certification for Kurlekskii LPK. It is in the progress. <p>NEPCon: IIES made a request to this audit company on behalf of the Administration of Tomsk oblast in order to get an estimation of FSC certification for Kaltayskii forestry. Expenses were sent to IIES with the description of the FSC procedure (annex 33).</p> <p>As a result IIES got an estimation of FSC certification costs for 2 felling companies and 1 forestry.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Inter-regional FSC in partnership with WWF – Russia and FSC Russia was conducted in Tomsk, <u>7th June, 2007</u>. Seminar was devoted to GFTN (Global Forest & Trade Network) and FSC world marketing development in order to stimulate Siberia companies to joint GFTN – annex 34.</p> <p>Inter-regional seminar (30 people participated in the seminar) was conducted under the 10th inter-regional specialized exhibition - trade “Forest. Woodworking. Furniture” in the Tomsk International exhibition centre “Texnopark”.</p> <p>To hold the seminar the following activities were additionally conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IIES conducted 1 workshop of the organizers of the inter-regional seminar to discuss aim, tasks and preparation of the agenda was conducted. <p>Arrangement and conduction of 1 Round table with Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast (<u>16th of August, 2007</u>) where SK and members of the Department discussed Darwin project and partnership. It was decided to include the Department in the project implementation as a new project partner. 2 Round tables were conducted under the seminar: 1 is in the Administration of Tomsk oblast and another - in the Tomsk International exhibition centre “Texnopark”.</p> <p>Conduction of a FSC seminar to establish Initiative FSC Regional Working Group (the annex 5).</p> <p>A seminar with representatives of social and ecological organizations and felling companies to establish an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region was conducted on 18 January, 2008. Please, see establishing an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group documents in the annex 5.</p> <p>You can also look at the photos from the seminar in the annex 6.</p> <p>Strategy of FSC certification development for 2008 – 2013 years is in the annex 7.</p> <p>See also a letter for registration of Tomsk Initiative FSC Regional Working Group in the National Initiative – annex 8.</p> <p>About 10 meetings and phone conversations with social and ecological organizations and felling companies to invite them to the seminar for creation</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>of FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region were conducted. 28 people were participated in the seminar and joined FSC Regional Working Group: 1 representative from Social sector, 9 - from Ecological sector, 6 - from commercial sector, 7 – from Administration of Tomsk oblast.</p> <p>1 article about the seminar were published in FSC Russia website: www.fsc.ru</p> <p>Creating a draft of the FSC regional standard by Sergey Moroz (Krasnoyarsk expert) and Initiative group.</p> <p>Conduction of 3 Round tables of Initiative group to discuss a draft of the FSC regional standard.</p> <p>Creating a strategy for the development of FSC certification in the Tomsk region. Strategy confirmed by the Leader of the Initiative FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Ecological survey and monitoring</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual one-month monitoring and survey period in proposed FSC areas in Kaltayskii forestry, with a minimum of 2 ecology professors and 5 ecology students from Tomsk, 5 students from Cambridge University, BTO, Forestry Commission and Tree Council staff as required. 2. Summarising expedition methodologies and presenting them as a tool for monitoring research in the final Darwin report through discussion with experts from Tomsk State University, BTO, Forestry Commission 	<p>The measurable indicators have been achieved for this output, with data collected in three fieldwork assessments of stands in the forests near the city of Tomsk. Fieldwork was conducted by students from Cambridge University, under the guidance of staff from BTO, and students from Tomsk State University working with their professors. The four areas of study were: assessments of the biodiversity value, flora and fauna, lichens and social research.</p> <p>The habitat surveying was carried out using a methodology developed for the project by Dr Fuller of BTO and was proven to be repeatable, enabling the students to work with minimum supervision and yield results that could be analysed to assess the biodiversity value of areas of the forests in Kaltaiskii (2005 and 2007) and Assinovskii (2006). These surveys represent a major contribution to knowledge about the biodiversity of the forest types in the two areas and have the potential for application in other areas of southeast western Siberia.</p> <p>Russian students and scientists surveyed the flora, birds and invertebrates and recorded 13 species of rare and vulnerable plant species in Kaltaiskii which are listed in the Tomsk Red Data Book. Three invertebrate species of conservation importance were found in Assinovskii along with species</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>and Tree Council.</p> <p>3. Monitoring work in other threatened forest areas.</p> <p>4. Increased information on bird and forest ecology and distribution of RDB species.</p> <p>5. Possibility to use the created methodologies in further ecological survey and monitoring work.</p>	<p>considered as important forest pests (three in Assinovskii, six in Kaltaiskii).</p> <p>The fieldwork represented an opportunity for knowledge transfer between UK and Russian scientists, the outcome of which is a commitment from the Russian scientists to use the methodology originated by Dr Fuller in assessments of biodiversity value in other areas in support of applications for protected status.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 – Detailed ecological monitoring and survey reports produced.</p>		<p>Work carried out by UK partners:</p> <p>Rob Fuller of BTO designed the methodology to be used to compare and contrast dead wood volumes and biodiversity of the Tomsk region with results of similar monitoring in other countries with similar forest ecosystems and to investigate a possible link between dead wood and biodiversity. Detailed plans were drawn up for the fieldwork by BTO and training given to the student groups by Rob Fuller and Chris Hewson on techniques for studying transects.</p> <p>WTA drew up specifications for the roles required amongst the team carrying out the monitoring trips and recruitment interviews held by the project leader. Support and mentoring were given as appropriate to establish the teams and meet with them to ensure they were clear about the objectives and to plan their fund-raising strategy. Details of funders were provided to support their own endeavours to make the expeditions self-financing, as the project funds were not designed to pay for their travel costs.</p> <p>Risk assessments were produced by WTA for the fieldwork and time in Russia and revised with each group after their time there. Emergency procedures were set up including copies of all travel and insurance documentation being sent to Janet Sackman at WTA to act as a central point of contact. Liaison with UK families of students affected by incidents in the expeditions was carried out to keep relevant parties informed about what was happening in the field.</p> <p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>All the expeditions under the project were organized in two directions:</p> <p>1. Arranging the expedition in Russia included the following work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of the letter of invitation for the students ▪ Choosing place of the expedition ▪ Forming the list of possible Tomsk city excursions. ▪ Final pre - expedition arrangements included risk assessment preparation, booking the hotel, getting permission for hunting rifle, buying food and some other things for the expedition, internal and external meeting to prepare final expedition program and duties, students' registration. <p>2. Consulting the expedition participants in the UK.</p> <p>Summer expedition <u>10 July – 07 August, 2005.</u></p> <p>Organization of workshops with a Russian team of researchers to discuss the aim, tasks and methodology of expedition <u>May – July 2005.</u> 12 internal meetings were conducted in IIES, 6 meetings with Tomsk State Forestry Agency, 2 meetings with the representatives of Tomsk Oblast Administration.</p> <p>Three hours Round table took place on July 10, 2005. The aim of the round table was to introduce Russian and UK researchers to each other and discuss the action planning of the expedition.