

Legal and administrative system for forest conservation in Russia—From the perspective of implementation of international law

Alexander SHESTAKOV*

Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences

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Introduction

Almost 23 per cent of the world's forests are concentrated in Russia (making it the most heavily forested country in the world followed by Brazil (16%) and Canada (7%)); 70 per cent of Europe's forests are situated within Russia (State Duma 2003). Russia also has over 50 per cent of the world's reserves of coniferous boreal forests. The total timber reserves of the major timber

species amount to about 80 billion m³. Annual natural timber growth is estimated at 0.87 billion m³ (*i.e.* 1.3 m³ per hectare of forested land). Forests are unevenly distributed through the territories of the country: 78 per cent of the nation's forest cover is in Siberia and 22 per cent is in European Russia. Although the figure varies depending on the source, as much as 40 per cent of Russian forests are *not affected* by human activity.

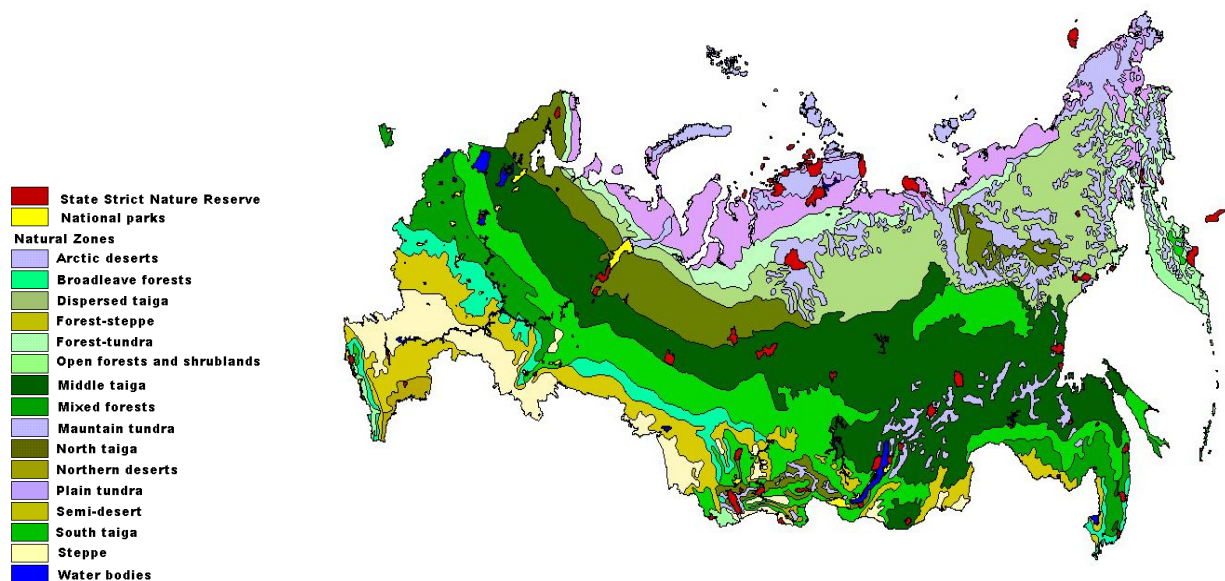


Figure 1. Forests, strict state nature reserves and national parks in Russia (source: WWF. 2000. *Forest conservation in Russia: an overview*. WWF Russian Programme Office Analytical Document. Moscow: WWF)

* Staromonetny per., 29
Moscow 109017
Tel. (7-095) 9590040
Fax (7-095) 9590033
E-mail: ashestakov@wwf.ru

Russian forests are of *global importance* as they:

- Make up 23% of the world's forests and 21% of the world's timber reserves;
- Include 25% of the world's pristine (old growth or untouched) natural forests which are concentrated in large non-fragmented forest tracts. These areas harbour biological diversity at a range of levels (habitats, species and genes) in complex and dynamic natural forest ecosystems;
- Have the highest biodiversity and number of endemic species of all the world's boreal forests;
- Provide sinks for about 15% of the world's carbon dioxide (and account for about 75% of carbon dioxide accumulation by the world's boreal forests) (WWF 2000);
- Provide important ecological services (especially the so-called sub-tundra forests) to ensure stability of climate and transition ecosystems in Northern Eurasia;
- Prevent destruction of the ecosystems and subsoil of the permafrost zone;
- Prevent desertification in large areas of dry zones.

At present the annual timber production is about 140 million m³ while the estimated annual allowable cut is calculated at 450 million m³. According to the official timber cutting and production data of 2002, actual production amounted to only 21 per cent of the estimated annual permissible harvest (State Duma 2003), and in some regions this figure was as low as 3-5 per cent. The total value of Russian timber products in 2001 was 4.1 billion US dollars. Forestry provides about 2 per cent of GDP.

The forestry sector in Russia is also of high social importance as it provides employment for more than 2 million people. Being state property, forests in Russia remain a traditional source of secondary forest products (berries, mushrooms, medicinal plants *etc.*) and a favourite recreational place for millions of citizens. Forests play a special role in the lives of Russia's indigenous peoples (there are 45 registered minority indigenous nationalities) and communities in providing the basis of their traditional land and resource use practices, as well as their knowledge, culture, religion and lifestyle.

The major threats to the forest ecosystems in Russia can be grouped as follows:

1. *Direct impact*: felling, which destroys the basic functions of forest ecosystems (especially large scale felling operations); forest fires (anthropogenic); industrial (road construction, mining) and agricultural activities; and pollution and waste disposal.
2. *Indirect impacts*: climate change, desertification and increased aridity leading to an increase in forest fires and to changes in hydrological regimes and cycles.

Due to the export orientation of the forestry sector, forests are most heavily impacted upon in the close-to-boundary regions of north-west Russia

and north-west Caucasus, as well as in the Baikal region (Irkutsk oblast) and the Russian Far East (Khabarovsk and Primorie regions), particularly in the last few years following rapid growth in demand in China and Japan. The period 1998-2002 was remarkable for the growth in illegal and unreported cuttings. Assessments of some organisations show that illegal logging now makes up between 25-30 per cent of total logging volumes, though in some regions it may be as high as 50-70 per cent (WWF 2002). That is, total harvest volumes may actually be between 30-70 per cent greater than official figures suggest in some regions, due to uncontrolled and illegal operations..

An important ecological problem is the exploitation of the last remaining large areas of pristine (old-growth) forests in Europe, which are located in the north of European Russia. During the last few years, some of the regional authorities (e.g. in Komi Republic; see the details of the Komi Model Forest project website <http://komimodelforest.ru>) have become aware of this problem and have initiated special programs for identification, inventory and conservation of such pristine forest areas.

Logging often focuses on the most valuable species (such as Siberian Pine), as well as on the broadleaf forests of the Far East (which form the prime habitat of the Amur tiger and Far East Leopard; these forests have suffered 30-40% decreases in the last few years) and the unique horse chestnut forests of Caucasus.

Almost 90 per cent of recorded forest fires are man-made. The annual area affected by forest fires is about 1 million hectares (in 1998 the total area damaged by fires was 4-5 million hectares and in 2002 37,500 forest fires were registered within a total area of 1.3 million hectares) and 100,000 of them normally burn out completely. Almost 93 per cent of all registered forest fires occur in regions of Siberia and the Far East. Some fires, especially in the Far East, are catastrophic and cause complete destruction of the ecosystems and fauna, leading to negative social consequences (State Duma 2003).

All these specific peculiarities of the forests and the forestry sector in Russia set a requirement for high priority in the development of international cooperation in the forestry field and involvement of the Russian Federation (hereafter referred to as the RF) in different international legal instruments and processes aimed at forest biodiversity conservation.

1. Implementation of international law at a national level

1.1. Constitutional framework for the implementation of international law in Russia

The Constitution of the Russian Federation (adopted by national vote on 12th December 1993) is the highest federal law in Russia. The Constitution establishes a system of state powers, the basics of federalism, the legisla-

tion system, basic human and citizens' rights and responsibilities, correlations between national and international law, the system of property rights (including those relating to natural resources) *etc.*

Article 71 establishes that foreign policy and international relations of the RF, international agreements of the RF and foreign trade fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federation. Thus all international agreements of the RF with foreign states or international organisations must be concluded in line with the Constitution and federal laws by the plenipotentiary federal agency on behalf of the RF. After official recognition, ratification or approval (following the established legal procedure), international agreements get compulsory jurisdiction throughout all territories of the Russia Federation.

The Constitution establishes that generally accepted principles and standards of international law and international treaties and agreements of the RF are an integral part of its national legal system (p.4 Art.15). Moreover, the same article guarantees the priority of international law over national legislation (if an international treaty or agreement of the RF establishes other rules than those envisaged by national law, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied).

Legal practice in Russia requires that general provisions and standards of international agreements (first of all framework treaties) should be further elaborated and be clearly defined in federal laws or other federal regulations. This is especially the case for articles concerning offences and responsibilities. At the same time, following the sense of Article 15 of the Constitution, standards set forth in international law form part of the national legal system and as such come into direct effect (in the case of concrete standards that contradict the provisions of national law). However, the practice and implementation of the direct effects of those provisions of international law relating to environmental issues is as yet undeveloped.

1.2. Organisation of the implementation of international law in Russia

The general scheme of organisation of international law implementation in Russia in practice can be presented as follows:

1. Adoption of the decision and corresponding law on ratification of the treaty (or other method of international agreement conclusion) (see examples in Table 1).
2. Appointment of the federal authority responsible for implementation (or co-ordination of implementation) of the particular treaty. In some cases several federal agencies could be appointed. For example, three agencies are responsible for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the Ministry of Natural Resources (general coordination, contact with the Secretariat, representation of the RF in the Convention, coordination of most of the thematic issues *etc.*); the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology (access to ge-

netic resources, biosafety issues *etc.*); and the Ministry of Agriculture (agricultural biodiversity).

3. Participation in special working bodies and negotiation processes established under particular agreements (e.g. Conference of the Parties, subsidiary bodies, working or expert groups, Bureau *etc.*). At present the RF is a member of the Convention on Biological Diversity COP6 Bureau and the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy Council Bureau (both are important mechanisms for forest biodiversity conservation).
4. Adoption of special regulations (orders) by the Government of the RF on specific measures on international agreement implementation and enforcement in line with their constituent provisions and obligations as they pertain to the RF (see examples in Table 1).
5. Adoption of the special departmental (sectoral) regulations (by appropriate state agencies responsible for implementation of this agreement) on measures for the implementation of international agreement provisions in line with their power and jurisdiction (see examples in Table 1).
6. Incorporation of standards which ensure implementation of the international agreement into federal law. Until recently, the legal drafting process provided recognition of the priority of international law over national law through the inclusion of a special article repeating Article 15 of the Constitution in every federal law (now this practice is changing to avoid duplication of constitution norms). Most major environmental or related laws in Russia (Forest Code, Water Code, "On environmental protection", Code of administrative offences *etc.*) have special articles which reflect international obligations or ensure national recognition of the provisions of international laws.
7. Adoption of standards in regional legislation of the subjects (states and other component territories) of the federation on implementation of particular provisions of the international treaties.
8. Creation of special governmental or departmental commissions on implementation of international agreements.
9. Assessment of implementation of different international agreements at the meetings of departmental staff at the various ministries or special meetings of the Government of the RF.
10. Participation of the non-governmental sector in implementation of particular aspects of international agreements. Most national and international NGOs operating in Russia (e.g. WWF, IUCN, Wetlands International, Greenpeace, IFAW, TRAFFIC) make a significant contribution to the realization of international agreements primarily in terms of awareness, capacity building, methodological support, field pilot projects *etc.*

Table 1. Examples of legal documents within the Russian Federation which ensure the domestic implementation of international treaties.

Type of document	Document
Acts on ratification or accession	Federal law "On ratification of Protocol on Environment to the Antarctic Treaty " (24 May 1997, No. 79)
	Federal law "On ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity" (17 February 1995, No. 16)
	Federal law "On ratification of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" (4 November 1994, No. 34)
	Decree of the Government of the RF "On accession of the Russian Federation to the International Convention on Protection of New Plant Varieties" (18 December 1997, No. 1577)
	Decree of the Government of the RF "On acceptance by Russian Federation of the amendment to the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts " (27 January 1996, No. 69)
Documents on implementation of international agreement provisions	Decree of the Government of the RF "On amendments to the decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation about implementation of obligations of the Russian Federation as a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, of 3 March 1973" (16 June 2001, No. 469)
	Decree of the Government of the RF "On implementation of the recommendations of the 10 th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, of 3 March 1973, in relation to sturgeon species " (17 August 1998, No. 968 as amended on 6 July 1999, 16 June 2001)
	Decree of the Government of the RF "On measures on implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity " (1 July 1995, No. 669 as amended on 4 September 1995, 9 December 1999)
	Decree of the Government of the RF "On paramount measures on implementation of the Federal law "On ratification of Basil Convention on Control over Transboundary Transportation of Dangerous Wastes and their Disposal" (1 July 1995, No.670)
	Decree of the Government of the RF "On measures to ensure implementation of obligations of the Russian Federation on the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, of 2 February 1971" (13 September 1994, No. 1050)
	Decree of Council of Ministers of the USSR "On measures to ensure implementation of obligations of the Soviet Party on the Convention between Government of the USSR and Government of Japan on conservation of migratory birds and endangered bird species and their habitats" (10 March 1975, No. 195, as amended on 26 May 1990)
	Order of the State Committee on Ecology of the RF "On adoption of the Procedure of fee levy for the issuance of the permit for export from and import to the territory of the Russian Federation of species of animals and plants, their parts or derivatives subject to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora " (21 May 1998, No.311)
	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the RF "On measures for organisation of implementation of the Russian Federation obligations related to the Convention on Protection of the Black Sea from Pollution " (13 January 1994, No.8)
	Telegram of the State Customs Committee "On measures to control import of endangered wild species of fauna and flora" (2 July 1999, No. 12361)

2. Russia and International Agreements on the Environment

2.1. Multilateral Agreements

The Russian Federation is a party to most international environmental agreements (see Appendix 1) and participates in major international negotiation processes on for-

ests. Russia has a positive attitude towards the development of international legally binding convention on forests following the discussion at the Rio de Janeiro conference in 1992.

Russian experts participate in most expert working groups on forest issues focusing on the preparation of international documents on the sustainable management

of forests and the conservation of forest biodiversity (e.g. Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity under the Convention on Biodiversity). Russia follows the reporting requirements set forth under agreements and presents the necessary information on forests (e.g. Thematic report of the Russian Federation on forest ecosystems, within the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2001).

As legal successor to the USSR, Russia continues to be a Party to the International Tropical Timber Agreement (under Annex B of the Agreement, the USSR was included in the list of consumer countries and was allocated 14 votes within the body's decision-making process, as set out in Article 37), though it does not take part in the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). At present, Russia does not actively participate in this Agreement.

A special place in international regional cooperation on forests and the environment is given to activities within the CIS. The basic document in this field is Agreement on Interaction in the Sphere of Ecology and Environmental Protection (Moscow, 8 February 1992). According to this agreement, CIS countries work out and pursue coordinated policy in ecology and environmental protection (use and conservation of land, soils, forests, water, atmospheric air, wild fauna and flora *etc.*). It is an important provision of the Agreement that countries take into consideration all international agreements previously concluded by the USSR.

At the 5th Kiev Ministerial Conference 'Environment for Europe' (May 2003), countries in the UNECE region agreed to adopt the Strategic Framework for "Environmental Partnership in the UN ECE Region: Environmental Strategy for the Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia" (for the full text of this framework, see <http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2003/kievconference/ece.cep.105.e.pdf>). This document provides the basic framework for efforts towards environmental improvement and implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, for both the 12 CIS countries as well as for other countries working in partnership with those in the UNECE region. Though the Strategy still requires further development before it is formally adopted by ministers in 2004, it includes a special chapter on forests which asserts that the following action should be taken:

- Application of indicators and requirements to the forestry sector, as defined in the Ministerial process for protection of European forests, including those relating to accounting for the multiple functions of forests, biodiversity conservation, *etc.*;
- Implementation of reforestation projects;
- Improvements to the system for protection of forests from 'over-logging', illegal logging and forest fires;
- Restoration of the system for regular forest management;
- Development of modern, environmentally friendly

and resource-efficient technologies in the sphere of reforestation and timber processing;

- Consideration and full inclusion of environmental aspects in national forestry strategies and plans.

A special Agreement between CIS countries on cooperation in the field of forest industry and forest management was adopted in Moscow on 11th September 1998. Parties committed themselves to cooperate on the sustainable supply of forest products (including both timber and non-timber products), partnerships on technical and marketing issues, support of existing production chains and contacts, and scientific research. At the same time, Parties will take coordinated measures to ensure environmental conservation in line with international requirements for forest conservation and rehabilitation.

2.2. Russia in international forest processes

Besides legally binding international treaties, Russia participates in most international global and regional processes relating to sustainable forest management and conservation including:

1. The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) since 2000 (before that Russia participated in both *The Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)* in 1995-97, and *The Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF)* in 1997-2000).
2. The Pan-European process on forests, which is based on the Ministerial Conference on the protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). This process was known as the Helsinki Process (which started in 1990 after the 1st Ministerial Conference in Strasbourg and was named after the 2nd Ministerial Conference in 1993 in Helsinki). Russia participated in most expert level meetings on the development of the European principles for sustainable forest management and conservation of biological diversity. The six European criteria are: (1) maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles; (2) maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality; (3) maintenance and encouragement of the productive functions of forests (both timber and non-timber); (4) maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems; (5) maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water); and (6) maintenance of other socio-economic functions and conditions. The 4th Ministerial Conference was held in April 2003 in Vienna, where the List of Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management was adopted. A report (based on the Helsinki process format) on implementation of decisions of previous Ministerial Conferences in Helsinki and Lisbon was prepared and presented by Russia in 2002.
3. In 1999, Pan-European Forest Certification was established. This is aimed at the development of a

framework to provide compatibility between national certification schemes and their mutual recognition. Russia participated in working meetings of the Pan-European Forest Certification Council as an observer.

At the same time, an alternative system for voluntary forest certification based on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards has been applied and disseminated in Russia. A national FSC group was established to promote voluntary certification in Russia and national standards have been developed. So far, six forestry companies have already secured certification with FSC (equivalent to a total certified area of about 2 million hectares) and another five companies are in the process of preparing for certification (equivalent to a further 2 million hectares).

4. The Montreal Process (since 1994). Russia signed the 'Santiago Declaration' as the principle statement on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests (see more in Chapter 5 below).
5. The Pan-European Ministerial process on the environment ("Environment for Europe" process based on the Ministerial Conference). One of the major instruments of this process is the Pan-European Strategy for Biological and Landscape Diversity (PEBLDS) which is a tool for CBD implementation on Europe. The last Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference was held in Kiev in May 2003 where the Framework for Co-operation between MCPFE and Environment for Europe/PEBLDS aimed at conservation of forest biodiversity was adopted. This framework includes four priority areas for cooperation in the period 2003-2005, namely (for further details see <http://www.strategyguide.org/stradocs.html>):
 - "Ecosystem approach" (contribution to the clarification of the relationship between the Ecosystem Approach and Sustainable Forest Management).
 - "Protected forest areas" (contribution to the global work on protected forest areas, the general work on protected areas for CBD-COP7, making a link between the concepts of protected forest areas and protected areas in general, existing work on ecological networks).
 - "Forest law enforcement with regard to biodiversity conservation" (refers to the impacts of illegal harvesting and related trade and institutional capacity building).
 - "Recommendations for site selection for afforestation" (in the context of the decisions of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol, taking account of biodiversity interests).

The Kiev "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference in May 2003 adopted two documents relating to forest biodiversity: the Kiev Ministerial Declaration (signed 23rd May) and the Kiev Resolution on Biodiversity (considered 22nd May) (for full text on Declaration and Resolution, see <http://www.kyiv-2003.info>).

The Kiev Resolution on Biodiversity has become the common statement of European ministers on the intention to stem the decrease in biological and landscape diversity before 2010. This objective targets (amongst other themes) forests protection. The Resolution is aimed at working towards concerted action in the field of forest biodiversity conservation, so as to achieve the following target:

- By 2008, to contribute to the implementation of the Forest Biodiversity Expanded Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the pan European region through, *inter alia*:
 - a) Implementation of the objectives and activities of the Framework for Co-operation between the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe and the Environment for Europe/Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy;
 - b) National Forest Programmes according to the MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe (adopted at the Vienna Conference in April 2003);
 - c) Application of the ecosystem approach.
- PEBLDS in the field of forest biodiversity is oriented towards implementation of the CBD Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity (CBD COP-6 Decision IV/22).
6. Action Program on forests of the Group of Eight (G8). Decision on the adoption of this Program was made in the 'Denver Summit of the Eight' communique (Section II, Paragraphs 19-21). G8 countries agreed to support a practical Action Program that includes (see <http://www.globalchange.org/moderall/97sep25d.htm>):
 - Implementing national programs and building capacity for sustainable forest management;
 - Establishing networks of protected areas;
 - Assessing the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators;
 - Promoting private sector management of forests;
 - Eliminating illegal logging.

Russian experts participated in preparation of the Program. The G8 Action Programme on Forests was initiated by G8 Foreign Ministers on 9 May 1998 at the Birmingham G8 Summit (see <http://www.library.utoronto.ca/g7/foreign/forests.html>). For the purpose of realization of the Program in Russia, the President of the Russian Federation issued a special regulation on the implementation of the Birmingham G8 Summit decisions (regulation on 11th November 1998 No. 396). Following this regulation, the Federal Forest Service developed proposals and corresponding documents which focus on the following main points (Shestakov 2001):

- (1) Monitoring and assessment of forests in line with international processes on criteria and indicators of sustainable management of boreal and temperate forests;
- (2) Participation in FAO program;
- (3) Introduction of indicators for the control over sustainable forestry development and biodiversity conservation into forest inventory practice;
- (4) Synthesizing of experience in the calculation of

forest fund;

- (5) Application of annual forest fund registration with use of GIS techniques;
- (6) Development of national system for compulsory forest certification;
- (7) Information and experience exchange with partner countries.

For realisation of the Program of Actions on Forests in Russia a number of national (federal) programs on forests were adopted including:

- "Concept of sustainable management of forests in the Russian Federation", adopted in 1998 by Congress of forest wardens of Russia;
- Federal Target Programmes "Forests of Russia" and "Forests Fire Management";
- Programs of state support for state strict nature reserves and national parks;
- Scientific-technical Programme "Russian Forest".

With regard to the private sector, the main focus was on development of the legal documents and rules of interrelation between forest owners and forest users.

A multiple-factor assessment of forest resources in Russia (see country report on forests at <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/forests11.htm>) was completed in 1998 and was reported at the G8 Summit in Okinawa (July 21, 2000) within the 'Report on The Implementation of The G8 Action Programme on Forests'.

7. The FAO Program on Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) 2000. Russia has participated in expert meetings and continues to provide the necessary information and data for the program. Extensive work was done to adopt Russian standards of forest data presentation to the requirements of the FAO assessment under FRA 2000. The results of the assessment for Russia are available on the FAO website (see <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fo/country/index.jsp>).

