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ECORA Project

(An Integrated Ecosystem Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimise Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic)

SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT NO. 4

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Report to Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination UNEP, Nairobi

Prepared by **Project Implementation Unit** / **GRID-Arendal**

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I. SUMMARY

The major administrative change during this semi-annual period was the formal replacement of the administrative organization of the project CEERI for FCGS "Ecologia". As noted in the previous semi-annual report, the functions and budget of the administrative organization remained unchanged.

With respect to staffing, replacements have been found for the Beringovsky Model Area Coordinator and the Kolguev Island Model Area Assistant.

2006 field work has been initiated in all three Model Areas. The mechanism for transferring funds to the regions developed last year is working well and no delays were experienced this time.

To better integrate non-Russian speaking participants of ECORA, English summaries are being prepared of all reports. The project budget is not sufficient to allow the full translation of all interim documents.

Key Project Achievements during Reporting Period

No	
1.	Field reports and other documents related to project components (e.g., training manuals) were prepared in accordance with the work plans for 2006. Brief English summaries are found in Annex III. The key documents are: 1. Environmental policy and management (Activity 1.2.1) 2. Legal analysis and assessment of administrative reforms having an impact on IEM for Kolguev Island Model Area: A legal assessment of habitat protection mechanisms and species conservation activities in a light of the reforms carried out (Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3) 3. Federal legal base promoting development of IEM (in the context of harmonizing interests of industry, indigenous people of the North and environmental protection) (Activity 1.1.1) 4. Modern social and economic situation in Sakha Republic (Yakutia) and in the Kolyma River Basin Model Area (Actvities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2) 5. Assessment of habitat protection mechanisms and species conservation activities (Activity 1.1.2) 6. Legal base for establishing territories of traditional nature use of indigenous people of the North and Sakha Republic (Yakutia) (Activity 1.1.3) 7. Establishing of codes of conduct for industries in the Arctic region: review of the international and Russian experience (Activity 1.1.4) 8. Review of codes of conduct and social responsibilities of international enterprises (Activity 1.1.4) 9. Activity of state bodies on the conservation of biological and landscape diversity in the Russian Arctic (Activity 1.2.4) 10. Monitoring of key indicators for IEM (Kolguev Island) (Activity 2.1.4) 11. Development of a work plan for domesticated reindeer breeding (Activity 2.1.3) 12. Assessment of levels of unfragmented habitats – Beringovsky (Activity 2.1.2) 13. Assessment of levels of unfragmented habitats – Kolyma River Basin (Acitivity 2.1.2) 14. Assessment of conditions and development of work plans on seabirds – Beringovsky (Activity 2.1.4) 15. Assessment of conditions and development of work plans on key indicator species related to globally threatened species – Beringovsky (Activity 2.1.2) 16. Assessment of conditions of waterfowl, willow grouse, and Arctic fox – Kolguev Island (Activity

2.1.4)

17. Development of a work plan and projects on commercial fish. Statement of fish resources of the Lower Kolyma River (Activity 2.1.3)

18. Wild reindeer in the Kolyma River Basin (Activity 2.1.4)

19. Development of map of traditional nature use of Beringovsky (Activity 2.2)

20. Thematic maps and analysis for IEM planning – Kolyma River Basin (Activity 2.2)

21. Socio-economic indicators – Beringovsky (Activity 2.3)

22. Sociological expertise of Bugrino village, Kolguev Island (Activity 2.3)

23. Socio-economic indicators of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus – Kolyma River Basin (Activity 2.3)

24. Assessment of indigenous people orienting to different forms of traditional nature use; and Development of mechanisms for indigenous people participating in monitoring biodiversity and management of bioresources in Beringovsky (Activity 2.4)

25. Game birds harvest regimes in the Kolyma River Basin (Activity 2.4)

26. Development of IEM plans and strategies (Activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3)

27. Development of conflict resolution mechanism in the Kolguev Island Model Area (Activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2)

28. Development of mechanisms and recommendations for conflict resolution (Activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2)

29. Development of a strategy and mechanism for public participation; and Development of a mechanism for stakeholder consultations (Activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2)

Abbreviations in used text

ChAO – Chukotka Autonomous Okrug
ETT – Expert Task Team
IEM – Integrated Ecosystem Management
MA – Model Area
MAIU – Model Area Implementation Unit
NAO – Nenets Autonomous Okrug
PIU – Project Implementation Unit
RAC – Regional Advisory Committee
SC – Steering Committee

In addition to the above, for ease of reporting, activities are often referred only by their number. The list of project activities and their corresponding numbers is given below:

Activity	
1.1.1	Analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms
1.1.2	Assessment of habitat protection mechanisms & species conservation activities
1.1.3	Analysis of requirements for establishing territories of traditional nature use
1.1.4	Codes of conduct for industries
1.2.1	Training programs in environmental policy and management
1.2.2	Training for traditional nature use and management
1.2.3	Developing small-scale economic activity
1.2.4	Training of conservation officers
1.3	Financial sustainability.
1.4.1	Environmental Education for Local Schools
2.1	Monitoring of key indicators for IEM
2.2	Thematic maps and analyses for IEM planning
2.3	Socio-economic Indicators
2.4	Community Monitoring Programs
3.1.1	Communication / public participation strategy
3.1.2	Stakeholder consultation mechanism
3.1.3	Conflict resolution mechanism
3.2-3.4	Model Area IEM Plans
4.1	Pilot projects to test IEM implementation strategies

Progress on Components

Component 1: Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM (Overall progress to date)

Progress has been made on background studies relating to the regulatory, administrative, and legislative environment in Russia overall, and in the Model Areas specifically.

Reports have been prepared on Activities 1.1.1-1.1.3 for the Kolguev and Kolyma Model Areas. The training manual and its initital implementation for Activity 1.2.1 have been completed; but more training on IEM methods and field application are highly needed. Experts have been selected for Activities 1.2.4 in Kolguev and Kolyma, and for Activity 1.4.1 in Beringovsky.

Training seminars on activity 1.2.1 were held in Naryan-Mar in March and in Chersky in April.

Component 2: Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans

The federal GIS centre has been contracted.

Reports on key indicators based on 2005 field work have been prepared and incorporated into the Logframe. 2006 field work has been started. List and formats of GIS maps are being agreed to and developed.

Component 3. Development of IEM Plans and Strategies

Training sessions were held in Chersky and in Anadyr on the development of a common approach to IEM during the missions of Task Manager Igor Ryzhov to Sakha and Project Coordinator Evgeny Kuznetsov to Chukotka respectively.

Reports on Activities 3.1.1-3.1.3 have been prepared by federal experts.

Issues surrounding the preparation of an IEM strategy and action plan are being discussed in the regions and with ETT experts.

Component 4: Pilot Projects to Test IEM Implementation Strategies

Pilot projects were not scheduled for this reporting period. They will be the subject of community, government and private sector consultations in 2006 and will be undertaken in 2007.

Delivery on the Strategy and Action Plan for Mitigating Delays and Impacts

A strategy and action plan for mitigating delays in the project was prepared for the October 2005 meeting of the Expert Task Team.

The key issues facing the project were identified as:

1. Inappropriate planning, i.e., on budgets and work plans leading to unnecessary delays
2. Administrative issues, including, problems with transfer of funds to the regions, lack of trust on financial issues in the regions, wrong formats of reporting
3. Inadequate communications at all levels of the project

Following is a summary of the issues and the status on the delivery of each item as of this semi-annual report.

Issue	Action	Status
Assistant for Beringovsky	PIU and MA Coordinator to prioritize finding suitable candidate	Candidate contracted in January 2006.
Use of competitions to select experts	Competitions need only be used to select long-term staff, not short-term contracts.	Implementation proceeding as described.
Announcement of competitions / approval of	Recruitment of regional experts is the responsibility of MA Coordinators with support	Most experts have been hired with the exception of Chukotka

experts	of PIU, if needed. Recruitment of federal experts is responsibility of PIU with input of MA Coordinators. Final approval of experts for 2006 due March 31, 2006.	
Problems finding regional experts	All efforts must be made to hire suitable local experts. Where a suitable local expert cannot be identified within 2 weeks, the PIU may provide assistance to find expert from elsewhere.	Implementation proceeding as described.
Performance reviews	Performance reviews or employee evaluation required for all staff hired for 12 months or more.	Structure of evaluation discussed between Deputy Project Manager and Financial Manager of GRID-Arendal. To be implemented summer 2006.
Quality control	In addition to the quality control (QC) responsibilities as stated within the terms of reference of the PIU and ETT, the PIU has responsibility for QC of small contracts; PIU has responsibility for QC of field work; PIU has responsibility for QC of interim reports of larger contracts and GRID-Arendal has responsibility for QC of final report.	Implementation proceeding as described.
Timeliness of budgets & work plans	Annual budgets and work plans to be ready for SC approval by Dec. 10 of each year (means the drafts ready for review by GRID by early November). SC must be prepared to approve budgets and work plans by Dec. 17 of each year.	Budgets and work plans were finalized on time although minor adjustments were required after the proposed deadline.
Transfer of funds to regions	Cash authorizations can only be made on quarterly basis.	Implementation proceeding as described.
Lack of trust on financial matters	Barring any conflict with GEF rules, PIU and MAIUs have authority to purchase materials and equipment in accordance with the amounts allocated to them in budget.	Implementation proceeding as described.
Translation	Extra support for translation must be sought both within existing budget and from donors.	Western co-funders have been approached to provide additional translation support.
Contracting arrangements with UNDP	All contracts subject to annual renewal must be signed no later than the anniversary date of the contract. Process to renew the contract must be initiated minimum of 30 days prior to expiry of existing contract. Minor changes to be approved by Project Manager and Deputy Project Manager. Major changes, including non-renewal, must be approved by SC.	Implementation proceeding as described.
Contracting with regional organizations	Contracts with regional organizations must be signed no later than February 1st of each year. The contracting process should be initiated no later than November 1st of each year.	Implementation proceeding as described.
Communications between MAIUs and Task Managers	Closer and more meaningful communications required between MA Coordinators and Task Managers for IEM, and training and education.	Communications have shown some improvement.
Communications between ETT Chair and Task Managers	Closer and more meaningful communications required between ETT Chair and Task Managers for IEM, and training and education.	Communications between these parties continues to be weak, as do communications with the Project Deputy Manager and Western Advisors.
Web site	Update and maintain ECORA web site.	Web site with basic project

		information available. More detailed work required in 2006.
Training in IEM	Further training in IEM methods required at all levels in the project.	IEM workshop scheduled for fall 2006.
Quarterly advance requests	MAIUs to submit request to PIU 4 weeks before end of quarter; PIU submits consolidated report to GRID-Arendal 3 weeks before end of quarter; GRID-Arendal submits approved request to DGEF 2 weeks before end of quarter.	Timing of quarterly advance requests has improved with 2006 budget.

