



Submit by 21 January 2005

## DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 13 COMPETITION: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

### 1. Name and address of organisation

<b>Name:</b> Tree Council	<b>Address:</b> Great Eastern House, Tenison Rd, Cambridge CB1 2DU
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### 2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Sustainable Support for Biodiversity and Forestry in Tomsk Taiga, Siberia
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### 3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date:		Duration of project:			
Darwin funding requested (£)	Total	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
	163,200	70,600	45,500	46,800	0

### 4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

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.
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### 5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
<b>Surname</b>	Hand	Talbot	Kozlov
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Kevin	Wayne	Konstantin
<b>Post held</b>	Director	Consultant	Chairman
<b>Institution</b>	Tree Council	WTA Education Services Ltd	Institute of International Environmental Safety (IIES)
<b>Department</b>	Campaigns		

A number of other key organisations are involved in the project; these are detailed in Qs 8 and 9.

**6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details**

The Tree Council received Pre Project funding for a preliminary visit to Tomsk Oblast (region), Russia, in May 2004. The overall purpose of the preplanning trip was to develop in partnership ideas on how Tomsk Oblast forests can be better managed for wildlife and local use. This was done by identifying and defining the current status of the Siberian Taiga forest ecosystems of Tomsk Oblast as a basis for developing an action plan for business, NGOs (non-governmental organisations) and government to work sustainably with their forest resources. This included reviewing the existing protective legislation for forests, and studying their use by local communities and industry.

We worked with our Russian partners IIES, 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. They provided contacts and organised field trips that allowed the participants through discussion to identify the following ways forward:

- Collaborate on the development of appropriate biodiversity action plans for the area. This will include the building of collaborative partnerships to support the action plan, based on the successful UK example of the Tree Council.
- Set up databases to act as a baseline and to evaluate the continued impact of activities on forest biodiversity and prioritise where resources should be targeted to aid conservation measures.
- Assess how local groups are currently raising awareness of the biodiversity value of Tomsk forests amongst local communities.
- Develop the application of the international Forestry Stewardship Council standards to commercial timber forestry in the Tomsk region.
- Identify the relevant British expertise needed to work in conjunction with Tomsk scientists and NGOs in order to develop the action plan.

During the trip and in subsequent consultations with all parties, the focus of the project was sharpened to suit local conditions and current work of the partner organisations to concentrate on the following key areas:

- Developing survey and monitoring of proposed FSC forests and other forest areas of value.
- Developing School Forests, linking city schools with their local forests and providing a community focus to promote the project and educate and train relevant sectors of the local community.
- Establishing a framework leading to FSC certification using new and existing research and inventories of forest resources.
- Developing community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products (initially Siberian pine nuts and birch bark products).
- Developing a market in Western Europe for these higher value forest products.
- Developing community-based eco-tourism.

**7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

**Aims (50 words)**

**Activities (50 words)**

**Achievements (50 words)**

**8. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.**

In Tomsk region there is already good collaboration between government and NGOs, on which this project will build. Each organisation has been involved in the drafting of the project proposals as coordinated by IIES. All are committed to their responsibilities as detailed in the application.

#### Main Overseas Partners:

- IIES: a state-sanctioned group of graduates and scientists working on local biodiversity issues and the activities impacting upon them. They will be the lead partner, co-ordinating with partner organisations in Russia identified as part of the Pre-Project trip.
- Tomsk Region Environment Protection Agency (TEPA): responsible for monitoring, mapping and developing policy for protection of natural habitats including forests. Within TEPA there is close liaison with NGOs which include tree and forest conservation in their areas of activity. TEPA will provide crucial government support for the framework leading to FSC certification, and links to national government.
- Tomsk State Forestry Agency: responsible for forest management and planting. Tomsk Forest Agency will support all steps towards FSC certification.
- Tomsk State University Department of Ecology (TSU): provide the scientific knowledge and run fieldwork to support state data collection. Tomsk State University will be responsible for the monitoring and development of survey techniques, and in developing international cooperation with Cambridge University.
- Tomsk Ecological Student's Inspection (TESI): a student-run organisation enforcing state laws concerning illegal logging and hunting. TESI and its members will play an active role in the development of survey and monitoring techniques, under supervision from TSU.
- Pricebatch (Altai-UK) Ltd: a commercial organisation which has been instrumental in gaining FSC certification for forests in the nearby Altai region and will provide advice and support on FSC certification and export of forest products.