</p> <p>Guidance for expedition members was produced. It included description of the camp, maps, risk assessment, summer expedition programme. There were 16 members of the expedition. The participants of the round table established the strategy of expedition implementation and discussed the mechanisms of its conduction.</p> <p>The aim of the expedition was to establish data about the biodiversity value in Kaltayskii forestry on the territory of the Tomsk zoological reserve. Action plan of the expedition is in the Annex 1. The report on the expedition is in the Annex 2.</p> <p>The objectives of the expedition were to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out ecological survey and monitoring in Tomsk zoological reserve 2. Increase knowledge about flora, entomo- and ornithofauna on the 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>territory of Tomsk zoological reserve, which can be used to assess future change in habitat condition and biodiversity value</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Establish baseline information about the state of forest use and reforestation that helps to initiate FSC certification in Kaltayskii forestry 4. Publicize the results of the expedition through mass media for increasing ecological awareness of the population 5. Identify an area of forest that would be suitable to form a conservation zone within a potential FSC certified forest as required under FSC Principle № 6 (Forest Stewardship Council Impact on Environment 6. Collect new data in field with an aim to justify biodiversity value of the territory proposed as a conservation zone 7. Establish a method that can be used to conduct ecological survey and the monitoring of forest biodiversity value in future <p>The expedition was organized in the center of Kaltayskii forestmen, located nearby Lake Kirek. The expedition was realized in three directions: investigation of entomofauna, ornithofauna and local flora. Each week <i>planning meetings</i> took place upon the discussion of the quality of expedition realization and also upon the analysis of the conducted work and the correction of investigation mechanisms. Participants of the expedition (role in the expedition is mentioned in the brackets)</p> <p><i>2 professors from Tomsk:</i> Tatyana K. Blinova (ornithology), Marina V. Olonova (botany).</p> <p><i>5 ecology students from Tomsk:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dmitry V. Kurbatsky (entomology) • Sergey Aushev (dendrochronology) • Dmitrii Y. Lebedev (ecology) • Konstantin S. Kozlov (ecology, project director) • Svetlana A. Kozlova (ecology, project coordinator) <p><i>1 UK scientist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rob Fuller (British Trust for Ornithology) <p><i>2 UK advisors:</i></p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kevin Hand (Tree Council) • Fred Currie (Forestry Commission of UK) <p><i>7 students from Cambridge University (UK)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hannah Allum (fieldwork assistant) • Alex Benton (technology officer) • Kate Cochrane (expedition leader) • Wing-Sham Lee (methodology researcher) • Katie Marwick (medical officer) • Sarah Parker (finance officer) • Lucy Taylor (logistics officer and report coordinator) <p>On the whole <i>17 people</i> took part in the expedition.</p> <p>The results of the expedition are recorded in the report – Annex 2. Photo – Annex 3.</p> <p>In the first day of the expedition we conducted <i>a seminar</i> in order to discuss appropriated technologies for our investigations.</p> <p>Summer expedition <u>3 July – 06 August, 2006.</u></p> <p>Organization of workshops with a Russian team of researchers to discuss the aim, tasks and methodology of expedition.</p> <p>Guidance for Expedition 2006 members was produced. It included description of the camp, maps, risk assessment, summer expedition programme. Then additional information about Lyme disease and tick-borne [vernal] encephalitis was also added to these documents.</p> <p>Stephen Whitfield's methodologies (social research) were translated from English into Russian to make comments on them.</p> <p>Expedition was organized in Assinovskii forest that located nearby Assino city (100 km.). The aim of the expedition was to collect the data about the biodiversity value in Assinovskii forestry (dead wood, entomology, ornithology, plant and beaver (mammals) research).</p> <p>Expedition tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To realize monitoring research in Assinovskii forestry 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To gain new knowledge about the state of flora and fauna in order to use it for defining potential changes in the habitat and biodiversity structure conditions 3. To gather information about the state of forest management and reforestation in Assinovskii forestry, as this information is necessary for FSC certification 4. To cover expedition results in mass media in order to increase the level of ecological culture of the population 5. To define the territory, which could meet requirements for especially protected status in the framework of the FSC forest certification under Forestry Council Regulation № 6 “Environment impact” <p>Publicize the results of the expedition through mass media for increasing ecological awareness of the population. 7 internal meetings were conducted in IIES, 3 meetings with Tomsk State Forestry Agency and Tomsk Oblast Administration.</p> <p>It was decided to prepare six maps (three – in English and three – in Russian). Each map includes placing of rare species (birds, plants and insects) on the territory of Assinovskii forestry.</p> <p>IIES conducted several internal and external meetings including visits to the forest in the Assinovskii forestry to organize social research in the village in the forest. Lots of questions were being asked by Stephen Whitfield, IIES answered most of them in the pre-expedition stage but this took a lot of time to find the answers.</p> <p>IIES conducted several visits to Assinovskii rayon to speak with owner of the camp and local guides, get permission from local authorities to conduct expedition, look at the camp and territory that should be investigated during expedition. Photos and description of location of the proposed expedition camp in Assinovskii forestry were sent to the students and WTA.</p> <p>A Round table with expedition participants was conducted <u>on 4th July, 2006</u>. All details about expedition arrangement were discussed. Upon arrival to the camp all duties and rules of leaving in the camp were discussed. UK participants also presented their methodology. Information about FSC for local citizens were brought to Stephen in order to distribute it during social</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>research implementation.</p> <p>During the expedition participants had a two hours lecture with Vitalii Borobiev regarding Assinovskii forest management, reforestation and etc. At the end of the expedition two hours workshop regarding FSC and departure details was conducted in Tomsk.</p> <p>After expedition IIES created a questionnaire for the students in order to use their comments to improve the next expeditions. We also had a feedback of Stephen Whitfield about his social research. You can also see some photos from the expedition 2006 in the annex 4.</p> <p>Participants of the expedition (role in the expedition is mentioned in the brackets)</p> <p><i>2 professors:</i> Tatyana K. Blinova (ornithology), Marina V. Olonova (botany consultant, Margarita Romanova (PhD in biology) was instead of her in the forest). The report on the expedition is in Annex 6.</p> <p><i>6 ecology students from Tomsk:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dmitry Dytlov (mammals specialist, security guard) • Elena Lukiyntseva (mammals specialist) • Yevgeniy Murzakhanov (field research coordinator, ornithology specialist) • Dmitry Kurbatsky (entomology specialist) • Tatiyna Akexandrova (cooker) • Alexandr Kornilov (mammals specialist, security guard) <p><i>7 students from Cambridge University:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alison Beresford (finance Officer and report Coordinator) • Stephen Whitfield (expedition leader) • Blaise Martay (logistics and recruitment officer) • Katie Barber (medical officer) • Aidan Brown (technology officer) • Lucy Malpas (methodology and ecology researcher) • Ekaterina Popova (Social Research Assistant and Interpreter) 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>On the whole <i>17 people</i> took part in the expedition. Scientific advice from the UK was given by Dr Robert Fuller (British Trust for Ornithology).</p> <p>Summer expedition 1 July – 3 August 2007</p> <p>Organization of workshops with a Russian team of researchers to discuss the aim, tasks and methodology of expedition. 2 round tables with Russian researches of the expedition 2007 to discuss a new place for the expedition 2007 were conducted.