Key Issues and Solutions

Key issues identified in this reporting period and proposed actions for the next period are given below.

No	Issue	Proposed Action	Date to be completed	By Whom
1	Delay in selection and contracting of some experts for workplan 2006.	Most experts required for implementing the work plan in the first half of 2006 have been contracted and the contracting of other experts is scheduled for second half of 2006.	31 October 2006 Some of the same experts will be used for other activities thus they cannot start other work until after completion of field work and associated reports.	PIU, MAIUs
2	Poor communications at all levels of the project.	Specific recommendations regarding improving communications, including clear contractual responsibilities with respect to both project staff and consultants have been developed. Recommendations are: - prompt responses to the asked questions (within 3 days); - obligation to copy all involved on e-mail correspondense; to consult all relevant staff on decisions to be taken; - more active involvement of Model Areas Assistants in project work during MA Coordinator absences (i.e., business trips and vacations), and in communications with Western Advisors in English; - timely notification on the	Progress to be discussed at next ETT meeting in November 2006.	Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager

		planned missions and holidays and contact numbers and e-mail addresses left with MA Coordinators during absence; - regular contacts with Western Advisors with copying of correspondence to PIU - holding of weekly discussions on the main issues of project implementation in Russian PIU and teleconfernce with Western partners (at least once a month)		
3	The regional administrative body in Chukotka, Charitable Fund "Yarany", will no longer assist with the transfer of funds or letting of contracts in that region.	Actively seeking a new administrative body in Chukotka to perform this function.	15.08.2006	Beringovsky MAIU Coordinator, PIU
4	Lack of funding for translation of key draft documents into English	Require further in-house translation by MAIUs and PIU, as per their Terms of Reference. Some additional support for translation has been secured from project partners and further support continues to be sought.	On-going	Deputy Project Manager
5	Lack of common understanding of project objectives and principles of integrated ecosystem management among project staff.	Further support and training to be given to Model Areas and Task Managers. In Sakha and Chukotka, consultations were conducted by Task Manager of Training & Educational Component and the Project Coordinator with MA Coordinators, Assistants and some regional experts to provide a better understanding of the needs and objectives of the project and of IEM.	On-going An IEM workshop is scheduled for November 2006 in St. Petersburg, Russia to help better understand the application of IEM in Russia	Deputy Project Manager, ETT Chair
6	Project not meeting timelines in preparation of budgets, work plans, and reports.	UNEP/GEF Fund Manager reviewed administrative procedures at length. Fund Manager is available to be consulted on questions of administration. GRID-Arendal to closely monitor the project performace in this	On-going	GRID Arendal PIU, MAIUs

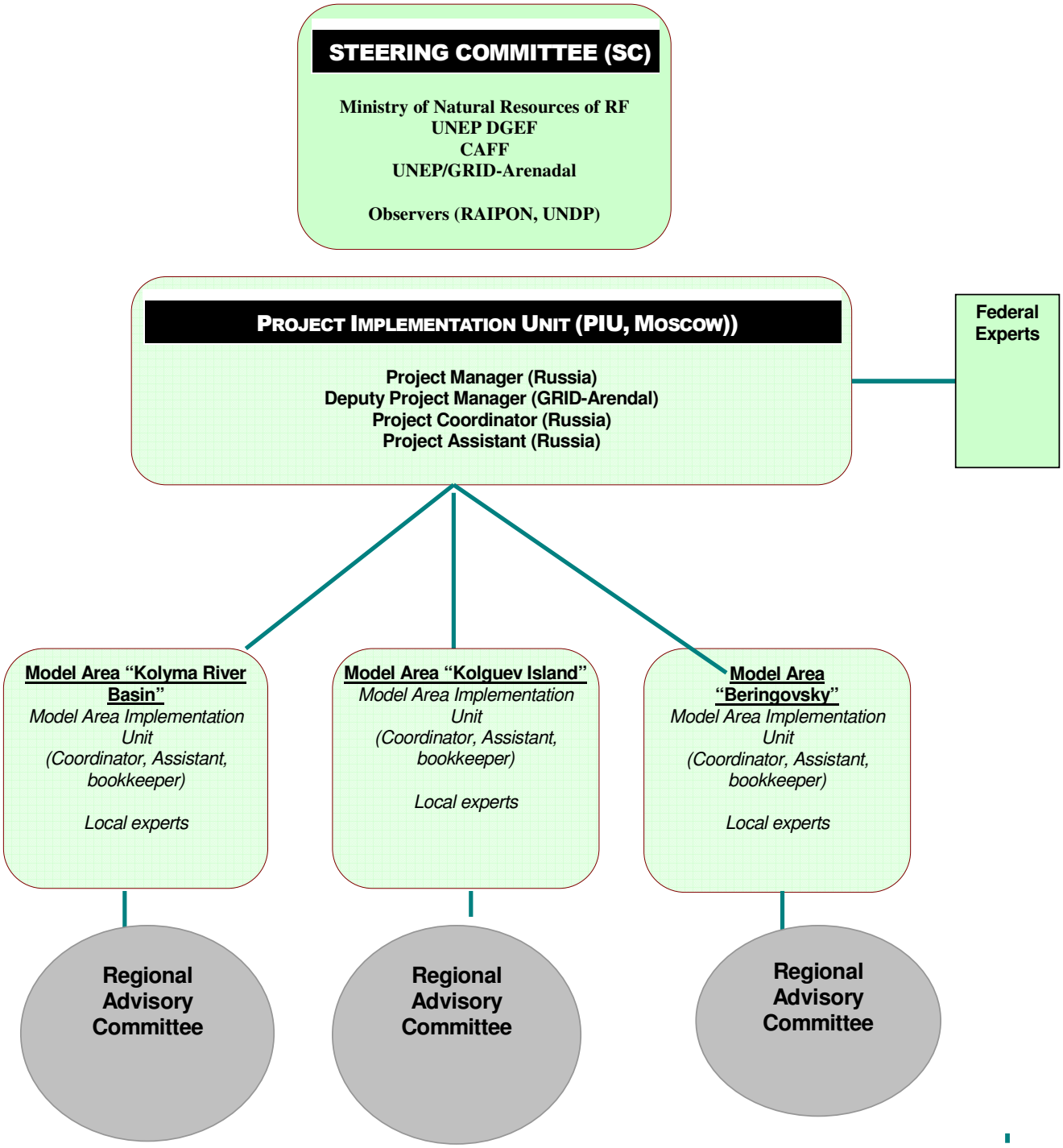
		respect and take corrective measures. Situation in 2006 has improved in some areas but reporting deadlines still experience delays.		
7	Delay in reviewing and approval of reports, translation of reports/extended resumes (abstracts) and their distribution to non-Russian speaking partners and to UNEP/GRID-Arendal.	All contractors required to prepare executive summaries / extended abstracts of their reports in conjunction with their reporting duties.	Outstanding reports to be completed by 1 September 2006.	Project Manager, Project Coordinator
8	Difficulties in realizing Russian co-funding at both federal and regional levels.	Project Manager to continue to persue funding with MEDT and oil and gas industry, as per original contribution agreement letters. A letter was sent by the Project Manager to the Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation regarding the support they committed to ECORA MAIU Coordinators continue to pursue regional co-funding as per the original contribution agreement letters.	30.09.2006	Project Manager, MAIU Coordinators
9	Difficulty in retaining qualified personnel due to low salary levels. Salary levels were set during the project development phase. Subsequent changes in the Russian economy have deemed the salaries of many positions to be too low.	Two options to consider: 1. Abolishing the role of bookkeepers in the regions. 2. Realizing the co-funding from Russia, either cash or in-kind, thus allowing re-distribution of GEF funds towards salary increases, where appropriate.	30.09.2006, linked with item 8, above	Project Manager in consultation with MAIU Coordinators
10	Performance reviews / employee evaluations	Establish employee performance reviews for all staff hired for periods of 12 months or more.	31.10.2006	GRID-Arendal (Deputy Project Manager, ETT Chair, Financial Manager)
11	Insufficient involvement / consultation of local people and other stakeholders	Complete and implement stakeholder / public participation, conflict resolution and communication plans. Implement stakeholder consultation mechanism; Program Coordinator, Western	Plan due October 2006 In all MAs, some but timewise inadequate consultations were held with the local population or within	PIU, IEM Task Manager

		Advisors, and ETT Chair to monitor its appropriate use	the framework of trainings or during the collection of information for implementation of activities.	
12	Providing adequate training to all project participants	Training of local experts to ensure that they have a clear understanding of expectations in their particular activity and in project overall	June 2006	Task Managers, MA coordinators, PIU

2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

2.1 Administration and Co-ordination

2.1.1 Administrative structure of the Project



2.1.2 Adminstrative issues

Ms. Olga Petunina, Kolguev Island Model Area Assistant, left the project in April 2005. A replacement, Mr. Andrey Vokuev, has been found and formally began his duties on April 1, 2006.

Ms. Ljubov Tkachuk, bookkeeper of MA "Kolguev Island" has informed of her intention to leave the project due to a very low salary. A replacement is expected to be found by the end of August.

Ms. Ludmila Meleshchenko, a Beringovsky Model Area Assistant was contracted on 1 March 2006.

In April the bookkeeper for the Beringovsky Model Area informed us of her retirement. She was quickly replaced with a new bookkeeper, Oksana Polishchuk, was contracted on 1 June 2006.

The Director of the Beringovsky Model Area administrative body, "Yarany", has sent a letter to UNEP/GRID-Arendal regarding his refusal to continue work in ECORA due to absence of financial compensation. It should be noted that financial reimbursement of the regional administrative bodies was not part of their contracts and this was explicitly spelled out in the agreements. The issue of replacing the Beringovsky admisitrative body should be resolved by the end of September at which time a new contract will be concluded between them and GRID-Arendal.