#### Supporting Organisations

- Oblcomnature: a former state organisation, providing environmental information for organisations and individuals. Oblcomnature works with other NGOs such as Windrose in developing general environmental awareness campaigns.
- Tomsk City Ecological Committee and the Department of Local Management for the City of Tomsk: these organisations have a role in organising environmental activity within Tomsk city, where 80% of the population of the Oblast (region) live. The latter is a municipal authority department that supports activities of NGOs. They will actively support the development of School Forest Organisations described below.

We met with all of the above organisations during the pre-project stage. All of these organisations have agreed to actively support this project to develop the conservation and sustainable use of forests. All emphasised the need to introduce these principles to forest users and to the general public, in parallel with research into the current status of the forest's more vulnerable and endangered species as an indicator of forest biodiversity. They also emphasised the need to develop the economic potential of sustainable timber and non-timber forest products, as an alternative to clear felling.

The written statements of support from the executives of the main partners will ensure that the organisations remain committed to the project and its aims regardless of any future staff changes.

### **9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.**

The emphasis on encouraging local communities to value and understand their forests as something other than timber or firewood has resulted in the following groups being consulted in the preparation of this bid:

- As a result of the work done in setting up this project, some Tomsk City Schools (teachers and pupils) have expressed a wish to develop tree nurseries and plant native tree species both in urban areas as amenity trees and in forest areas with a view to sustainable harvesting. As part of this project these schools will set up School Forest Organisations, a student-led initiative which allows schools to adopt

their own forests, with the full cooperation of the forest managers. They will establish tree nurseries and develop community support for the aims of the Darwin project. Since the submission of the Stage 1 application Russian state matched funding has been offered by the Russian Regional Ecological Centre for this part of the project.

- Villages already involved in harvesting edible Siberian pine (*Pinus siberica*) nuts have taken part in a scoping exercise to further understand the potential for harvesting. This work was undertaken by IIES.
- The Tomsk state forestry and ecological organisations listed previously have identified some materials and training booklets that are included in the logical framework outputs. These materials provide means to identify trees and understand their ecology and cultivation.
- As a result of contacts made during the application, the UK's largest garden building manufacturer, EC Waltons, has contacted IIES via Pricebatch (Altai-UK) Ltd to explore potential sources of timber for future markets. Siberian Timber UK Ltd are also interested in marketing opportunities. FSC certification will enhance this process.

#### Main UK Partners

- The British Trust for Ornithology will advise on ecological issues relating to taiga bird populations, and Dr Rob Fuller, who is a world expert on the monitoring of forest birds, will advise on survey and monitoring and take part in survey and monitoring work in Russia to assist Tomsk State University to develop the best possible monitoring techniques for Red Data Book bird species and habitats. He will help to train Russian and UK scientists and students to use these monitoring techniques with particular reference to identifying areas for protection under FSC certification. The BTO will also advise on data analysis and database establishment at TSU.
- Traidcraft will use their knowledge of fair trade product marketing to research potential markets in the UK and elsewhere for sustainable forest products produced by communities in the taiga.
- Educational charity ACE Study Tours will support research into ecotourism and undertake to utilise potential ecotourism possibilities that develop.
- Cambridge University has provided access to student volunteers for joint monitoring and survey work with Tomsk State University, through its Expeditions Society (CUEX). These students (at both degree and PhD levels) will contribute ideas and skills, partake in training, and raise their own funds for travel and subsistence. They will be matched with students from TSU in the field.
- In the period since completing Stage 1, additional support has been offered by the UK Forestry Commission, who have a Memorandum of Understanding with Russia. Their staff will advise on FSC certification, and monitoring techniques, offering their staff time as additional matched funding.
- Support has also been offered by the international organisation Taiga Action Network (see accompanying letters of support).