</p> <p>A Round table with expedition participants was conducted on <u>2nd July, 2007</u>. Participants of the expedition discussed expedition details and listened to a lecture about how to behave in the forest and first medical help.</p> <p>Potential places for research were prepared. IIES sent description of the places to the UK partners and after negotiations Kaltayskii forestry was chosen as a place for expedition 2007.</p> <p>IIES replied to the questions of UK researchers about arrangement of the expedition.</p> <p>IIES visited possible territories to choose a place for the camp and investigate traveling possibilities on the territory of the forestry.</p> <p>IIES also visited Kaltayskii forestry to obtain relevant permissions for the proposed study area for the 2007 expedition (on the border between deep taiga and managed forest, and for social research purposes, Kirek village).</p> <p>IIES arranged and conducted several meetings with specialists of Department of environment protection and nature resources management of Tomsk oblast in order to discuss appropriate places for expedition 2007.</p> <p>Photographs of the expedition are in Annex 5 and the report is in Annex 6.</p> <p>Participants of the expedition (role in the expedition is mentioned in the brackets)</p> <p><i>2 professors from Tomsk:</i> Tatyana K. Blinova (ornithology), Marina V. Olonova (botany).</p> <p><i>5 ecology students from Tomsk:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dmitry V. Kurbatsky (entomology) • Sergey Loyko (soil specialist) 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margarita Romanova (PhD in biology, field coordinator). • Dmitriy Birukov (biology and hunting, security guard) • Anton Gaydochenko (biology and hunting, security guard) <p><i>1 UK scientist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chris Hewson (British Trust for Ornithology) <p><i>6 students from Cambridge University (UK):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iain Barr (finance officer) • Dominic O'Connor Robinson (fieldwork and ecology officer) • Adrien Smith (student expedition leader) • Stephanie Ward (sociological researcher) • Peter Wood (recruitment and logistics officer) • Weijia Zhang (medical officer) <p>On the whole <i>15 people</i> took part in the expedition.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2 – A database of biodiversity data created under the project to be held by TSU, including information on distribution of RDB species, with data validated by Russian and UK researcher with national FSC evaluation of progress and made available to local scientists, Russian FSC and through scientific monographs.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>Data about the findings of rare bird species will be used in the future editing of the Tomsk Oblast Red Data Book.</p> <p>Facts about the number of investigated species can be used in the reports of Tomsk Oblast Hunting Management Department.</p> <p>The materials of route registrations can be used for the full estimation of species variety on the investigated territory.</p> <p>The database can be viewed on http://strizh.tsu.ru/catalog and includes an acknowledgement of the funding: “This database is issued with financial support of the UK government’s Darwin Initiative within the project Sustainable Support for Biodiversity and Forestry in Tomsk Taiga, Siberia.”</p> <p>1 dissertation for bachelor's degree and specialist diploma was prepared on expedition results 2005 by Dmitriy Lebedev</p> <p>1 dissertation for specialist diploma has been preparing by Kozak Roman</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.3 – Reports given to local government, state forestry and conservation organisations.		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>Reports on expedition results 2005, 2006, 2007 in English and Russian were prepared and distributed among stakeholders. See the reports of Russian scientist in English in the annex 6 and list of stakeholders among those the report was distributed in the annex 7. Besides, a book (annex 2) with the expedition 2005 results were published and distributed among those who was interested in outside Tomsk. Thus, the request to send a copy of the book was received from Saint-Petersburg, Moscow and some other cities where FSC certification has been developing.</p> <p>The reports were distributed among 31 stakeholders including 8 governmental organizations, 5 NGOs, 5 scientific institutions, 7 individuals; 5 schools participated in the project, 1 Internet link http://fsc.ru/news_070.html</p>	
Activity 2.4 – Findings highlighted in popular media and TV in Russia and UK, articles and reports, with copies of all publications sent to Darwin Initiative.		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>IIES had decided to create an electronic database of rare and endangered species of Tomsk oblast that is based on the Tomsk oblast Red Data Book (temporary it is located on the web-side of our project partner http://strizh.tsu.ru/catalog). This database can help people from all over the world to find information about rare species that exist in the Tomsk region and their local within the territory. Informational reports on expedition results were distributed among governmental structures and organizations whose activity is connected with RDB species protection (annex 8).</p> <p>There were 13 scientific publications of Russian researchers on expedition results. See the list of publications in the annex 9.</p>	
Activity 2.5 – Plans for continuing the ecological survey and monitoring work to reveal further areas of Forest High Value in the Tomsk region (Siberian taiga) to be created under supervision of Dr. Marina Olonova and other IIES researchers.		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>IIES created 2 scientific programmes for the next expeditions for studying globally rare species of birds and revealing Forest of High Value (annex 10).</p>	
Output 3. Support the community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traidcraft research into UK markets for products, negotiations with producers and potential importers. 2. Tailored training by 	<p>The market research carried out by Traidcraft provided a clear picture of the opportunities and threats to potential trade between Russia and the UK in specific non-timber forest products, these being pine nuts and birch bark products. Leads were provided which were followed up by IIES with assistance from WTA but revealed that there was insufficient profit potential</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>Traidcraft for IIES on developing existing local trade and the requirements of international trade in food and non-food products.</p> <p>3. Liaise with minimum of 3 existing Community Production Units producing sustainable forest products.</p> <p>4. IIES to provide training based upon Traidcraft work to help local producers improve products for local markets.</p>	<p>in the trade. It was realised by WTA that although the market research had achieved its aim to investigate markets, there was a training need for IIES staff to learn for themselves what the expectations of UK were compared with those in Russia, and a three week programme of one-to-one training was developed for IIES in the UK in order to meet this need and to enable IIES to meet UK project partners in situ.</p> <p>The materials from the UK training and the initial market research have been used as the basis for developing marketing information for use in Russia to support and develop local trade in non-timber forest products and to open up potential export markets with other markets in both Western Europe and China.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 – Traidcraft Market Research Reports into birch bark products and pine nuts.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>IIES created Russian version of Pine nuts and Birch Bark Traidcraft marketing research for distribution to 24 interested groups. See Russian versions of the report in the annex 1 and annex 2. See a distribution list in the annex 3 and a letter of appreciation from Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast in the annex 4. Reports were distributed among 24 stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 governmental organizations • 6 NGOs • 4 pine nuts companies <p>9 birch bark companies and communities.</p> <p>It was decided to create a portfolio of big pine nuts companies and birch bark communities from the approval of these companies and send it to the UK companies mentioned in the marketing research. Portfolio was translated from Russian into English and sent to the UK companies mentioned in the Traidcraft report.</p> <p>Portfolio of big pine nuts companies includes 9 firms (annex 5). It was distributed among 9 UK importers from Traidcraft marketing research report</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		(annex 6).	