As noted in the last semi-annual report, the administrative body CEERI was reorganized as FCGS Ecologia with a new director. The organization will continue to operate under the same terms as CEERI and an updated MOU reflecting this change was signed between GRID-Arendal and FCGS Ecologia on 1 January 2006.

2.1.3 ECORA ETT Meeting

The next meeting of the ETT is scheduled for November 2006.

Three teleconferences were held between the ETT Chair, PIU and Task managers to address both the methodological basis of the project and technical issues of implementation of major project components (IEM and Training & Education).

2.2 Project Monitoring

2.2.1 Progress and Finance Reporting

The Semi-annual Progress Report No. 3 (June – December 2005) was submitted to UNEP/DGEF in June 2006. The primary reason for the delay was a result of a change in the reporting format.

The first quarterly report for 2006 was submitted to UNEP/DGEF by GRID-Arendal on 13 June 2006. The second quarterly report will be submitted on 31 July 2006.

The annual audit for both the Russian Federation and UNEP/GRID-Arendal have been completed (June 2004 – December 2005). The audit for GRID-Arendal has been submitted to DGEF. The audit for the Russian Federation will be submitted to GRID-Arendal and DGEF as soon as it has been translated into English.

2.2.2. Project M&E System & Reporting

Reports from the 2005 field work on key indicators are finalized. Summaries of these reports are prepared and will be translated to be sent to GRID-Arendal and the Western Advisors. Completed summaries are included in Appendix III of this report. They will also be made available on the project web-site. The project logframe has been updated with these new findings.

In Kolyma, old-growth larch forests have been replaced with domesticated reindeer as a more appropriate indicator. As noted in previous reports, old-growth larch forests are not found within the boundaries of the Kolyma River Basin Model Area and their inclusion in the logframe matrix was an oversight in the project document.

Report on Activity 2.3, socio-economic indicators, has been completed for Kolguev Island with a delay that was caused by necessity of visiting Kolguev in March-April to gather all information.

2.2.3. Annual Steering Committee - Progress on Key Recommendations

There was no ECORA Steering Committee meeting during this reporting period.

2.2.4 Mid-Term Review - Progress on Key Actions

The MTR which formally is due in 2007 might possibly be combined with the ETT and SC meetings in early 2007.

2.2.5 Quality Control Project Technical Reports

The PIU is closely following the production of technical reports being prepared by federal and regional experts. The quality of reports has been of a varying degree; many of them were seriously delayed or had a different content from what was agreed in the expert contracts. The PIU is working closely with the MA Coordinators to mitigate and prevent this situation from recurring in 2006. All experts are now required to prepare a summary or abstract of their reports. These summaries will be translated into English to help better involve the non-Russian speaking project participants as well as aiding in quality control of project activities and reports. At the time of this SA progress report, brief summaries have been prepared for all reports and translated into English. Full summaries / abstracts are being prepared for translation.

2.3 Mobilization of Staff & Consultants

Please see Staffing Scheme in Appendix II. Most experts have been identified with the exception of Chukotka. It is expected that with a new MA Coordinator now in place, most of the staffing issues can be quickly resolved. Some positions still remain unfilled in Nenets and at the federal level but most of these are expected to be filled after the completion of the 2006 field season.

Two on-going challenges in the project continue to be the difficulty in finding regional experts that meet the project requirements and salary levels in the face of a changing Russian economy. This was detailed in the previous semi-annual report.

3. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

	Model Area			
Activity	**Kolguev Island**	**Kolyma River Basin**	**Beringovsky**	**Federal**
1.1.1 Analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms	Reports for activities 1.1.1-1.1.3 combined into one report[1]; draft report completed. *Output status: 75%*	Reports on the Activities 1.1.1-1.1.2 are combined into one report; draft report completed. *Output status: 75%*	Expert identified. Draft report will be completed in July 2006 *Output status: 10%*	Draft report completed *Output status: 75%*
1.1.2 Assessment of habitat protection mechanisms & species conservation activities	See 1.1.1 above. *Output status: 75%*	See item 1.1.1 above *Output status: 75%*	Expert identified. Report will be completed in July 2006 *Output status: 10%*	Draft report will be completed in July 2006 *Output status: 10%*
1.1.3 Analysis of requirements for establishing territories of traditional nature use	See 1.1.1 above. *Output status: 75%*	Report completed *Output status: 75%*	No expert identified *Output status: 0%*	Expert identified Draft report will be completed in November 2006. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*
1.1.4 Codes of conduct for industries	Report of draft codes of conduct will be forwarded to the regions for review. *Output status: 10%*	Report of draft codes of conduct will be forwarded to the regions for review. *Output status: 10%*	Report of draft codes of conduct will be forwarded to the regions for review. *Output status: 10%*	Report with analysis of existing codes of conduct has been prepared and submitted to PIU. Draft codes will be produced by September 2006.

[1] On Kolguev Island, it was decided to combine the activities into one final report. It was felt that the assessment of habitat protection mechanisms and species conservation activities (Activity 1.1.2) and the analysis of requirements for establishing territories of traditional nature use (Activity 1.1.3) should only be considered on the basis of the analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms (Activity 1.1.1). Activity 1.1.1 explains the essence of administrative reforms carried out in Russia and in NAO. Without understanding the legal basis of this reform, there is little value in starting work with nature users. Local legislation does not have priority over federal legislation so adjustments to legal acts on the basis of scientific work and in accordance with local requirements are not possible.

				Output status: 25%
1.2.1 Training programs in environmental policy and management	Training manual has been prepared. Training seminar was held in April *Output status: 50%*	Training manual has been prepared. Training seminar was held in April (brief report on the training is attached). *Output status: 50%*	Experts have been selected. Training seminar will be held in the second half of 2006. *Output status: 25%*	Training seminars were held in NAO and Sakha. Training manual is ready for publication *Output status: 50%*
1.2.2 Training for traditional nature use and management	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*
1.2.3 Developing small-scale economic activity	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*	*Output status: 0%, not yet due*
1.2.4 Training of conservation officers	Expert has been selected. Task due Dec. 2006. *Output status: 10%*	Expert has been selected. Task due Dec. 2006. *Output status: 10%*	Expert has been selected. Task due Dec. 2006. *Output status: 10%*	Expert is selected. Draft programme for the seminar has been prepared. *Output status: 25%*
1.3 Financial sustainability. This is meant to be more than just meeting co-finance delivery.	Co-financing is envisaged in the regional budget of Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Progress on the revolving fund for Kolguev Island cannot be made until there is a pipeline of projects available. This is expected during the later stages of the project. *Output status: 0%*	Co-financing is envisaged in the regional budget of Yakutia *Output status: 0%*	Co-financing is envisaged in the regional budgets of Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. *Output status: 0%*	Follow-up on co-financing from Ministry of Economic Development and Trade via the "Arctic" program is continuing but no progress has been made yet. Regarding the co-funding from Arcticneft, there was a change of ownership of the company and negotiations for the co-funding have started with the new management. The issue will be addressed by the Project Manager at a meeting in Naryan-Mar in the fall. *Output status: 0%*

1.4.1 Environmental Education for Local Schools	Scheduled to begin in late 2006. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	Scheduled to begin in late 2006. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	Scheduled to begin in late 2006. Expert has been identified. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	Scheduled to begin in late 2006. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*
2.1 Monitoring of key indicators for IEM	2005 reports completed. *Output status: 50% (baseline)*	2005 reports completed. *Output status: 25% (baseline)*	2005 report completed *Output status: 75% (baseline)*	N/A
2.2 Thematic maps and analyses for IEM planning	Some thematic maps are included in the report on activity 2.1. *Output status: 10%*	Summary report completed *Output status: 10%*	Report for 2005 is completed *Output status: 15%*	GIS centre has been contracted. Formats and content of maps are being agreed with MAs. To be completed in third quarter. *Output status: 10 %*
2.3 Socio-economic Indicators	Report completed. *Output status: 75%*	Report completed. *Output status: 75%*	Report completed. *Output status: 75%*	Report is being prepared. (September 2006) *Output status: 5% (baseline)*
2.4 Community Monitoring Programs	Materials were collected during the mission to MA in March. Report will be prepared in third quarter of 2006. Monitoring program to be implemented in 2007. *Output status: 10%*	Report completed. Monitoring includes traditional nature use, biodiversity, and seabird populations. Monitoring program to be implemented in 2007. *Output status: 50%*	Report completed. Monitoring includes traditional nature use and biodiversity. Monitoring program to be implemented in 2007. *Output status: 10%*	Report to be finalized in September 2006. *Output status: 10%*
3.1.1 Communication / public participation strategy	To be completed in September 2006. *Output: 0%*	Report completed. *Output: 50%*	Expert to be selected by September 2006 *Output: 0%*	Report completed. The federal plan will be used to deveop strategies with the Model Areas. There will be integration between all plans and reports. *Output: 50%*
3.1.2 Stakeholder consultation	To be completed in September	Report completed.	Expert to be selected by	Report completed. The federal

mechanism	2006. *Output: 0%*	*Output: 50%*	September 2006 *Output: 0%*	plan will be used to deveop strategies with the Model Areas. There will be integration between all plans and reports. *Output: 50%*
3.1.3 Conflict resolution mechanism	To be completed in September 2006. *Output: 0%*	Report completed. *Output: 50%*	Expert to be selected by September 2006. *Output: 0%*	Report completed. The federal plan will be used to deveop strategies with the Model Areas. There will be integration between all plans and reports. *Output: 50%*
3.2-3.4 Model Area IEM Plans	Scheduled to begin in the second half of 2006 *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	Scheduled to begin in the second half of 2006 *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	Scheduled to begin in the second half of 2006 *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	N/A
4.1 – 4.3 Pilot projects to test IEM implementation strategies	Scheduled to begin in 2007. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	Scheduled to begin in 2007. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	Scheduled to begin in 2007. *Output status: 0%, not yet due*	N/A

4. PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT

Most procurement activities are complete. During the first half of 2006 computer equipment for MAIUs was purchased, as well as field equipment in all three MAs according to the planned field work (see Table 1).