#### **PROJECT DETAILS**

**10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

This is a new initiative, developed from the Pre-Project visit. There are no other groups carrying out similar work. Darwin Initiative has funded an inventory of Siberian Bogs in the Tomsk Oblast. There have been four successful FSC certifications in other Russian Forests but none have included the wider aspects of community involvement, community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products, UK-Russian survey and monitoring, school involvement and ecotourism which this project uses. Pricebatch (Altai-UK) Ltd were closely involved in the only other FSC certification outside European Russia, and they are partners in the project.

**11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or crosscutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the**

**host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.**

The project aims to produce the first detailed forest action plan in Russia for taiga forest, a model of sustainable forestry use involving local communities and FSC certification, as progress towards meeting Russian BAP targets. This model would be applicable to all other taiga areas, both in Russia and elsewhere, making it a cost-effective and extremely valuable contribution to the objectives of the Darwin Initiative.

The involvement of the state Forestry Organisation and TEPA have allowed us to develop these ideas within the framework of their policies. These organisations felt that the emphasis on sustainable harvesting would allow for the continued and improved conservation of forests. The project itself is in line with Russia's implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Thematic Report on Forest Ecosystems. It covers many aspects of the Convention, in particular:

Article 8j      Traditional Knowledge 10%,  
 Article 10      Sustainable use of components of Biological Diversity 20 %,  
 Article 12      Research and Training 10%,  
 Article 13      Public education and awareness 10%,  
 Article 17      Exchange of information 10%,  
 Article 18      Technical and scientific co-operation 10%,  
 with particular emphasis on Forest Biodiversity 20 % and Biodiversity and Tourism 10%.

The project also relates to

Article 5      Co-operation  
 Article 6      General measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use  
 Article 7      Identification and Monitoring  
 Article 8      *In-situ* Conservation  
 Article 9      *Ex-situ* Conservation  
 Article 20     Financial resources

There is also an emphasis on the following themes which run through all the work of the project:

- Access and Benefit Sharing
- Climate Change and Biodiversity
- Economics, Trade and Incentives
- Ecosystems approach
- Protected Areas
- Public Education and Awareness
- Sustainable Use and Biodiversity
- Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices

**12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.**

The Tree Council was first approached by IIES on behalf of a consortium of Tomsk governmental organisations and NGOs for help in protecting their forests and the species within them that are listed in the Tomsk region Red Data Book (RDB). 62% of the Tomsk Oblast (territory) consists of taiga forest, and 6% of this is undisturbed primary forest. Currently this is protected under federal law although there are moves to change the legislation to allow more logging. The organisations were particularly concerned about managed forests and those in 'agricultural' land (areas managed for both agriculture and forestry), as these have no protection and there is little data about them. The major threats are:

- Exploitation for oil and gas.
- Increased logging, both legal and illegal.
- Uncontrolled fires.
- Lack of infrastructure for sustainable forestry and exploitation of forest products.
- Lack of detailed knowledge of species distribution in primary and secondary forest areas, for informed management decisions.

- Lack of awareness of forest resources and their relevance to local people and the global community. As a carbon sink this huge forest helps temper climate change, and supports characteristic taiga habitats and endemic wildlife.

There has been no regional forest action plan devised to implement the Russian BAP. The Pre-Project discussions considered this and all parties felt that creating a model of sustainable forestry use involving local communities and FSC certification, in discrete areas within the Oblast, was the best way to proceed to ensure progress towards meeting Russian BAP targets.

Endemic species occurring in the Tomsk forest area include the Siberian pine (*Pinus siberica*), the Russian desman (*Desmana moschata*) and the marmot (*Marmota baibacina*). RDB species include juniper *Juniperus communis* and several lady's slipper orchid species (*Erithronium sibiricum*, *Calypso bulboso*, *Cypripedium macranthum*), threatened by clear felling; several birds including black stork *Ciconia nigra*, osprey *Pandion haliaetus* and white-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, which are threatened by felling, disturbance and persecution; and the butterfly *Erebia cyclopa*, threatened by unsympathetic management of dry fir forests.