2.3. Bilateral Agreements

Russia concludes special bilateral agreements on cooperation in the forestry sector first of all with neighbouring countries which are big consumers of Russian timber:

- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Peoples Republic of China on cooperation in joint development of forest resources (Beijing, 3 November 2000);
- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic on cooperation in the sphere of forest industry (Moscow, 28 December 1999);
- Protocol between the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation and Principal Customs Department of the Republic of Finland on interactions in issues of customs control over forest and timber export from the Russian Federation to the Republic

of Finland (Moscow, 1 November 2000).

Some provisions for the organisation of cooperation on forestry issues or forest conservation are established by different general bilateral agreements, such as:

- Agreement on basics of relations of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea (Seoul, 19 November 1992);
- Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Poland on friendly and neighbourly cooperation (Moscow, 22 May 1992).

Issues of forest biodiversity conservation are covered by general agreements for cooperation in environmental protection:

- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria for cooperation in environmental protection (Moscow, 28 August 1998);
- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Ukraine for cooperation in environmental protection (Moscow, 26 July 1995);
- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus for cooperation in environmental protection (Smolensk, 5 July 1994);
- Decree of the RF Government on 25 September 1998 No.1122 "On signing the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Hungarian Republic on cooperation in environmental protection";
- Decree of the RF Government on 25 September 1998 No.1123 "On signing the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on co-operation in environmental protection".

Issues of forest crops are covered in agreements for cooperation on issues of plant protection and the agroindustry:

- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of India on cooperation in the field of plant quarantine and protection (Moscow, 25 March 1997);
- Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Union Government of the Union Republic of Yugoslavia on cooperation in the field of agroindustrial complexes (Belgrade, 31 October 1996).

All above-mentioned agreements (especially of general character) could be further developed through the system of specific protocols, joint committees, working groups etc.

Russia continues to work for the organisation and coordination of bilateral relations with foreign forest departments within the framework of existing interdepartmental agreements with USA, Canada, Finland, Sweden, Hungary, the United Kingdom etc. Successful examples include a Russian-Finnish Program for the development of the north-west Russia, a Russian-American program

of monitoring of gipsy moth populations in the Primorie region (Russian Far East), and projects on model forests (jointly with Canada, Sweden and Switzerland). Recognising positive dynamic development of the European Union Initiative on "Northern Dimension" Russia supported establishment of a special working group on cooperation in forestry under the aegis of Barents Council/European Arctic Region (State report 1999).

In the year 2002, Russia finalised preparation of the World Bank forestry loan "Pilot project on sustainable forest management in Russia" (for the amount of US\$60 million). This project includes two components:

- Improvement of state forest management system (legislation, forest inventory, certification, fire and pest control *etc.*);
- Development of a sustainable forestry business sector in Russia.

2.4. Participation of the regions in international relations.

Mechanisms for the realisation of Constitutional standards on jurisdiction of the subjects of the Russian Federation in international and foreign trade relations are determined by the Federal Law of 4 January 1999 No. 4 "On coordination of international and foreign trade relations of the subjects of the Russian Federation".

According to this law, subjects of the RF (within their competence and jurisdiction regulated by the Constitution, federal legislation and agreements between state authorities of the RF and subjects of the RF on division of jurisdiction and power) have the right to formulate international and foreign trade relations with the following bodies:

- Subjects of foreign federal states,
- Administrative regions of foreign states,
- Agencies of State power of the foreign states (upon receiving the consent of the Government of the RF expressed in the form of a decision for the realisation by the subject of the RF of international and foreign trade relations with agencies of State power of the foreign states¹; e.g. Decree of the Government of the RF on 7 March 2000 No. 345 "On conclusion of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tuva and the Government of the Republic of Mongolia on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation);
- International organisations on activities of their bodies specially established for that purpose.

It is important, that international and foreign trade relations of the subjects of the RF with foreign partners are authorised only in the following spheres (Art. 1):

- Trade and economics
- Science and technology

- Ecology
- Humanitarian activities
- Cultural activities
- Other

Thus subjects of the Russian Federation could conclude agreements on cooperation on different aspects of forest use and conservation. However, such agreements should not include principles which undermine the legal interests of other regions or be in contradiction with:

- The Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Generally accepted principles and standards of international law
- International agreements signed by the Russian Federation
- Federal legislation
- Agreements between state authorities of the Russian Federation and of subjects of RF on the division of power.

National law has also established the basics of the procedure for agreements preceding the draft agreements on realisation of international and foreign trade relations of the subjects of the RF (Article 4). Having been concluded, agreements require registration at the Ministry of Justice following the procedure established by the Government of the RF ("Rules of the State registration of the agreements on realisation of the international and foreign trade relations concluded by the agencies of the State power of the subjects of the Russian Federation", approved by the Government of the RF on 24 July 2000 No. 552).

The agreements on realisation of international and foreign trade relations concluded by the agencies of the State power of the subjects of the Russian Federation despite their form, title or content *are not recognised* as international agreements.

In accordance with a general Constitutional principle, agreements for the realisation of international and foreign trade relations concluded by the agencies of the State or subjects of the RF are subject to obligatory publication following the procedure established by regional laws and other regional regulations. All legal acts in the Russian Federation are subject to application only after official publication.

3. Federal / regional governments and environmental management

3.1. Basic foundations of the federal system in Russia

Article 1 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation declares Russia to be a democratic, federal State governed by law. The following articles and especially Chapter 3 specify and develop the basics of federalism, construction of the State system and the relationship between the Federation and its component states or subjects, including issues relating to environmental management and protection.

According to Article 5, the federal structure of the RF is based on state integrity, the unity of the system of state authority, the division of authority and power between

¹ Decree of the Government of the RF of 1 February 2000 No. 91 "On adoption by the Government of the RF of the decisions on consent for the realisation by the subject of the RF of international and foreign trade relations with agencies of State power of the foreign states"

state authorities of the RF and of the subjects of the RF, and the equality and self-determination of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation consists of the following 89 subjects or regional units, made up of several different categories each possessing equal rights, as outlined below:

- Republic (state) (21) (established based on territorial and ethnic principles),
- Kray (6) (established on territorial and administrative principles),
- Oblast (49) (established on territorial and administrative principles),
- Federal cities (Moscow, Saint-Peterburg),
- Autonomous Oblast (established based on territorial and ethnic principles),
- Autonomous Okrug (10) (established based on territorial and ethnic principles).

It is important to remember that all these subjects of the federation have equal rights in their relationship with the RF and between each other.

All subjects of the federation have their own supreme law (Constitution in the case of a Republic and a Charter in all other types of subjects of the RF) and legislation, including environmental legislation.

Land and all other natural resources may be in different property forms (Art. 9 of the Constitution):

- State (federal and of subjects of the federation);
- Municipal (local municipalities governed by local self-governments);
- Private.

3.2. The Federal-regional relationship for environmental management

As mentioned above, forests (as a natural resource) and forest land *can* be the property of the subjects of the RF (*i.e.* however, any reallocation from federal to state level in the case of forests, requires the adoption of special federal law). Regardless of the form of ownership, all natural resources should be used and protected in Russia as a basis for the livelihoods and activities of peoples who live within that territory (Article 9 of the Constitution). To ensure rational use and conservation of natural resources and the protection of nature, the Constitution declares that possession, use and disposition of land and other natural resources shall be exercised by the owners freely, as long as these practices are not detrimental to the environment and do not violate the rights and lawful interests of other persons.

The basics of relationship and power division between the RF and subjects of the RF in the field of forest management and forest protection (including forest legislation) are determined by the Constitution of the RF. The Constitution distinguishes three levels of jurisdiction: 1) exclusive federal rights (federal jurisdiction), 2) joint federal rights and those of the subjects of the RF (joint jurisdiction), and 3) exclusive rights of the subjects of the RF (regional jurisdiction). All aspects of forest use and conservation are subjects of joint jurisdiction and are

listed as follows (Article 72):

- Issues of possession, use and disposition of natural resources (including forests);
- Delimitation of state property (as mentioned above by federal laws and agreements on power division);
- Environmental management;
- Environmental conservation and ecological safety;
- Specially protected natural areas;
- Actions and measures to combat and mitigate catastrophes, natural disasters and epidemics;
- Administrative law, administrative-procedural law, land law, water law, forest law, environmental law;
- Protection of the environment and traditional life styles of indigenous populations;
- Coordination of international and foreign economic relations of the subjects of the RF and implementation of international agreements.

The details of mutual jurisdiction and division of power concerning particular functions of resource use, including forest management, are given in special agreements on power division and federal laws (see Tab. 2).

3.3. Division of power and jurisdiction in the field of forest management

The division of functions and powers between state authorities of the federation and subjects of the RF is closely related to the property rights on forests. According to the Forest Code of the RF (Article 19) all forests in Russia are state federal property. At the same time, the Forest Code declares that parts of the forest fund can be granted to the state property of the subject of the RF by federal law (currently, there are no such a laws adopted, so all forests officially are still under federal ownership). In addition to the Forest Code, the possibility of transfer of some forest stands to the property of the subjects of the RF is established by other federal laws, such as “On specially protected natural areas” and “On delimitation of the state property for land”. Both laws consider land of regional natural protected areas to the property of the subjects of the RF. Most of protected areas are situated within forest fund lands.

As has been mentioned earlier in Chapter 1, forest legislation stipulates joint jurisdiction and thus subjects of the RF can develop their own legislation on forest management in line with their power prescribed by the federal Forest Code and other related federal legal acts.

General provisions for the division of power and authority in the field of environmental protection are described in the federal law “On environmental protection” (10 January 2002).

Division of power and jurisdiction should be determined in the Forest Code of the RF or in accordance with the Constitution in special agreement on power division (see examples in Table 2). Specific aspects of power and jurisdiction division in the field of forest management are described in Chapter 7 of the Forest Code (Shubin 1998). The principle authorities of the federation and subjects of the federation are listed in Appendix 2.

Table 2. Examples of the documents which establish division of power between Russian Federation and subjects of the federation in the field of forest management.

Type of the document	Document
Agreements on power division	Agreement, 29 May 1996, No.3 between Government of the Russian Federation and administration of the Sakhalin oblast on division of power in the field of possession, use and disposition of forest resources on the territory of Sakhalin oblast
	Agreement, 12 January 1996, No.9 between Government of the Russian Federation and Government of Sverdlovsk oblast on division of power in the field of possession, use and disposition of forest resources on the territory of the Sverdlovsk oblast
	Agreement, 17 October 1995, between Government of the Russian Federation and administration of the Government of the Udmurt Republic on division of power in the field of possession, use and disposition of forest resources on the territory of the Udmurt Republic
	Agreement, 8 June 1996, No.3 between Government of the Russian Federation and administration of the Nijegorodskiy oblast on division of power in the field of possession, use and disposition of natural resources and environmental protection
Federal laws	Forest Code of the Russian Federation, 29 January 1997, No.22
	Federal law «On fauna», 24 April 1995, No.52
	Land Code of the Russian Federation, 25 October, 2001, No.136
	Water Code of the Russian Federation, 16 November 1995, No.167
	Federal law "On division of state property for the land", 17 July 2001, No.101
	Federal law "On ecological review", 23 November 1995, No.174

4. Forest management system at federal level

The system of forest management in Russia follows the provisions of the Constitution and has three levels of authority:

1. Federal Government. The government of the RF determines authorities (ministries, state committees or other bodies) with special jurisdiction in forest management. The government is responsible for the implementation of state forest policy and the preparation, implementation and enforcement of relevant federal legislation etc. The government provides periodical review of the state of forestry development in the country.
2. State authorities of the subjects of the RF. Usually most regional governments have their own executive bodies (ministries or departments) responsible for forestry which act within their jurisdiction according to the Forest Code, agreements with federal authorities and provisions of federal and regional laws and regulations.
3. Local self-governance (municipal authorities). Some state power in forestry can be granted to the local self-governance authorities in accordance with the norms of federal or regional legislation. Thus according to the Articles 21, 34, 67 of the Forest Code of the RF local authorities can be authorised:
 - to adopt regulations on forest servitudes and establish limitations over the rights of citizens and legal entities to forest use in the forest stands not included within the forest fund for the benefit of other interested parties,
 - to participate in preparation of proposals to lease

forests plots of the forest fund,

- the right to obtain data and information of state forest inventory (about quantitative and qualitative changes in the forest fund) from the regional branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources,
- to draft proposals on allocation of wood-cutting areas to financial and agricultural enterprises and the local population in accordance with the rules and procedures of allotment of standing wood in the forests of the RF.

At the federal level, power in the sphere of forest management, conservation and restoration are delegated by the Federal Government to several agencies, as outlined below (Shestakov 2001):

1. **Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation.** This ministry has a vertical structure and, besides central staff (which includes the Forest Service, see Figure 3), has representatives in all 7 Federal Districts and 89 subjects of the federation. These form the structural units of the Ministry and are known as the Department of Natural Resources in Federal Districts and Principal Directorate (Directorate) of Natural Resources in regions. Both structures have a forest service division. At the lowest level there are forest management units ("leshoz") which manage the particular parts of the forest fund in the field. These units also carry out some forestry economic activities. Furthermore, the ministry manages different scientific, research and educational forest organizations. The Ministry of Natural Resources ensures the following (Shestakov 2001):

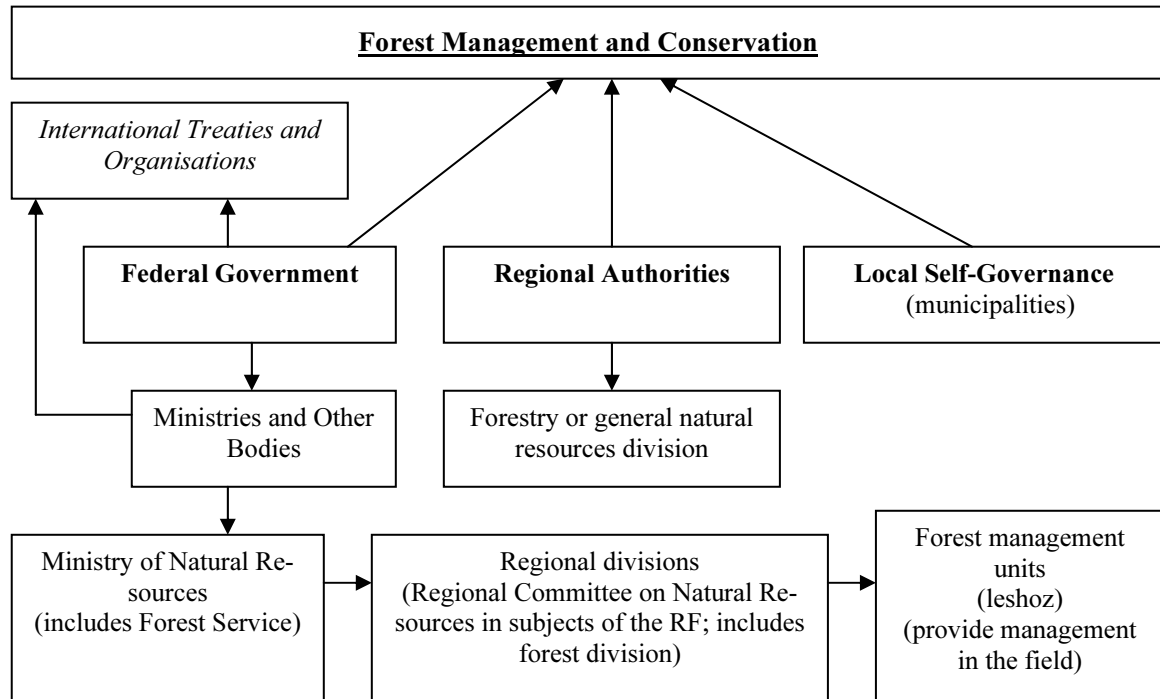


Figure 2. Organisation of forest management and conservation at federal level in Russia

- a) development and realization of state forest policy (including research, forestry, conservation and restoration of forest lands);
- b) development and realization of practical measures aimed at meeting the needs of the Russian economy through forestry operations, long-term support of ecological, protective, recreational and other useful functions qualities, conservation of biodiversity and objects with special conservation, cultural and recreational importance;
- c) coordination of activities of other federal agencies in the sphere of forest management.

Details relating to jurisdiction and power in forest management are described in the Statute on the Ministry of Natural Resources.

2. Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation organizes forestry and is responsible for the rational use of forests, protection and restoration of forest stands assigned to agricultural organizations and enterprises for uncompensated use.

3. Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation organizes forestry and is responsible for the rational use of forests, protection and restoration of forests which are located within military lands (lands assigned to the Ministry of Defense).

The present day structure of forest management authorities was devised and implemented following the adoption of the Presidential Decree of 17th May 2000 for the reorganisation of the structure of the Government of the RF. As a result of that reorganisation, the independent State Forest Service was abolished (as was the independent State Committee on Environment) and all its

functions were transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources. These changes resulted in a new structure of organisation for forest management in Russia (see Figure 2). The administrative structure of the Forest Service within the Ministry of Natural Resources is shown in Figure 3. Coordination and organisation of international cooperation on forests are provided by two special departments of the federal Ministry of Natural Resources:

- Department of International Cooperation on the Environment;
- Department of International Cooperation and Interstate Programmes on Resource Management.

The foundation of the Federal forestry and forest management policies in Russia, including provisions for implementation of international obligations, are formulated and reflected in the following major programmatic documents:

1. Ecological Doctrine of the Russian Federation (approved by the regulation of the Government of the RF on 31 August 2002 No. 1225). The Ecological Doctrine determines the strategic goal of the state environmental conservation policy (conservation of natural systems, sustainability of their integrity and life support functions for the purpose of sustainable development, improvement of quality of life, population health and demographic situation, ensuring ecological safety of the country etc.), and the major directions and tools and means for its implementation.
2. Federal Special-Purpose Program "Ecology and Natural Resources of Russia (2002 - 2010)" (adopted by the Decree of the Government of the RF on 7 December

2001 No. 860 "On Federal Special-Purpose Program "Ecology and Natural Resources of Russia (2002 - 2010)"). This Program among many others replaced the previous Federal Special-Purpose Program "Forests of Russia" for the period of 1997-2000 (Decree of the Government of the RF on 26 September 1997 No. 1240 "On Federal Special-Purpose Program "Forests of Russia" for the period 1997-2000"). The new program includes the sub-program «Forests», which determines a number of objectives and activities aimed at conservation and restoration of forests as a resource base providing the basic requirements of the economy and population in the form of timber and non-timber products, whilst also recognising the important ecological and environmental role of forests. The rational, sustainable and non-exhaustive use of forests as a basic component of the program is set forth.

3. National Conservation Action Plan of the Russian Federation for the period 1999-2001 (concrete measures on its realisation were adopted by the Decree of the State Committee on Ecology on 31 December 1998 No. 786 "On realisation of National Conservation Action Plan in the Russian Federation for the period 1999 - 2001").
4. The National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation in Russia (as adopted at the National Forum on Wildlife Conservation in Russia in 2001).

The Strategy (RAS/MNR 2001) was developed in line with the provisions of Article 6 of the CBD and agreed upon by the Ministry of Natural Resources and recommended for implementation, though it is not a legally binding document for all sectors. At the same time, the Strategy is viewed as a document which reflects a kind of common understanding regarding priorities for biodiversity conservation among different stakeholders. Both the Strategy and the National Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation in Russia were prepared within the framework of activities of the full scale GEF project "Conservation of biodiversity in Russia". Presently, the Strategy plays a guiding role for the NGO community (including international groups such as IUCN, WWF, Greenpeace) as well as for the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources as a primary authority in environmental protection. Priority areas (thematic and geographical) identified in the Strategy could help to focus some biodiversity related activities (research, field projects, management decisions etc.) onto more urgent and acute problems.

Initially the Strategy was oriented towards a wide spectrum of users including all levels of state authorities, businesses, NGOs, mass media, the education sector etc. The Strategy was officially presented to the CBD Secretariat. Priorities identified in the Strategy are used for establishment of the position of the Russian Federation in the CBD negotiation process (at meetings of the COP and subsidiary bodies).

The Strategy defines the following groups of priorities for biodiversity conservation:

- Priority species;

- Priority ecosystems;
- Priority regions and ecoregions;
- Major actions (broad directions) in different sectors;
- Development of the system of protected areas.

The Strategy includes a special chapter devoted to forest biodiversity and forest ecosystems conservation as a matter of priority; this covers the following areas (RAS/MNR 2001):

- Major threats to forest ecosystem biodiversity;
- Consequences of human impact on forest ecosystems;
- Priority measures for conservation of forest ecosystems,
- Regions and objects of biodiversity requiring special attention.

Currently, there is no centralised or unified mode of implementation of the Strategy, and as yet there is no ongoing source of funding. Some aspects of implementation of the Strategy including financial allocations are covered in the Federal Special-Purpose Program "Ecology and Natural Resources of Russia (2002 - 2010)" mentioned above. Besides the 'Forests' sub-program, other sub-programs relevant to biodiversity conservation are as follows:

- Water biological resources and aquaculture;
 - Support of protected natural areas;
 - Conservation of rare and endangered species of animals and plants;
 - Protection of Baikal Lake;
 - Rehabilitation of the Volga river.
5. The Concept of Forestry Development in the Russian Federation for 2003-2010 (approved by the RF Government Order No. 69-R on January 18, 2003). The goals of forestry development and improved public management of the Forest Fund as well as non-Forest Fund forests are:
 - to create conditions for sustainable forest management while securing compliance with the requirements of continuous, sound and non-exhaustive use of the Forest Fund,
 - to increase revenue from the use of forest resources,
 - timely and high-quality renewal of forests,
 - preservation of forest resources, their recreational and environmental capacity, and biological diversity.

To attain the aforementioned goals, there is a need to achieve the following objectives:

- Settle the rights to ownership with respect to the Forest Fund, forests that are not part of the Forest Fund, and tree and shrub vegetation on lands referred to other categories;
- Define and explicitly delineate the power of the authorities of the Russian Federation, Subjects of the Russian Federation, and local self-governance bodies in the area of forest management;
- Ensure further improvement and development of market relations in forest use;

- Make silvicultural activities more intensive with due regard to environmental and economic factors;
- Improve the economic mechanism in the forest sector towards increasing forest revenues and introducing an efficient financing system for forest management activities;
- Improve the management of the Forest Fund and forests which are not part of the Forest Fund.

The objectives of this Concept should be implemented in two stages:

- In the first stage (2003 – 2005) - i) to establish an efficient structure for managing the Forest Fund under federal ownership, ii) to develop new laws and improve existing laws and regulations to govern forest relations, iii) to create conditions for further development of market relations in forest use;
- In the second stage (2006 – 2010) - to achieve consistent development of forestry through introducing scientific and technological advancements, widespread use of GIS systems and technologies to ensure intensive integrated use of forest resources while preserving the environmental and genetic capacity of Russian forests.