Activity 3.2 – Records of training received by IIES staff by Traidcraft.		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia: Programme of UK visit for Svetlana Kozlova under the Darwin project see in the annex 7.</p> <p>Feedback from Birch bark firm “Bogara” and Pine nuts company “Lesnoy tsar” was discussed and some issues were clarified. Web-sites – information useful sources were received. IIES Action Points after visit to the UK see in the annex 8.</p> <p>UK market overview was made and key learning overview was prepared (annex 9).</p> <p>Visits to non-food and food shops were made in order to be familiar with UK tendency in these areas. Visit to Spring Fair, NEC Birmingham was organized. Presentation of plans to WTA, feedback and revision with the Tree Council was hold in order to discus further development of the project.</p> <p>18 days was spent in the UK to meet with 3 UK project partners, students from expeditions 2005, 2006 and from 2007. Meetings with specialists on marketing, design and import – export logistics were conducted.</p>	
Activity 3.3 – Records of meetings with local companies where local communities work.		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia: Timber database, spruce chip database, local community database were created. Protocols of the meetings is in the IIES. Meetings were devoted to presentation of the project, presenting marketing research, asking a feedback on marketing research, developing cooperation between Lesnoy tsar and UK importer.</p> <p>See the review of the negotiations with Community Production Units in the annex 13.</p> <p>You can read information that was prepared and translated during this cooperation (annex 14). You can also see protocols from the main meetings with Lesnoy tsar (annex 15). Timber database (annex 10), spruce oil database (annex 11), local community database (annex 12) were created.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>There were more than 5 trips to Asino to look at forest products and 4 workshops with Bogara and 5 - Lesnoy tsar.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.4 – Production of guidance for markets to develop local trade, focussing on marketing techniques to tell the story of the products.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>Brochure on the basis of materials brought from the UK and received experience was prepared and published (annex 16). You can also see the brochure on the website http://mb.tomsk.ru/help_employer/literature.html It is named as “Российским экспортерам от западных коллег”.</p> <p>Presentation of brochure on the basis of materials brought from the UK was made in the Department for Development of Entrepreneurship and Real Sector of Economy of Tomsk Oblast and Department of social – economical development of rural settlements of Administration of Tomsk oblast that work with local communities. Brochure on the basis of materials brought from the UK and received experience was distributed among the following organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 governmental organizations • 5 NGOs • 4 pine nuts companies • 9 birch bark companies and communities <p>See a distribution list in the annex 17.</p>	
<p>Output 4. Raising awareness of the value of forests.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of at least 3 schools with School Forests by yr 2. 2. Production and maintenance of project website. 3. Publicity in local Tomsk media. 	<p>The work done by IIES in the School Forest programme exceeds the expectations and has allowed not just students but their families and the wider community to be involved in appreciating the forest in general and carrying out litter-picking and establishing school tree nurseries. Publicity targets have been exceeded, with the project’s work highlighted in various media including newspapers, television and radio.</p> <p>The website www.tomsktaiga.net reflects the broad scope of the project and will continue to be updated by WTA beyond the life of the project funding.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 – Project Reports, School Forestry and Tree Nursery Manuals.</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p> <p>I Stage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation and publication of information materials (school Forestry and Tree Nursery Manuals): 01.04.2005 – 19.09.2005. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p><i>Distribution of materials among 54 Tomsk Oblast schools forestry. This helped schools to implement acquired beneficial experience on the establishment of school forestry and nearby school nurseries in their own schools without assistance.</i></p> <p>Within the framework of the project 300 manuals “School forestry” for teachers and the members of school forestry (translation of a 1st page is in the <i>Annex 1</i> and a scan copy in the <i>Annex 2</i>) and 300 manuals “The manual on the establishment of school nurseries” were published (translation of a 1st page is in the <i>Annex 3</i> and a scan copy in the <i>Annex 4</i>).</p> <p>A part of brochures was distributed at the annual meeting of Tomsk Oblast school forestry, which took place in <u>September 2005</u>. A part of brochures were given to the Tomsk State Forestry Agency and the Education department of Ministry of Education “Tomsk Region” for the distribution among Tomsk region schools (translation of a delivery receipt is in the <i>Annex 5</i> and the originals see in the <i>Annexes 5</i> and <i>6</i>). See translations in the <i>Annexes 7</i> and <i>8</i>.</p> <p><i>Distribution of materials on the establishment and development of school forestry and nearby school nurseries among 6 public organizations of Tomsk Oblast (Tomsk oblast association of nature protection, Ecological centre “Strizh”, Zelenaya Tropes, Tomsk Region Center on Wastes Treatment, Tomsk Ecological Student’s Inspection by Lev Blinov (TESI by Lev Blinov), Windrose), and among 4 governmental structures such as Administration of the Tomsk rayon, Forestry agency, Department of environment protection and nature resources management of Tomsk oblast, Oblast State Institution “Oblkompriroda”.</i></p> <p>4. Conduction one day starting seminar devoted to the establishment of school forestry: 20.03.2005 – 29.04.2005</p> <p>Organization of the seminar included the following stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a seminar program (<i>Annex 9</i>). • Agreement of the seminar program with the speakers. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inviting seminar participants (school teachers) using a database of Tomsk schools through Department of Education of Tomsk City Administration and calls. • Conduction of the seminar. <p>The seminar took place <u>on April 29, 2005</u>. The favorable experience of school forestry in environment activity on elaboration and implementation of the program of school forestry and the establishment of nurseries in Kurlek village was presented. The Chairman of Tomsk City Ecological Committee attached great attention to the issues of City forest protection and other environmental problems in Tomsk City. The project coordinator Svetlana Kozlova made the presentation of the project on the development of school forestry and marked the necessity of the organization establishment, their work principles, and drew attention to the practical results of the existing school forestry.</p> <p>Achievements of the seminar. In order to draw attention of school teachers to this seminar and to make it more informative it was decided to invite the representatives of other public organizations with the presentation of their own programs aimed at involving students in current ad planned environmental activity. So the seminar was called “Joint Activity of Public Ecological Initiatives in the Project Realization”. This method so-called “advantage of partnership” was highly estimated by evaluation group and it bw as agreed to use it in other seminars.</p> <p>The number of the seminar participants was 29 people. There were 15 speakers at the seminar.</p> <p>Upon the results of the seminar the preliminary agreement of 5 schools was received; they were willing to initiate the establishment of school forestry.</p> <p>As a result there was 1 coverage on the Oblast radio with which IIES permanently cooperate and, moreover, an article was published in the newspaper Zelenyi Meridian (see the <i>Annexes</i> in the item “Publicity in local Tomsk media”).</p> <p>The analysis of the questionnaires upon the results of the seminar has</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>shown:</p> <p>On the question “Would you like the project on the development of school forestry and nearby school nurseries to be carried out in your school?” 5 people said “Yes”, 5 people said “No” and 13 people said “I don’t know”.