Ecological monitoring and survey methodology will concentrate on identifying conservation zones and areas for protection, as FSC certification states that at least 10% of the forest area should be a conservation zone, managed with biodiversity as a major objective, and at least 50% of this zone should be a protected area, with no harvesting allowed. The protected area should include examples of all existing ecosystems in the forest area. In year 1 all key taiga forest habitats worthy of protection will be identified by the partners, together with a number of RDB and endemic taiga forest species which need to be included in the protected areas. The monitoring and survey work will then seek to identify and describe the occurrence of these habitats and species in all the forest areas proposed for FSC certification, in order to plot the conservation zones and protected areas needed.

Monitoring and surveying will record:

- Habitats: described in terms of vegetation types, by dominant species, using existing Russian phytosociological types.
- Birds: sightings on selected and random walks through a series of areas, detailing species, breeding evidence, number, location, date, time of day. This will include simple indices of abundance for certain key species, such as the index already established by TSU of nest and young counts within a set time and area for larger raptors.
- Mammals: sightings and signs for certain key species on selected and random walks through a series of areas.
- Plants: presence and abundance of key endemic, rare and endangered plants in a series of areas, to be recorded via quadrant counts along baselines transects.

Over the project life and beyond, the protected areas will be reassessed using the same methods, to monitor the success of the protection.

The Law of the Russian Federation on Certification of Products and Services (according to the variant of December 27 1995, no. 211-FZ), states that certification should be encouraged.

**13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.**

This is a key element of the project. The development of the FSC certification linked to the development of markets in Russia and the UK will encourage sustainable livelihoods in Tomsk forest communities. This has been very successful at the Kosikhinsky Forest in the Altai, central southern Siberia, which gained its Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification in 2000. The company which engineered this success, Pricebatch (Altai UK) Ltd, as partners in the project will ensure that sustainable community forestry is effectively maintained and promoted.

Non-timber forest products (primarily edible pine nuts and birch bark boxes, combs and other products) will be collected by forest village co-operatives. The income generated by the sale of these products will be used

by them for the sustainable benefit of their communities and for maintaining forest biodiversity, under the guidance of IIES. A percentage will go to IIES to sustain and further develop this initiative beyond the life of the Darwin project.

The development of community-based forest ecotourism will provide work for guides, drivers and those who provide food and accommodation in their homes and in community buildings, with an increased income for shops, craft workers and others.

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.

**14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.**

Several impacts can be predicted:

- Creation of a clearer understanding of the needs of endemic and RDB species in managed forests, through survey, monitoring, and research.
- Improved survey and monitoring techniques for forest endemic and RDB species and other plants and animals, especially bird populations, and improved survey and monitoring techniques for key taiga habitats. This will be achieved through cooperation between international experts in the UK and Russian partner organisations.
- Alternative sustainable forest use to that of firewood and cheap timber, through FSC certification and provision of higher value products produced to sustainable guidelines by local people. Experience at Kosikhinsky Forest shows that FSC certification has benefits for biodiversity and local communities, but that initial costs of establishment are too high for communities to justify. The project overcomes this problem by covering the costs of training, survey, monitoring and establishment.
- Establishment of a market and export for the forest products, through collaboration with Traidcraft and Pricebatch (Altai-UK) Ltd, who already have export expertise and existing networks.
- Support for forest communities, through increased income and community involvement in forest management.
- A higher profile for forests within the region, through raised awareness and publicity.
- Education of future generations about the value of trees and forests, through general publicity and the work of the School Forest Organisations.

The results of the project will be disseminated in the following ways:

1. Written media:

- Publicity e.g. Tree News, TV, radio, newspapers, both in the UK and Russia.
- Papers published on the ecology of managed forests and the impacts of the FSC scheme on local biodiversity.
- Production of materials for local communities and schools in the area.
- A project website, compiled by the partners. This will highlight project aims and progress, and provide full details of the ecological monitoring and survey work.
- International information dissemination through the Taiga Action Network and its various information channels, including the international newsletter *Taiga News* and topical e-mail lists.
- UNEP and IUCN are interested in articles as the project progresses.

2. Action:

- Through the School Forest Organisations to recruit community support and establish tree nurseries.
- Development of marketing of products locally and through UK market distribution.
- Involvement of forest authorities to provide exemplars for neighbouring forests and districts.