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US$)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks disposal
1. Computer equipment:						
HP Compaq dx 6100MT x 3		July 2005	900 x 3 = 2,700	In use	PIU, Moscow	
Monitor Samsung 17" LCD x 3		July 2005	300 x 3 = 900	In use	PIU, Moscow	
Scanner HP ScanJet		July 2005	100	In use	PIU, Moscow	
Acer Aspire 3003LC (Notebook)	S/N LXA 550570654403854E M01	June 2006	760	In use	MAIU Beringovsky	
HP ScanJet 4370 (Scanner)	CN62KA24P1	June 2006	110	In use	MA Coordinator, Beringovsky	
HP LaserJet 1018 (Printer)	CNC1F03113	June 2006	150	In use		
No computer equipment were bought for MAIUs in 2005						

5. FUNDS DISBURSEMENT

5.1 Balance of Disbursements

Table 2 and Figure 1 show the actual expenditures - per quarter, against the cashflow prediction per quarter. Spending in Q1 and Q2 are less than planned. This was due mainly to the procedure for payments whereby final payments are made upon the approval of final field work. The bulk of the field work for 2006 is currently underway and final payments are not expected to be made until the final quarter of 2006.

Table 3 provides a breakdown of the budget as per the UNEP budget lines. Most spending is on target with the planned budget. Underspending is seen in payments to experts, administrative support and PIU travel, and meetings. These expenditures are expected to be incurred in the second half of 2006.

Table 2. Actual expenditures - per quarter, against the cashflow prediction per quarter

Period (quarterly)	Planned (USD)	Actual	Cummulative Planned	Cummalitive Actual
2004 Q3	69,847.45	133,799	69,847.45	133,799
2004 Q4	69,847.45	47,940	139,694.90	181,739
2005 Q1	56,247.75	52,619	195,942.65	234,358
2005 Q2	56,247.75	47,637	252,190.40	281,995
2005 Q3	56,247.75	76,796	308,438.15	358,791

2005 Q4	56,247.75	327,039	364,685.90	685,830
2006 Q1	344,575.75	42,952	709,261.65	728,782
2006 Q2	344,575.75	38,167	1,053,837.40	766,949
2006 Q3	344,575.75			
2006 Q4	344,575.75			
2007 Q1	122,726.25			
2007 Q2	122,726.25			
2007 Q3	122,726.25			
2007 Q4	122,726.25			
2008 Q1	140,086.25			
2008 Q2	140,086.25			
2008 Q3	140,086.25			
2008 Q4	140,086.25			
2009 Q1	102,880.55			
2009 Q2	102,880.55			

Figure 1. Actual expenditures - per quarter, against the cashflow prediction per quarter

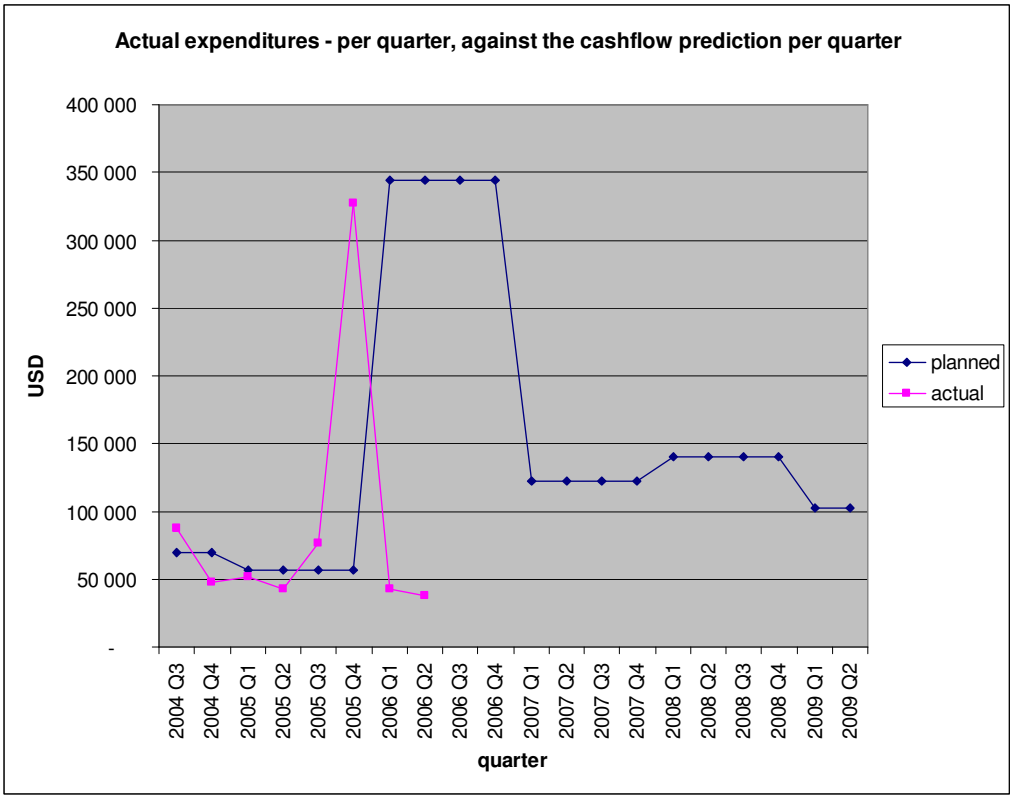


Table 3. Expenditure against planned cashflow per UNEP summary budget item

UNEP Budget Lines	Description	Overall Project Budget (A)	Cummulative Disbursement (June 2004 to June 2006)		Unspent Project Balance (A-B)	Notes
			Planned	Actual (B)		
1101-1206	Project Staff	795,980	327,974.5	323,637	472,343	
1207-1234	Consultants	951,971	367,708.5	211,817	740,154	
1301-1601	Admin Support & PIU Travel	302,747	87,959	40,627	262,120	
2201-2202	Sub-contract component	150,751.10	0	0	150,751.10	
3201-3307	Training	132,560	43,340	33,870	98,690	
3308-3311	Meetings – ETT & SC	303,232	197,429.50	104,945	198,287	
4101-4211	Equipment	85,296	47,310.50	21,237	64,059	
5101-5111	Equipment Operation & Maintenance	24,967	12,483.50	0	24,967	
5201-5202	Reporting & CEERI	119,600	43,225	24,300	95,300	
5301-5375	Communications & UNDP costs	71,895.90	20,265.90	2,515	69,380.90	
5501-5503	Audit & evaluation	61,000	3,000	4,000	57,000	
	Total	3,000,000	1,150,696.40	766,948	2,232,052	

5.2 Financial Administrative Problems

In Chukotka, the local administrative body, Charity Fund "Yarany", has declined to renew their contract ECORA to assist with the transfer of funds to and letting of contracts in that region without receiving payment for their services. It was made clear in the initial contract that there was to be no charge for these services and as a result the PIU is seeking out a new administrative body to assist with this function. Fortunately enough funds had been transferred to the region so as not to interfere with the implementation of field work for 2006. It is expected that a new organization will be contracted in September 2006. This is not an issue in the other two regions and contracts with the administrative bodies there have been renewed.

As indicated in the previous semi-annual report, low salary levels continue to be a problem in the project. Both Model Area Coordinators and bookkeepers have indicated that their salaries are too low as compared to average wages for similar positions in their regions. The immediate effect of this is that the three MA Coordinators continue to work in other postions outside of the project in addition to their roles in ECORA. As noted in section 2.1.2 above (Administrative Issues), two bookkeepers have announced their intention to leave the project; one has already been replaced. Currently the bookkeepers have been from the local administrative organization but this may no longer be possible. The implications of this are not clear at the moment but it may create logistical difficulties.

There are currently two options that could be considered to address this situation. The first is to increase the salaries of the MA Coordinators and bookkeepers by $100 USD (as a minimum). The source of this extra funding could be from a combination of savings within the project and co-financing. The most obvious source of co-financing is that of the Russian government but has not yet been released. A second option is to abolish the role of bookkeeper, a role which had not been envisaged in the project design and was only added within the last year. The effect of this, however, would be that all contracts with regional experts and field workers must be concluded directly with UNDP. This option was explored in the past and was considered unworkable. It may be worthwhile, however, for the Project Manager to revisit this issue with UNDP.

The other issue of note is the time required to conduct the centralized audit, i.e., the audit of all expenditures at the federal and regional levels. The audit is carried out by one firm and requires consultations with the regions. The time required for the audit, however, will be built into the next auditing process to avoid any unnecessary delays.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

A new Minister of Environment has been appointed in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Mr. Vladimir Grigoriev. This is not expected to have any impacts on ECORA.

In Beringovsky, there is a new Head of Administration requiring the establishment of new contacts with the Administration. This is the responsibility of MA Coordinator. This is not expected to pose any complications to the implementation of ECORA.

The greatest environmental issue facing the Model Areas continues to be oil extraction, particularly on Kolguev Island. In addition to ongoing activities on this island, there are plans to build a floating platform in the exploitation block Prirazlomnoye in Pechorsk Sea in 2006. This may have both negative impacts to ecosystem of the island in case of water pollution and positive impacts in social aspect as a new market outlet for reindeer breeding. Exploratory seismology work will be carried out in the Barents, Pechorsk and Karsk Seas.If these fields are developed it may result in significant impacts to the regional ecosystem. This will be addressed at a mission to Naryan-Mar and Kolguev Island in October 2006.

In Beringovsky, traditional reindeer breeding has been recently restored with the support of the administration of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. There has been a renewed interest of indigenous people in reindeer breeding. The people of Meynipylgino village have twice approached

the regional administration to help them with revival of reindeer breeding in their village. In addition to this, an active process of establishing “communities” in Beringovsky is underway. A “community” is a legal form of organization that carries out some kind of activity. Most often the tribal communities are organized but not always because it may include representatives of different tribes. Their activities mostly are: reindeer breeding, fishery, marine mammals hunting. There are already five communities established in this area, more than in any other region in ChAO. The regional administration supports the idea of developing the territories of traditional nature use. The process of establishing communities shows the ability of indingenous people to realize their rights and possibilities.

During the environmental policy and management training sessions held in 2006, participants have identified priorities in the areas of nature use, conservation of biodiversity and natural resources, social and economic problems, including protection of health and environmental education. On the results of the SWOT-analysis, proposals were made regarding ways of address some of the environmental, social and economic problems of the MA.