5. Implementation of the Montreal Process on Temperate and Boreal Forests in Russia

The Russian Federation is one of 12 countries forming the Montreal Process. The Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests held its tenth meeting in Moscow (October, 1998). At this meeting it was agreed to publish a set of "technical notes" that would contain rationale statements for each of the indicators, definitions of key words, and suggested approaches for measuring the criteria and indicators, as developed by the TAC. A series of activities were planned to determine possible application of the Montreal Process national level criteria and indicators at the sub-national level. In November 1999 at the eleventh meeting of the State Parties to the Montreal Process (Charleston, USA), concrete steps toward harmonisation of national and regional criteria and indicators were developed. Russia participates in all expert meetings of the Montreal process and generates input on the application of indicators. Preparation of the materials for the Montreal Process meetings and reports is provided by the International Center on Forests which was established under the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Forestry and Mechanization of Forest Industry (research organization affiliated with the Ministry of Natural Resources).

Special work was done to adapt the general criteria and indicators of sustainable management for boreal and temperate forests to meet the specific conditions in Russia. This work resulted in the following documents:

- Order of the Federal Forest Service of the RF "On adoption of Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in the Russian Federation" (5

February 1998 No. 21);

- Decree of the Collegium of the Federal Forest Service of the RF "On adoption of the Concept of Sustainable Forest Management in the Russian Federation". This Concept was directed to forestry bodies and related organisations at all levels for implementation. (31 July 1998, No. 6).

Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management in Russia were developed based on decisions and criteria developed within the framework of the Helsinki and Montreal processes. Relevant lists of the criteria and indicators were analysed from the point of view of their applicability to specific conditions within Russia. In preparing the document, natural and socio-economic peculiarities were considered as well as features of the state federal ownership for forests. The preparation of the final document incorporated criticisms and proposals from experts and state authorities of all subjects of the RF, forest management enterprises and scientific research organizations.

The criteria and indicators which were developed were designed to justify federal Russian forest policy and to address the subjects of the RF in order to facilitate their regional forest policy identification processes.

Indicators to assess the criteria were developed and chosen taking into account the possibility of using existing information-gathering and reporting systems and other approaches already adopted by the Russian forestry sector. Depending on the particular parameters, each criterion could characterize the country as a whole, a natural economic region (a group of subjects of the RF) or all subjects of the federation. Lists of the indicators also include those which are not provided now in the current national statistical and reporting system but which are very important for future activities with a shift towards sustainable forest management. Thus the document is oriented to operate at the national and regional levels, but not the field level of forest management units. Realisation of sustainable forest management criteria at the practical forest stand level is determined by rules, instructions, guidelines and other documents on different aspects of forestry. To complete the scheme of criteria implementation, certification requirements and standards which are consistent with international recommendations must be developed.

Documentation on Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management in the Russian Federation allows for adjustments and amendments to the list of indicators as well as criteria to be made upon accumulation of more information and practical experience while implementing the national forest policy.

Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the indicators based on the criteria listed above should be implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources at a federal level and by regional forest authorities (territorial bodies of the Ministry) at a regional level. The initial data gathered in the assessments should be data of the State forest inventory, updates of the information on the state of the

forest fund, analytical information of forest cadastre and forest monitoring as well as data provided by environmental agencies and scientific institutions.

Six criteria were identified; each criterion is provided with a corresponding set of indicators. These criteria are as follows:

- Criterion 1. Sustainability and support of the production function of forest.
- Criterion 2. Maintenance of an acceptable sanitary state and viability of forests.
- Criterion 3. Preservation and maintenance of the protective functions of forests.
- Criterion 4. Conservation and maintenance of forest biological diversity and the role of forests in the global carbon cycle.
- Criterion 5. Maintenance of the socio-economic functions of forests.
- Criterion 6. Forest policy tools to ensure long-term sustainable forest management.

Presently, work is in progress on preparation of the new updated version of the regulation on criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management in boreal and temperate forests in Russia, in line with the latest decisions of the Montreal and Pan-European processes. This document is supposed to be adopted by the Ministry of Natural Resources to provide guidance to forestry activities and a reporting system in Russia. The need for the new document is justified by the changes in the management structure since May 2000 and the lack of implementation and enforcement of activities witnessed under the previous one (*i.e.* that of 1998).

The International Center on Forests is at the stage of completing the comprehensive national report on implementation of the Montreal process and development of criteria and indicators in Russia (prepared in line with the Montreal Process format) to be presented at the World Forestry Congress in September 2003 in Canada (a report will be published both in Russian and in English later this year).

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Appendix 1. Russian Federation in major international environmental conventions

Convention	Place	Date
Marine protection		
Convention on Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution	Bucharest	21 April 1992
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		10 December 1982
Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area	Helsinki	22 March 1974
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships	London	2 November 1973
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	Moscow/Washington/London/ Mexico	29 December 1972
International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties	Brussels	29 November 1969
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil	London	12 May 1954
International water bodies protection		
Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	Helsinki	17 March 1992
Biological diversity conservation		
Convention on the conservation and management of the Pollock resources in the Bering sea	Washington	16 June 1994
Convention on Biological Diversity	Rio-de-Janeiro	5 June 1992
International Treaty on Tropical Timber	Geneva	18 November 1983
Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean	Reykjavik	2 March 1982
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Canberra	20 May 1980
Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears		15 November 1973
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts	Gdansk	13 September 1973
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Washington	3 March 1973
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Paris	16 November 1972
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals	London	1 June 1972
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Ramsar	2 February 1971
Convention on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the South East Atlantic	Rome	23 October 1969
European Convention for the Protection of Animals During International Transport	Paris	13 December 1968 (as amended on 10 May 1979)
Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals	Washington	9 February 1957
International Plant Protection Convention	Rome	6 December 1951
Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization	Paris	18 April 1951 27 April 1955
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	Washington	2 December 1946

Convention for the regulation of the meshes of fishing nets and the size limits of fish	London	5 April 1946
Climate change control		
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Rio-de-Janeiro	9 May 1992
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna	22 March 1985
Prevention and mitigation of pollution		
Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Stockholm	22 May 2001 (has not come into force)
Convention on Prevention of Large Industrial Accidents	Geneva	22 June 1993
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation	London	29 November 1990
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	Helsinki	17 March 1992
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	Espoo	25 February 1991
Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Cause during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (CRTD)	Geneva	10 October 1989
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Geneva	13 November 1979
The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD)	Geneva	10 December 1976

Appendix 2. Division of power in the field of use, protection, safeguard of the forest fund and forest rehabilitation between Russian Federation and subjects of Russian Federation (according to the Art.46 & 47 of the Forest Code of Russian Federation)

Jurisdiction of the Russian Federation	Jurisdiction of the subjects of the federation
Setting of major provisions of state forestry policy	
Elaboration and adoption of federal laws and other normative legal acts of the RF, control over their enforcement;	Elaboration and adoption of regional laws and other regulations
possession, use and disposal of the forest fund	Participation in execution of rights to possession, use and disposal of the forest fund on territories of appropriate subjects of the RF
Carrying out common investment policy in the field of use, protection, safeguard the forest fund and forest rehabilitation	
Elaboration, approval and realization of federal state programs for use, protection, safeguard of forest fund and forest rehabilitation	Participation in elaboration and realization of Federal state programs for use, protection, safeguard of the forest fund and forest rehabilitation Elaboration, approval and realization of territorial (regional) state programs for use, protection, safeguard of the forest fund and forest rehabilitation
Organizing and prescribing the activity of the federal forestry authority and its territorial departments	
Setting up the procedure for division of the forest fund by groups of forests and differentiation of first group forests by protective categories, transfer of forests from one group to another, and first group forests from one protective group to another	
Setting up standards and rules of the forest fund use	
Determination and approval of rated wood-cutting area	
Setting up types of payment for the forest fund use, as well as minimum payment rates for timber to be sold standing	Fixation of rates of the forest duties and rates of rental payments (except minimal payment rates for sold standing timber), as well as payment for transfer of wooded lands to the woodless lands
Determination of the procedure for granting to use the forest fund plots	Making decisions on granting the forest fund plots on lease, free use and short-term use pursuant to Forest Code
Approval the rules for sale of standing timber, fellings, protection, safeguard of the forest fund and forest rehabilitation	
Organizing and coordination of scientific-research and engineering work for the forest management	
State supervision the use, protection, safeguard of the forest fund and wood reproduction and setting up the procedure for supervision	State control over condition, use, protection, safeguard of the forest fund and wood reproduction
Determination of the procedure and organization of state registration of the forest fund, state forest cadastre, forest monitoring and forest regulation	
International cooperation of the RF in the field of use, protection and safeguarding of the forest fund and forest rehabilitation	
Conclusion and organization of implementation of RF international agreements in the field of use, protection and safeguarding of the forest fund and forest rehabilitation	
Setting up the procedure for state statistical reporting in the forestry field	

Suspension, restriction, cancellation of rights to use forest fund plots, as well as suspension, restriction and termination of work being dangerous for wood condition and reproduction	Suspension, restriction and termination of work being dangerous for state of forest and forest rehabilitation
Modification of forest lands into non-forest lands for purposes other than forest management and use of the forest fund, and (or) withdrawal of forest fund lands from the first group forests	Modification of forest lands into non-forest lands for purposes other than forest management and use of the forest fund, and (or) withdrawal of forest fund lands from the forests of second and third groups
Declaration of forest fund plots by zones of ecological emergency and zones of ecological calamity	Setting borders of the forest fund plots with special forestry management regimes on territories of indigenous communities
Other powers attributed to powers of the RF by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws	Other powers not assigned to the Russian Federation
	Organization of fire prevention and pest control
	Organization of education and awareness-raising programs in the field of use, protection, safeguard and forest rehabilitation
	Provide population with necessary information concerning use, protection, safeguard and reproduction of wood

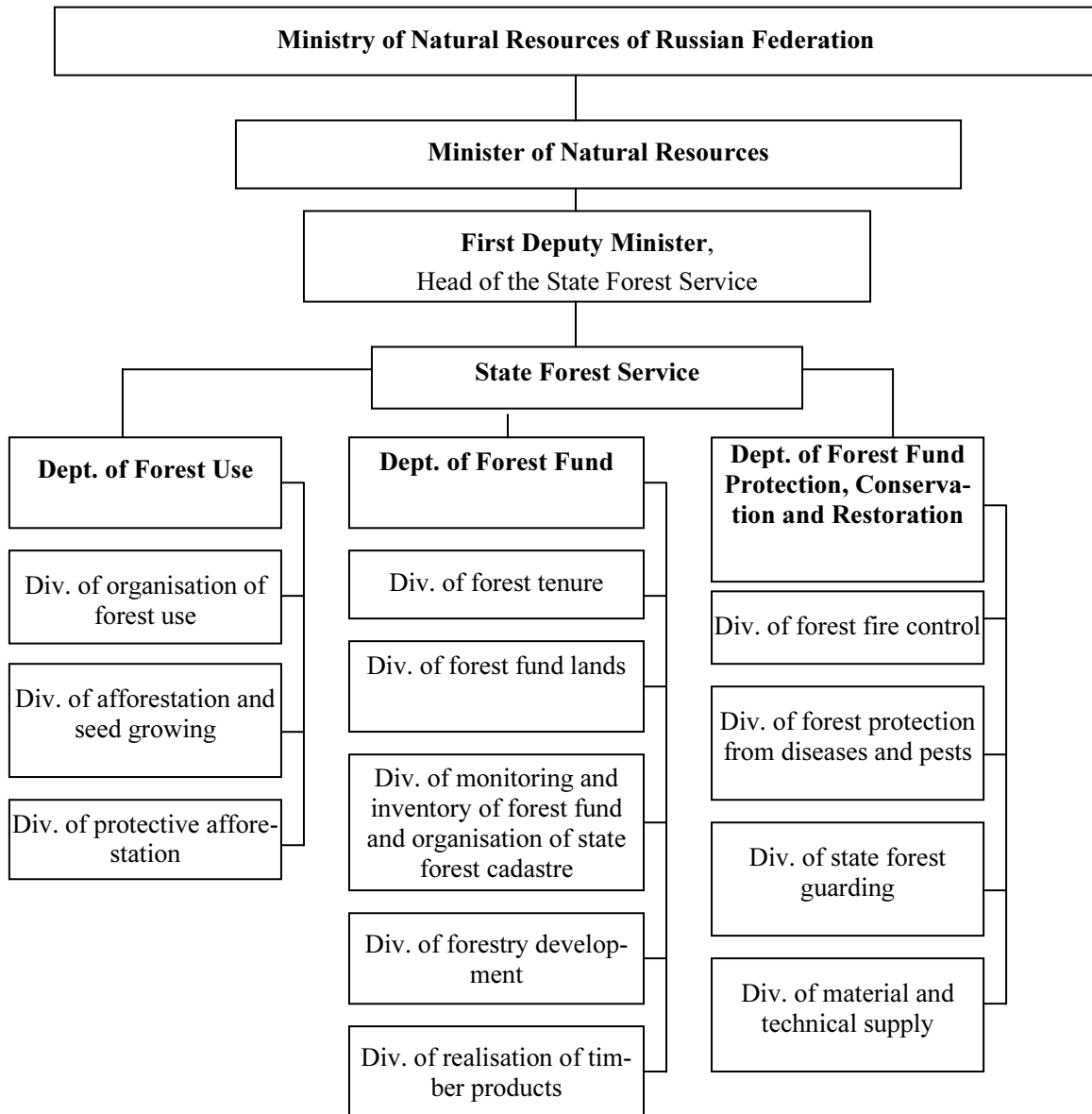


Figure 3. Structure of forest management system at the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russian Federation.

Research Report on

Current State of Environmental NGOs in the Russian Far East

Alexander S. SHEINGAUZ*

Vladimir P. KARAKIN**

Contents: Introduction. 1. Development of environmental NGOs in Russia. 2. Development of environmental NGOs in the Russian Far East. 3. Current state of environmental NGOs in the Russian Far East. 4. Attitude of the general public, mass media, administration and industry towards environmental NGOs. 5. Major NGO accomplishments and the role of NGOs in the field of forest conservation and environmental protection. Conclusion.

Commonly used abbreviations¹

CAID – Canadian Agency for International Development
 DaNIIKKh – the Far Eastern Forestry Research Institute
 envNG – environmental non-governmental organization
 EPT – Environment Policy and Technology Program
 GEF – Global Ecological Facilities
 GIS – geographical information system
 HIID – Harvard Institute for International Development
 HWI – Hornocker Wildlife Institute
 IREX – International Research & Exchanges Board
 ISAR – Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia
 ISC – Institute for Sustainable Communities
 NGO – non-governmental organization
 PERC – Pacific Energy and Resources Center
 RF – Russian Federation
 RFE – Russian Far East
 ROLL – Replication of Learned Lessons
 RSFSR – Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (the name of Russia during the Soviet era)
 TRED A – Tumen River Area Development Program
 USAID – United States Agency for International Development
 USIA – United States Information Agency
 USSR – Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics
 WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society
 WWF – World Wildlife Fund

Introduction

This paper is the result of collaborative research work carried out by a group of experts working in a number of different governmental and non-governmental organizations in the Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krajs of the Russian Federation. The report was compiled by Professor Dr. Alexander S. Sheingauz (Economic Research Institute, Khabarovsk) and Dr. Vladimir Karakin (Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Representatives of the World Wildlife Fund (RFE WWF), Vladivostok). Galina

S. Glovatskaya (Far Eastern Forestry Research Institute, Khabarovsk) and Elena A. Lebedeva (Information and Analytical Center TIGIS, Vladivostok) took part in the collection and processing of data in addition to the report authors. Nina V. Bolshova (Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation) and Valeriya G. Efitsenko (ISAR-RFE) helped to collect data. Yuliya G. Fomenko (RFE WWF), Dr. Anna V. Kochemasova (Russian-American Educational and Scientific Center, Khabarovsk) and Dr. Alexander N. Kulikov (Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation) acted as consultant authors.

A list of the Russian environmental non-governmental organizations (envNGOs) that were active in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krajs at the beginning of 2002 was used as the basis for this study. To compile this list, a preliminary database containing all envNGOs included or mentioned in any of our primary sources from the past

* Prof. Dr. Deputy Director, Economic Research Institute, 153 Tikhookeanskaya St., Khabarovsk 680042 Russia
 Tel.: 7(4212) 722-756 7(4212) 724-888
 Fax: 7(4212) 724-807 7(4212) 718-916

E-mail: sheingauz@ecrin.ru sheingauz@mail.kht.ru

** Dr. Far Eastern Branch of World Wildlife Fund, Vladivostok, Russia

¹ Abbreviations for the names of local NGOs are not included.

five years, was first put together. Dispersed databases that had been collected by some NGOs for internal use – for example, those available from ISAR-RFE, RFE WWF (Vladivostok), Citizen Initiatives (Khabarovsk), etc. – were also incorporated.

Questionnaires regarding the main organizational parameters were then sent by post or e-mail to all envNGOs listed in the database. An additional round of information gathering was made by telephone for those organizations that didn't respond to our written questionnaire. Some registration aspects of certain organizations were recognized during this stage and these are discussed in Chapter 1.

The final list (*i.e.* that containing only those envNGOs in existence at the beginning of 2003) differed from the preliminary one significantly (Appendix 1). For example, the initial list for Kha-barovskiy krai contained 84 envNGOs and the final one only 34: a considerable number of NGOs that appeared in the initial list were later excluded. There was a similar situation in Primorskiy krai. To complete the assessment using all available publications (Citizen's initiatives 2002; ISAR-RFE 1998, *etc.*), web-based information, interviews with NGO members, and long-term personal experiences were summarized and incorporated. As a result of this, some new NGOs that did not exist in the preliminary list were found and included in later editing stages of the study.

The results of the study are presented below.

1. Development of environmental NGOs in Russia

The growth of world community attention to ecological problems during the last two decades has been aroused by a very real transformation in the state of the environment. In Russia, this transformation has been exacerbated by political and economic changes, which in turn have driven the rapid expansion of a public environmental movement. A deepening ecological anxiety within Russian society is reflected in the decisions made by federal and local authorities, and especially in their normative legal acts. The 'green movement' became particularly active at the beginning of *Perestroika*. This was marked by an awakening of 'people energy', whilst at the same time, there was an increase in the accessibility of information, a growth in public activity and a widening of provincial power. This resulted in the stirring into activity of different social groups (first of all intellectuals) and the formation of informal action groups as the precursors to officially registered envNGOs.

Public anxiety relating to environmental problems occupied the first or second position in polls gauging social concerns during the first few years of *Perestroika* (1985–1988). Many informal environmental groups were formed in the different regions of the former USSR at this time. This same process was also a considerable social and political force and was capitalized on by many politicians who entered the first democratic USSR parliament in 1989, the new (Yeltsin's) Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

(RSFSR) in 1990 as well as the regional legislative bodies throughout Russia in the period 1989–1990 (Baturin *et al.*, 2001).

The first truly public environmental organization – the Public Committee of Volga Rescue – was officially registered in the Russian Federation in 1988. In the same year, the Social Ecological Union, one of the leading Russian envNGOs today, held its constituent assembly. At that time, the formation of envNGOs was undertaken en masse throughout all Russian provinces. Viewed holistically, it was a spontaneous public movement that generated a large, albeit dispersed body of NGOs. Yanitskiy (2002) has referred to this process of envNGO formation as "American" (as opposed to "European"), in comparison to the creation of green parties in the European countries. All the major national envNGOs, such as the Russian Ecological Union, USSR Ecological Fund, Ecology and Peace, RosEcoPress and the Moscow Ecological Federation, were also established in Russia at this time.

The democratic wave absorbed many representatives of the ecological movement, who variously became officials in the federal and provincial governments, members of the federal and provincial legislative bodies, secretaries to large political parties and so on, in a shift towards professional politics. Though this wave came to an end in 1991, by 1992 the nature of the Russian environmental movement had evolved from a loose set of spontaneously formed groups that met on the streets, to a professional body of formally registered NGOs staffed by dedicated personnel. It had formed its own corps of researchers, advisers and experts and increasingly became a part of the international movement (Yanitskiy, 2002).

The following factors, though often contradictory, have been active in shaping the Russian environmental movement:

- 1) A shift in public priorities towards financial survival;
- 2) A struggle for survival on the part of envNGOs on the one hand, and a drive to extend their field of influence on the other. This has dictated that envNGOs are continually involved in efforts to secure grants and other sources of funding, and has defined widespread aspirations to take part in large, well-financed projects;
- 3) A transition towards increasing collaboration between envNGOs and the authorities so that the former may find practical ways of realizing their aspirations and receive financial resources from regional ecological funds;
- 4) The requirement that envNGOs operate legally, keeping official records of their finances and documenting all transactions in order that they may receive financing through banks²;

² Adoption of legality in this sense is seen to have two distinct interpretations in this report: 1) generally, that NGOs operate as legally responsible, juridical bodies within the total system of laws and decrees; 2) specifically, as in 'registration', *i.e.* the inclusion of an NGO

- 5) The establishment of representatives of international environmental organizations in Russia and the launching of international environmental projects within Russia, realized through or with the help of local NGOs;
- 6) The establishment and, frequently, the legal authorization of different NGO partnerships, and the setting up new joint envNGOs, *i.e.* the formation of local ecological networks;
- 7) The availability and acquisition of electronic equipment and its use to obtain access to the world wide web, to create internet sites, to utilize GIS, and to publish periodical journals and the results of different environmental and social studies;
- 8) The reinforcement of NGO dependence on external means of finance, often international.

By the end of the 1990s, the environmental movement had developed a diversified structure of often informal, mutually dependent or otherwise linked groups³. Today, new envNGOs are continuously being formed whilst others are forced out of operation. However, despite this high level of dynamism, the movement maintains a significant degree of stability. Within it are embedded several all-Russian/national bodies (such as the Social Ecological Union), as well as many local organizations and Russian representatives of international organizations such as Greenpeace and WWF. Certain notable regional organizations have also appeared, including Dront in Nizhniy Novgorod, the Bureau of Regional Public Campaigns (BROC) in Vladivostok, Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation and others. The formation of the Greens ('Cedar') political party is also regarded as being highly significant.

This phase of development as described above has effectively now ended, and a new one has begun. The transition, however, has not been particularly sharp: conditionally, it can be marked as coming about at the turn of the 20th Century, into the early 21st Century. The new phase preserves many of the features of the previous one, though with the following distinguishing attributes:

1. Official authorities and civil society in general have

(or other body) into an official state list and their subsequent certification as a 'juridical body'.

This report also maintains a distinction between the 'informal/formal' and 'non-registered/registered' status of envNGOs. The terms 'formal/informal' are concerned mostly with self-consciousness: once a spontaneous group adopts a constant name, elects a chair, secretary, *etc.*, and, most importantly, applies for or submits official documents (*e.g.* public appeal, open letter to a newspaper, grant application, *etc.*), it matures from an informal to a formal organization. Sometimes the latter is also termed an 'initiative group'. In contrast, an NGO is transformed from being a 'non-registered' to a 'registered' NGO only after submitting official documents to state bodies and obtaining a state certificate deeming it a juridical body (*e.g.* public organization, non-commercial partnership, *etc.*).