The partners feel it is important that the project attempts to deal with many aspects of the biodiversity and sustainable use of Tomsk taiga forests in a linked multidisciplinary way; they are confident that the range of organisations and skilled people involved will be able to integrate all aspects and achieve lasting results.

### 15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

- Trained staff from IIES, TSU and the other Russian partners and trained forest managers, as detailed in Q.18, will ensure that they continue to promote the aims and methodologies of the project after it is completed. They will also train others to continue this work. The project will provide a model for sustainable use of other forest areas in both Siberian taiga forests and elsewhere.
- Increased awareness of the value of Russian forests in Russia and the UK will help to ensure their sustainable use and protection.
- The development of small community businesses in the FSC forests and elsewhere will ensure an income to sustain the work. The use of FSC principles will ensure that sustainable practices are maintained.
- IIES will establish a lasting working relationship with the partners to oversee and ensure continuation of the project's principles. IIES will develop a higher profile and greater experience, enabling it to apply for other sources of funding and to lobby more effectively for biodiversity.
- The facilitation and encouragement of community involvement will enable people to value and appreciate the local forest resource.
- School Forests will educate teachers, future citizens and their families about the value of their forests. IIES will develop these ideas during the project's lifetime and beyond, with support from the partners.
- The potential for ecotourism in Siberian taiga is high, and should be sustainable. The Association for Cultural Exchange will support ecotourism tours resulting from this project, and can use them to support educational projects in the region through its charitable arm.
- The exchange of staff, students and ideas between Cambridge University and Tomsk State University will continue, with further collaborations likely.

### 16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

1. FSC certification should continue, and expand to new areas, beyond the life of the project. It should do so because the initial costs of certification will have been met, and there will be clear economic reasons for certification to be maintained. The experience of Kosikhinsky Forest shows that FSC brings sustainable and lasting benefits for both biodiversity and local communities.
2. FSC certification involves independent monitoring to international standards, which will ensure the principles of sustainability and biodiversity conservation are maintained. IIES will continue to promote FSC certification and support existing and new areas for certification. Price Batch will maintain their marketing and export role with all FSC certified forests.
3. Community forest involvement, once established, should continue as there are clear economic and social benefits to the communities. World timber markets may fluctuate, but FSC timber and the non-timber products should still provide income.
4. Trained individuals can maintain support and train others, as detailed in Q 18.
5. All ecological data collected will be stored at TSU, with summaries for forest managers. It will be easily available for future monitoring and repeat surveys.
6. Communications networks established by the project will be maintained between all partners, offering future opportunities for solving unforeseen problems after the project ends.
7. IIES in particular will be experienced in application skills and well placed to bid for their future funding needs. Indeed, since the work on this application started they have been successful in gaining funding for the School Forests work.
8. Ecotourism projects will continue, in association with ACE Study Tours and other commercial operators.
9. The ecological data and network of community contacts established within the certified forests will help to develop and expand ecotourism opportunities. These include continuation of the joint survey and monitoring fieldwork on a Russian-led semi-commercial basis, as is done by the Earthwatch Institute and others.
10. A workshop in Tomsk in year 3 will gather together all partners to assess the project and confirm its continuation and future developments.

**17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?**

- Name and logo on all products exported as a result of the project.
- Name and logo on all materials used for training and publicity purposes.
- Name and logo on all reports circulated in Russia and the UK, and references in the body of reports.
- Name and logo on project website.
- Darwin would be referred to in all media replies and contacts.
- Reference made to Darwin in all press releases and notes to editors.
- All survey and monitoring fieldwork will use the name and logo in their name, website, fieldwork clothing and reports.
- All scientific papers arising from the project will acknowledge Darwin.

**18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?**

Ecological survey and monitoring: at least 5 Russian students from TSU and 5 UK Cambridge University students per year will be trained in forest ecological survey and monitoring skills, during 1 month of onsite experiential learning, with tutors from BTO, Forestry Commission, Tree Council and Tomsk State University. By the end of the training they will be able to maintain and develop survey and monitoring at field officer level. The UK students are expected to use their skills to return to Russia or other forest areas in the future to initiate and carry out similar projects. Trainees will be selected on the basis of academic ability and suitability for undertaking vigorous fieldwork.