There are currently no codes of conduct for industry in Russia which address the requirements of ECORA. Any existing codes are social and with humans as the only target (i.e., to give something to people to allow the companies to explore and extract natural resources and cause negative impacts to the environment). Environmental requirements are technological and are developed for concrete activities. Companies are obliged to implement these requirements; federal authorities are responsible for control. The main goal of the codes of conduct being developed within the framework of ECORA is a free will obligation of enterprises, administrations, and local populations to protect nature within the framework of sustainable development of this territory.

7. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

7.1 Overall Progress, Deliverables and Milestones

Milestones (M) and Outputs (O) **Date**	**Date**	**Brief description of work undertaken during reporting period, problems encountered, issues to address, actions to be taken**
Component 1 Strengthening the enabling environment for integrated ecosystem management (IEM)		
Activities 1.1.1-1.1.4: **1.Analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms** **2. Assessment of habitat protection mechanisms & species conservation activities** **3. Analysis of requirements for establishing territories of traditional nature use** **4. Codes of conduct for industry**		
M - Draft report on Act. 1.1.1-1.1.3	May 2006	NAO and Yakutia reports completed, Beringovsky report expected in July 2006. Activity 1.1.1 report (federal level) under review.
M - Draft report on Act. 1.1.4 Fed (Analysis)	May 2006	Completed
O – Development of full report	December 2006	Full reports for NAO and Yakutia were approved by RACs

Milestones (M) and Outputs (O) Date	Date	Brief description of work undertaken during reporting period, problems encountered, issues to address, actions to be taken
Activity 1.2.1 Training programs in environmental policy & management		
M – Development of draft training program	December 2005	A programme and draft manual have been developed.
M - Development of training manual for environmental policy & management	May 2006	Draft manual is being reviewed in the regions.
M – Publication of training manual	September 2006	Publication on target for September 2006
O – Implementation of training programs	2006/2007	Trainings in NAO and Yakutia were held in April 2006. Training in Chukotka will be held in September-October 2006.
Activity 1.2.2 Training for traditional nature use and management		
M – Development of draft training program	May 2007	
M - Development of training manual	July 2007	
M – Publication of training manual	September 2007	
O – Implementation of training programs	IV quarter 2007	
Activity 1.2.3 Developing small-scale economic activity		
M – Development of draft training program	May 2007	
M - Development of training manual	July 2007	
M – Publication of training manual	September 2007	
O – Implementation of training programs	IV quarter 2007	

Milestones (M) and Outputs (O) Date	Date	Brief description of work undertaken during reporting period, problems encountered, issues to address, actions to be taken
Activity 1.2.4 Training of conservation officers		
M – Development of draft training program	May 2006	Programme has been developed
M - Development of training manual for conservation officers	June 2006	Manual has been developed (electronic version).
M – Publication of training manual	October 2006	
O – Implementation of training programs	December 2006	Training seminar in Yakutia is scheduled for August 2006. Dates of training seminars in other two regions is under discussion.
Activity 1.4.1 Environmental Education for Local Schools	2006-2009	Expert for Chukotka has been selected. Federal and regional (Yakutia, NAO) experts to be selected by September 2006
M – Development of draft educational program	November 2006	
M - Development of draft of handbook	May 2007	
M – Start up seminar	May-June 2007	
M – Printing of educational materials	August 2007	
O – Implementation of training programs	September 2007–May 2008; September 2008–May 2009	
Component 2 Strengthening the knowledge base for planning, implementing and evaluating IEM plans		
Activity 2.1 Monitoring of key indicators		
M – Conduct annual field work	Spring/summer 2005-2008	Reports from 2005 field season have been completed. Summary translations are being prepared.
O - Completion of all field work and accompanying reports and analyses	October 2008	2006 field work started in May in all 3 MAs.

Milestones (M) and Outputs (O) Date	Date	Brief description of work undertaken during reporting period, problems encountered, issues to address, actions to be taken
Activity 2.2 Thematic maps and analyses for IEM planning **M** – Preparation of draft maps **O** – Completed thematic maps and accompanying analyses	 May 2006 December 2006	Beringovsky report for 2005 has been completed. Summary report has been prepared in Kolyma For Kolguev, Activity 2.2 has been partly included in the report for Activity 2.1. Major work in close cooperation with GIS-Centre of Institute of Geography of RAS has been started. Formats and content of maps are being agreed.
Activity 2.3 Socio-economic indicators **M** – Development of key indicators **M** – Documentation of baseline conditions **O** – Completion of monitoring and analysis	 May 2006 May 2006 December 2008	 Reports for all Model Areas have been prepared. The Federal report will be finalized in September 2006.
Activity 2.4 Community monitoring programs **M** – Development of indicators **M** – Documentation of baseline conditions **O** – Draft of community monitoring programs	 May 2006 May 2006 December 2006	 Reports for Yakutia and Beringovsky have been prepared. Report for NAO will be finalized in October.
Component 3 Development of IEM plans and strategies in the Model Areas (MA)		
Activity 3.1 Development of IEM Plans and Strategies	December 2005	Outline has been prepared
Activity 3.1.1 – Communication / public participation strategy **M –** Development of draft strategy **O** – Implementation of communicaton / public participation strategy	 December 2004 October 2007	 Reports for Yakutia and federal level have been prepared. Reports on Beringovsky and NAO will be prepared with taking into account of federal and Yakutia reports (to be finalized in October).

Milestones (M) and Outputs (O) Date	Date	Brief description of work undertaken during reporting period, problems encountered, issues to address, actions to be taken
Activity 3.1.2 – Stakeholder consultation mechanism		
M – Development of draft stakeholder consultation mechanism	December 2004	Reports for Yakutia and federal level have been prepared. Reports on Beringovsky and NAO will be prepared with taking into account of federal and Yakutia reports (to be finalized in October).
O – Full implementation of stakeholder consultations	October 2006	
Activity 3.1.3 – Conflict resolution mechanism		
M – Development of draft conflict resolution mechanism	December 2004	Reports for Yakutia and federal level have been prepared. Reports on Beringovsky and NAO will be prepared with taking into account of federal and Yakutia reports (to be finalized in October).
O – Implementation of conflict resolution mechanism	October 2006	
Activity 3.2-3.4– IEM Strategies & Action Plans		
M – Stakeholder consultation to develop ecosystem and socio-economic objectives	September 2005	Consultations with the local population and representatives of the administration were held during the training seminars held earlier in 2006 and during the implementation of Acivities 2.2-2.4. In addition to this, on Koguev consultations were held with oil companies. The Beringovsky MA Coordinator plans to conduct an ecological audit of Beringovsky
M – Stakeholder consultations to review baseline assessments	September 2006	
M - Development of draft IEM strategy and action plan	November 2007	
M – Stakeholder consultations to review draft IEM strategy and action plan	September 2008	
M – Development of draft agreements between stakeholder groups, as necessary	November 2008	
O – Finalize and publish IEM strategies and action plans	May 2009	
Component 4 - Pilot projects to test IEM implementation strategies		

Milestones (M) and Outputs (O) Date	Date	Brief description of work undertaken during reporting period, problems encountered, issues to address, actions to be taken
Activity 4.1 – 4.3 Pilot projects to test IEM implementation strategies **M –** Consultations to identify pilot project **M –** Development of pilot project plans **M** – Completion of pilot projects **M** – Assessment of pilot project results **O –** Completion of pilot project to test IEM implementation strategies	 November 2006 February 2007 2007-2008 December 2007 November 2008	 Regional experts and proposals on pilot projects will be identified in November 2006.
ETT & SC meetings **M –** Annual ETT and Steering Committee meetings. **O –** Annual ETT and SC meetings	Fall 2005 - 2008	ETT and SC meetings with all partners held in October. Minutes of both meetings are available. No problems identified in organization and holding of the meetings.

7.2 Project Impact - Monitoring of Objectives and Outcome Indicators

Appendix I presents the Logframe Tracking Form with indicators and their present status.

During the implementation of the project some changes were proposed to the list of key indicators in the LFT. At the April 2006 meeting of RAC in Chukotka, it was proposed to expand the number of key indicators by including game birds due to their importance for local indigenous people.

During project implementation in 2005, new and specific data were received and included into the LFT. Additionally, during the travels of the Project Coordinator and the two Task Managers to the regions, new information was gathered on other activities, including the structure of educational system in MAs, and unemployment levels. The level of unemployment in NAO now is 43 %, in Beringovsky it is 9 % (official data), and in Yakutia it is 2,8 % (as of 1.01. 2006 – ILO data).

Exposure of ECORA in the Russian mass media continues: project reports and information are published in different sources at both regional and federal levels. The project is well known in the regions, and has a strong support of local administrations and NGOs. A partial list of publications about ECORA has been prepared and included in Appendix IV. This list does not include radio and TV interviews and TV information on the RAC's meeting in Anadyr in April 2006 (to be translated).

8. KEY LESSONS LEARNED

8.1 Component Lessons

8.1.1 Administrative-financial component

- Realization of Russian co-financing (federal, regional, and industry) has been weak. In some cases what was scheduled as a cash contribution in reality turned out to be a contribution in-kind and occasionally with other conditions attached (e.g., pending approval of another project). Co-financing conditions need to be clearly spelled out in the design phase along with guarantees that will avoid requirements for repeated re-confirmation of funding. Taking into account that the economic situation can change quite quickly while the process of developing a project and its subsequent approval and implementation may take several years, there is a need for continuously seeking co-funding from any possible sources.. Such additional co-funding could either bolster project activities or compensate any non-fulfillment of previously made co-funding obligations.

- Salaries for key project staff (e.g., Model Area Coordinators and Assistants) must be set at more realistic levels to attract qualified people that are able to work in the position full time.

- In the selection of MA Coordinators and local administrative bodies, it is advantageous to have the director of a local administrative body as the MA Coordinator . In this case regional management of the project is much more effective and it spares many problems even though these regional administrative bodies do not receive any costs from the project budget.

8.1.2 Component 1 – Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM

- Experience from the training seminars shows that participants are very interested in the content but that it's the course duration cannot be more than 5 days. Moreover, the dates and venues of such seminars should coincide with some other events (e.g., meetings of representatives of Uluses, agricultural conferences, etc.) that allows for a greater number of interested people to participate in the training. Otherwise a number of participants may be reduced only to a couple representatives from the Model Area. An additional benefit is that considerable funds could be saved on transportation (taking into account high cost of transportation in the North).