³ This is best viewed as a constant process or dynamic, characterized by the continual establishment of new NGOs and the continual passing away of older ones. NGOs do not spring up or die in vacant space, but in a complex web of often informally inter-related NGOs, political parties and other official bodies.

recognized envNGOs as a real and significant phenomenon, independent, active and strong. This realization has even resulted in the inclusion of representatives of certain envNGOs into a series of bodies under the operation of the authorities (committees, councils, *etc.*). The more forward-thinking officials and businesspersons have become aware of the fact that within the present export-oriented economy it is impossible to ignore the 'green movement'.

2. With the registering of the ecological political party in May 2002, a new force has appeared on the central political stage. The party intends to take part in the country's political life as an active centrist force and plans to secure the five per cent census required in the Russian State Duma elections of 2003.
3. A system for the allocation of funds, grants and orders, and a directory of professionals and semi-professionals accessible by envNGOs has been established.
4. All basic envNGOs have been legitimized through official registration as an inevitable outcome of steadily increasing state control and a tightening of restrictions applied to all financial and logistic transactions in the country.

These changes within the environmental sector have of course coincided with analogous changes in other sectors and within various socioeconomic aspects of society.

There is another important characteristic of the present, new phase of development. This is the influx of large and medium-sized commercial firms into the envNGO sphere, *i.e.* a coalescence of 'the second' and 'the third' sectors, despite the fact that 'the second' sector had emerged and developed in opposition to 'the third'⁴. Now, commercial firms try to make their image as ecologically sound as possible in their struggle for consumers. Thus they either channel significant funds into supporting envNGOs as an advertisement for their efforts, or, in what is qualitatively a new innovation for the environmental movement, they create their own envNGOs, as in the case of the Association of Ecologically Responsible Forest Users (Russia) and Forest Trends (USA). The Association of Ecologically Responsible Forest Users is a formal NGO that unites a number of forest firms that have proclaimed their intention to observe all environmental regulations and to obtain full ecological certification. This nationwide association was established through the initiative of WWF and, in the RFE, was initiated by the Center for Forest Certification.

Presently, the key actors within the environmental movement can be grouped into different layers (Znachkov, 2002), as outlined below:

1. Managers and politicians⁵. These are permanent

⁴ In this context, 'the first sector' refers to official authority of all levels, 'the second' to business, and 'the third' to NGOs.

⁵ Here, the term 'manager' refers to managers of large, stable NGOs, for whom running the organization has become a professional engagement. 'Politician' refers to certain members of some leading

members of environmental communities at the federal and the regional levels. Their number in the Russian Federation (RF) does not exceed 300–400 persons and more half of them are concentrated in Moscow. Most of them keep up common acquaintances and have good relations with the main donor agencies and authority representatives in the sphere of environmental protection and natural resource use. Political, professional and financial interests are indissoluble for these persons. They are capable of drawing up new project proposals and applications for grants professionally. Almost all of them have strong organizational capabilities and are effective communicators. They perform roles as project heads and managers. Some of them are high standing, qualified professionals in ecology, geography, biology and other fields. Commonly, they can speak foreign languages, especially English. They possess a suite of skills that allow them to fulfil project objectives and they are familiar with ‘the rules’, which they observe very strictly. EnvNGOs are their fulltime places of work and they usually receive high-level salaries. They devote much of their time to policy, participating in various conferences, workshops (including those in foreign countries) and so on.

2. Experts and consultants. Most of these are professionals of a high class. However, amongst this group are also semi-professionals and dilettantes. They act as the main coordinators and executors of projects, and they are often able to speak foreign languages. In most cases, their activities are oriented towards specific scientific themes (for example, tigers and leopards; GIS; indigenous people; traditional forms of natural resource use). Usually, their fulltime jobs are in research institutes and universities, executive authorities and legislative bodies, rarely commercial firms and schools. The scale of their wages varies greatly.
3. Primary level executives. This grouping makes up the basic driving force of envNGOs. They are, as a rule, schoolteachers, kindergarten educators, junior researchers, officials of protected territories, government officials of lower ranks, *etc.* They carry out the daily tasks and fulfil the direct transactions of the envNGO, making small payments, purchasing equipment and so on. Usually they are genuine enthusiasts of environmental protection. The environmental and social impacts of the work of their NGO on the community/territory in which they live often serve as additional – though direct – stimuli for their participation in a project.
4. Volunteers. These come from a range of different social positions: university students, schoolchildren, pensioners, *etc.* They participate in activities epi-

sodically, do not receive any payments, and are enthusiasts of grass roots environmental protection.

According to some estimates, the number of supporters of the green political movement in Russia increased more than twofold during the period 1992–2002. However, the exact number of envNGOs in the RF is not known. Different sources indicate different figures: 4,000 to 10,000. Such uncertainty exists because, despite the proliferation of legitimate NGOs as described above, many still prefer to maintain an informal status. There are several reasons for such behaviour, in particular:

- ◆ An aspiration to keep full independence and freedom;
- ◆ The negative attitude toward official authority that is traditional for Russian society;
- ◆ An eagerness to attract the maximum possible number of lower level enthusiasts and so avoid any bureaucracy;
- ◆ Tax evasion and an unwillingness to share their very meagre earnings with the state.

Unfortunately, this last point gives rise to a contradictory situation for certain envNGOs. Whilst on the one hand they hold opposition to authority and a denial of official regulations as components of their founding philosophy (therefore justifying such behavior as morally righteous), on the other hand, they consider transparency and the observance of law as cornerstones of their activity. As such, they withhold financial and, frequently, organizational details of their activities. The authors of the present report often came across such evasive behaviour when collecting information as part of this study.

2. Development of environmental NGOs in the Russian Far East

The Priamurie (near Amur) branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society was established in 1889 in Khabarovsk City. It was the first NGO that paid attention to environmental problems in the RFE. Soon after its foundation, a Primorskiy branch (in Vladivostok) was also established, reinforcing the same tradition.

The All-Union Society for Nature Conservation was set up in Moscow in 1924 with branches in all of the RFE provinces. As was the case for all Soviet ‘public’ organizations in reality, its activities were closely supervised by the authorities and Communist Party committees. To this day, it remains operational under the name “All-Russian” and is non-governmental; however, it contains many congenital shortcomings of the old system.

The Green Club was the first real (though informal) environmental organization founded in the RFE during the Soviet era. It appeared in the middle of the 1970s under the roof of the governmental Khabarovsk Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting. It based itself on the ecological editorial branch of the Committee headed by Agnesa M. Feldman. It associated with not only environmental radio broadcasters, but also other representatives of the ecological community in Khabarovskiy krai

NGOs who have obtained political weight and take part in the formation and shaping of policy.

and other RFE provinces. They had one to two club meetings per year for discussions. The club re-mained active until the end of the 1980s, producing some hundreds of radio transmissions and two books (Zarkhina, 1990; Sheingauz, 1987).

Some years later, another informal association arose. This was the Methodological Seminar of the Far Eastern Forestry Research Institute (DalNILKh), which united scientists throughout Khabarovskiy krai and provided an opportunity to discuss a wide range of environmental problems. However, because it only brought scientists together, its results were not disseminated amongst common people, even this latter group later became the source of environmental papers that were published by the regional literary magazine 'Far East'. This magazine was a sort of regional environmental tribune in the conditions of the closed society at that time.

An analogous seminar functioned at the same time in the academic Pacific Geography Institute in Vladivostok.

Therefore, Selezneva's statement (2002) that the environmental movement in the RFE only began at the end of 1987/beginning of 1988 and was linked with the development of a project to construct three hydroelectric power stations on the river at Bolshaya Ussurka, is not very accurate. Rather, at that time, the public environmental movement began to take advantage of new opportunities and so became more open and visible. Increasing public anxiety in relation to environmental issues was reported in the national newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* and attracted the attention of the whole environmental community of the USSR (Kashuk, 1988). A first environmental meeting was convened at Minniy (mine) Gorodok in Vladivostok City on 5th June 1988, and the Association of Ecological Action was established, headed by Yuriy Kashuk and Anatoliy Lebedev. The association Taiga, headed by V. Zemtsov, was established on 10th December of the same year, in the village of Roshchino, the proposed site for construction of the hydroelectric generators.

At around the same time, a movement opposed to the construction of a nuclear power station near Evoron Lake developed in Khabarovskiy krai. The movement was formed of an association of different informal environmental groups, and under the subsequent wave of activity that this movement aroused, Dr. Evdokiya A. Gaer and Mr. Vladimir M. Desyatov were made deputies in the First USSR Congress of the People's Deputies. Later on, Dr. E. Gaer became a member of Yeltsin's deputy group⁶. Mr. V. Desyatov is well known for instigating a ban on the harvesting of cedar.

The rapid rise and fall of informal and later on formal envNGOs began at this time in both kraises. The process was similar to that described above for Russia as a whole. The majority of NGOs in the RFE either arose to address

a specific environmental issue or cause, or were formed within the context of a particular movement to which they added their weight. The following is a list of the key environmental causes pursued by envNGOs, and which are of particular relevance to forest conservation:

- Conservation of the Amur tiger and Far Eastern leopard (both kraises);
- Conservation of Japanese cranes (both kraises);
- Opposition to large forestry operations, especially those planned by foreign companies: in Khabarovskiy krai – Weyerhaeuser (USA) and Rimbunan Hidjau (Malaysia); in Primorskiy krai – Hunday (Republic of Korea) and, more recently, the Russian Terneyles in the Samarga River basin;
- Maintenance of rights to practice traditional forms of natural resource use – rescue of the Bikin River basin (both kraises);
- Campaigns against illegal logging operations over the past 3–4 years (both kraises);
- Conservation of the large Amur ecosystem (both kraises);
- Prevention of pollution in Peter the Great Bay, including forest watershed conservation (Primorskiy krai).

Foreign and international environmental NGOs and funds have played an important role in allowing local NGOs to come into being. They have financed projects, allocated grants, helped to purchase communications equipment and to pay communication costs, covered costs of trips to environmental conferences and training courses, organized conferences and workshops, *etc.* Some grants intended specifically to stimulate the establishment of local envNGOs have also been tendered (for example, those by ISAR and USAID). ISAR alone has set up three large grant programmes devoted to the creation and support of local NGOs. Funds from foreign governments have also been injected (USAID, CAID, *etc.*), although these have principally come to the RFE via other NGOs. In addition to financial aid, donor organizations have also supplied professional technical support by providing personnel since the early 1990s, which has had a positive influence on the process. For example, BJ Chisholm headed ISAR-RFE between 1993–1999, Misha Jones has been cooperating with PERC since 1993, Julia Levin (Institute for Nature Heritage) actively dealt with environmental legislation in the RFE in the period 1994–1996, and Dean Stepanek played a key role in the success of the EPT/RFE programme between 1995–1998. Unfortunately, we do not have the opportunity to list here all the foreigners who have contributed to the RFE environmental movement.

Five main trends in foreign and international activity in the environmental sphere of the RFE can be distinguished, as detailed below:

1. A 'very green' trend, characterized by alarmist propaganda and resistance to economic development. Activity in this vein peaked in the RFE during the late 1980s and early 1990s. A major cause

⁶ In Russia today, as under the former USSR, the term 'Deputy' (in Russian *deputat*) means 'member of any elected body of power', *i.e.* State and local Dumas, Soviets, *etc.*

for this was a three-year campaign led by the Pacific Energy and Resources Center (PERC), an NGO from California, USA, under the special 'Siberian Forest Protection Project'. Members of the Center brought a great deal of information, held lectures, published papers and so on, in an attempt to prevent big foreign logging companies – notably the Weyerhaeuser Company, one of the biggest US logging firms – from securing forest leases in the RFE, especially Khabarovskiy krai. The main goal of participants in these efforts (not only PERC but others as well) was a prevention of development in the territories and a conservation of virgin forests. Although some local RFE envNGOs were also involved in this activity, the majority of the population did not support the movement because of an unwillingness to restrain local economic development, especially given the context of economic crisis.

This movement did not bring large funds into the RFE for local NGOs. However, positive results of activity at this time included increased public attention to hot ecological topics, greater information exchange (particularly over the Internet), greater availability of ecological information and increased mutual support between envNGOs.

2. A second trend has embraced research and the collection and dissemination of information. Activity in this vein has been typified by the following:
 - Bilateral or multilateral studies fulfilled through collaboration between local and foreign institutions;
 - Research projects initiated by local institutions in attempts to attract grants from any of the foreign funds;
 - Direct requests from foreign or international institutions;
 - Training in foreign universities;
 - Interchange of researchers;
 - Scientific conferences, symposia and workshops;
 - Publishing of handbooks, proceedings, monographs and others.

Such methods have often been implemented by RFE academic research institutes, universities and envNGOs, in conjunction with other approaches. Sometimes this has resulted in the development of ecological recommendations aimed at common public bodies or local authorities.

3. A widely supported trend for education and training. This movement has embraced a wide circle of organizations, most of them being municipal or non-governmental bodies. One of the main positive elements of this trend has been its interest in progress at the grass roots level. The kinds of activities included here are very diverse. They range from special programmes in kindergartens, schools, gymnasiums and lyceums, to radio and television broadcasts, the production of videos and films and demonstrations. Many brochures and booklets have also been published and lectures have been held.

Training courses have been conducted both in Russia as well as abroad, including work-shops, seminars, student exchanges, *etc.*

The movement has been financed by many governmental and non-governmental sources from different countries, including USAID, USIA, WWF, IREX, ISAR, and so on. Many of them have an established grant programme. Especially successful in this respect is ISAR's Programme for Small Grants because it is very flexible and operational.

Maybe the brightest component of this movement is the long-running publication of the Russian magazine *Zov Taigi* ('Taiga's Appeal'), prepared by Russian volunteers and financed by international funds. It has gained the sympathy of many local readers who, in the words of the magazine's motto, are "in no rush to get to Hawaii".

Although it is difficult to quantify the results of this trend, it is evident that one major accomplishment is that long-term efforts have ensured a wider, more detailed common understanding of environmental problems amongst the local population.

4. The implementation of real ecological projects forms the fourth trend and includes some projects that have aspired to and achieved concrete results. Usually such projects attract the most attention from the mass media, and as such become well known amongst the public. As a rule, they are devoted to the higher profile, more pressing problems. The concept of 'flag species' being widely used, they focus on the better known species that are under the greatest threat and are often endemic, such as the Amur tiger, Far Eastern leopard, Japanese and Dahur cranes, Far Eastern white stork and dikusha-bird (*Falci pennis falci pennis*). The projects have different goals and are realized in diverse ways.

One of the more well known projects is the programme for conservation of the Amur tiger. In fact, this is composed of a mixture of projects which vary in their duration, their cost, the source of their sponsorship and their degree of involvement. Many national and international NGOs take part in the programme: WCS (initially as the Hornoker Institute), WWF, Global Survival Network, the Phoenix Fund and the Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation, amongst others. Large daily patrols are made up of many volunteers who work to prevent and negate all possibilities for tiger poaching. Special groups equipped with jeeps and means of communication have been organized. As a by-product, the programme has helped to stamp out the contraband of trepangs (sea cucumber) and of cabarga's (local musk deer) musk glands.

The total cost of the programme has never been announced and possibly no one has ever calculated it. However, it is known that WWF has spent more than US\$1 million in financing projects. The programme continues.

Perhaps the largest environmental programme implemented in the RFE was the Russian-USA 'Russian Far

East Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project', also known as the EPT/RF project (Environmental Policy and Technology). It lasted from 1994 to 1998. USAID spent US\$18 million on project fulfillment. The EPT project embraced both Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krajs and recruited many local and international experts. The project involved such NGOs as the private company CH2MHill International, the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), the US branch of WWF, and ISAR. It also generated the formation of some new local NGOs, among them Ecodal (Khabarovskiy krai), TIGIS and the Primorskiy public fund Zapovednik Support (Primorskiy krai). The EPT project also got a number of commercial NGOs involved in natural resource use projects, some of which – for example, Limonnik (Vladivostok) and Amurbiofarm (Khabarovsk) – have since continued to play an active role in environmental protection.

The Russian-Canadian project 'Model Forest «Gassinskiy»' was put into practice in Khabarovskiy krai as part of the world model forest network (Model Forest, 1999). The term of agreement was 1994 to 1998. The Canadian side invested CAN\$3 million and provided technical support. The Russian side provided forest area and contributed to research and development, forest information and project organization. In order to fulfil the project, a non-governmental association with the same name 'Model Forest «Gassinskiy»' was also established. The project resulted in a high-class survey of model forest territory, a design for plan development, the construction of a modern office, and the procurement of equipment. Officially, the NGO still exists today, although it is not active because of the completion of financing for the model project.

The Russian-USA programme Replication of Learned Lessons (ROLL) must also be highlighted. It was started in 1996 by the Russian representatives of the US NGO Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC) and is devoted to the dissemination of information derived from the positive experiences of international ecological programmes in Russia. Between 1996 and 2002, it launched a total of 34 projects in the RFE with a total budget of US\$1.1 million; 50 per cent of this has been designated for the support of local NGOs. Some projects have been devoted to the generation and development of NGOs.

5. Support for ecologically sound business projects. The impact of this trend is, at present, not great and it has mostly benefited small businesses rather than non-commercial NGOs. Its main defining feature is an adherence to ecological conditions and restrictions.

It should not be thought that an environmental movement in the RFE exists only due to the presence of foreign support. On the contrary, the successes of international programmes are, in most cases, determined by the existence of numerous local envNGOs that have been established by local people and reflect their aspirations.

There is heightened interest amongst international and

foreign environmental institutions in the RFE, especially southern areas, an area recently deemed one of the world's most valuable ecoregions by Global 200 Project. This interest is evoked by the high level of biodiversity found in the RFE, and by the presence of many flag species, which are of global significance.

The exact number of established envNGOs is unknown and cannot presently be ascertained because of the reasons indicated above. Between 250–300 envNGOs were created in total across both krajs during the period 1988–2002. Znachkov (2002) claims that there are now as many as 250 envNGOs in Primorskiy krai alone, although our data do not confirm this. The increase rate about one and a half times more intense in Primorskiy than in Khabarovskiy krai.

The greater intensity of growth in number of envNGOs in Primorskiy krai can be traced to the following causes:

- 1) Higher total political activity of the population;
- 2) Greater degree of environmental pollution and degradation, and the presence of heavily polluted areas such as the Gulf of Peter the Great, Khasan Lake region, *etc.*;
- 3) Greater number of the research institutes, universities and other intellectual bodies that are at the core of envNGO development.

The next chapter describes the current situation with regards to envNGOs in both krajs, as at the end of 2002.

3. Current state of environmental NGOs in the Russian Far East

The full list of environmental NGOs for which information was collected, is collated in Appendix 1. Data relating to the NGOs is presented in the list under the following headings: name, organization status, field of activity, date of registration, number of members, number of staff, degree of independence, the name and official title of the NGO's head, chief ecological accomplishments, postal address, phone and fax numbers, e-mail and website address. The fullness of data differs according to the NGO.

The principal, more stable and active envNGOs that are directly or indirectly linked with forest conservation are treated in the following paragraphs in alphabetical order. Special attention is paid to those organizations that support and promote an expansion of the total NGO network (ISAR-RFE, 1998; RFE WWF, 2002; Internet information).

Russian envNGOs:

- *Khabarovskiy krai*

The Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North of Khabarovskiy krai (Khabarovsk) defends the interests of indigenous minority peoples at the federal and krai level, primarily in terms of rights to engage in traditional natural resource use practices and the conservation of the environment.

Center for Forest Certification (Khabarovsk) is a

non-commercial partnership established by three envNGOs. It is the first organization in the RFE to be founded on the principles of voluntary forest certification, as advanced by the FSC.

The Khabarovsk krai branch of the public organization All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation (Khabarovsk), Russia's oldest network of environmental organizations, was established as early as 1924. It has cut down its activity since the early 1990s, maintaining only a minimal number of staff.

The Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation (Khabarovsk) is one of the most stable and most respected envNGOs in the RFE. It has accomplished and continues to accomplish some large environmental projects. It keeps in close contact with the Khabarovskiy krai government. It is one of the principal recipients of grants from the World Bank and the Global Ecological Facilities (GEF).

Pantsui (Khabarovsk), a fund for ecological initiatives, specializes in the assessment of real levels of resource use, particularly in the form of hunting and fishing, including illegal production.

Strazh Taigi (Komsomolsk-na-Amure) is a small public organization that actively participates in awareness campaigns, including international programmes for the protection of the Khabarovskiy krai taiga, especially in the area around the city of Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

Zeleniy Dom (Khabarovsk) is a fully independent, non-commercial organization that aspires to the environmental enlightenment of young people and the ecological education of teachers. The group organizes summer camps with an environmental theme for children.

- *Primorskiy krai*

Alive Planet (Vladivostok) is a public organization actively involved in environmental education amongst students at Vladivostok's universities, ecological education and enlightenment, and antipoaching projects and patrols in the south of Primorskiy krai.

The Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North of Primorskiy krai (Vladivostok) is an organization analogous to that of Khabarovskiy krai, which defends the interests of indigenous minorities at the federal and krai level, primarily in terms of rights to engage in traditional natural resource use practices and conservation of the environment.

The Bureau of Regional Public Campaigns (BROC) (Vladivostok) is a public organization with considerable experience in organizing mass awareness campaigns in the press and in initializing projects for protected area establishment. BROC has proved to be particularly effective in winning both political and emotional support for the issues that it has addressed.

The Ecological Fund of Sikhote-Alin (Vladivostok) is a public organization that tackles problems associated with conservation of the Sikhote-Alin ecosystem, particularly in the Bikin and Samarga River basins. It is an organization of considerable scientific potential.

The Institute of Sustainable Natural Resource Use (Vladivostok), a public organization that works with sus-

tainable hunting projects, participates in field projects focusing on tiger and leopard populations in Primorskiy krai.

Phoenix (Vladivostok) is a public ecological fund that accumulates financial means from different donor groups (notably US and Dutch organizations) for the realization of medium-sized environmental projects in Primorskiy krai. Most of its activities are focused on the southwest of Primorskiy krai and in Ussuriyskiy Zapovednik.

The Primorskiy krai branch of the public organization All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation (Vladivostok) is analogous to the Khabarovsk branch of the same name.

Territory of the Future (Khasanskiy raion) is a public organization that implements local environmental projects in the south of Khasanskiy raion, as, for example, in the Tumen project (TREDA).

TIGIS (Vladivostok) is a public organization that manages an information and analysis database as an ecological resource, and carries out scientific and GIS-based projects to high technical and production standards.

Ussuriyskiy Medved has a young team engaged in environmental education and awareness programmes, with a particular emphasis on conservation. It participates in anti-poaching activities and patrols in the southern part of Primorskiy krai.

Zov Taigi, the Center for Wildlife Conservation (Vladivostok), publishes environmental information especially that of relevance to the RFE. The Center publishes a colour magazine 'Zov Taigi', which is of considerable popularity and influence. The Center continues to develop ties with regional and international environmental organizations. It is well respected within the RFE environmental community, and has the power to affect the positions of many envNGOs.