School Forests: teachers from at least 3 schools will be trained in environmental education techniques, which they will use to teach their students about the value and management of forests. This will be parallel to training courses offered through schools for local communities on how FSC operates, development and marketing of the forest products, and replanting cut areas through the establishment of nurseries. Teachers who show a clear interest in and commitment to environmental education will be selected.

FSC certification: training will be given to at least 2 IIES senior staff and 3 forest managers at sites selected for FSC certification, by Price Batch, Forestry Commission and Tree Council staff. The success of the training will be shown by their successful applications for certification. IIES staff can then train others in developing potential certification schemes, while forest managers can instruct their staff on fulfilling FSC criteria. Trainees will be selected by showing a clear interest in biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest use.

IIES staff will be expected to continue promotion of FSC certification beyond the life of the project, and teachers will continue to use their EE skills with new generations of students. IIES staff will be encouraged to be responsible for monitoring of Russian trainees.

Local forest communities will be trained in the skills needed to advance ecotourism, such as leading guided walks and observing wildlife, providing food and accommodation, and promoting their services to suitable audiences.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes**

*Major changes are in italics; the Framework has also been reworked since Stage 1 to make it easier to follow and more concise.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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><u>Purpose:</u> 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. <i>This model will provide a detailed forest action plan as progress towards meeting Russian BAP targets.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish FSC certified forests.</li> <li>2. New knowledge on habitat and species composition of managed forests.</li> <li>3. Establish sustainable community-led businesses for forest products.</li> <li>4. Greater awareness of the value of forests.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partner institution reports.</li> <li>2. Ecological monitoring and survey reports.</li> <li>3. Publications by partner organisations.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That Government policies and programmes remain supportive of conservation work.</li> <li>2. That all partners involved remain viable and committed.</li> </ol>
<p><i>Establish FSC certification.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yr 1: Training given to IIES and selected forest managers on FSC certification by Price Batch and Tree Council staff <i>with advice from UK Forestry Commission.</i></li> <li>2. Yr 2: FSC certification over an area of at least 30,000 ha.</li> <li>3. Yr 3: Initiate FSC certification in at least 2 other areas of <i>at least 30,000 ha.</i></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International FSC criteria met and independently monitored, with subsequent reports.</li> <li>2. FSC products produced and sold.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existing protection legislation for forest areas remains in place.</li> <li>2. Forest areas selected for FSC certification not subject to threats from illegal felling or oil and gas exploration.</li> </ol>
<p>Ecological survey and monitoring.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual monitoring and survey period of <i>at least</i> one month in proposed FSC areas, with a minimum of 2 ecology professors and 5 ecology students from Tomsk, 5 students from Cambridge University (<i>7 are currently involved</i>), BTO, <i>Forestry Commission</i> and Tree Council staff.</li> <li>2. Yr 1: Establishment of methodology through discussion with experts from</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Detailed ecological monitoring and survey reports produced.</li> <li>2. This will produce a database of biodiversity data <i>to be held by TSU, including information on distribution of RDB species.</i></li> <li>3. Reports given to local government, state forestry and conservation organisations.</li> <li>4. Findings highlighted in popular media</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weather and political conditions allow travel to remote areas.</li> </ol>