8.1.3 Component 2 – Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans

- Budgets must be developed in a timely fashion and all cash requests must be well-planned so as to avoid any unnecessary delays in project activities, especially time-sensitive ones such as field work.

- Execution of field work on Model Areas is connected with many organizational and technical problems. It is difficult to accurately calculate the necessary funds in advance so there has been a need to reallocate some funds from one budget line to another on several occasions.

- Poaching occurs in all Model Areas making it diffult to obtain accurate information on the use of biological resources. Due to the nature of poaching, it is necessary to develop a special approach on how to receive such information.

- Lack of common internationally approved methodical basis for assessment of bioresources (e.g., with the Arctic Council's working group Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna) makes it difficult to prepare materials in a unified format. As a recommendation for similar projects in the future, it may be useful to include a special component on the harmonization of methodologies for better implementation of the project.

8.1.4 Component 3 – Development of IEM Strategies and Action Plans in the Model Areas

- Proper training in integrated ecosystem management development should be conducted prior to attempting full implementation of the project. There is a lack of common understanding between key members of the project team on the fundamentals of IEM philosophy and practice. Further capacity building in this area is urgently required.

- Greater efforts must be taken to involve stakeholders in the Model Areas. Insufficient effort has been made to inform local people about the aims of the project or to solicit their input into the process. Public consultation strategy, conflict resolution mechanism, and communication should have been finished at the outset of the project and remain incomplete thus complicating the full participation of local people. There is concern on how to apply these strategies at field level and allowing adequate time for full consultative and participatory processes with the key stakeholder groups. MA Coordinators should design ways of increasing interaction and consultations with stakeholder.

8.1.5 Component 4 – Pilot Project to Test IEM Strategies and Action Plans

- Activity not yet started

9. KEY ACTIONS RECOMMENDED

Key issues identified during this reporting period and proposed actions for the next period are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Key issues and recommended actions

No	Issue	Proposed Action	Date to be completed	By Whom
1	Delay in selection and contracting of some experts for workplan 2006.	Most experts required for implementing the work plan in the first half of 2006 have been contracted and the contracting of other experts is scheduled for second half of 2006.	31 October 2006 Some of the same experts will be used for other activities thus they cannot start other work until after completion of field work and associated reports.	PIU, MAIUs
2	Poor communications at all levels of the project.	Specific recommendations regarding improving communications, including clear contractual responsibilities with respect to both project staff and consultants have been developed. Recommendations are: - prompt responses to the asked questions (within 3 days); - obligation to copy all involved on e-mail correspondense; to consult all relevant staff on decisions to be taken; - more active involvement of Model Areas Assistants in project work during MA Coordinator absences (i.e., business trips and vacations), and in communications with Western Advisors in English; - timely notification on the planned missions and holidays and contact numbers and e-mail addresses left with MA Coordinators during absence;	Progress to be discussed at next ETT meeting in November 2006.	Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager

		- regular contacts with Western Advisors with copying of correspondence to PIU - holding of weekly discussions on the main issues of project implementation in Russian PIU and teleconfernce with Western partners (at least once a month)		
3	The regional administrative body in Chukotka, Charitable Fund "Yarany", will no longer assist with the transfer of funds or letting of contracts in that region.	Actively seeking a new administrative body in Chukotka to perform this function.	15.08.2006	Beringovsky MAIU Coordinator, PIU
4	Lack of funding for translation of key draft documents into English	Require further in-house translation by MAIUs and PIU, as per their Terms of Reference. Some additional support for translation has been secured from project partners and further support continues to be sought.	On-going	Deputy Project Manager
5	Lack of common understanding of project objectives and principles of integrated ecosystem management among project staff.	Further support and training to be given to Model Areas and Task Managers. In Sakha and Chukotka, consultations were conducted by Task Manager of Training & Educational Component and the Project Coordinator with MA Coordinators, Assistants and some regional experts to provide a better understanding of the needs and objectives of the project and of IEM.	On-going An IEM workshop is scheduled for November 2006 in St. Petersburg, Russia to help better understand the application of IEM in Russia	Deputy Project Manager, ETT Chair
6	Project not meeting timelines in preparation of budgets, work plans, and reports.	UNEP/GEF Fund Manager reviewed administrative procedures at length. Fund Manager is available to be consulted on questions of administration. GRID-Arendal to closely monitor the project performace in this respect and take corrective measures. Situation in 2006 has improved in some areas but reporting	On-going	GRID Arendal PIU, MAIUs

		deadlines still experience delays.		
7	Delay in reviewing and approval of reports, translation of reports/extended resumes (abstracts) and their distribution to non-Russian speaking partners and to UNEP/GRID-Arendal.	All contractors required to prepare executive summaries / extended abstracts of their reports in conjunction with their reporting duties.	Outstanding reports to be completed by 1 September 2006.	Project Manager, Project Coordinator
8	Difficulties in realizing Russian co-funding at both federal and regional levels.	Project Manager to continue to persue funding with MEDT and oil and gas industry, as per original contribution agreement letters. A letter was sent by the Project Manager to the Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation regarding the support they committed to ECORA MAIU Coordinators continue to pursue regional co-funding as per the original contribution agreement letters.	30.09.2006	Project Manager, MAIU Coordinators
9	Difficulty in retaining qualified personnel due to low salary levels. Salary levels were set during the project development phase. Subsequent changes in the Russian economy have deemed the salaries of many positions to be too low.	Two options to consider: 1. Abolishing the role of bookkeepers in the regions. 2. Realizing the co-funding from Russia, either cash or in-kind, thus allowing re-distribution of GEF funds towards salary increases, where appropriate.	30.09.2006, linked with item 8, above	Project Manager in consultation with MAIU Coordinators
10	Performance reviews / employee evaluations	Establish employee performance reviews for all staff hired for periods of 12 months or more.	31.10.2006	GRID-Arendal (Deputy Project Manager, ETT Chair, Financial Manager)
11	Insufficient involvement / consultation of local people and other stakeholders	Complete and implement stakeholder / public participation, conflict resolution and communication plans. Implement stakeholder consultation mechanism; Program Coordinator, Western Advisors, and ETT Chair to monitor its appropriate use	Plan due October 2006 In all MAs, some but timewise inadequate consultations were held with the local population or within the framework of trainings or during the collection of information for implementation of	PIU, IEM Task Manager

			activities.	
12	Providing adequate training to all project participants	Training of local experts to ensure that they have a clear understanding of expectations in their particular activity and in project overall	June 2006	Task Managers, MA coordinators, PIU

10. ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT SEMI-ANNUAL PERIOD

10.1 Mobilisation

All necessary experts for the second half of 2006 will be contracted by September 30, 2006 due to field work continuing. This concerns experts participated in the fieldwork. All other experts are selected already.

10.2 Key Activities for the Next Semi-annual Period

Please see Model Area and federal level work plans in Appendix III for details. The key activities and deliverables to be completed during this period include:

- Completing the second season of field work in the Model Areas
- Continuation of / finalizing the implementation of all activities of 1st quarter 2006. Specifically this includes:
    - Activity 1.1.1, Analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms (Beringovsky)
    - Activity 1.1.2, Analysis of habitat protection mechanisms and species conservation activities (Beringovsky, Federal)
    - Activity 1.1.3, Analysis of requirements for establishing territories of traditional nature use (Beringovsky, Federal)
    - Activity 1.1.4, Codes of conduct for industries (All)
    - Activity 1.2.1, Training programs in environmental policy and management (Beringovsky)
    - Activity 1.2.4 Training programs for conservation officers (All MAs)
    - Activity 1.4.1 Environmental education for local schools (All MAs. Start of work)
    - Activity 2.1, Monitoring of key indicators for IEM 2006 (All MAs)
    - Activity 2.2, Thematic maps and analyses for IEM (All MAs, continuation of work)
    - Activity 2.3, Socio-economic indicators 2006 (Federal)
    - Activity 2.4, Community monitoring programs (Kolguev, Federal)
    - Activity 3.1, IEM plans and strategies (communications / public participation plan, stakeholder participation mechanism, conflict resolution mechanism) (Kolguev, Kolyma, Beringovsky)
- Holding a workshop on training programs in environmental policy and management (Activity 1.2.1 – Beringovsky, October 2006); on training programs for conservation officers (Activity 1.2.4 – all MAs, August-October 2006)
- Contracting federal experts on Activity 1.1.4 (Codes of conduct for industries), Activity 1.4.1 (Environmental education for local schools), Activity 1.2.3 (Developing small-scale economic activity), Activity 1.2.4 (Training of conservation officers) (November 2006)

- Confirm regional co-funding for budget year 2007.

- Holding meetings of the Regional Advisory Committees to assess results of the work in 2006 (November 2006)

- Holding meetings with RAIPON to strengthen cooperation with ECORA (with the participation of representatives of the MNR) (October 2006)

- Investigating a joint program of work on waterfowl on Kolguev Island for 2006-2008 with German co-funding. The program has been developed but requires a detailed concordance after finalization of field work (October 2006)

APPENDIX I - Performance on Project Indicators

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
Development Objective:	**May 2004 unless indicated otherwise**			
Conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in the Russian Arctic.	1. Recognition of integrated ecosystem management as a preferred management tool in government policy and planning by project closure. 2. Recognition of integrated ecosystem management as a preferred management tool in natural resource use by industry by project closure. 3. Replication of integrated ecosystem management in other areas of Arctic Russia.	1. Official publications of federal and regional authorities 2. Annual reports from industry 3. Regional administrative authorities develop and adopt development plans for local areas assuming an IEM approach.	1. No IEM practices existing 2. Industries are not involved in any IEM practices or consultations 3. No IEM pratices in MA nor other Arctic sites to date	By project closure
Immediate Objective:				
Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) strategies and action plans adopted and	**Operational:** 1. IEM strategies and plans operationalised in the three MAs by project closure. 1.1 Signed agreements among major	**Operational:** 1.1 Notice of agreements disseminated through appropriate local media.	1.1 Not existing yet 1.2 None at start project	1.1 Not yet due 1.2 MAIUs formed in each MA;

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2 The biodiversity indicators for the immediate objective are indicative of the biodiversity impact that the implementation of the IEM plans will eventually have. By the end of this project, implementation of IEM plans will be in the very early stages. It is important to point out that the major biodiversity impact of the project will be measured during post-project evaluations after the impact resulting from IEM can be truly measured.