Russian representatives of international environmental organizations:

Friends of the Earth – Japan manages a number of its own projects in close contact with Russian NGOs (for example, BROC).

Greenpeace does not have its own Far Eastern division and as such it does not have a continuous presence in the RFE. However, it does carry out episodic campaigns and other activities in the region through BROC.

The Institute for Sustainable Communities works in the RFE through local envNGOs in both kraises and through ISAR-RFE in Vladivostok. It manages the long-term grant programme ROLL, as well as its own programme of small grants (Appendix 2).

Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia (ISAR) is represented in the RFE by ISAR-RFE (Vladivostok), which conducts a grants programme on behalf of a number of different donor organizations, including environmental groups. ISAR-RFE assists the development of public organizations.

Pacific Environment, formerly the Pacific Energy and Resource Center (PERC), has a regional office in the

RFE (Vladivostok), which monitors the state of the environment in the RFE and coordinates an intermediary consulting service for large ecological funds operating in the region. PERC has formed a network of affiliated Russian NGOs and disseminates ecological and political information, including the periodical electronic bulletin 'Pacific Currents'.

The Tigris Foundation (Vladivostok) supports projects for Amur tiger conservation, based in the Far Eastern ecoregion.

Winrock International's Far Eastern unit (Khabarovsk) currently runs the project 'Forest Resources and Technologies (Forest)' financed by USAID in both kraises. It works in close contact with local authorities and the RF Ministry of Nature Resources.

The World Conservation Society, Far Eastern Branch, coordinates scientific research on the conservation of large predators in the south of the RFE. It has stable relations with a number of Russian NGOs and access to protected territories.

World Wildlife Fund, Far Eastern Branch (Vladivostok), was created specifically for implementation of the 'Far Eastern Ecoregion Project' (RFE WWF, 1999) at a cost of US\$4.5 million. The Project is dedicated to the conservation of biodiversity in the region including flag species, the creation of Econet and the support of sustainable natural resource use. At the same time, RFE WWF also carries out the large project 'Maintenance of Sustainable Forest Use in Sikhote-Alin' and a series of medium-size projects on, for example, the development of protected areas and the support of an antipoaching activity.

Several million US dollars have been invested in the RFE environmental movement. Specific data relating to financial details in the region, however, are scant; the most comprehensive review is given in an analytical report by the RFE WWF (RFE WWF, 1999) covering the four provinces of the Far Eastern ecoregion (Yevreiskaya autonomous oblast, Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy kraises and Amurskaya oblast). The data are illustrated in Fig. 1 and 2.

The same data reveal that a total of US\$3.6 million have been invested into projects in Khabarovskiy krai and US\$2.7 million into those of Primorskiy krai.

According to the list compiled in the present report (see Appendix 1), the average age of envNGOs in the RFE (excluding particularly well-established ones such as the Geographical Society and All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation) is 3.4 years in Khabarovskiy krai and 3.8 years in Primorskiy krai. Ages were determined on the basis of time elapsed since registration, and so real ages may be between 1–3 years greater. Nonetheless, the youth of the region's NGOs is evident in most cases. It is also indicative of the fact that most NGOs created 10–15 years ago have already become inactive.

In order to calculate the average number of members per NGO, a twofold correction of primary data was made. Firstly, an average was generated excluding those NGOs

with a membership of many thousands (*i.e.* the Green party and the All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation in Khabarovskiy krai). Then, a second figure was derived by also excluding those NGOs that indicated a membership of many hundreds. The first method gave an average membership of 91 persons in Khabarovskiy krai and 38 persons in Primorskiy krai. The second method gave figures of 29 and 23 respectively. In general, membership of ordinary NGOs varies from a handful of persons to about two dozen. NGOs with a membership running into the hundreds are usually youth groups supported by a large body of schoolchildren. Those with a membership of many thousands should be considered not purely in terms of their true NGO activities, but also with due regard to various political and electoral interests.

The distribution of envNGOs within the two kraises analyzed in the present study is different (Table 1). In Khabarovskiy krai, about three quarters of envNGOs are concentrated in the krai's central city, the others being spread almost equally across the second city of Komsomolsk-na-Amure and other krai settlements. In contrast, the central city of Vladivostok accounts for only about half the number of envNGOs found in Primorskiy krai. Less than one tenth are based in the second city of Ussuriysk, and others are dispersed across different raions.

The main foci for formation of envNGOs in raions tend to be schools and *zapovednik*; in bigger cities, universities and research institutes also function in this respect.

Certain reasons can be identified for why envNGOs have a broader distribution in Primorskiy krai than in Khabarovskiy krai. These are as follows:

- 1) A more dispersed distribution of research institutes, universities, agricultural field stations etc. in Primorskiy krai than in Khabarovskiy krai. Major centres for such organizations in Khabarovskiy krai are Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk-na-Amure, whereas in Primorskiy krai major centres include Vladivostok, Ussuriysk, Arseniev, Kamen-Rybolov and others.
- 2) The network of *zapovednik* – organizations typically at the core of rural envNGOs – is older in Primorskiy krai than in Khabarovskiy krai. Although both kraises formerly had an equal number of *zapovednik* (six), the longer history of those in Primorskiy krai (the oldest was established in 1916 and three others in the 1930s), has permitted stable circles of concerned supporters to form around them. The bulk of the *zapovednik* in Khabarovskiy krai (four) were established during *Perestroika* and the reform era;
- 3) Primorskiy krai has experienced acuter environmental problems than has Khabarovskiy krai, as already mentioned: pollution in the Khasan Lake area and in the Gulf of Peter the Great; threats to leopard and tiger populations; heavy depletion of cedar and fir stands; pollution in the Kavalerovo–Gornozavodsk area, etc.

The majority of envNGOs are fully independent organizations – that is, even where NGOs have arisen with the support of another body, they are formally independent of it. This does not, however, preclude the existence of informal support networks, especially in terms of finance⁷. Specifically, such networks may manifest themselves where, for example, an envNGO requires the additional capacity offered by association with other bodies, and where there is a mutual understanding of either side's commitments and objectives.

Another common attribute of envNGOs in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy kraia is a disparity between the objectives set out in founding statutes and constitutions and the range of activities in which the NGOs are actually involved. Many NGOs stipulate ecological issues as their focus for activity, but not all of them establish environmental programmes in reality. In Khabarovskiy krai, environmental activities undertaken by NGOs are mostly linked with forest ecosystems even where the projects are formally directed towards other objectives (as in the establishment of protected areas or the protection of wild animals). In Primorskiy krai, the bulk of environmental activity is directed towards the health and conservation of marine and fresh water habitats, although certain groups also focus on the protection of forest ecosystems to a lesser degree. The establishment of a tourist route along the Khasan waterfall cascade is an appropriate example here.

If the cost effectiveness of investment into the environmental movement in the RFE is assessed in terms of the rate of creation of new envNGOs, it can be considered high. However, if assessed in terms of the number of NGOs actually in existence, the cost effectiveness is low. Nonetheless, in spite of a related weakness in the green movement, NGOs have become a major constituent of regional communities, formed at the local level in support of civil representation and in reaction to bureaucracy and heavy use of natural resources. This has given rise to a very heterogeneous environmental movement. Within this, it is possible to distinguish three main motivations for the formation of NGOs, although it should be recognized that examples intermediate between these three also exist:

1. Creation of envNGOs by enthusiasts ready to take any necessary action to protect nature regardless of whether they will receive financial compensation for their work or not. Whilst they form the basis of the public movement, their enthusiasm is often misused to perform unacceptable or illicit activities. Most of them are advocates of restrictions and bans. Strazh Taigi (Komsosmlsk-na-Amure) serves as a good example.
2. Creation of envNGOs by environmental activists

that understand the necessity of such activity but believe that their efforts must be rewarded as highly as possible. Usually, such NGOs are staffed by professionals, frequently of high technical ability. Essentially, they have a genuine interest in environmental concerns, but they recognize that the use of natural resources and a gradual transformation of the environment are inevitable. As such, they are ready for compromise. These NGOs have a good analytical sense as a rule, and so it is very hard to manipulate them. A good example is the Center for Forest Certification (Khabarovsk).

3. Creation of envNGOs by moneymakers that have made environmental protection their profession and occupy high paid positions in these or other NGOs. Among them are talented managers capable of attracting funds. However, a significant proportion of these people do not believe in the ideas of the environmental movement, but rather use them to create their own niche and, in some cases, for their own enrichment (Bolotova, 2001; Vasiliev, 2002). Nevertheless, envNGOs that are sincerely devoted to the movement and that serve as corner stones for its continued development, owe a lot to the personal power of such figures. Furthermore, some representatives of this group do make ongoing participation in conferences, workshops, meetings and so on a central element of their work.

At present, there is the certain structure to the regional envNGO system. This provides an opportunity to classify the constituent NGOs. Some classifications of envNGOs distinguish on the basis of activities and objectives, or by territorial coverage (Bolotova et al., 1999; Fomichev, 2001). The authors of the present report, however, have classified envNGOs based on organizational characteristics, as follows:

1. Short-term envNGOs. These are created only for the use of single grants. A permanent team of employees is absent. Mostly such NGOs do not register themselves and they do not exist for a long time. They close their activities after grant fulfillment, though they may rise once more under a new name. They try to avoid producing full and transparent reports of their dealings, especially those of a financial nature. They consider the environmental movement in a neutral or skeptical light, and use it simply as grounds on which to receive funds. If the financing is sufficient, such NGOs can operate a succession of projects, rather than just a single activity. Under favorable conditions and given devotion to the ideals of environmentalism, they can transform themselves into more stable NGOs, as described below.
2. Permanent envNGOs. These are created from the relatively regular though not entirely stable injection of grants that the two or three more proactive NGOs are able to secure. These funds are secured by a limited number of managers and experts. A

⁷ Support networks are usually based on formal agreements for cooperation or union, forming 'mother-daughter' style relationships. In contrast, informal networks are based mostly on personal relations. Very often, informal networks are based on mutual financial exchange through subcontracts, assistance in fundraising *etc.*

dedicated bookkeeper is usually the only permanent member of staff and very often he/she is only part-time. The majority of these NGOs are ready to support the environmental movement but only under favorable circumstances. There are also NGOs within this class that try to maintain the foundations of the environmental movement. Such NGOs eventually undergo official registration though they may sometimes exist for many years as initiative groups. One such group in Khabarovskiy krai has been in operation without registering for over seven years. An example here is Bolon – Pure Water (Khabarovsk).

3. Steady envNGOs. These are created by proactive groups of experts that would otherwise be unable to realize their interests and intentions – especially financial – within the context of their normal full-time job. These persons are mostly scientists, educational specialists, employees of *zapovednik* and so on. NGOs in this class typically have a full-time staff made up of a bookkeeper and one or two clerks; they also have their own equipment purchased using grants and funds earned whilst undertaking projects. Such NGOs spend most of their time implementing projects and utilizing the grants that they have received because of their professional reputation. They support the environmental movement and are ready to participate as sympathizers, though they are not willing to engage in active struggles which require considerable sacrifices in terms of time or funds. If a green party develops in the country, it is likely that the envNGOs of this class will support it. An example here is Ecodal (Khabarovsk).
4. Professional envNGOs. These have five to six full-time employees: one or two experts, a book-keeper, information and technical specialists. They form themselves around a network of constant partners (NGOs or persons) that they can engage to fulfill projects as and when they find them. Many of the NGOs have their own significant material resources: polygraph equipment, computers, software (especially GIS), *etc.* The NGOs also have close relations with people who are in real positions of power and who trust their work – therefore the NGO benefits from a reputation as an ‘approved’ organization. Every year, local authorities become more understanding of the fact that the environmental movement is gradually transforming itself into an instrument of regional policy-making, including investment policy, especially in the sphere of ecologically sound and certified products and services. For this reason, the authorities tend to form different alliances with envNGOs, particularly those of this class. The authorities usually lobby these NGOs, include them in various committees, and recommend them for different positions in foundations and bodies as chief project executives,

especially when governmental bodies cannot receive the required financing directly. Accordingly, the NGOs of this class are very limited in their ability to challenge policy because they must maintain their loyalty to the local authorities. This leads to a certain conformism. They adhere to the ideology of the environmental movement, they are its most stable component, and they put the theory into practice. The NGOs of this class are divided to two subclasses:

- 4.1. Network NGOs. These represent regional bodies of large Russian NGOs as their branch offices and are the most attractive partners for domestic and foreign governmental and semi-governmental foundations, agencies and so on, for which their links with regional authorities are very important. We have no examples for Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy kraï, though the very active branch of the Russian Social and Ecological Union in Amurskaya oblast provides an example from elsewhere.
- 4.2. Independent NGOs created by real local enthusiasts and/or by specialists in the early 1990s. They are developed by direct grants or through collaboration with large projects. Each of these NGOs has stable partner relations with a circle of certain foreign or less often domestic (because of a lack of possibilities) environmental organizations and private funds. As a rule, these NGOs are oriented towards private funds and not towards foreign governmental agencies. In cases where they do receive financing from such agencies, they tend to receive funds not directly but through their foreign partners. These stable relations are not restricted to funding only but include also a mutual professional and ideological interchange. Those NGOs not linked rigidly with the regional authorities are the most independent. An example here is Zov Taigi (Vladivostok).
5. Russian representatives of foreign public environmental organizations. This class is also divided to two subclasses:
 - 5.1. Branches of network organizations whose activities are directed towards the formation of regional environmental policy (for example, WWF, Greenpeace and so on). These have fully fledged executive staff responsible for different themes and problems within the environmental field. They are components of large international environmental organizations and as such form a part of the same ideological and information space. Their basic financing comes from donors within the ‘family’. Because they are politically independent, they manifest a range of critical points of view on most issues.
 - 5.2. Specialized organizations that are oriented towards generating solutions to a limited set of

tasks, for example, the project run by WCS in Primorskiy krai for the protection of wild cats (tigers and leopards), and the Institute for Sustainable Natural Resource Use (Vladivostok), which focuses exclusively on hunting problems. These NGOs usually have the permanent staff of five to six persons and a wide circle of collaborators. Their main source finance is from their headquarters. Such NGOs try not to overstep the limits of their professional interests and to only make contact with the authorities when it is necessary. However, within these limits they stand very firmly for what they believe in.

The RFE's increasingly open and export-driven economy spearheaded by trade in primary renewable and natural resources (forest, marine and hunting products), make it sensitive to international regulations. Participants in international trade frequently use environmental restrictions as tools for increasing economic competitiveness. Although real environmental interests in this context are often of secondary concern to political gamers and market agents, this situation nonetheless provides reliable opportunities for financing, especially for NGOs in classes 4 and 5 above. This is true of foreign organizations as it is of those domestic NGOs with an up-to-date civil image that are proactive in seeking funds. The key issues are how professionally and intelligently envNGOs operate, and to what degree they are ready for real cooperation on the basis of their founding agenda, and not on the basis of either 'green racketing' or 'green blackmailing'.

4. Attitude of the general public, mass media, administration and industry towards environmental NGOs

The interrelationship of envNGOs with the public and the business world is very complicated. Therefore it is only possible to indicate very general aspects here.

Firstly, the following two main themes can be addressed:

1. The degree of mutualism between NGOs and the population, *i.e.* to what extent the work of envNGOs reflects the opinions and needs of the population, how well informed the population is with regard to envNGO activities, and how strongly the population supports envNGOs.
2. The nature of the relationship between envNGOs and the authorities, because a solution to any problem is possible only in accordance with legal procedures and acts.

The fundamental philosophy of an envNGO is expected to reflect a desire to actively involve much of the population in sustainable use of natural resources for the protection of the environment from destruction. EnvNGOs of class 1 or class 2 (according to the classification given above) are likely to most closely correspond to this assumption: these are NGOs created 'from the

bottom up'. However, even these NGOs are not representative of all social groups – in fact typically only intellectuals and students. As such, they represent the aspirations of just a subset of the total population.

Most commentators considering the problem of 'population versus environmental conservation' often lose sight of certain features characteristic of the situation in the RFE. Problems relating to this conflict are described below. In short, however, the problem lies in the very different attitudes held by the different social groups in relation to environmental conservation. All ecological problems have their origins in practical considerations of natural resource utilization. In 2000, the natural resource sector of the economy accounted for 10.9 per cent of gross regional product in Khabarovskiy krai and 20.0 per cent in Primorskiy krai (Goskomstat RF, 2001). Hence, a similar proportion of the population (at least, not less than this) must be engaged in activities as part of their daily lives that are responsible for various environmental problems. Moreover, given the high rate of illegal extraction of natural resources, it seems reasonable to suggest that between one fifth and a quarter of population are actively involved in the direct transformation of the environment. In addition, consumers must also be seen as an indirect source of environmental degradation, in their use of products made from natural resources and in the generation of waste.

This situation gives rise to an ambivalent attitude amongst the population towards environmental problems, especially amongst that subset directly engaged in the extraction of natural resources. Interviews conducted by the authors reveal that the employees of logging companies, NTFP-producing firms and hunting organizations do, on the one hand, increasingly understand the destructive results of their activities and that they support environmental protection. On the other hand, however, our interviews also suggest that these activities typically form either the main or often the sole source of these people's livelihoods.

The population recognizes the necessity of resolving environmental problems in general: 93.6 per cent of the 1,130 people questioned throughout eight raions in southern Khabarovskiy krai think that the conservation of biodiversity and the establishment of protected territories are necessary. However, only 28.2 per cent of respondents knew at least something about the activities of envNGOs in that region. Overall, respondents ranked the public in fifth place for their role in environmental protection, after such professional services as the forest service and the police (Sheingauz & Sukhomirov, 2002). The results of this assessment are not entirely discouraging, though they are also not particularly optimistic. Without a doubt, there does not appear to be full coordination between the activities of envNGOs and the interests of the population.

The interrelationship of envNGOs with the authorities is also complicated and although the two are being drawn together increasingly with time, this is happening only

very slowly. The attitude of the envNGOs towards the authorities has been outlined above, and here the topic is further considered by firstly identifying three trends in the relationship:

- Absolute opposition. Certain envNGOs believe from the outset that all the activities of the authorities, as well as those of the businesses which support them, are negative. The dealings of these kinds of NGOs are often very active and emphatic, and can be basically aligned with ecological blackmail and sometimes ecological terrorism. The constructiveness of this trend is limited, though occasionally it awakens the attention of the authorities and forces them to undertake certain environmental measures. A typical representative of this element is Greenpeace.
- A lack of any close association with the authorities and only episodic contact. The attitude of such envNGOs towards authority is suspicious at best and negative in general, however, they understand that legal procedures are necessary to achieve results. The campaigns organized by these envNGOs are not as sensational as those of the previous kind. Some of their contact with the authorities does generate tangible results in the form of legislative acts. Just advocates of this approach have successfully brought legal action against violators of environmental legislation, including the authorities. Typical representatives of this trend are BROK (Vladivostok), Ecodal (Khabarovsk) and Ecological Watch of Sakhalin, a group based outside of the area analyzed in the present report.
- Stable cooperation with the authorities. Though envNGOs that adopt this approach are secure in their independence and have a good knowledge of the environmental situation, they work closely with the various bodies of power in a range of different ways: fulfillment of joint and contracted projects; participation in various temporary and permanent councils, committees and commissions; provision of expertise; preparation of initial proposals and appeals, *etc.* This rather constructive trend has provided an opportunity for the public to input their vision into a series of legislative documents. However, such close collaboration with the authorities forces these envNGOs to compromise to a larger extent than under previous circumstances. More typical envNGOs of this trend are the Khabarovskiy Wildlife Foundation, the Center for Forest Certification (Khabarovsk) and RFE WWF (Vladivostok).

Until recently, the authorities have maintained a dismissive attitude towards the public environmental movement, one of the more negative Soviet traditions. However, they have more lately begun to take notice and respond because of the following:

- Behaviour that fails to take account of environmental issues now meets with general condemnation from the international community. Acting in

this way is especially dangerous for both Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy kraia, since their economies are largely oriented towards export. It is also dangerous because of Russia's aspiration to enter WTO.

- The public environmental movement has become a real and considerable force.
- Collaboration with the environmental community is more productive than opposition from the point of view of achievement of concrete results, as well as improvements in image and increased sympathy amongst the electorate.

This new stance is reflected in the increasing tendency of the authorities to consult members of envNGOs as advisers and experts, to include them as members of temporary bodies, and to designate contracts in their favour.

The mass media play a very important role in channeling NGO communications to the public. They publish a considerable volume of information about NGO activity, though this information is often disorderly and random, typically superficial and often contains incorrect interpretations. Articles about loud demonstrations are the most frequent, whereas those about ongoing, long-term or routine work are rare.

Larger projects with sufficient funds (as a rule, those financed by foreign sources) have the option of paying (directly or indirectly) to attract publicity for regular coverage of their work in the media. The completed project 'Model Forest Gassinskiy' as well as the ongoing WWF ecoregional project 'Forest', are examples of where this has happened. Certain other stable envNGOs have also forged close contacts with the mass media and are attentive to generating timely publicity for their work.

A questionnaire survey has shown that at the present time the population ranks television as their prime information source; newspapers came in second place, magazines in third and radio broadcasts fourth (Sheingauz & Sukhomirov, 2002).

Some envNGOs have begun to publish their own periodicals as a means of ensuring the dissemination of well-ordered information of higher quality. The most well known publication (as mentioned above) is the monthly magazine *Zov Taigi* ('Taiga Appeal'), published by the organization of the same name based in Vladivostok. The magazine 'Ecology and Business' is published by BROK (Vladivostok) every two to three months and is distributed widely. RFE-ISAR (Vladivostok) publishes the quarterly magazine 'Ecology, Culture, Community' as well as an electronic appendix to the magazine, 'EDO RFE: Ecology, Culture, Community', almost twice as frequently.

PERC distributes a fortnightly bilingual electronic bulletin, 'Pacific Currents', containing digests of environmental news relating to the Asia-Pacific region (APR). It also dispatches daily electronic updates of the "hottest" environmental stories from the Russian and APR press to its subscribers. The Association of Indigenous Minorities

of the North of Khabarovskiy krai issues the quarterly bulletin 'Bagulnic Na Vetru' ('Wild Rosemary in the Wind') with the support of PERC and the John Elton Fund. The bulletin contains environmental information.

Almost all the periodicals issued by the main envNGOs are published in Vladivostok, though they are disseminated throughout the RFE and beyond.

The relationship between envNGOs and large and medium-sized businesses was initially antagonistic. The first envNGOs were created in order to bridle the industrial press in favour of the environment (see Chapters 1 and 2).

Later on, when envNGOs began to tender grants for the development of environmentally sound small and medium-sized businesses, a dialogue between the two sides also commenced. Some large firms, first of all those concerned with forestry, started to cooperate with envNGOs. For example, the large forest holding Terneyles (Primorskiy krai), which has an annual production of about one million cubic metres, began a voluntary forest certification programme in concert with the Center for Forest Certification (Khabarovsk) and RFE WWF (Vladivostok). Some logging firms in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krajs, together with some envNGOs based in Khabarovskiy krai, established the Club of Responsible Loggers. Such cooperation has apparently progressed in light of the international trends and pressures outlined above.