</p> <p>On the question “Evaluate significance and urgency of the seminar for you” 0 people replied “non - urgent”, 20 people replied “urgent” and 6 people – “very urgent”.</p> <p>The question “Rank the utility of distributed hand-outs” there were the following replies: 0 people – “not very useful”, 16 people – “useful” and 4 people – very useful.</p> <p>Upon the results of the seminar press-release was distributed among 5 newspapers (Vechernii Tomsk, Krasnoe znamy, Zelenyi Meridian, Gizn), sent to the 4 radio stations (State Television and Radio Company “Tomsk”, Otkrytoe Radio, Oblast radio) and to the 3 TV channels (TB-2, Otkrytoe Televidenie, State Television and Radio Company “Tomsk”).</p> <p>2. Make several visits to schools to discuss project issues 05.04.2005 – 15.04.2005</p> <p>The aim of visits was to find out the presence of required conditions for the project realization: nearby school site, which is suitable for the establishment of the tree nursery, the presence of a supervisor to work with children, the presence of a class for administrative work and lectures. Nearby territories were investigated in order to determine the area for planting the trees. Upon the results of visits 3 schools were selected for the further project realization. There were about 10 visits to 7 schools, as a result of which the specialists of IIES investigated conditions in nearby school territory (percentage of afforestation, illumination, the quality of the ground, the presence of wastes, fences etc.) Photos from the places of visits are in the <i>Annex 10</i>.</p> <p>Consequently it was decided to involve 5 schools in the project participation, 3 of them were selected for the establishment of school forestry (№№ 28, 53, 9) and the rest two (№№ 44, 47) were agreed to participate in the project activities.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>II stage: 05.05.2005 - 15.09.2005</p> <p>1. Set up the target groups of students (6-9 grades), who are interested in the work of forestry by teachers – supervisors. Conduction of 3 educational seminars for school forestry by the members of IIES and involved specialists.</p> <p>On the base of 3 schools № 28, № 53, № 9 the groups of students who are interested in the participation in school forestry activity were set up. Seminars were conducted by the members of IIES with inviting the specialists of Tomsk State Forestry Agency, Tomsk State University (botanist, dendrologist, and ecologist) and Ecological committee of Tomsk city.</p> <p>2. Training for teachers – supervisors of school forestry in Kaltayskii forestry and Tomsk forestry to acquire skills required for the establishment of school tree nurseries within the framework of school forestry: the selection of site for the nursery, the treatment of the site, the establishment of the nursery, care treatment of young growth.</p> <p>There were 6 visits (3 visits to each forestry). All schools, the participants of the project, were granted different information materials on forest protection (more than 5 books for each school), which were given by Greenpeace of Russia, published under the project and taken from IIES' library.</p> <p>3. Conduction of visits and excursions for children.</p> <p>Photos from visits to the forestry and excursions for children are in the <i>Annexes 11 - 12.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Temeryazevkii forestry, Forest museum in Temeryazevo – students listened to the lecture about the structure and performance of State forestry and regional forestry, an excursion around the forestry was organized. • In pine forest in the Kaltayskii forestry students listened to the lecture about the problems of pine trees in Tomsk Oblast, their renewal through additional seedlings plantations; the excursion around the forestry was 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>conducted, students got acquainted with the performance of Kaltayskii school forestry and penetrated into the activity of this organization. In Kaltayskii forestry there are long standing and well - developed nurseries, organized nearby forestry – students listened to the lecture about the necessity of the nursery establishment, the peculiarities of the performance, the efficiency of this form of forest revival; the excursion around the nursery was organized.</p> <p>III stage: 10.09.2005 – 12.10.2005</p> <p>1. Organization of environmental educational activities in city forests and recreational zones.</p> <p>Environmental educational activities in city forests included the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing materials for the work of school forestry (spades, rakes, gloves and bags for litter), seeds of wood species, fertilizer. • There were 5 actions on waste removal in city forests and Tomsk City recreational zones adjacent to Tomsk City (schools № 28, 53, 9, 47, 44). Photos are in the <i>Annex</i> № 13. • A lecture was read for the students of 3 schools and the participants of the project on the establishment of nurseries and the rules of planting of some species of trees. On the meeting of school forestry the scheme of planting of some species of trees was presented, the site for planting was selected, the conditions of planting were investigated (soil, shading etc.). The establishment of nurseries was decided to conduct in spring 2006. <p><i>On October 17, 2005 we planted trees on the territory of 3 schools (№№ 28, 53, 47). In general Pinus Sibirica (6 seedlings), lilac (35 seedlings), spruce (6 seedlings), mountain ash (6 seedlings) were planted. Photos are in the Annex 14.</i></p> <p>2. Organization and conduction of holiday “Forest and We - 2005” (Annex 38).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>The holiday “Forest and We - 2005” took place on <i>November 01, 2005</i> with the participation of schools № 44, 53, 28, 9. The scenario of the holiday is in the <i>Annex № 15</i>. Photos of the holiday are in the <i>Annex № 16</i>. There were 36 people at the holiday. The holiday was organized on the base of school № 9. Within the framework of the holiday students made the presentation of their environmental activity for the half of the year and discussed results. The intellectual game “Dilemma” was organized with the groups of students, its aim was to encourage students to take the role of forest resources executives. They were given major environmental problems with variants of their solution. The students were to choose the most beneficial solution, provide evidence and prepare the presentation with the indication of the most effective solutions, the inefficiency of the unselected ones with performance on the stage.</p> <p>It is noteworthy that students prepared stands with posters where their environmental work and achievements were reflected. Upon the results of the presentations the jury granted 1st, 2d and 3d places to schools and marked the best speakers. All participants of the holiday received presents and the winners were awarded valuable presents.</p> <p><i>On April 15, 2006</i> young ecologists carried out the action to clean the forest near the school № 19.</p> <p>Then similar actions were conducted in other schools – participants of the project until June, 2006. See some photos from the 1st action in the <i>Annex 15</i>.</p> <p>Children from school forestries together with IIES took part in both local and international conferences such as Volvo adventure, Regional and Federal conference of school forestry and etc.</p> <p>150 school children were present at the action. The action started with the concert, devoted to forest problems caused by littering. Children prepared the performance on their own; the IIES representative conducted teaching games.</p> <p>Action “Clean bor” (clean forest) was conducted by school forestry in <i>28th of September, 2007</i> (<i>Annex 16</i>)</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Approximately 40 pupils and 20 students of Tomsk State University took part in it. Pupils and students cleaned 16 hectares of pine forest during the campaign. 4 full cars of “KaMAZ” model (16 m3 each) drove the garbage away. 2 posters with logo: “Our children have cleaned the forest”. Besides, some posters about the danger of wastes for nature and human health with a call not to throw rubbish in the forest were hung in the settlement.</p> <p>Children Red Data Book of Tomsk region</p> <p>IIES and ecological centre “Strizh” have established a workgroup of students who has been creating Tomsk oblast children red data book.</p> <p>Chapters of the book were given to the specialists from Tomsk State University to correct the content. IIES had several meetings with different professors to discuss Children Red Data Book of Tomsk region.