	<p>Tomsk State University, BTO, <i>Forestry Commission</i> and Tree Council.</p> <p>3. Increased information on bird and forest ecology and distribution of RDB species.</p>	<p>and TV in Russia and UK, articles and reports, with copies of all publications sent to Darwin Initiative.</p>	
<p>Managed Forests: Develop community-based harvesting of sustainable forest products</p>	<p>1. Yr 2: Minimum of 3 Community Production Units established, producing sustainable forest products.</p> <p>2. Profits used by local communities for forest conservation and community benefit.</p> <p>3. Yr 3: minimum of 3 Units self-financing.</p> <p>4. Traidcraft research UK markets for products, products sold in UK in yr 2.</p>	<p>1. Production Reports.</p> <p>2. Records of Community Meetings.</p> <p>3. Traidcraft Market Research Report.</p> <p>4. Media articles.</p>	<p>1. <i>Trade between Siberia and UK continues to be possible both economically and politically.</i></p>
<p>Raising awareness of the value of forests.</p>	<p>1. Establishment of at least 3 schools with School Forests by yr 2.</p> <p>2. <i>Production and maintenance of project website.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Publicity in Tomsk Oblast media.</i></p>	<p>1. Project Reports.</p> <p>2. School Forestry and Tree Nursery Manuals.</p> <p>3. Website.</p> <p>4. Media and TV articles.</p>	<p>1. School Forests will be match funded (agreed).</p>
<p>Development of Eco-tourism.</p>	<p>1. 2 'fieldwork-style' &amp; 3 'home-stay' ecotourism projects established in FSC forests &amp; elsewhere by end of year 3.</p> <p>2. 2 articles &amp; 1 TV broadcast in Tomsk, &amp; 2 articles in UK national press.</p>	<p>1. Project reports.</p> <p>2. <i>Publicity for taiga forest tourism in UK and elsewhere.</i></p> <p>3. Media articles.</p>	<p>1. That international tourism trends do not predicate against visiting Russia or Siberia.</p> <p>2. No Darwin funds are needed for this part of the project (agreed).</p>

Activities	Milestones
1. Market research reports 2. Workshops 3. Fieldwork. 4. Production of non-timber products 5. FSC certification 6. Publicity Material 7. School Forests 8. Ecotourism projects	1. May - June 2005 Traidcraft reports, completed in time for visit. 2. April – June 05 IIES, Tree Council and Price Batch agree 1 <sup>st</sup> potential FSC forests. 3. July 05 All partners and students meet in Tomsk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Workshop on ecological survey and monitoring facilitated by Dr Fuller and Dr Blinova and other Tomsk State University academics.</li> <li>▪ Monitoring and survey fieldwork led by Dr Fuller &amp; Dr Blinova, with UK &amp; Russian students.</li> <li>▪ FSC framework discussions with IIES, Tree Council and Pricebatch, identifying further suitable forests and training their managers to apply for FSC.</li> </ul> 4. Year 2: 2nd period of monitoring and survey fieldwork.. School Forests begin. First Community Production Units (CPUs) established. First sales of products in UK. FSC certification process begins in at least 2 new areas. 5. Year 3 - 3rd period of monitoring and survey fieldwork.. 3 CPUs self-financing. Ecotourism projects begin. Final Assessment and Future Planning workshop. 6. Articles and media reports from year 2 onwards.

**20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.**

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
Jan 2005		Participants recruited and begin planning of field survey and monitoring (in hand)
Apr- June 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	Traidcraft reports, completed in time for visit. IIES, Tree Council and Price Batch agree 1 <sup>st</sup> potential FSC forests.
July 05		All partners meet in Tomsk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Workshop on to agree the ecological survey and monitoring facilitated by Dr Fuller and Dr Blinova and other Tomsk State University academics.</li> <li>▪ Ecological survey and monitoring fieldwork led by Dr Fuller &amp; Dr Blinova, with UK &amp; Russian students, begins.</li> <li>▪ FSC framework discussions with IIES, Tree Council and Pricebatch, confirming 1<sup>st</sup> FSC forests and training their managers to apply for FSC.</li> </ul>
July 06	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2nd period of ecological survey and monitoring fieldwork.</li> <li>▪ School Forests begin.</li> <li>▪ First Community Production Units (CPUs) established.</li> <li>▪ First sales of products in UK.</li> <li>▪ FSC certification process begins in at least 2 new areas</li> <li>▪ Articles and media reports.</li> </ul>
July 07	Apr-Mar 2007/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3rd period of ecological survey and monitoring fieldwork.</li> <li>▪ Ecotourism projects begin.</li> <li>▪ 3 CPUs self-financing,</li> <li>▪ Final Assessment and Future Planning workshop.</li> <li>▪ Articles and media reports.</li> </ul>