Virtually all envNGOs are in a complicated mixture of mutual relationships. Although the level and nature of cooperation with other bodies varies from one NGO to the next, it is possible to demarcate the following:

- ◆ One-off cooperation for mutual organization of an activity or joint project. For example, the joint participation of BROK (Vladivostok) and Ecodal (Khabarovsk) in the legal challenge led against the Primorskiy krai administration following the release of a forest lease in the Samarga River basin.
- ◆ Constant cooperation without a formally fixed focus. An example here is the relationship between RFE WWF (Vladivostok) and the Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation.
- ◆ Constant cooperation between a large collective of organizations. An appropriate example of this is the 'Plan of Activities for Conservation of Flag Species' signed by all the main envNGOs, authorized organs and other bodies of the Far Eastern ecoregion. The plan was initiated by RFE WWF and supported by seven other envNGOs: Khabarovsk Wildlife Fund, Amur branch of the Russian Social and Ecological Union (Blagoveshchensk), Ecological Fund Amur (Khabarovsk), League of Public Organizations in Yevreiskaya Autonomous Oblast (Birobidzhan), Zov Taigi (Vladivostok), Far Eastern Division of WCS (Vladivostok) and the Phoenix Fund (Vladivostok). The agreement was implemented during 2000–2002 and was financed by the Dutch branch of WWF. It consisted of two pro-

grammes: 1) the conservation of cats (tigers and leopards) and 2) the conservation of threatened birds, especially the Far Eastern Stork. It also included a subsidiary element concerning the conservation of ecosystems. The same eight envNGOs have signed a new analogous plan covering the south of the RFE for the next 15 years.

- ◆ Cooperation of the sort 'grant sponsor – grant recipient'. This can be one-off or frequentative, as in the relationship between ROLL-ISC and a number of Far Eastern envNGOs.
- ◆ Cooperation of type 'customer – executor'; this can also be both one-off and frequentative. The example here is the relation between RFE WWF and TIGIS.

The grant sponsor or customer of the last two categories above would be a large, financially well-endowed NGO, such as WWF, WCS, PERC, ROLL or ISAR. Grant receivers are for the most part small, local NGOs.

5. Major NGO accomplishments and the role of NGOs in the field of forest conservation and environmental protection

Long-term envNGO activity has resulted in a number of accomplishments; the more significant of these are listed beside each NGO in Appendix 1. Additional successes are presented thematically here:

- ◆ Lobbying for and drafting of new krai legislation for environmental protection. The Forest Code of Khabarovskiy krai and the draft law 'Of specially protected areas' (Khabarovskiy krai) are considered to be among the more innovative acts to have been accomplished in this way.
- ◆ Lobbying for, initialization and development of new specially protected areas: national parks in both krajs (Anyuiskiy, Legenda Udege, Zov Tigra ('Tiger Appeal')), the Manoma ecological corridor, and so on.
- ◆ Promotion and development of the envNGO network: allocation of grants for the establishment of envNGOs; financial assistance for purchasing technical appliances, primarily for communication; coordination of workshops, training courses, *etc.*
- ◆ Stimulation of commercial units to transform their operations into environmentally responsible businesses. Technological and financial support of environmentally sound small businesses.
- ◆ Establishment of numerous cells for environmental education and enlightenment, in a number of different formats: school *lesnichestvos*; *summer schools* and camps; ongoing, free of charge advanced training courses; contests; and so on.
- ◆ Support of young ecologists and new leaders through a system of grants, stipends, awards, *etc.*
- ◆ Expansion and creation of information and communication networks for increased awareness of environmental problems via the media, the Internet and through their own publications.

- ◆ Coordination of thorough research programmes and publication of the results in the form of reports, reviews and scientific monographs.

6. Conclusion – Recommendations

Any recommendations for improving the network in which NGOs operate are best applied as regulations to the overall organization of what was initially a spontaneously formed system.

Although the spontaneous origins now make the system appropriate for regulation, it is very difficult to forecast what reaction there may be to this. Thus caution is necessary when making any recommendations. This is especially the case in light of the widely held belief that to regulate would be to impose “an exact coordination”. In reality, the diversity of opinions, positions and activities is one of the most valuable attributes of the present envNGO system because it reflects a real differentiation in the aspirations of the socially and economically heterogeneous RFE population. By simply considering the variety of bodies that wish to bring about regulation (the authorities, political groups and some NGOs, amongst others), one can see that there is deep complexity in the system and, as such, a high level of uncertainty in how it might respond.

However, there is no doubt that the envNGO system cannot be absolutely without regulation because it is a part of the community. So, institutional regulations become the most likely. Direct institutional regulations are above all defined by the federal law in force since 1995 ‘On public organizations’ and its associated amendments (State Duma, 1998). All other institutional regulations must be enforced indirectly through financial and economical, as well as ethical, levers.

New regulations must aim not to limit possibilities for activity or restrain envNGOs. On the contrary, they must encourage this form of popular expression without striving to “reduce all to the same level”. It is necessary to create opportunities for:

- ◆ Wise unification of the forces and funds behind envNGOs;
- ◆ Cooperation on the basis of equality;
- ◆ The significance of other (non-envNGO) stakeholders with an interest in and an influence over the environment to increase within the ongoing environmental dialogue;
- ◆ Information exchange;
- ◆ The establishment of contact between figures representing all the stakeholders in the process (not only envNGOs but also other bodies – the authorities, business, etc.).

The following measures are purposeful in this sense:

- ◆ The creation of associations and unions in which envNGOs will be autonomous;
- ◆ The organization of conferences, meetings and workshops that will create a specific opportunity to clarify the position of any envNGO in the entire system;

- ◆ The creation of a database (that is as accurate as possible) of all envNGOs, the conditions and nature of their activities, which is available to all envNGOs;
- ◆ The formation of a wide-ranging, open, competitive and fully transparent system for grant support;
- ◆ The continuous involvement of envNGOs at all levels and in all forms of natural resource use regulation, such that the participation of envNGOs become a legal requirement in the decision-making process, especially at the local level.
- ◆ The creation of a means for continuously monitoring the attitudes of the public in relation to environmental problems, and a means of assessing how well these attitudes are reflected in the work of envNGOs.
- ◆ The use of indices that describe the envNGO system in state statistical data.
- ◆ The inclusion of wide-ranging and systematic coverage of envNGO activities in the mass media for public information, and the production of programs utilizing special funds.

The various elements of the environmental movement must now be active in fulfilling these recommendations. Full participation of the authorities – with contributions from their budgets – is a prerequisite in order to realize some of these recommendations. Whilst the release of domestic funds in support of future growth in the environmental field is considered necessary, further expansion in funding from overseas will also be welcome. Nonetheless, domestic sources and domestic financial bodies must become the staple providers.

The network of envNGOs continues to grow spontaneously though occasionally the web is torn. Each component of the web is typically linked to two or three neighbouring nodes. The nature and stability of the network is determined by the position and degree of independence of each of the surrounding NGOs. Thus, working with or through a handful of key associate NGOs can be the most effective method of establishing influence within the network – and using it to advantage – as opposed to attempting to work with all NGOs directly. However, forming direct contacts and working directly with a broader range of NGOs cannot be excluded as a parallel method of support.

Taking increased public participation in forest management as a specific goal, clear and valuable roles can be discerned for all concerned envNGOs. It is almost impossible to develop a participatory approach through spontaneous activity. Rather, it must be formalized and the best channel for formalization is the body of NGOs itself. As mentioned above many times, the majority of envNGOs in the RFE devote their activity to forest conservation. Therefore, they are very interested in forest legislation, forest management, the distribution of forest-related information, and so on. They are ready to undertake real work in relation to forests. This eagerness has to be used. However, both federal and local authori-

ties currently do not use it and, very often they are afraid of envNGO activity.

This distrust and dread of NGOs is reflected in the wording of the RF Forest Code. Clause 102 is devoted to details governing the participation of “public associations” (why not public organizations as in other laws?) in forest management. It indicates that citizens and public associations **may** participate. Clause 96 also indicates that a voluntary fire team **may** be created to control forest fires.

The following recommendations must be implemented to put an end to this hesitancy:

- ◆ Implementation of special and crucial amendments to the Forest Code and other environmental laws to the effect that public hearings are essential in any significant forest project (criteria must be indicated as has been done in the Khabarovskiy krai Forest Code). The compulsory participation of NGOs and the unconditional access of NGOs to their rights in such hearings have to be fixed in law. Another amendment must necessitate the publication (or the making public) of all associated information. A further amendment should establish a strict system by which the authorities and the forest service must address and react to the forest-related appeals and proposals of envNGOs.
- ◆ Establishment of a system that links envNGOs with Deputies of local and federal parliaments, in support of their election and to provide opportunity for the development of new and necessary forest acts.
- ◆ Expansion of forest workshops and conferences organized by envNGOs to allow for the involvement of representatives of the authorities, legislative bodies and the forest service in the discussion process.

It is vital for the success of the participatory approach to further develop envNGOs in small towns and villages. However, this will demand special efforts.

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Tables and figures

Table 1. Distribution of envNGOs in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krajs (as % of krai total)

Location	Khabarovskiy krai	Primorskiy krai
Centre of province	73	52
Second city of province	12	9
Other area of krai	15	39
Total	100	100

Source: authors' calculation.

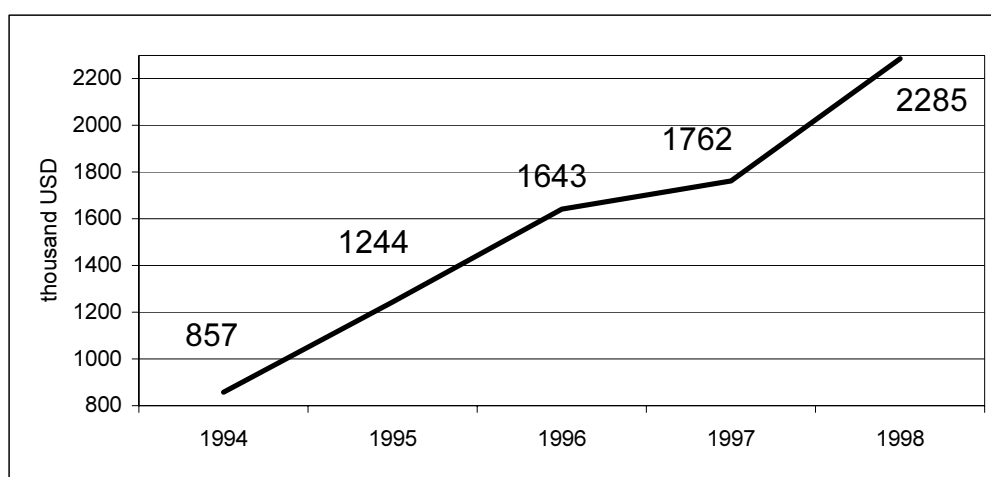


Fig. 1. Annual financing of ecological NGO programmes in the Far Eastern ecoregion (RFE WWF, 1999).

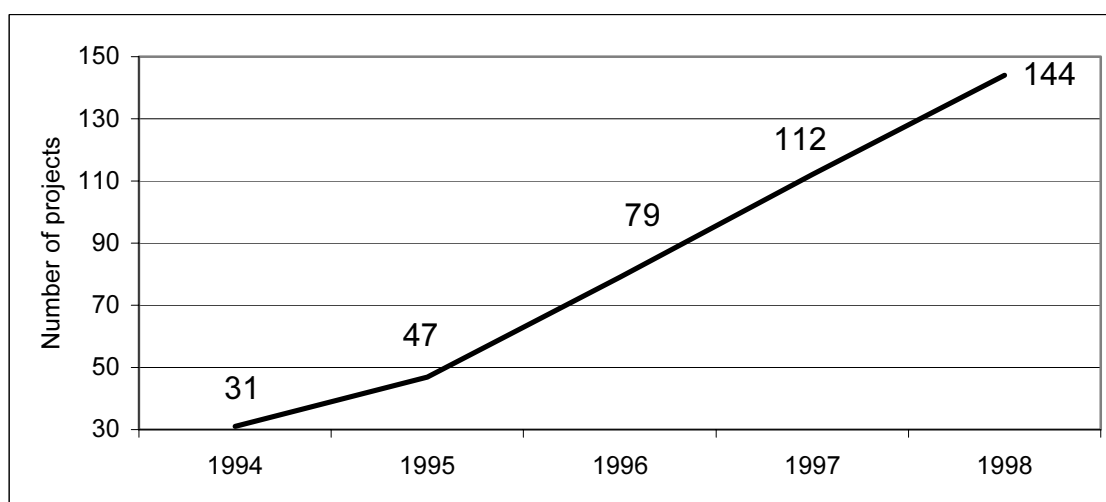


Fig. 2. Annual number of ecological projects in the Far Eastern ecoregion (RFE WWF, 1999).

Appendix 1. List of ecological NGOs in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy krajs operational as of 1st January 2003⁸**Khabarovskiy krai****(a) NGOs that responded to questionnaire survey**

1. *Name:* Aliye Parusa ('Scarlet Sails')
Status: Non-governmental, non-commercial general education institution
Field of activity: General education; aesthetic and spiritual social development; ecology.
Date of registration: 4th August 1995
Number of members: 130
Number of staff: 50
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: ZYRYANOVA Juliya Vasilievna, Deputy School Director
Chief ecological accomplishments: Establishment of a children's tourist centre; tree plantings; the 'Clean Well' operation; two school exhibitions on ecology; funded by a ISAR-RFE grant of \$2,000.
Address: 32a Leningradskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680013 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 32-78-49
Fax: 7(4212) 32-78-49
E-mail: shap@pop.redcom.ru

2. *Name:* Amur Ecological Fund
Status: Khabarovsk krai public organization
Field of activity: Ecological and eco-social problems of the Amur basin with particular regard to: biodiversity, protected areas, sustainable development, ecological expertise in industrial and energy-related projects, pollution monitoring and control, medical and ecological aspects, development of non-traditional ecological education, waste utilization.
Date of registration: 2nd August 1994; re-registered 30th July 1999
Number of members: 50
Number of staff: 0
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: RYABININ Nicolai Andreevich, Chair of Executive Committee
Chief ecological accomplishments: the 'Development of eco-tourism and eco-education infrastructure within the Khingan Nature Reserve' project, 1995–1996, supported by an ISAR grant of \$500; production of 'Nature is all of us', a series of radio programmes broadcast in 2000–2001, with funding from WWF; the 'Far Eastern turtle in Priamurie: to be or not to be?' project, 2001, supported by a WWF grant of \$7000; participation in the project 'Ecological crisis in the river of Amur and the state of health of indigenous peoples of the North', since 2002, financed by the German Deacon Church.
Address: Khabarovsk Scientific Center, bldg 6, Shevchenko Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 31-27-63
Fax: 7(4212) 32-74-95
E-mail: nick@khsc.khv/ru

3. *Name:* AOORIDI, Association of Public Organizations of Disabled Children's Parents
Status: Public association
Field of activity: Education; health; social defense; enlightenment and advocacy (incorporating truly ecological activities not suggested by official status).
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: YURIEVSKAYA Irina Anatolievna, Chair
Address: Bldg 117, Kalinina Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 32-67-24
Fax: 7(4212) 30-54-31

⁸ The exact wording used by respondents has been incorporated into this list wherever possible. However, the format of the responses has been standardized to give a uniform layout. Only those outputs linked with forests have been included under the heading "chief ecological accomplishments".

4. *Name:* Association of indigenous minorities of the North of Khabarovskiy krai
Status: Public association
Field of activity: Conservation of the environment in the native territories of indigenous minorities of the North of Khabarovskiy krai; preservation and revitalization of their traditional way of life.
Date of registration: Established 16th February 1990; registered 30th June 1999
Number of members: 17 juridical persons plus an uncounted number of persons
Number of staff: 5
Degree of independence: Self-independent though included under the All-Russian Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North
Name of head and official title: VOLKOVA Galina Mikhailovna, President
Chief ecological accomplishments: The "Ecological crisis of the Amur River and the state of the health of indigenous peoples of the North" project, financed by the German Deacon Church: analysis of the ecological state of the Amur River, study of the health of indigenous peoples of the Lower Amur, study of fish resources; two summer ecological camps for indigenous children in the village of Sikachi-Alyan (Khabarovskiy raion) and the village of Mongol (Ulchskiy raion).
Address: Office 1, bldg 16, Gogolya Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 31-38-44, 7(4212) 30-90-47
Fax: 7(4212) 30-90-47
E-mail: ulchi@mail.kht.ru

5. *Name:* Center for Forest Certification
Status: Non-commercial partnership
Field of activity: Forest certification; training for forest certification.
Date of registration: 7th December 1999
Number of members: Not fixed
Number of staff: 2
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: ZAKHARENKOV Andrei Sergeevich, Head
Chief ecological accomplishments: Development of criteria and indicators for forest certification in Khabarovskiy krai; approbation of criteria and indicators for forest certification in the Terneyles logging concession, Primorskiy krai; establishment of three training schools for loggers/forest workers.
Address: Bldg 71, Volochaevskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680020 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 21-79-52
Fax: 7(4212) 21-67-98
E-mail: fcc@region.khv.ru

6. *Name:* Club of Responsible Forest Users
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Operational improvements for ecologically sustainable, socially acceptable and economically viable forest use practices; promotion and development of domestic trade in forest products including certified products.
Date of registration: Not registered
Number of members: 10 juridical persons
Number of staff: 0
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: SHCHERBAKOV Vladimir Fedorovich, President
Address: Bldg 71, Volochaevskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680020 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 21-79-52
Fax: 7(4212) 21-67-98
E-mail: fcc@region.khv.ru

7. *Name:* Green world; East; Lotus; Fidgets (name has changed on several occasions)
Status: Not registered
Field of activity: Ecological education; common enlightenment and education; tourism; study of local lore.
Date of registration: 1995

Number of members: 650

Number of staff: 0

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: KAL'CHUK Alena Yurievna, Director of the School Botanical Garden

Chief ecological accomplishments: Implementation of permanent school programmes for ecological education; organization of expeditions; the "Pollution and the Development of Protection Methods" and "Home" projects; tourist excursions to many cities of the Far East including visits to museums and school *lesnichestvos*.

Address: Bldg 10, Moskovskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680038 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 22-77-40, 7(4212) 32-36-43

E-mail: master@hig.khabarovsk.su

8. *Name:* Dousha lesa ('Forest Soul')

Status: Initiative group

Field of activity: Promoting ecologically sound lifestyles amongst local people

Date of registration: Not registered

Number of members: 12

Number of staff: 4

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: KOSTOMAROVA Irina Victorovna

Chief ecological accomplishments: Assisting the Botchinskiy Nature Reserve in providing ecological education for local people; participating in the delimitation of the Botchinskiy Nature Reserve, 1996; ongoing participation in other activities at the Botchinskiy Nature Reserve; conducting workshops and discussion sessions with loggers; conducting unannounced spot-checks of forestry operations to investigate environmental violations; financed mostly by ISAR-RFE.

Address: Office 85, Bldg 28b, Sovetskaya Street, Sovetskaya Gavan, Khabarovskiy krai 682880 Russia

Phone: 7(42138) 4-49-07

Fax: 7(42138) 4-69-90

E-mail: botche@zapoved.sovgav.ru

9. *Name:* Ecodal

Status: Khabarovsk krai ecological public organization

Field of activity: Additional education; provision of public ecological expertise; legal activities in the ecological field.

Date of registration: May 1998

Number of members: 30

Number of staff: 2

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: BOGDAN Irina Borisovna, Council Head

Chief ecological accomplishments: Publication of "Commentary to the 'Rules for Timber Harvest in Far Eastern Forests'" in both English and Russian in 1998, with financial support from WWF; management of a juridical ecological clinic financed by the US Association of Lawyers, which addresses the complaints of citizens and offers legal support in courts of law, acts as a public observer in court hearings of an ecological nature and advises on ecological delinquency for citizens; conducted workshops and round table discussions on public participation in environmental protection and natural resource management in 1999, financed by IUCN; participation in some ecological trials.

Address: Bldg 4, Oboronnaya Street, Khabarovsk 680007 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 30-81-05

Fax: 7(4212) 30-81-05

E-mail: ecodal@clinic.kht.ru

10. *Name:* Far Eastern People's Academy of Sciences

Status: Inter-regional public organization

Field of activity: Research; development of common socioeconomic programmes; management and support of socially significant public initiatives.

Date of registration: 1992

Number of members: Over 200

Number of staff: 2 to 4

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: GALICHANIN Evgeniy Nikolaevich, President

Chief ecological accomplishments: Organization of a symposium on Amur tiger preservation, 1993; organization of conference of experienced people (with ecological section), 1994; publication of the magazine 'Economic life of the Far East' (with ecological section), 1990–1994.

Address: Office 35, Bldg 19, Muravieva-Amurskogo Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia.

Phone: 7(4212) 32-56-10

Fax: 7(4212) 32-56-10

E-mail: office@academy.khv.ru

11. *Name:* Gran' ('Verge') Youth Centre for Social Adaptation

Status: Autonomous public organization

Field of activity: Rallying of children into interesting activities; education of healthy and intelligent persons to promote resistance to the difficulties of modern life.

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: NEPOGODIN Mikhail Mikhailovich, Director

Chief ecological accomplishments: Publication of the magazine "Gran' Sport" (containing material of an ecological nature); education of children (including ecological education).

Address: Apartment 153, Bldg 187, Krasnorechenskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680023 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 36-17-45

E-mail: side@email.kht.ru

12. *Name:* Khabarovsk krai branch of Zeleniye/Kedr ('Greens/Cedar'), the Russian Ecological Party

Status: Political party

Field of activity: Ecologically oriented political education of citizens for the promotion of responsible relations with nature; development of citizens' ecological outlook by means of creation of a total ecological education system.

Date of registration: 1992; reworded 12th September 2002

Number of members: 5243

Number of staff: 11

Degree of independence: Division of the all-Russian party, with juridical head

Name of head and official title: SAIKOV Victor Vladimirovich, Council Chair

Chief ecological accomplishments: Preparation of the Russian-Chinese intergovernmental agreement on environmental protection 1994, financed by a grant from the Far Eastern Economic Association for US\$1,000; participation in an international social project for the protection of the Japanese crane, 1992–1993, financed by a grant from the Moscow state university for US\$3,600; participation in the Federal target programme 'Amur', 1996–1998, financed by a grant from the Far Eastern Economic Association for US\$13,800; coordination of the 'Lower Amur' programme, 1997–1998, financed by a grant from the krai administration for US\$7,600; preparation of the agreement and implementation plan on cooperation in environmental protection between Khabarovskiy krai and Heilongjiang, 2000 (US\$7,100); involvement of residents from Lazo and Komsomolskiy raions in harvesting operations (1,000 m³) in areas of high fire risk, since 1999; involvement of residents from raions dependent on agriculture and forestry in collecting NTFPs; removal of debris (1,500 m³) from the Amur River and its tributaries, annually since 2000; organization of Ecotour Festival 2002, in Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Bikin, Amursk, Vyazemskiy, Pereyaslavka, financed by Khabarovsk krai Ministry of Natural Resources.