</p> <p>After creating a draft of the book it was approbated in 5 schools through the games and round tables to find out opinion of students about content and design of the book. Then, the book was passed to the editor who corrected all other mistakes, checked grammar and stylistics. Agreement with famous expert on ecological education in schools agreed to cooperate and edit the book. After that it was given to designer and published. It was distributed among 54 Tomsk Oblast schools forestry and 5 Tomsk schools – participants of the project.</p> <p>See a photo of workgroup on Children Red Data Book of Tomsk region from one of the meeting of a workgroup in the <i>Annex 17</i>. There were not all the members of the workgroup.</p> <p>There were several internal meetings to create Children Red Data Book of Tomsk region:</p> <p>1 Round table of IIES and ecological centre “Strizh” to discuss a content of the Tomsk oblast children red data book. It was about 12 students who participated in the writing of Tomsk oblast children red data book.</p> <p>2d meeting to discuss students’ suggestions to the content of the chapters and its design.</p> <p>3d meeting to discuss the following topics:</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to the book and its' chapters (there are three chapters in the book: animals and birds). It was decided to exclude plants in order to preparer chapters about animals and birds in a level of high quality ▪ Questions that students have during their work on chapters ▪ Ideas to the design of the book were discussed with a professional designer <p>4th meeting to create the ideas of how children can contribute to rescuing of the rare species of plants, animals and birds.</p> <p>5th – 8th meetings to discuss chapters of the book prepared by the students and correct the mistakes.</p> <p>IIES asked Tomsk city Administration to contribute to the development of school forestry in Tomsk city and donate money for tree planting in the Autumn 2006. Thus, some actions to plant trees were conducted. The first action was hold on 14th of October and the second one - 16th of October (<i>Annex 18</i>). All pupils received special diploma for participation in the action (<i>Annex 19</i>). Preparation process included the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal and external meetings to organize the actions. ▪ Preparation of the propaganda leaflets with different kind of information about trees. ▪ Creating design of a poster and printing of two posters where we put information about planted trees and names of the pupils who participated in the action. <p>Writing and distribution of a press-release.</p> <p>It was decided to conduct 2 actions in order to plant trees by pupils and local citizens on the out-settlements of the Tomsk city.</p> <p>About 50 trees were planted and 30 students participated in the action.</p>	
Activity 4.2 – Website www.tomsktaiga.net (managed by WTA)		<p>Work carried out by UK partners:</p> <p>Students from the first fieldwork expedition created a website www.tomsktaiga.com using Cambridge University's copy of Dreamweaver</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>software which largely featured the expedition itself within the context of the wider project. Janet Sackman of WTA rewrote the website to reflect the whole project using Microsoft Publisher and launched www.tomsktaiga.net in year 2, as the original website's domain name had not been released by the company who had hosted it. It was agreed by IIES and WTA to send information about the project activities with attachments to JS every month.</p> <p>The website will continue to be maintained by WTA and the fees paid beyond the life of the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.3 – Media and TV articles.</p>		<p>UK: Articles in local press about the expedition each year. Further articles are to be produced now that the project is complete.</p> <p>Russia: Articles in the newspapers (total: 9 articles about the project activities). Translation of some articles (<i>Annexes</i> 20, 21, 22):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copy of the article “A new project was launched” in the special Appendix to the international newspaper Znamya Mira Zelenyi Meridian, fascicle № 6, June 2005 (<i>Annex</i> № 23). 2. Copy of the article “How to Work Further?” in a special Appendix to the international newspaper Znamya Mira, fascicle № 5, May 2005 (<i>Annex</i> № 24). 3. Copy of the article “Pupils solve ecological problems” in a special Appendix to the international newspaper Znamya Mira, fascicle № 11, November 2005 (<i>Annex</i> № 25). 4. Copy of the article “To boost demand on forest” in the special Appendix to the international newspaper Znamya Mira Zelenyi Meridian, fascicle № 7, July 2005 (<i>Annex</i> № 26). 5. Copy of the article “How young ecologists solve the problems” in the oblast newspaper “Tomskie novosti”, fascicle № 48 (296), 1 December, 2005 (<i>Annex</i> 27). 6. Article in the Assinovskiy rayon newspaper prepared by the Director of Assinovskiy forestry, 2006, copy was not sent to IIES (according the Director of Assinovskiy forestry feedback). 7. Copy of the article “Ecology in English manner” in the oblast newspaper 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>“Tomskie novosti”, fascicle № 11 (363), 15 March, 2007 (<i>Annex 28</i>).</p> <p>8. Article about the project publication “Useful publication” 21 June, 2007 on the website http://fsc.ru/archives_002.html (http://fsc.ru/news_070.html)</p> <p>9. Copy of the article “There will be more Special protected forests” in the oblast newspaper “Tomskiy vestnik” (Den dobriy), 06 June, 2008 (<i>Annex 29</i>).</p> <p>10. Copy of the article “Students ecologists work in International level!” in the newspaper of Tomsk State University “Alma-Mater”, fascicle № 11, 24 June, 2008 (<i>Annex № 30</i>).</p> <p>11. Copy of the article “Sustainable forestry as a factor of rural territories development!” in the quart. Informational bulletin “Tomskiy agrovestnik”, fascicle № 1 (16), March 2008 (<i>Annex 31</i>).</p> <p>12. Article about the project “Tomsk on the way of FSC certification: start has been made!” 21 January, 2008 on the website http://fsc.ru/archives_002.html (http://fsc.ru/news_092.htm)</p> <p>RV interviews (total: 4 articles about the project activities):</p> <p>1. Coverage on Oblast radio in the programme “Ecological dairy”, January 2006 – <i>Annex 32</i>.</p> <p>2. RV interview on Oblast (regional) radio in the programme “Ecological dairy” about the current project achievements, April 2006 (was repeated 3 times per day).</p> <p>3. RV interview on Oblast (regional) radio in the programme “Reporter” about the current project achievements, September 2006.</p> <p>4. RV interview on Oblast (regional) radio in the programme “Oblast news” about the current project achievements, February 2007 (was repeated 3 times per day).</p> <p>5. News about the project were announced on RV channel “Exo of Moscow”, 4 June, 2008 upon the press-conference on 4 June, 2008</p> <p>1 TV interview:</p> <p>TV interview in the telecast “Ecological Diary”, July 2005 – <i>Annex 33</i>.</p> <p>Other issues relevant to information dissemination:</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information about Tomsk Oblast for expedition 2006 participants and project website was prepared (<i>Annex 34</i>). 2. Information about Special protected areas of Tomsk Oblast for project website was prepared (<i>Annex 35</i>). 3. Information about Red Data Book species of Tomsk Oblast for Red Data book database was prepared (<i>Annex 36</i>). 4. Information about IIES for project website was prepared (<i>Annex 37</i>). 5. Results of current project activities were regularly sent to WTA for the project website. 6. Brochure with the materials from UK visit of Svetlana Kozlova was put on the website http://mb.tomsk.ru/help_employer/literature.html 7. Red Data book species database created under the project was put on the website http://strizh.tsu.ru/catalog 8. Traidcraft marketing reports in Russian were put on the website http://agro.tomsk.ru/ru/systema_iko/metodics/index.html. 9. Svetlana Kozlova took part in the press-conference on 4 June, 2008 where were the representative of Mass media of Tomsk oblast including Interfax-Siberia <p>IIES participated in the Russian Forest network seminar that was conducted in Novosibirsk (20-23 of December, 2006) and presented Darwin project and its results.</p>	