3 Fragmentation refers to anthropogenic impacts (e.g., roads, mining, pipelines, infrastructure) that reduce the quality of a given habitat. Russian experts have a well-developed system for estimating anthropogenic impacts. The figures provided are best estimates as there is no such official data in Russian publications.

4 On Kolguev Island there is a possibility to reclaim fragmented habitats by proper planning and control of vehicle tracks.

5 In Beringovsky District some disturbance to coastal and near-shore areas is inevitable if oil explorations proceed. However, the project's intention is to keep these disturbances at a minimum.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
under implementation in Kolguev Island Model Area, Kolyma River Basin Model Area, and Beringovsky District Model Area.	stakeholders and appropriate legislative authorities in MAs. 1.2 Inter-sectoral MA Implementation Units (MAIU) established. 1.3 Inter-sectoral regional advisory bodies established. 1.4 Long-term funding mechanism established by end of Year 5. **Biodiversity (2):** 2. Biodiversity benefits of IEMs established in the three MAs by project closure. 2.1 Changes in area (%) of unfragmented (3) habitats at the closure of the project compared to baseline will be: 2.1.1 For Kolguev MA (baseline approximately 75% of total area – to be confirmed during early project phase) = +2% to 0 (4) 2.1.2 For Kolyma MA (baseline approximately 85% of total area – to be confirmed during early project phase) = 0 % 2.1.3 For Beringovsky MA (baseline approximately 85% of total area – to be confirmed during early project phase) = <10% (5) 2.2 Positive trends in population sizes of	1.2 Quarterly reports of MAIUs. 1.3 Annual reports of advisory body meetings 1.4 Long-term funding strategy approved by the project Steering Committee and regional authorities. **Biodiversity:** 2.1 Aerial photographs/satellite images of MAs at Year 1 (baseline), Year 3 and Year 5. 2.2 Published population estimates	1.3 None although RAIPON and Northern Forum have regular consultative meetings on Arctic issues 1.4 None at start project **Biodiversity** 2.1.1 2,620,162 ha of unfragmented habitat, or approx. 75% of Kolguev Model Area, to be confirmed during 2006 field season 2.1.2 7,405,000 ha of unfragmented habitat, or approx. 85% of Kolyma Model Area; to be confirmed during 2006 field season 2.1.3 3,251,250 ha of unfragmented habitat, or approx. 85% of Beringovsky Model Area; to be confirmed during 2006 field season 2.2 There are 23 threatened bird	contracts with regional organizations – although not with inter-sectoral representation 1.3 Regional Advisory Committees established in Sakha Republic, NAO and ChAO. Every RAC meetings have the reports. 1.4 Not yet due 2.1 To be confirmed after preparation of maps

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6 Note: The term "stable" must be quantified for each species based on 3-10 years population means as it depends on natural fecundity and longevity of the species in question. Most Arctic populations fluctuate either annually or on a multi-year basis, without this signifying a long-term directional trend.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
	threatened bird species in Beringovsky MAs will remain stable(6) compared to baseline (to be established during early project phase) at project end.	by acknowledged authorities.	species of the Red Data Book present. In the Beringovsky MA (2004): Spoon-billed sandpiper (150 pairs); Emperor goose (5,000 birds); Golden Eagle (10 pairs); Peregrine falcon (50	2.2; 2.3; 2.5; 2.6 and 2.7 Baseline established from secondary sources; to be re-confirmed
	2.3 Positive trends in population sizes important waterfowl species (e.g., bean and white fronted goose) on Kolguev MA and Kolyma MA at project end will remain stable compared to baseline.	2.3 As above.	birds); Gyrfalcon (300 birds); White-tailed Sea-eagle (200 birds); Steller's Sea-eagle (10 birds); White-billed loon (100 birds); Lesser White-fronted goose (50 birds).	after the first and second field season when the larger part of the MAs have been studied.
	2.4 The Kolguev MA and Kolyma MA domesticated reindeer population will be secured and kept at carrying capacity of the MAs at project end (the current number is approximately 7000 animals – carrying capacity will be determined during early project phase.)	2.4 As above.	2.3 Kolguev waterfowl species (2004): approx. 200,000 nests (White-fronted goose - 120,000 nests; Barnacle goose - 60,000 nests; Bean goose - 20,000 nests.) Kolyma waterfowl species: 145,000 nests (data of 1994 aerial survey)	2.4 Kolguev: 6500 reindeer (1 Jan 2005). Kolyma: 15200 reindeer (1 Jan 2006).
	2.5 Use of white fish species in Kolyma MA will be sustainable by project end (catch limits to be determined during early project phase)	2.5 Annual catch figures from relevant authority.	2.4 Estimated number of domesticated Kolguev Island Reindeer: 5,070 by end of 2002; In Kolyma: 13,429 by November 2002	2.5 White fish by-catch is up to 2,6 tons/yr
	2.6 Use of marine mammals (e.g., bowhead whale) and seabirds (e.g., eiders) in Beringovsky MA will be sustainable by project end (quotas to be determined during early project phase.)	2.6 Annual catch figures from relevant authority.	2.5 Catch of white fish is prohibited in Kolyma. Kolyma Whitefish population is included into the Red Data Book of the Far-Eastern North of	2.6 Official annual catch figures in Beringovsky MA (2005) for traditional use
	2.7 No less than 30% reduction in illegal and unsustainable nature-use (e.g., poaching,	2.7 Published report by relevant regulatory authority.	Russia.	(quota/used): Ringed seal –

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
	unsustainable egg gathering, off-road driving.)		2.6 Total number of Bowhead whales (eastern, i.e, USA-Russia population) was 11,000-13,000 (1974); 19,200-22,700 (1993). Current quota for bowhead whale in Beringovsky is 10 (135 for the whole Chukotka); catching of seabirds is prohibited in Beringovsky. 2.7 To be established	35/30, Common seal – 193/63, Walrus – 5/0, Bowhead whale – 2/1 2.7 No new data at time of report
	Socio-economic 3. Socio-economic benefits of IEMs evidents in the three MAs by project closure. 3.1 Positive changes in basic economic indicators showing revival of traditional nature use activities (e.g., re-establishment of reindeer herding; increase in amount of meat available from reindeer husbandry over baseline). To be established by end of Year 1.	**Socio-economic** 3.1 Project reports.	**Socio-economic** 3.1 Unemployment rate: Kolyma MA - 3.2% (2001) (1.7% official data) (8.2% average in Sakha Republic, 2005); Kolguev MA - 25% (8.2% average in NAO, 2005); Beringovsky MA - 5.4% (2.5% average in Chukotka, 2005). Reindeer live stocks: Kolyma MA - 13,000 (1999); 13,003 (2000); 15,315 (2001); 15,417 (2002) (domestic); Kolguev MA (domestic) - 5070 (2002).	3.1 Baseline established. Further socio-economic indicators to be determined in 2006 during the second field season.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
				Current unemployment levels in NAO are 43 %, in Beringovsky are 9% (official data), in Yakutia are 2.8 % (as at 1.01. 2006 – ILO data). Kolguev: 6500 reindeer (1 Jan 2005). Kolyma: 15200 reindeer (1 January 2006).
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for integrated ecosystem management (IEM) including enhanced legislative framework, enhanced capability and capacity, financial sustainability, and increased public awareness	**Enhanced policy, legal, and regulatory framework** 1.1 Improved policy, legislative, and regulatory framework facilitating implementation of IEMs adopted or accepted for adoption by authorities in the three administrative regions hosting model areas (Nenets AO; Sakha Republic; Chukotka AO) by project closure. 1.2 Codes of conduct for relevant industries established and conditions created for their implementation, including a monitoring process.	**Enhanced policy, legal, and regulatory framework** 1.1 Official publications. 1.2 Signed agreements with relevant industry stakeholders.	1.1 Current legislative framework not supportive of IEM plan implementation. 1.2 No agreements exiting.	1.1 Reports on existing legislative frame-work prepared. Proposals for facilitating of IEM implementation are under development 1.2 In 2005 an

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
	Enhanced capability and capacity of individuals and institutions	**Enhanced capability and capacity**		analysis of existing codes of conduct is done. Most of
	2.1 Training programs for administrative and executive personnel involved in IEM implementation, and managers from local industry, established with 80% of targeted staff having completed training by project closure.	2.1 Project reports.	2.1 No specific training on IEM conducted but training for government officials on environmental issues established under Sakha Republic President's Office and under Nenets Administration.	them deal with social and economic aspect of their activity. Current codes do not apply to environmental conservation and
	2.2 Training programs to restore and support traditional nature use and management (e.g., traditional reindeer husbandry) developed and implemented. Post-evaluation of participants is favourable.	2.2 Project reports and evaluation forms completed by participants.	2.2 No specific training on IEM conducted	protection. Some companies have environment protection programs.
	2.3 Workshops to assist in the identification and establishment of new small-scale businesses focused on biodiversity conservation (e.g., marketing of traditional nature products, ecotourism operations) developed and implemented. Post-evaluation of participants is favourable.	2.3 As above.	2.3 No specific workshops on IEM implemented	Development of codes of conduct in close consultantion with industry is planned for 2006. (especially for oil, coal, gold-mining,
	2.4 Annual increase in number of individuals or businesses successfully securing loans for activities related to integrated ecosystem management.	2.4 Revolving fund reports.	2.4 Baseline to be established latest Yr 2.	fisheries and reindeer breeding).
	2.5 Training for conservation officers (e.g., game wardens).	2.5 Increase in budget for and number of enforcement officers.	2.5 There are only 12 wardens in Kolyma MA – 2 with high education (i.e., university or institute), 1 with	2.1 Introduction training in IEM provided to key staff of PIU, MAIU and related