Address: Office 7, Bldg 56d, Leningradskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680021 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 31-03-41, 7(4212) 38-33-05, 7(4212) 37-22-56

Fax: 7(4212) 31-03-41

E-mail: kedrsai@mail.redcom.ru

13. *Name:* Khabarovsk krai branch of the 'All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation'

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Promotion and organization of public activity in environmental conservation and protection to generate a favourable and healthy ecological situation.

Date of registration: 31st January 2001

Number of members: Over 10,000

Number of staff: 4

Degree of independence: Juridical authorities within the structure of the All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation

Name of head and official title: SIDOROVA Valentina Stepanovna, Presidium Chairperson

Chief ecological accomplishments: Dissemination of ecological information: radio and TV discussions, press conferences on ecological problems including domestic waste utilization; protection of town and city plantations; campaign for the prevention of forest fires amongst NTFP collectors in Khabarovskiy krai, financed by 'Forest'; production of manual for teachers on forest fire prevention and coordination of 3 workshops to introduce the manual, financed by 'Forest'; constant revitalization of school *lesnichestvos* in remote settlements of Khabarovskiy krai.

Address: Bldg 72, Frunze Street, Khabarovsk 680002 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 32-52-93

Fax: Not indicated

E-mail: sad1212@mail.ru

14. *Name:* Khabarovsk Regional Centre for Public Ecological Expertise

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Ecology; protection of human rights.

Date of registration: 2001

Number of members: not indicated

Number of staff: 3

Degree of independence: Attached to All-Russian Society for Environmental Protection

Name of head and official title: YEREMIN Vladimir Anatolievich, Head

Chief ecological accomplishments: Establishment of purification plant at the Chernaya (Black) River, Khabarovskiy raion, based on inexpensive natural materials.

Address: Bldg 72, Frunze Street, Khabarovsk 680002 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 32-52-93, 7(4212) 30-81-74

E-mail: eco@cons.khv.ru

15. *Name:* Khabarovsk Wildlife Foundation

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Preservation of the RFE's unique biodiversity; protection of rare and endangered species, including the Siberian tiger, the Far Eastern leopard, and the Japanese and hooded cranes; development of a network of new protected areas to combat habitat loss due to logging, mining and other forms of resource extraction and development in the RFE; promotion of the concept of sustainable development; cooperation with the local and indigenous people of the region.

Date of registration: established in 1993

Number of members: 20

Number of staff: 7

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: KULIKOV Alexander Nikolaevich, Chairperson

Chief ecological accomplishments: Campaign to coordinate local and international efforts in protecting the Amur tiger, including the organization of the international symposium 'The Amur Tiger: Conservation of the Population' and the development of a tiger action plan for the RFE since 1993, financed by WWF, WCS and the Hornocker Wildlife Institute (HWI); development of protected area network in Khabarovskiy krai; implementation of the GEF project 'Protected areas network for Sikhote-Alin mountain forest ecosystems and conservation in Khabarovsk Krai (Russian Far East)' since 2001, financed by the World Bank.

Address: Bldg 19a, Shabadina Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 32-52-66

Fax: (4212) 32-84-97

E-mail: wildlife@wf.khabarovsk.su

16. *Name:* Khekhtsirskie Uzory ('Khekhtsir patterns')

Status: Initiative group

Field of activity: Ecology; art and culture.

Date of registration: Not registered

Number of members: 300

Number of staff: 7

Degree of independence: Subdivision of the Khabarovskiy krai branch of the Philanthropic Public Cultural Fund

Name of head and official title: POKACHALOVA Lyudmila Victorovna, Head of Group

Chief ecological accomplishments: Realization of the programme 'Order at home' in the village of Sikachi-Alyan: tree planting and cleaning by schoolchildren; establishment of a recreation camp in the same village, financed by ISAR-RFE.

Address: Office 5, Bldg 21, Novaya Street, Bychikha, Khabarovskiy raion, Khabarovskiy krai 680502 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 97-45-26

17. *Name:* Pantsui (Udeghe name for ginseng) Fund for Ecological Initiatives

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Ecology

Date of registration: 2001

Number of members: 4

Number of staff: 0

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: KUZNETSOV Sergey Vladimirovich, Chairperson

Chief ecological accomplishments: Assessment of the volume of illegal trade in musk glands of musk deer.

Address: Office 4, Bldg 24, Lermontova Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia

Phone: 7(8902) 543-0667

18. *Name:* People's Ecological Initiative

Status: Non-commercial partnership

Field of activity: Development of practical solutions to ecological issues, particularly in the field of rational use and processing of natural resources and utilization of waste; development of the ecological information services available to the public and the infrastructure for ecological education; management training of ecologists for enterprises; organization of educational and scientific workshops, conferences, exhibitions and expeditions in the Far Eastern region.

Date of registration: Established 16th May 1991, registered 11th April 2001

Number of members: 27 personal and 2 collective members

Number of staff: 1

Degree of independence: Until 2001 a subdivision of the Priamurskoye Geographical Society, though now self-independent

Name of head and official title: LEBUKHOV Vladimir Ivanovich, Executive Director

Chief ecological accomplishments: Organization of the ecological festival 'Public initiatives for the Far East' April 2002, financed by different sources; organization of the international symposium 'APR in global policy, economy and culture of XXI century' (including ecological aspects) in cooperation with the Krai government, the Priamurskoye Geographical Society and the Khabarovsk Pedagogical University, October 22–23, 2002, financed by the Krai government, the Priamurskoye Geographical Society and by a special grant

Address: Office 101, Bldg. 6, Shevchenko Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 30-63-16

Fax: 7(4212) 32-96-77

E-mail: lebvi@fe.ru

19. *Name:* Priamurskoye Geographical Society

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Research on geographical problems; study of local geography and history; sustainable natural resource use; environmental protection.

Date of registration: 1887

Number of members: about 300

Number of staff: 3

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: ISHAEV Victor Ivanovich, Chairperson; SIMAKOV Valeriy Ivanovich, Scientific Secretary.

Chief ecological accomplishments: Many different research projects; geographical expeditions; international and interregional conferences; publication of monographs, magazines, booklets etc; financed by many different organizations (such as those that have contracted research work), fees collected from members and profits earned through sales of publications.

Address: Bldg. 9, Shevchenko Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia

Phone: 7(4212) 31-20-47

Fax: 7(4212) 31-20-47

20. *Name:* Region-7, Association of Organizations for Sustainable Resource Development
Status: Non-commercial organization
Field of activity: Complex utilization, protection and regeneration of animal and plant resources.
Date of registration: 13th November 2000
Number of members: 15 organizations
Number of staff: 2
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: ERMOLIN Alexander Borisovich, President; PRONINA Antonina Anatolievna, Executive Director.
Chief ecological accomplishments: Campaign on fire prevention in Tuguro-Chumikanskiy and Okhotskiy raions, financed by the Project 'Forest'; organization of the project 'Far Eastern berries throughout the year', financed by the Institute of Sustainable Communities; organization of the project 'Far Eastern herbs – medicinal herbs'; management of three forest sites with hunting rights, self-financed; scientific expeditions to the basins of the Samarga River and Bolshoe (Great) lake (Great Shantar Island), financed by the Wild Salmon Fund and by own means; study of the Far Eastern market for medicinal raw materials of animal origin, financed by WWF.
Address: Bldg 40, Pushkina Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 30-34-34, 7(4212) 30-51-13
Fax: 7(4212) 30-61-09
E-mail: pantonina@en.khv.ru
21. *Name:* Romantic, Ecotourism Centre for Children and Youth
Status: Non-commercial institute for further education
Field of activity: Personal development; ecology; spare time organization; physical training and sport; personal enlightenment; education.
Date of registration: 31st August 2001
Number of members: 40
Number of staff: 6
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: LARIONOVA Elena Parphenovna
Chief ecological accomplishments: Establishment of sanitary campus 'Romantic' in the Khabarovsk-2 district, financed by the non-commercial organization ATSK Rosto AVIS-Amur; organizing tree plantings along boulevards by students and young invalids.
Address: Bldg 20, Ussuriyskiy boulevard, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 21-63-03
22. *Name:* ROSSEco, Regional Public Community for Assisting Khabarovskiy krai Ecology
Status: Pressure group
Field of activity: Assisting towns and cities in the Far East and Khabarovskiy krai to cut pollution using a polymeric domestic waste approach based on selective litter collection, reduced-waste technologies and public involvement; promotion of public participation in developing important ecological solutions; development of public cooperation and establishing partnerships between local populations, the state and commercial stakeholders, for active ecological approaches to waste collection and processing.
Date of registration: registration not complete
Number of members: 8
Number of staff: 0
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: BELOV Sergey Vyacheslavovich

Chief ecological accomplishments: Monitoring of pollution caused by domestic waste in a district of Komsomolsk-na-Amure close to Komsomolskiy State Reserve, in the framework of the 'Friends of Siliskiy forest' project financed by the Hewlett Foundation.

Address: 59 Komsomolskoe Road, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Khabarovskiy krai 681000 Russia

Phone: 7(42172) 2-18-23

Fax: 7(42172) 2-18-23

E-mail: rosseco@mail.ru / trionyx_center@mail.ru

23. *Name:* Strazh Taigi ('Taiga guard')
Status: Inter-regional public organization
Field of activity: Ecological education; environmental legislation; conservation of regional biodiversity; participation in optimization of protective territories system.
Date of registration: 22nd December 1999
Number of members: 21
Number of staff: 6
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: CHURIKOVA Lyudmila Valerievna, Council Chairman
Chief ecological accomplishments: Cessation of cedar cutting in Gurskiy leskhoz; ecological campuses to monitor Tatar straight coast; publication of hand books 'Forest pages' and 'Special Protected Territories of Khabarovskiy krai'.
Address: Bldg 1a, Sidorenko Street, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Khabarovskiy krai 681000 Russia
Phone: 7(42172) 3-30-70
Fax: 7(42172) 3-30-70
E-mail: kedr@kmscom.ru
Internet: http://taiga.khv.ru
24. *Name:* Trionix, Centre for Public Initiatives
Status: Public organization (as yet unregistered)
Field of activity: Various, including ecology.
Number of members: 8
Number of staff: 0
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: BELOVA Irina Vladimirovna, Council Chairperson
Chief ecological accomplishments: Establishment of partners' network in Nikolaevskiy and Ulchskiy raions, 2003, financed by ISAR-RFE; cooperation with the Amur customs office to control timber exports; consultation centre to help NGOs to prepare grant applications.
Address: Bldg 59, Komsomolskoe Road, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Khabarovskiy krai 681000 Russia
Phone: 7(42172) 2-18-23
Fax: 7(42172) 2-18-23
E-mail: trionyx_center@mail.ru

(b) Otherwise active NGOs that did not respond to questionnaire or are of unknown address

25. *Name:* Bolon Pure Water (Bolon is the name of a lake in southeastern Komsomolsk-na-Amure)
Status: Not registered, has the branch in the city of Amursk
Field of activity: Ecological education and enlightenment; art and culture.
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: GORNOVA Mira Ivanovna, Head; DANILOV Ivan Anatolievich, Branch Head.
Address: Main Office 111, Bldg 18, Polytekhnikeskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680054 Russia; Branch Office 3, Bldg 10, Prospect Mira, Amursk, Khabarovskiy krai 682640 Russia.
26. *Name:* Center for Future Generations
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Ecological education and enlightenment
Name of head and official title: KOMPANICHENKO Vladimir Nicolaevich

Chief ecological accomplishments: Range of anticipatory practical measures for the protection of resources in the interest of future generations

Address: Bldg 31, Gerasimova Street, Khabarovsk 680021 Russia

27. *Name:* Center of Public Ecological Expertise
Status: Khabarovsk public institution

28. *Name:* Ecos, Raion Children's Ecological Center
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Ecological education and enlightenment; social services; use of mass media; arts and culture.
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: USHAKOVA Nadezhda Vasilievna, Contact Person
Chief ecological accomplishments: Establishment of an ecological movement in the raion; projects 'River of my childhood', 'My settlement', 'Ecology through the prism of the creative work', 'Preservation of monuments of nature'.
Address: Post box 10, Bldg 37, Oktyabrskaya Street, Pereyaslavka, Lazo raion, Khabarovskiy krai 682920 Russia
Phone: 7(42154) 21-1-41

29. *Name:* ErF, Khabarovsk Regional Ecological Fund for Biodiversity Conservation and the Support of Aboriginal Production
Status: Non-commercial organization
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: PAKHNO Sergei Petrovich, President
Address: Bldg 40, Pushkina Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia
Phone: 7(4212) 32-79-33
Fax: 7(4212) 30-61-09

30. *Name:* Knigolyub ('bibliophile')
Status: Initiative group
Address: Nikolaevsk-na-Amure

31. *Name:* Lower Amur Ecological Inspection, nature protection team
Status: Initiative group
Address: Komsomolsk-na-Amure

32. *Name:* ORIDI, Khabarovsk City public organization of disabled children's parents

33. *Name:* Student Scientific Society
Status: Initiative group
Field of activity: Ecological education; enlightenment.
Name of head and official title: TAGIROVA Valentina Tikhonovna
Address: Bldg 68, Karl Marx Street, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia

34. *Name:* Zeleniy dom ('green home')
Status: Autonomous non-commercial organization
Field of activity: Services in education, culture, and tourism; revitalization of cultural and natural environment of the Far East through educational programmes and projects.
Date of registration: Since 1991, registered 30th December 1998
Number of staff: 4
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: PETROVA Olga Victorovna
Chief ecological accomplishments: Organization of workshops 'Interactive methods in ecological education' and 'Ecological leadership' for teachers and educators of all RFE provinces, about 500 participants, 1996–1999; coordination of programme of conferences and workshops on creative work problems, about 600 participants from Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy kraes, Amurskaya oblast, since 1996; ecological camp 'Myths of Priamurie', annu-

ally in 1995–2001; project ‘youth newspaper «Leader»’, since 1996, financed by ISAR and Khabarovskiy krai ecological committee; project ‘Let’s protect nature together!’.

Address: 71, Volochaevskaya Street, Khabarovsk 680020 Russia

(For mail: P.O. 5/13, Khabarovsk 680000 Russia)

Phone: 7(4212) 21-59-68

Fax: 7(4212) 72-14-71

E-mail: olgal61@pop.redcom.ru / tatyana@green-house.khv.ru

Internet: www.gh.khv.ru/greenhome.html

Primorskiy krai

(a) NGOs that responded to questionnaire survey

1. *Name:* Alive Khanka, the group ‘Young ecologist’
Status: Non-commercial organization
Field of activity: Ecological enlightenment
Date of registration: December 2002
Number of members: 50
Number of staff: 1
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: PRAVDIVETS Nadezhda Nikolaevna, Coordinator
Chief ecological accomplishments: Ecological enlightenment of schoolchildren in Kamen-Rybolov and Troitskoye villages of Khankayskiy raion; tree planting; publication of ecological bulletins.
Address: Office 2, Bldg 6, 60th anniversary of USSR Street, Kamen-Rybolov, Primorskiy krai 692684 Russia
Phone: 7(42349) 9-18-77
Fax: 7(42349) 9-18-77

2. *Name:* Assistance to public inspection unit ‘Tiger’ (SOFIT)
Status: Non-commercial partnership
Field of activity: Joining up of ecological communities and state environmental bodies to protect biodiversity; stimulation of public participation in environmental conservation.
Date of registration: 2001
Number of members: 9
Number of staff: 1
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: ZUBTSOV Sergey Anatolievich
Chief ecological accomplishments: Drafting of document that creates public ecological inspections; development of methods for public ecological control; training of public inspectors.
Address: Bldg 63, Geroev Varyaga Street, Vladivostok 690000 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 40-38-37
Fax: 7(4232) 40-38-37
E-mail: ngosofit@mail.primorye.ru

3. *Name:* Blagodat’ (‘abundance’), Ecological Community of Natural Resource Users of Chuguevskiy raion
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Creation of private clan estates within the territory of Chuguevskiy raion; conservation and restoration of environment around clan estates.
Date of registration: 26th April 2002
Number of members: 7
Number of staff: 2
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: BEZRUCHKO Alexey Victorovich, Headman
Address: Elementary school # 12, Yubileinaya Street, Yasnoye, Chuguevskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692609 Russia
E-mail: blagodati@mail.primorye.ru

4. *Name:* BRIK, public ecological organization
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Cooperating with public ecological organizations and initiative groups within Primorskiy krai to solve krai ecological problems, especially coastal ecosystem conservation.
Date of registration: March 2002
Number of members: 15
Number of staff: 3
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: BROVKO Petr Fedorovich, Chair of Managing Committee
Chief ecological accomplishments: Publication of 'Pacific News', a newspaper for and about geographers: geography, ecology, tourism; organization of working group meetings of 12 public ecological organizations and initiative groups to approve a unified methodology to conserve coastal ecosystems.
Address: Bldg 2, Petr Velikiy Street, Vladivostok 690000 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 45-82-36
E-mail: mikishin@dvgu.ru

5. *Name:* Bua Khoni, public organization of indigenous people (Udeghe family community), Krasnoarmeiskiy raion
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Development, rejuvenation and conservation of the culture, medicine and family life of indigenous people; promotion of the rational utilization and regeneration of natural resources.
Date of registration: 25th March 2001
Number of members: 60
Number of staff: 1
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: GAMOVA Valentina Vladimirovna
Chief ecological accomplishments: Activities relating to the revitalization and implementation of widespread natural resource use practices that offer an alternative forest management option to logging; participation in the national park 'Udegeyskaya Legenda' project; implementation of the project 'Taiga – let's survive together' in cooperation with ecological group Taiga.
Address: Office 2, Bldg 8, 1st microraion, Roshchino, Krasnoarmeiskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692180 Russia
Phone: 7(42359) 2-37-07

6. *Name:* Bureau of Regional Public Campaigns (BROC)
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Ecological optimization of natural resource use and environmental conservation; provision of full information to the public regarding regional environmental problems with due respect and consideration for laws and regulations on natural resource use.
Date of registration: 1997
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: LEBEDEV Anatoliy Victorovich, Council Chair
Chief ecological accomplishments: Creation of Khasanskiy Natural Park; bringing the illegal logging problem within Sikhote-Alin to the attention of the government and international community; preparation of a design for Udegeyskaya Legenda ('Udeghe myth') National Park and its submission to the government.
Address: Bldg 22, Pologaya Street, Vladivostok 690091 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 40-51-32
Fax: 7(4232) 40-51-32
E-mail: swan1@online.marine.su / grom2000@mail.ru

7. *Name:* Earth is our Home, Humanitarian Center
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Enhancement of city environment in Primorskiy krai on the basis of up-to-date technologies; protection of indigenous people's rights.
Date of registration: 8th August 1996
Number of members: 10
Number of staff: 1
Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: KOROTKIKH Oleg Anatolievich

Chief ecological accomplishments: Establishment of small experimental coastal farm in Khasanskiy raion to protect, regenerate and utilize marine, littoral and coastal resources; provision of public expertise in matters relating to the special protected natural territories in Khasanskiy raion; information and analytical centre in Khasanskiy raion.

Address: Office 51, Bldg 16, Pyatidesyatiletiya Oktyabrya Street, Slavyanka, Khasanskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692730 Russia

Phone: 7(42349) 2-98-44

8. *Name:* Ecological Fund of Sikhote-Alin

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Support for the development and realization of programs devoted to environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources; support for programs on the improvement of human health; support for programs on the revitalization and development of national spiritual traditions.

Date of registration: 27th December 1996

Number of members: 20

Number of staff: 8

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: GUL'KOV Alexander Nefedovich, Director

Chief ecological accomplishments: Organization of first international conference on problems at Sikhote-Alin resulting in the establishment of Verknebikinskiy Zakaznik; protection of archaeological and cultural-historical values during Samarga basin development.

Address: Bldg 66, Kranoye Znamya Prospect, Vladivostok 690014 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 25-86-95

9. *Name:* Eco-Logos, Krai fund for support of ecological initiatives

Status: Public fund

Field of activity: Consultations and methodological help for NGOs; assisting free exchange and dissemination of information on environmental problems; provision of ecological expertise.

Date of registration: 1996

Number of members: 8

Number of staff: 1

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: SELEZNEVA Alla Constantinovna, Fund President

Chief ecological accomplishments: Participation in the expansion of specially protected territories network in Primorskiy krai; information centre for ecological organizations of Primorskiy krai; participation in development of 'The Ecological Program of Primorskiy krai' until 2005; participation in the ecological committee of the Administration of Primorskiy krai.

Address: Post box 2247, Vladivostok 690022 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 22-49-17

E-mail: annsel@mail.primorye.ru

10. *Name:* Ecopatrol

Status: Non-commercial partnership

Field of activity: Consolidation of public organizations, state units, and business firms around implementation of environmental projects.

Date of registration: 10th September 1998

Number of members: 10

Number of staff: 3

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: STETSKAYA Galina Mikhailovna, Chair of Public Council

Chief ecological accomplishments: Radio programme 'Inhabited environment: the innermost ring of the Far East'; eco-tourist routes in Khasanskiy raion for the collection of information and creation of a database on the state of the environment and ecological violations; regular (four times per month) TV programme 'Paradise Gone' for krai TV channel OTV-Prim.

Address: Bldg 22, Pologaya Street, Vladivostok 690091 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 27-76-30

E-mail: mermaid888@mail.ru

11. *Name:* Institute for Sustainable Natural Resource Use
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Model projects to create sustainable hunting farms; participation in field leopard and tiger projects within the territory of Khabarovskiy krai.
Date of registration: 20th June 1996
Number of members: 14
Number of staff: 10
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: ARAMILEV Vladimir Valerievich, Chair of Director Board
Chief ecological accomplishments: Five projects on sustainable hunting management and Amur tiger conservation; project 'Organization of sustainable long-term use of NFTP's within the territory of the Chin San tribal community'; project 'Center of education on the basics of environmental protection and natural resource use'; project 'Classification and mapping of ungulate and tiger habitats'; steady partnership with WCS and WWF.
Address: Office 114, Bldg 7, Radio Street, Vladivostok 690041 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 31-28-38
Fax: 7(4232) 31-28-38
E-mail: isunr@online.marine.su

12. *Name:* Khasanskiy Centre for Ecological Tourism
Status: Non-commercial partnership
Field of activity: Increasing eco-tourism in the south of Primorskiy krai with due respect to sustainable development.
Date of registration: 14th June 2002
Number of members: 15
Number of staff: 2
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: GRISHKO Eduard Vladimirovich
Chief ecological accomplishments: Strategy for the development of ecological tourism in Khasanskiy raion of Primorskiy krai; experimental tours in border area and in cooperation with partners from North and South Korea.
Address: Bldg 70, Leninskaya Street, Kamen-Rybolov, Khasanskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692701 Russia
Phone: 7(42349) 4-42-27

13. *Name:* Laboratory for Ecological Education, Russian Green Cross
Status: Non-commercial partnership
Field of activity: Ecological education: teaching students the basics of practical means of assessing the state of the environment, and investigating and implementing methods for environmental improvement; establishment of ecological posts; ecological expertise.
Date of registration: 7th August 1997
Number of members: 83
Number of staff: 7
Degree of independence: Legally self-independent but incorporated under the international independent ecological organization 'Green Crest'.
Name of head and official title: VASILIEV B.I., President
Address: Post box 12-16, Office 5, Bldg 8a, Krayeva Street, Vladivostok 690012 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 27-10-51
Fax: 7(4232) 27-10-51
E-mail: citizen@fastmail.vladivostok.ru

14. *Name:* Mounted Sailor
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Development of tourism and active recreation in Khankaiskiy raion; protection of ecological state of Khanka Lake; helping pensioners and disabled persons; development of equestrian and aquatic sports.
Date of registration: 10th February 1997
Number of members: 45

Number of staff: 3

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: YENDOVITSKIY Evgeniy Mikhailovich, President

Chief ecological accomplishments: Campaign to clean up 5 km of Khanka Lake coastline; 'Zapovedniy krai (innermost territory)' programme to train volunteers; creation of ecological posts; summer ecological school; website.