<p>Output 5. Development of eco-tourism</p>	<p>Investigation into the viability of eco-tourism in the area completed and recommendations made by year 3.</p>	<p>Extensive research was done by IIES into potential eco-tours in the area, on the assumption that the first project leader's contacts with an eco-tourist company in the UK would result in tours to Siberia. This turned out not to be the case and alternative potential partners were found by the Tree Council and followed up by WTA. The remoteness of the Tomsk taiga region and the control within Russia of tourist activities made further development of this unlikely.</p> <p>Potential specialist visits by students on fieldwork trips were investigated and have been developed further after the project's completion, building upon the success of the project's monitoring fieldwork.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.1 – Programmes prepared by IIES for the development of</p>		<p>Work carried out by IIES in Russia:</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>ecotourism and bird watching tours in Siberia.</p>		<p>Programmes prepared by IIES for the development of Ecotourism and Bird watching tours in Siberia.</p> <p>Database of possible places for ecotourism was prepared under the project and sent to WTA for further consideration (<i>Annex 1</i>). It included the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanatorium Prometey, Health center Tom, Health center Ivouska (Little Willow) • Tomsk City Hotels which are adequate for comfortable stay (hotel «Magistrat», hotel «Bon Apart», hotel «Tomsk», hotel «Rudin»). <p>Tomsk City restaurants</p> <p>There were about 15 trips to different parts of the Tomsk region to look at appropriate places for ecotourism development.</p> <p>Creating Ecotourism programs with the aim of recreation and nature tours.</p> <p>Ecotourism programs for those who would like to see Siberia taiga were created and sent to WTA for further consideration. It emphasized the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation in comfortable conditions. • Recreation in wild conditions (tents, small houses). • Recreation with hunting. <p>The package of programmes was sent to WTA. It included the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about Russian holidays • Ecotourism PowerPoint presentations • Esocotourism Word format programs • Photos of Congresses - Center Rubin, Tomsk • Photos of rest house Little Willow • Photos of rest house Prometey • Photos of rest house Tom • Photos. Photohunting in Tomsk • Some photos of Moscow and Iris Congress Hotel <p>Some Tomsk photos</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>There were 9 Ecotourism programs created (<i>Annex 2</i>).</p> <p>Brochure for developing scientific and ecotourism programmes under the Darwin project was created.</p> <p>20 brochures were distributed among students of the expedition in the UK and Russia (<i>Annex 3</i>).</p> <p>Opinion of Traidcraft on developing of Ecotourism was received during visit of Svetlana Kozlova to the UK.</p> <p>UK market overview on ecotourism development and Review of meetings of Svetlana Kozlova and Janet Sackman with the travel agencies in Royston see in the <i>Annex 4</i>.</p> <p>During 2006 IIES worked on collection of information about Tomsk oblast and preparation of eco-tourism proposal for the Naturetrek. Specialist of IIES had been analyzing literature data about Siberia nature (diversity of habitats, biodiversity and etc.) to prepare a review for Naturetrek.</p> <p>1st ecotourism proposal for the Naturetrek included the following information (<i>Annex 5</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Typical habitats ▪ History of Tomsk <p>Eco-tourism proposal was sent to WTA to pass it to the Naturetrek. Response of the Naturetrek to the 1st ecotourism proposal of IIES and WTA is in <i>Annex 6</i>.</p> <p>Before going of SK to the UK training IIES prepared 2d ecotourism proposal for the Naturetrek that included the following information (<i>Annex 7</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The list of birds of Novosibirskiy and Altayskiy regions of Siberia for bird watching tours ▪ Eco-tourism programmes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 <p>General ecotourism information</p> <p>There was a workshop with professors from Tomsk State University and IIES</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>on 7th of August to discuss diversity of habitats of Tomsk oblast and Siberia, biodiversity and etc. to prepare information for Naturetrek.</p> <p>Draft of the second eco-tourism proposal was sent to Rob Fuller (BTO) and WTA for comments.</p> <p>Feedback from project partners after visit of SK was very useful and IIES took it into consideration in correction of 2d eco-tourism proposal. Especially useful was to get comments from Traidcraft staff and partners who said that there is an interest for developing of ecotourism in Siberia focusing on activity holidays such as cycling, walking or skiing rather than on bird-watching. This change of focus has been communicated by IIES to potential ecotourism stakeholders in the Tomsk region.</p> <p>Besides, on the project partners meeting in the UK it was agreed to change the emphasis to developing expeditions for research purposes instead of developing of bird-watching tourism in the Tomsk region.</p> <p>Upon arrival of Svetlana Kozlova from the UK on the internal meeting in IIES we agreed to prepare 3d eco-tourism proposal for Naturetrek. With knowledge of what tour company expect to see we thought to prepare our new proposal in other way that will be based on presenting of different habitats for visitors (from steppe to Taiga) within a week. IIES conducted negotiation with IIES scientific partners in Novosibirsk and Barnaul regarding the development of this Siberian eco tour that could be more interested for the Naturetrek. Some of the proposed habitats are of global importance because of rare species of birds that are nesting there. See the new proposal in the <i>Annex 8</i>.</p> <p>IIES have been collecting additional information about the unique habitats to add them in the proposal.</p> <p>It is expected to continue to work on development of ecotourism further considering the experience of the project.</p>	

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the UK to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.</p>			
Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>1. To establish protected areas of high biodiversity value, using FSC standards and certification processes and making them relevant to local Russian law.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the establishment of areas of potential high biodiversity for protection and areas for possible FSC forests in association with local government agencies. 2. Establish an Initiative FSC Regional Working Group in the Tomsk region. 3. IIES staff to be trained as FSC auditors to support local companies. 4. Monitor areas of high biodiversity value to combat illegal logging and other misuse of the forest, in conjunction with the Initiative Regional Working Group. 5. Identify possible logging companies to apply for FSC certification. 6. Creating a model for establishing FSC in Russian Taiga Forests relevant to current laws using the Tomsk oblast example. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of official documents for adopting three territories as Special Protected Areas by the government. 2. Initiative FSC Regional Working Group created and agreed with the FSC National Working Group. 3. IIES staff attend training and demonstrate the ability to support local companies through their application for FSC certification. 4. Report on monitoring activities 5. Credible agreement from at least one logging company who wish to apply for FSC certification and can demonstrate that they have put measures in place to achieve it. 6. Draft of the FSC regional standard created. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Russian government should remain the interest in establishing protected areas and assist IIES in this work. 2. Existing protection legislation for forest areas remains in place. 3. Forest areas selected for FSC certification not subject to threats from illegal felling or oil and gas exploration. 4. Authority should remain the interest to the FSC certification development. 5. That a vehicle is purchased for staff within IIES to drive themselves. 6. Companies and educational institutions should be interested in the development of FSC certification.
<p>2. Ecological survey and monitoring.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual one-month monitoring and survey period in proposed FSC areas in Kaltayskii forestry, with a minimum of 2 ecology professors and 5 ecology students from Tomsk, 5 students from Cambridge University, BTO, Forestry Commission and Tree Council staff as required. 2. Summarising expedition methodologies and presenting them as a tool for monitoring research in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed ecological monitoring and survey reports produced. 2. A database of biodiversity data created under the project to be held by TSU, including information on distribution of RDB species, with data validated by Russian and UK researcher with national FSC evaluation of progress and made available 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weather and political conditions allow travel to remote areas. 2. Funding for future survey and monitoring work can be found.