## 21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (See standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
July-Aug each year	4A	6 CUEx, 7 IIES students each year
	4B	6 weeks each year
July-Aug each year	4C	1 in UK, 2 in Russia, per year
	4D	6 weeks each year
2005, 2006	6B	Training by IIES for 6 teachers and 3 schools and associated community groups through the School Forest organisations
2005, 2006	7	School Forestry Handbooks Tree Nursery Handbooks per year Field survey Handbooks
2005-7	8	3 people for 2 wks in year 1; 1 person for 1 week in year 2; 3 people for 2 weeks in year 3
2005	10	100 tree identification guides produced by Oblcomnature and IIES, 3 kinds of brochures from IIES (50 brochures are about FSC certification for forest enterprises, 50 brochures are about IIES' activities, 100 brochures are about rare species of animals, birds and plants)
2006	11B	1 from BTO
annually	12A	At least 3 Databases of Biodiversity data, inc distribution of RDB species
	12B	This info will enhance at least 3 existing databases
July 2005	14A	At least 2 workshops on FSC certification
2005		School workshops – 3 in year 1
2005		1 Monitoring workshop year 1
2005, 2007	15A	2 national
3 per year	15B	9 local
1 per year	15C	3 national
1 per year	15D	3
2005	17A	1 school forest network
annually		3 CUEx networks
2006		1 marketing network for Russian forest products
annually	19C	3
2005	19D	BBC local radio hope to maintain regular contact with the

2005	20	monitoring group in year 1
2006		£5394 monitoring and fieldwork equipment
2006		At least 3 community-led Community Production Units established
annually		Establishment of export market for timber and non-forest products.
annually		3 international independent monitoring reports on FSC criteria met. Detailed reports produced by fieldwork leaders.
annually		Annual Reports given to local government, state forestry and NGO partners.
annually		Annual Production Reports from community-led Community Production Units.
annually		Annual Records of Community Meetings.
2005		Traidcraft Market Research Report.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

**22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.**

Logical Framework Indicators:

### **FSC certification verification and evaluation through:**

- Training given to IIES and selected forest managers on FSC certification by Price Batch and Tree Council staff. FSC products produced and sold.
- FSC certification over an area of at least 30,000 ha. Area to be mapped using GIS and state forestry maps.
- Initiate FSC certification in at least 2 other areas of similar size. International FSC criteria met and independently monitored, with subsequent reports.

Each step monitored by IIES and Tree Council consultants, and by independent monitors as part of FSC certification.

### **Ecological survey and monitoring**

- Annual survey and monitoring fieldwork of at least one month in proposed FSC areas, minimum of 2 ecology professors and 5 ecology students from Tomsk, 5 students from UK, BTO and Tree Council staff. Detailed reports produced by each fieldwork leader.
- Reports given to local government, state forestry and conservation organisations.
- Increased information on bird and forest ecology and distribution of RDB species. Findings highlighted in popular media and TV in Russia and UK, articles and reports, with copies of all publications sent to Darwin Initiative.

Information gathered used to select areas for protection as part of FSC application; FSC certification includes independent monitoring by accredited bodies such as the Soil Association. Fieldwork success also monitored by Royal Geographical Society and Cambridge University Expeditions Fund, if applications to them to fund the CUEx students are successful.

### **Establishing community production units/businesses**

- Minimum of 3 Community Production Units established, in co-operation with IIES. Their Annual Production Reports.
- Profit and loss records for production units, presented at Community Meetings.
- Yr 3: minimum of 3 Units self-financing.
- Traidcraft research UK markets for products, products sold in UK in yr 2. Traidcraft Market Research Report.

Progress monitored by IIES and Tree Council consultants, particularly in terms of financial and ecological sustainability.

**Raising awareness**

- Establishment of 3 schools with links to nearby School Forests by IIES, by yr 2. School Forestry and Tree Nursery Manuals produced.
- Production and maintenance of project website from Yr 1 onwards.
- Extensive media coverage in Russia and UK

Progress monitored by IIES and Tree Council consultants.

**Eco tourism**

- 2 'fieldwork-style' & 3 'home-stay' ecotourism projects established in FSC forests & elsewhere. Project reports by end of year 3.
- 2 articles & 1 TV broadcast in Tomsk, & 2 articles in UK national press. Media articles.

Progress monitored by IIES and Tree Council consultants and ACE Study Tours.