Address: Office 51, Bldg 23, Kirova Street, Kamen-Rybolov, Khankayskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692280 Russia

Phone: 7(42349) 9-18-97 _____

E-mail: gendmail@primorye.ru

Internet: www.hanka.net.ru

15. *Name:* Natural Resource Users of Southern Sikhote-Alin

Status: Non-commercial partnership

Field of activity: Advancement of sustainable natural resource use for hunting, taiga tourism, collecting and processing of NFTP's.

Date of registration: December 2001

Number of members: 10

Number of staff: 1

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: IVANTSIV Roman Miroslavovich, Executive Director

Chief ecological accomplishments: Connecting different kinds of user groups in Chuguevskiy raion (administration, *leskhozes*, local population) to advance methods for sustainable natural resource use in southern Sikhote-Alin.

Address: Bldg 45, Lesnaya Street, Chuguevka, Primorskiy krai 692600 Russia

Phone: 7(42372) 22-882

E-mail: chugvostok@mail.primorye.ru

16. *Name:* Pervotsvet ('primrose'), social-ecological organization

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Dissemination and promotion of ecological knowledge amongst the raion population, especially youth; environmental protection activities.

Date of registration: 2002

Number of members: 7

Number of staff: 1

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: SEVOSTIANOVA Arina Vladimirovna, Council Chair

Chief ecological accomplishments: Creation of ecological enlightenment centre to unite children- and youth-oriented organizations in Pozharskiy raion; production of ecological videos/films; outdoor clean-up campaigns.

Address: Bldg 9, micro-raion 3, Luchegorsk, Primorskiy krai 692084 Russia

Phone: 7(42357) 23-4-72

E-mail: flowerspring@rambler.ru

17. *Name:* Phoenix

Status: Fund

Field of activity: Biodiversity conservation in the Russian Far East

Date of registration: March 1998

Number of members: 13

Number of staff: 5

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: BEREZNYUK Sergey Leonidovich

Chief ecological accomplishments: Establishment of two groups of public inspectors within natural habitat of Amur tiger; abolition of chemical herbicide/pesticide dump in Pozharskiy raion; programme of ecological education projects for schools and kindergartens; forest fire control team in Khasanskiy raion; placed controls on the handling of bioresources, especially rare and vanishing species, in cooperation with customs at the state level.

Address: Office 307, Bldg 167, Svetlanskaya Street, Vladivostok 690001 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 26-53-91

E-mail: phoenix@mail.primorye.ru

18. *Name:* Plot ('raft') Club, public philanthropic organization
Status: Autonomous non-commercial organization
Field of activity: Promotion of ecologically sound development; social services; education.
Date of registration: 18th March 1997
Number of members: 117
Number of staff: 1
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: KONONOV Victor Mikhailovich, President of Club
Chief ecological accomplishments: Cedar planting on Russian Island; education of schoolchildren at the Morekhod ('Navigator') summer camp.
Address: Bldg 50a, Verkhneportovaya Street, Vladivostok 690090 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 41-45-00
Fax: 7(4232) 41-45-00
E-mail: kononov@msun.ru
19. *Name:* Public Fund for Protection of Goral and Other Rare Animals of Dal'negorskiy Raion
Status: Public fund
Field of activity: Protection of wild animals; ecological enlightenment; ecological training; publication of environmental newspaper Tayezhniy Rodnik ('Taiga spring').
Date of registration: 22nd December 2000
Number of members: 25
Number of staff: 4
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: GRINCHENKO Tatiana Borisovna, Chair of Steering Committee
Chief ecological accomplishments: Children's ecological camps; regular education work in schools throughout Dal'negorsk town on the flora and fauna of Dal'negorskiy raion and methods for their protection; ecological newspaper Tazhniy Rodnik.
Address: Bldg 1, Korzhevskaya Street, Dal'negorsk, Primorskiy krai 690000 Russia
Phone: 7(42373) 9-36-09
Fax: 7(42373) 9-18-01
E-mail: grinchenko@mail.primorye.ru
20. *Name:* Rostok ('sprout'), children's/youths' eco-organization
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Ecological education; development of public movement in southern Primorie; ecological tourism.
Date of registration: 23rd March 2001
Number of members: 350
Number of staff: 2
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: SAMCHINSKAYA Lyubov Pavlovna, President
Chief ecological accomplishments: Various themed activities, including: 'The World Around Us', 'Green Mosaics of Partizansk', 'Ecological Initiative', 'Green Hills', 'Keepers of Oleniy (Deer's) Spring', 'Creation of Ecological Organization Network in Southern Primorie'; annual inter-raion ecological conference 'Nature has Human Eyes'; annual krai game 'Ecological Mosaics «Innermost Primorie»'; participation in establishment of the union 'Civil Society for Russian Children'; participation in establishment of the information-resource centre on ecology and public movement in southern Primorie; 5-year work at the ecological post on Elena Island.
Address: Office 19, Bldg 15, Tsentral'naya Street, Partizansk, Primorskiy krai 692853 Russia
Phone: 7(423630) 32-22
E-mail: rostok@partizansk.com
21. *Name:* Spasenie ('rescue'), Center for Nature and History
Status: Public organization
Field of activity: Conservation and restoration of environments and historical monuments on the seacoast close to the eastern border of the Far Eastern zapovednik.
Date of registration: 1993

Number of members: 16

Number of staff: 1

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: SHEREMETIEV Victor Alexandrovich, Alternate Executive Director

Chief ecological accomplishments: Provision of regulated regime for natural resource use on the Gamov Peninsula, including patrols – management of unique tree/bush sites and their component endemic animals and insects along the coastal zone of Spasenie Bay; posters and lectures explaining the origins of local areas, details of a spring ban on grass burning, and the punishments associated with violating the moderated use regime.

Address: Bldg 1, Molodezhnaya Street, Slavyanka, Khasanskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 962730 Russia

Phone: 7(42349) 5-15-11

Fax: 7(42349) 4-14-90

22. *Name:* Taiga, Eco-group

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Ecology and environmental protection; ecological information and enlightenment of population; promoting the creation of youth initiative groups to resolve ecological problems.

Date of registration: 17th December 1997

Number of members: 13

Number of staff: 2

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: KRONIKOVSKIY Fedor Vladimirovich, Coordinator

Chief ecological accomplishments: Successful opposition to proposed hydrological and nuclear power stations projects in the raion; initialization of ban on industrial harvesting of cedar; preservation of 'Tayezhniy' zakaznik status; participation in lobbying for and design of the Udegeyskaya Legenda (Udege myth) National Park; consulting services for small ecologically sound businesses; creating and promoting youth and school initiative groups to resolve environment problems; promotion of ecological movement with help from the raion newspaper 'Sik-hote-Alin'.

Address: Office 13, Bldg 26, Roshchina Street, Roshchino, Krasnoarmeiskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692180 Russia

Phone: 7(42359) 2-37-12, 7(42359) 2-34-36, 7(42359) 2-32-81.

E-mail: iman@mail.primorye.ru / ecobuss@mail.primorye.ru

23. *Name:* Territory of the Future, Center of Support for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Realization of local ecological projects in the southern part of Khasanskiy raion; conservation of biodiversity, unique landscapes and seacoast in the southwest of Primorie (within Khasanskiy raion) based on the principles of sustainable natural resource use.

Date of registration: 15th September 2000

Number of members: 7

Number of staff: 2

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: NAUMOV Vitaliy Vladimirovich, Director

Chief ecological accomplishments: Programme for the organization and support of controlled natural resource use on the Gamov Peninsula; 'Clean Shore' activities, clean-up campaign of coastal zone twice a year in cooperation with local administration and population.

Address: Bldg 2, Naberezhnaya Street, Andreyevka, Khasanskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692707 Russia

Phone: 7(42349) 4-17-10

Fax: 7(42349) 4-17-10

E-mail: station@eastnet.febras.ru

24. *Name:* The Last Wednesday, Ecological Press Club

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Intensification of ecological knowledge; public monitoring of laws in force for natural resource use; dissemination of methodologies and information in the form of ecological publications.

Date of registration: 18th May 2001

Number of members: 20

Number of staff: 2

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: STAROSTINA Elena Gennadievna, President

Chief ecological accomplishments: Production of video 'Conserving forests today for survival tomorrow'; regular ecological column 'Innermost Earth' in the Vladivostok Newspaper; educational and enlightenment campaign 'Leopard land'; ecological articles in Vladivostok and Primorets Newspapers (Khasanskiy raion), and on Primorskiy radio and TV; member of Union of Ecological Press Clubs of the Russian Far East.

Address: Office 9, Bldg 17b, Shoshina Street, Vladivostok 690089 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 40-66-51

Fax: 7(4232) 40-66-51

E-mail: estarostina@rfe.wwfrus.ru

25. *Name:* TIGIS, Information and Analytical Center

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Information and analysis in support of ecological resource projects; scientific projects; creation of opportunities for sustainable development of the Russian Far Eastern region on the basis of non-exhaustive use of resources and biodiversity conservation.

Date of registration: 2nd March 2001

Number of members: 6

Number of staff: 2

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: YERMOSHIN Victor Vasilievich

Chief ecological accomplishments: Creation of electronic GIS layers as a basis for development of environmental and natural resource use maps of the Far East; high-level technical mapping; steady partnerships with WWF and WCS.

Address: Office 508, Bldg 7, Radio Street, Vladivostok 690041 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 33-90-65

E-mail: Yermoshin@tig.dvo.ru

26. *Name:* Ussuriyskiy Medved' ('Ussury bear'), Public Youth Organization, Voluntary Team for Environmental Conservation

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Ecological education and enlightenment; participation in anti-poaching activities and ecological patrols.

Date of registration: 14th December 2000

Number of members: 85

Number of staff: 0

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: SKRIPOVA Kira Vladimirovna, Deputy Council Chair

Chief ecological accomplishments: Development of 34 protocols on poaching as result of patrol inspections; development of 18 protocols on illegal New Year trees trade as result of inspections in cooperation with militia; creation of forest fire control brigades; planting of 2,000 trees and bushes along the streets and parks of Ussuriysk City and settlements of Ussuriyskiy raion; creation of ecological clubs in schools; lectures in schools and at ecological clubs; elaboration of methodological recommendations in support of various activities.

Address: Bldg 19, Nekrasova Street, Ussuriysk, Primorskiy krai 692519 Russia

Phone: 7(42341) 2-01-07

Fax: 7(42341) 2-01-07

E-mail: kaiman@ml.ussuriisk.ru

27. *Name:* Vladivostok Speleologists Club

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Public appeals promoting active speleological tourism (particularly amongst youths) and supporting primeval cave ecology; development of a krai coordination and methodological centre for issues regarding exploration, investigation and conservation of caves.

Date of registration: 1st December 1992

Number of members: 50

Number of staff: 1

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: SHKURYGIN Dmitriy Anatolievich, Director

Chief ecological accomplishments: Arrangements for safe excursions along the Khasan waterfall cascade and surrounding areas; mapping of natural monuments of Khasanskiy, Nadezhdinskiy, Ussuriskiy and Oktyabrskiy raions; annual environmental training programmes to prevent pollution of caves and surrounding areas and for the conservation of caves in a primeval state; development of tourist camp sites whilst minimizing further encroachment and other negative impacts on the environment; publication of methodological guidelines for managers and guides who deal with cave visitors.

Address: P.O.172, Bldg 98, Nekrasovskaya Street, Vladivostok 690106 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 42-27-09

Fax: 7(4232) 25-39-98

E-mail: cavingclub@fegi.ru

28. *Name:* Zhar Zver ('fire beast'), Raion Public Organization for Ecological Education

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Support of ecological education for schoolchildren in Lazo raion; promotion of ecological knowledge amongst local population; development of ecological tourism; development of non-traditional power engineering; control of environmental pollution.

Date of registration: 7th July 1995

Number of members: 8

Number of staff: 1

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: VORONOV Oleg Nikolaevich

Chief ecological accomplishments: Ecological summer camps for schoolchildren; publication of posters and calendars with pictures of children and local wildlife, in cooperation with the US Pease Corp and WCS.

Address: Bldg 17, Leninskaya Street, Lazo, Lazovskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692890 Russia

Phone: 7(42377) 9-14-68

29. *Name:* Zov Taigi ('Taiga appeal'), Vladivostok Center for Wildlife Conservation

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Guarding and protecting the flora and fauna of Primorskiy krai by way of ecological education, enlightenment and promotion campaigns with the aid of 'Zov taigi' magazine; dissemination of information and promotional work in support of public campaigns.

Date of registration: 10th April 1993

Number of members: 16

Number of staff: 8

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: SOLKIN Vasilii Anatolievich, Council Chair

Chief ecological accomplishments: Success of 'Zov taigi' magazine, voted no. 1 in the all-Russian competition of ecological periodical press of 2001; winning the title of best Russian TV performance of 2000 for programmes about protected territories and rare species; other prizes at international TV festivals for films about Zov taigi; ongoing, stable cooperation with international ecological funds.

Address: Bldg 7, Radio Street, Vladivostok 690041 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 32-06-66

E-mail: editor@zovtaigi.ru

(b) Otherwise active NGOs that did not respond to questionnaire or are of unknown address

30. *Name:* Amur-Ussuri Center for the Study of Bird Biodiversity

Status: Public institution

Field of activity: Bird biodiversity conservation

Name of head and official title: SURMACH Sergey Grigorievich

Chief ecological accomplishments: A background elaboration for protected areas in the Tumen River basin and on Sakhalin Island; publication of children's book.

Address: Apartment 248, Bldg 159, Prospect Stoletie Vladivostoka, Vladivostok 690022 Russia

Phone: 7(4232) 31-11-80

Fax: 7(4232) 31-11-80
E-mail: zoology@ibss.marine.su

31. *Name:* Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North of Primorskiy krai
Address: Vladivostok, Russia

32. *Name:* BPI-Ecocentre VDTs-Ocean (Biological Soil institute, Ecological Center, Children's Educational Ocean Center)
Status: Initiative group
Field of activity: Fulfillment of the ISAR-RFE project 'From the Red Book to city streets'.
Name of head and official title: KOZIN Evgeniy Constantinovich
Address: Biological Soil Institute, Bldg 159, Prospect Stoletie Vladivostoka, Vladivostok 690022 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 31-21-21, 7(4232) 31-01-93
E-mail: kozin@ibss.dvo.ru

33. *Name:* EcoBUss
Status: Initiative school group
Address: Roshchino, Krasnoarmeiskiy raion, Primorskiy krai, Russia

34. *Name:* Ecolog ('ecologist'), Society of Nature-Lovers
Status: Autonomous non-commercial organization
Field of activity: Environmental legislation; nature conservation policy.
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: SOBOLEVSKIY Evgeniy Ivanovich
Chief ecological accomplishments: Participation in biodiversity conservation activities (both flora and fauna); development of practical recommendations for the protection of wild animals and the conservation of relict plants in taiga areas of Primorskiy krai.
Address: Bldg 17, Palchevskogo Street, Vladivostok 690041 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 31-06-78

35. *Name:* Ecokaz ('ecological tale')
Name of head and official title: NIKITCHENKO Tatiana Victorovna
Address: Office 24, Bldg 20, Belysheva Street, Fokino town, Primorskiy krai 692810 Russia
Phone: 7(42339) 2-20-46
E-mail: motorina@mail.primorye.ru

36. *Name:* Florist
Name of head and official title: KHRAPOVA Elena Ivanovna
Address: Apartment 43, Bldg 52, Kirova Street, Vladivostok 690048 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 33-18-98, 7(4232) 33-07-15
E-mail: bgi@eastnet.febras.ru

37. *Name:* Khasanskiy, Support Fund for Economic and Ecological Stability in Khasanskiy raion, Primorskiy krai
Status: Autonomous non-commercial organization
Field of activity: Ecologically purposeful development; agriculture; education; economic development
Degree of independence: Self-independent
Name of head and official title: ISHCHEKOV Alexander Anatolievich
Chief ecological accomplishments: Conservation of unique natural systems; conservation of natural monuments and objects of historical/cultural importance; introduction of environmental measures within Khasanskiy raion.
Address: Apartment 1, Bldg 12a, Gamarnika Street, Vladivostok 690033 Russia
Phone: 7(4232) 46-15-00

38. *Name:* Manchur, Environmental Protection Team of the Far Eastern University
Address: Vladivostok, Russia

39. *Name:* Pimorskiy krai Public Organization, All-Russian Society for Nature Conservation

Address: Vladivostok, Russia

40. *Name:* Primorskiy Public Support Fund: Zapovedniks of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Date of registration: February 2002

Name of head and official title: KOTLYAR Andrey Kirillovich

Address: Bldg 19, Nekrasova Street, Ussuriysk, Primorskiy krai 692539 Russia

Phone: 7(42341) 2-01-07, 7(42341) 4-49-15

E-mail: akotliar@ml.ussuriisk.ru

41. *Name:* Rodnik ('spring'), Ussuriysk Children's Organization

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Comprehensive development of children; active role in the formation of civil society; educating children on moral issues and behaviour in relation to nature.

Number of members: 210

Number of staff: 3

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: ROMANOV Anatoliy Vladimirovich

Chief ecological accomplishments: Cleaning and development patrols in recreational places in suburban areas of Ussuriysk City; clean-up campaign in a 30 hectare forest area (including two hectares of valuable floodplain forest) along Olenevka River, Ussuriyskiy raion, and planting of 1,500 trees and bushes; development of a 18.4 hectare base for children's summer camp; coordination of strategic planning with environmental interests in Ussuriysk City and raion; development of common projects with schoolchildren's organizations in China.

Address: Office. 15, Bldg 66, Nekrasova Street, Ussuriysk, Primorskiy krai 692519 Russia

Phone: 7(42341) 2-08-15

42. *Name:* Uragus

Status: Public organization

Address: Terney, Primorskiy krai, Russia

43. *Name:* Ussuriyskiy Endemic, Ecology Information Center

Status: Initiative group

Field of activity: Dissemination of ecological knowledge and promoting an increase in ecological competence amongst the population of Primorskiy krai.

Date of registration: after 1996, not registration

Degree of independence: Self-independent

Name of head and official title: BISIKALOVA Victoria Nicolaevna

Chief ecological accomplishments: Training the Center's members in Moscow, Vladivostok, Blagoveshchensk, Finland and USA, financed by WWF; organizing excursions to museum and ecologically important areas for 14,000 people; development of the ecological Holiday Program; some ecological activities, festivals, summer camps, exhibitions; creative ecology workshop; ecological theatre 'Ecoterra', financed by a grant from ISAR-RFE for \$1,500; dissemination of information to Far Eastern eco-centres, financed by ROLL.

Address: Kamenushka, Ussuriyskiy raion, Primorskiy krai 692532 Russia

Phone: 7(42341) 9-83-30

E-mail: kaiman@ml.ussuriisk.ru

44. *Name:* White Wings, Children's Ecological Center

Status: Public organization

Field of activity: Research and environmental activities; ecological education and cooperation; ecological tourism; ecological theatre.

Date of registration: since 2000, not registered

Name of head and official title: ZUYKOVA Tatiana Vasilievna, head

Chief ecological accomplishments: Children's ecological festivals: 'Day of Earth', 'Day of Forests', 'Day of Ecologists', financed by ISAR-RFE, US\$3,000; cleaning and planting of trees and gardens in village streets; helping *leskhoz* in forest nursery; dissemination of ecological leaflets for village population.

Address: Roshchino, Krasnoarmeyskiy raion, Primorskiy krai, Russia

45. *Name:* Yastreby ('hawks'), Volunteer Corps

46. *Name:* Youth Century

Appendix 2. List of grants allocated by ISAR-RFE in 2002 in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy kraia (information from www.isarrfe.ru)

(Each paragraph below contains: grant title; NGO name and status; city and town of the NGO; the value of the grant)

Creation of a network of non-commercial environmental organizations in southeastern Primorie. Rostok ('sprout') Children's/youths' Eco-Organization, public organization. Partizansk City. US\$7,000.

Public ecological post – a school for environmental training. Russian Green Cross Laboratory for Ecological Education, public organization. Vladivostok. US\$3,000.

Organization of sustainable long-term use of non-timber forest products within the territories of indigenous peoples, Olginskiy raion. Institute for Sustainable Natural Resource Use, public organization. Vladivostok. US\$6,929.

Bears are learning. Voluntary Team for Environmental Protection, public organization. Ussuriysk City. US\$6,000.

We need taiga, we like taiga, we protect taiga everyday. Ecological Group «Taiga», Krasnoarmeyskiy raion Public Organization. Roshchino. US\$5,716.

Khabarovsk City Public Organization of Disabled Children's Parents (ORIDI). Khabarovsk. US\$700.

Clean river begin from me. Student Scientific Society, initiative group. Khabarovsk. US\$3,000.

Green landing party-2. Dousha Lesa ('forest soul'), initiative group. Sovetskaya Gavan. US\$700.

Operation Pervotsvet. Ecological Education Center, Far Eastern youth public organization. Vladivostok. US\$225.

Project 'Be alive, park'. Pervotsvet ('primrose'), public socio-ecological organization. Luchegorsk. US\$700.

Project 'Clean air'. Center for Public Ecological Expertise, Khabarovsk public institution. Khabarovsk. US\$692.

Let's protect the nature of the Lower Amur. Knigolyub ('bibliophile'), initiative group. Nikolaevsk-na-Amure. US\$700.

The future is in our hands. Uragus, public organization. Terney. US\$700.

Clean nature is better for people. Nature Protection Team «Lower Amur Ecological Inspection», initiative group. Komsomolsk-na-Amure. US\$700.

Volunteers and Scallywags (*typical phenomenon in winter rivers and lakes whereby fish die through lack of oxygen*). Initiative group attached to Khanka Zapovednik. Spassk-Dal'niy. US\$699.

Alive Khanka. Young Ecologist, initiative group. Kamen-Rybolov. US\$500.