	<p>the final Darwin report through discussion with experts from Tomsk State University, BTO, Forestry Commission and Tree Council.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring work in other threatened forest areas Increased information on bird and forest ecology and distribution of RDB species Possibility to use the created methodologies in further ecological survey and monitoring work. 	<p>to local scientists, Russian FSC and through scientific monographs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reports given to local government, state forestry and conservation organisations Findings highlighted in popular media and TV in Russia and UK, articles and reports, with copies of all publications sent to Darwin Initiative. Plans for continuing the ecological survey and monitoring work to reveal further areas of Forest High Value in the Tomsk region (Siberian taiga) to be created under supervision of Dr. Marina Olonova and other IIES researchers. 	
3. Support the community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traidcraft research into UK markets for products, negotiations with producers and potential importers. Tailored training by Traidcraft for IIES on developing existing local trade and the requirements of international trade in food and non-food products. Liaise with minimum of 3 existing Community Production Units producing sustainable forest products. IIES to provide training based upon Traidcraft work to help local producers improve products for local markets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traidcraft Market Research Reports into birch bark products and pine nuts. Records of training received by IIES staff by Traidcraft. Records of meetings with local companies where local communities work. Production of guidance for markets to develop local trade, focussing on marketing techniques to tell the story of the products. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Trade between Siberia and UK continues to be possible both economically and politically.
4. Raising awareness of the value of forests.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of at least 3 schools with School Forests by yr 2. Production and maintenance of project website. Publicity in local Tomsk media. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Reports, School Forestry and Tree Nursery Manuals. Website www.tomsktaiga.net Media and TV articles. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> School Forests will be matched funded (agreed).
5. Development of Eco-tourism.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation into the viability of eco-tourism in the area completed and recommendations made by year 3. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes prepared by IIES for the development of Ecotourism and Bird watching tours in Siberia. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> That international tourism trends do not predicate against visiting Russia or Siberia.

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	20	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	5	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	5	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	10	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	10	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
17. Exchange of Information	10	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	1 UK – 2007 Stephanie Ward
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	2 Russia – Dmitriv Lebedev (bachelor degree) 1 dissertation for specialist diploma has been prepared by Kozak Roman
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	10 from Russia: 2005: Dmitrii Lebedev. 2006: Dmitry Dytlov, Elena Lukiynstseva, Yevgeniy Murzakhanov, Alexandr Kornilov, Tatyana Aleksandrova, Elena Luckianceva. 2007: Sergey Loyko, Dmitriy Burikov, Anton Gaydochenko. 11 from the UK: 2005: Sarah Parker 2006: Alison Beresford, Stephen Whitfield, Blaise Martay, Aidan Brown, Lucy Malpas. 2007: Iain Barr, Dominic O'Connor Robinson, Peter Wood, Weijia Zhang.
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	Russian students: 2 weeks UK students: 6 weeks
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	5 from Russia: 2005: Sergev Aushev, Konstantin Kozlov, Svetlana Kozlova. 2007: Margarita Romanova, Dmitry Krubatsiy 8 from the UK: 2005: Alex Benton, Kate Cochrane, Wing-Sham Lee, Katie Marwick, Lucy Taylor 2006: Katie Barber, Ekaterina Popova. 2007: Adrien Smith
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	Russian students: 2 weeks UK students: 6 weeks

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	6 trainee Russian interpreters were involved in the project 1 from the UK: 2005: Hannah Allum
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	6 weeks of training on FSC
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	3 in Russia - manuals on: FSC certification, school forestry, establishing tree nurseries
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	12 weeks in total UK: 4 weeks BTO staff, 2 weeks Forestry Commission staff, 2 weeks Tree Council staff, 4 weeks WTA staff
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	3 reports produced by Russian scientists in Russian (Appendix 12, Goal 2, Annex 5) and English (Appendices 9 –11)
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	7 in Russia: 1 Red data book electronic database, 6 documents for giving six areas the status of special protected areas of Federal importance (OZU) – goal 1. Annex 3. Scientific description of the territories for OZU status
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	UK: 1 major paper to be submitted to the international journal <i>Forest Ecology & Management</i> based on the habitat structure analyses. Russia: 3 papers in Russian peer reviewed journals: <i>Estestvoznanie I gumanizm</i> , <i>Actual problems of ecology and nature management of Siberia in the global context</i> , <i>Turzcaninovia</i>
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	10 papers already published by Russian scientists in Russian journals
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	3 databases including all habitat structure and tree species composition data collected in 2005-2007 have been provided to Russian collaborators. 1 database created by Russians on the basis of materials in the Red Data Book.
Dissemination Measures		

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	4 in Russia: 2006: FSC Certification presentation; seminar on FSC 2007: Seminar in Tomsk with WWF-Russia and FSC Russia 2008: Russian Forest network seminar in Novosibirsk
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2 in Russia: Russian Forest network seminar in Novosibirsk Russia 2008: Forest summit of Russia "Interles" (12 international exhibition) organized by Federal Agency of forestry UK 2006: Cambridge taiga conference
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	4
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	5
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	3
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	6
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	15,000 (BTO) 20,000 (Tree Council)
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	1 in Russia: FSC Regional Working Group (28 stakeholders) 2 on the Internet: the project website www.tomsktaiga.net and a Yahoo discussion group set up for members of fieldwork expeditions (UK and Russian)
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	1 in Russia: network of NGOs working in sustainable forestry issues 3 in UK: information included on web sites: www.wtaeducationservices.com www.treecouncil.org.uk and www.taigarescue.org (to be done)
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	1
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	1
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in	1

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	4
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£8684
22	Number of permanent field plots established	Co-ordinates available for 387 individual transect locations
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£7040 given to IIES to support the project

Annex 5 Publications

Type *	Detail	Publishers	Available from	Cost
(eg journals, manual, CDs)	(title, author, year)	(name, city)	(eg contact address, website)	£
Report	Tomsk Taiga 2005 Report, Kate Cochrane et al (2005)	* included in the annexes	http://www.tomsктаiga.net	
Report	Tomsk Taiga 2006 Report (Stephen Whitfield et al 2006)	* included in the annexes	http://www.tomsктаiga.net	
Report	Tomsk Taiga 2007 Report (Adrien Smith et al 2007)	* included in the annexes	http://www.tomsктаiga.net	
Journal	Paper by Dr R. J. Fuller to be published		<i>Forest Ecology & Management</i>	
Journal	Paper by Dr K. Marwick to be published in peer-revised literature		<i>To be advised</i>	

Darwin Contacts

Ref No	14-045
Project Title	Sustainable Support for Biodiversity and Forestry in Tomsk Taiga, Siberia
UK Leader Details	
Name	Pauline Buchanan-Black
Role within Darwin Project	Project Director
Address	Tree Council, 71 Newcomen Street, London SE1 1YP, UK
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	Wayne Talbot
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	WTA Education Services Ltd, 10 Green Drift, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 5DB, United Kingdom
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Svetlana Kozlova
Organisation	Institute for International Environmental Safety
Role within Darwin Project	Russian partner co-ordinator
Address	186 Irkutski Trakt Street, No 62 Post Code: 634040, Post office box: 610, Tomsk, Russia
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	Dr Robert Fuller
Organisation	British Trust for Ornithology
Role within Darwin Project	Scientific Advisor
Address	The Nunnery, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 2PU, UK
Phone	
Fax	
Email	