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
			secondary technical training, 9 with secondary school education. Baseline for other MAs to be provided in 2005 (numbers of wardens with basic training; type of training received).	NGOs (ETT, Feb. 2005) Training manual in environmental policy and management has been developed.
	Financial Sustainability 3.1 Financial resources secured by the regions and the Russian Federation to maintain long-term institutional capacity to support ecosystem management in each MA. Functioning revolving fund in place.	**Financial Sustainability** 3.1 Official publications and project reports.	**Financial Sustainability** 3.1 Regional co-funding: Kolguev MA - $300,000 Kolyma MA - $150,000 Beringovsky MA - $120,000	2.2 Not yet due 2.3 Not yet due
	3.2 Fund managers are able to process revolving fund applications.	3.2 Annual fund reports.	3.2 No revolving funds practiced yet with target groups at MA.	2.4 Revolving funds not yet established.
	3.2.1 The resources of the fund are fully deployed for projects and repayments are received so as to make at least one full recycling of the funds possible.			2.5 Regional workshops are planned to be held in August 2006. Programme for the training and a draft manual have been prepared.
	3.3. Cost-recovery mechanisms established in each MA (e.g., user fees for fishing/hunting, oil exploration fees) to 0-25% of annual budget by year 5 by a variety of mechanisms to be established early in the project.	3.3 Official publications and project reports.	3.3 No cost-recovery mechanisms existing in MAs.	3.1 2006 co-financing is envisaged by regional budgets of Yakutia, NAO and ChAO; however still not confirmed
	Enhanced Public Awareness 4.1 Environmental education package prepared for schools, including teacher-training component.	**Public Awareness** 4.1 Environmental education package incorporated into local school programs.	**Public Awareness** 4.1 Environmental education conducted in several schools in Yakutia, including the Kolyma MA. Although it is taught in NAO and	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
			ChAO, it is not taught in the Kolguev or Berinogvsky MAs.	3.2 Pipeline of projects not yet available to initate revolving fund. 3.3. No jther mechanisms except user fees for fishing/hunting and oil exploration fees have been established 4.1 Not yet due

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
Component 2: Strengthening the knowledge base for planning, implementing and evaluating IEM plans	1. Baseline information on key indicator species/populations and habitats (see Development Goal) compiled and assessed by end of Year 1. At a minimum, key species groups will include waterfowl in Kolguev MA; valuable fish resources in Kolyma MA; and marine mammals and red salmon in Beringovsky MA. This would be replaced with an other more suitable indicator	1. Databases of baseline information. Summaries of data published in project reports.	1. Kolguev MA: waterfowl - 200,000 nests Kolyma MA: all catching fish resources: 1,579 tons; whitefish – 2,6 tons; Beringovsky MA - marine mammals and red salmon tbd. 2005	1. Official annual catch figures in Beringovsky MA (2005) for traditional use (quota/used): Ringed seal – 35/30, Common seal – 193/63, Walrus – 5/0, Bowhead whale – 2/1, Keta – 2/2 tn (18/3.8 totally), Red salmon – 48/48 (373/351.8), Pink salmon – 12/10 (24/20), Arctic salmon – 30/10 (51.5/10.9). 2. Reports of all three MAs are prepared. Baseline information successfully compiled and assessed. Different approaches were used in the reports: from simple social and economic
	2. Baseline information on socio-economic conditions in Model Areas compiled and assessed by end of Year 1.	2. As above.	2. Baseline to be determined 2005	
	3. Thematic maps and analyses required to develop and implement IEMs in each MA completed by the end of Year 2 by the primary regional and national institutes identified in the PDF-B phase. Maps to be developed include, inter alia, biodiversity, habitat types, rare and endangered species, resource use, indigenous land use, population demographics, land use and conservation schemes.	3. Maps and analyses published in project reports and scientific reports, as appropriate.	3. Existing maps for MA: (1) General topographic maps 1:500 000, (2) Land use, (3) Vegetation - CHAO, (4) Nature protection, (5) Hunting – NAO, (6) Reindeer herding – Sakha, (7) Soils – CHAO.	
	4. Basic monitoring and evaluation system established for key species in each Model Area.	4. Monitoring information published in project reports	4. No IEM plans nor their M&E systems existing in MAs	
	5. Community monitoring program developed and implemented	5. Monitoring information published in project reports	5. No community monitoring programs existing in MAs	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
				indicators up to UN Human development index and the WHO's Assesment of quality of life. During the development of the federal level report, all these approaches will be unified. 3. Baseline maps provided by project partners for Kolguev Island MA (Impact on Biodiversity, Infrastructure, and Land Cover in 3 areas). The MA Coordinator for Chukotka has prepared a GIS map of protected nature territories in Chukotka, including Beringovsky MA 4. Basic information on key species in MAs has

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
				been collected in 2005 and is collecting in 2006. Monitoring and evaluating systems will be established since 2007 5. Community monitoring sestem is under development and will be implemented in 2007
Component 3:	1. Inter-sectoral Model Area Implementation	1. Annual reports by the MAIUs.	1. No MAIUs existing	1. MA

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
Development of IEM plans and strategies in the Model Areas (MA)	Units (MAIU), including local stakeholders, established to oversee the development of integrated ecosystem management plans and meet four times a year. 2. IEM strategies and plans are approved by MAIUs, regional advisory bodies, and the project SC, and published for each MA by end of Year 5. Targets(7) for each Model Area include: **Year 1** – Develop a communication/public participation strategy for stakeholders(8); establish consultation process; establish conflict resolution mechanism; review initial environmental and socio-economic assessments from PDF-B with stakeholders; confirm issues to focus on; develop draft vision and goals (i.e., ecosystem and socio-economic objectives); establish issue-specific subcommittees or technical working groups, as appropriate. **Year 2** – Consultations to share information, and review and verify baseline assessments conducted as part of Output 2; identify any additional information needs for developing IEM plan; refine	2. Project reports	2. No IEM plans existing	coordinators contracted in all 3 MAs and assistants hired in 2 MAs. Framework contracts with regional organizations established. Regional Advisory Councils established in three MAs to monitor project implementation and development of IEM plans and strategies. 2. Reports on development a communication/ public participation strategy for stakeholders(9); establishing

7 The development of integrated ecosystem management plans is a long process and the amount of time will vary according to the complexity of issues being addressed and the participation of stakeholders. Adequate time must be provided not only for stakeholders to express their interests but also for building trust, negotiating, finding compromises and building consensus. As such, the targets expressed here must be monitored and re-evaluated as the project develops.

8 It is assumed that all activities undertaken in developing integrated ecosystem management plans in the Model Areas will be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner.

9 It is assumed that all activities undertaken in developing integrated ecosystem management plans in the Model Areas will be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
	and confirm vision and goals based on assessments; confirm institutional and individual capacity needs to implement IEM plans in the MA. **Year 3** – Identify preferred governance structure for implementing IEM; develop draft IEM plan; stakeholder consultations on draft IEM plan. **Year 4** – Incorporate results of demonstration projects into revised IEM plan; develop monitoring and evaluation component of IEM plan; develop draft agreements between stakeholder groups, as necessary; public consultations on revised IEM. **Year 5** – Finalise IEM plans; publicise IEM plan; steps taken to incorporate IEM plans into regional policies.			consultation process; establishing conflict resolution mechanism. This has been developed in Yakutia and on federal level.
Component 4: Pilot projects to test IEM implementation strategies.	1. One major pilot project developed and ready for implementation in each Model Area by end of Year 3. Proposed pilot project details will be developed early in the main phase and confirmed after the draft IEM is in place. 2. Assessment of pilot project at end of Year 4 based on objectives developed for each project.	1. Submission of demonstration project plan to MAIU and independent reviewers, and subsequent endorsement by project SC 2. Report by pilot project co-ordinators to the MAIU.	1.Preliminary studies on waterfowl in Kolyma were conducted 2004/2005 which may form basis of pilot project	1. Draft of Waterfowl pilot project in Kolyma MA developed. Possibility to develop a pilot project on establising traditional nature use territory in Beringovsky MA discussed with CHAO administration

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Date & Value	Achievement Status as of June 2006
				2. Not yet due
Project Co-ordination and Management	1. Project Co-ordination and Management teams established according to Terms of Reference in project brief within first weeks of main phase. 2. Regular meetings of management teams held according to Terms of Reference.	1. Project reports. 2. Meeting reports.		1. Steering Committee (SC), Expert Task Team (ETT), Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and MAIU were established. MA coordinators contracted, Kolguev and Sakha project assistants contracted, MAIU contracts signed. ETT (Feb, Oct) and SC (Apr, Oct) meetings held in 2005. 2. Meetings hold regulary and reports prepared.

APPENDIX II – Staffing Scheme

STAFFING & SUBCONTRACTING SCHEME ECORA

M – Publication of training manual **Position**	**Name**	**Budgetline(s)**	**WP tasklines**	**Person months**	**Person months used to-date**
PIU & MA Staff:					
Project Manager	Igor Kostin	1103	5.2.	60	17
Deputy Task manager	Tiina Kurvits	1101	5.2.	60	17
Science Advisor	Thor Larsen	1102	5.2.	60	17
Project Coordinator	Evgeny Kuznetsov	1104	5.2.	60	17
Project Officer (Assistant)	Nadezhda Uledova	1105	5.2.	1	1
Project Officer (Assistant)	Ilya Shabrin	1105	5.2.	55	12
MAIU Coordinator, Kolguev	Yury Tjuljubayev	1201	3.2.	10	10
MAIU Coordinator, Kolguev	Ruslan Bolshakov	1201	3.2.	48	5
MAIU Coordinator, Kolyma	Vladimir Vasilyev	1202	3.3.	59	16
MAIU Coordinator,Beringovsky	Evgeny Shevchenko	1203	3.4.	8	8
MAIU Coordinator,Beringovsky	Tatyana Demchenko	1203	3.4.	43	
MAIU Support, Kolguev	Olga Petunina	1204	3.2.	51	8
MAIU Support, Kolguev	Andrey Vokuev	1204	3.2		
MAIU Support, Kolyma	Yakov Sivtsev	1205	3.3.	59	16
MAIU Support, Beringovsky	Ludmila Meleshchenko	1206	3.4.	43	
Task Manager Training&Education	Igor Ryzhov	1211	1.2.1-1.2.4, 1.4.1	48	5
Task Manager IEM	Arkady Tishkov	1228	3.1-3.4	48	5
Bookkeper, Kolguev	Ljubov Tkachuk	1304		47	4
Bookkeper, Kolyma	Nadezhda Vaschenko	1305		47	4
Bookkeeper, Beringovsky	Ludmila Sharygina	1306		46	3
Bookkeeper, Beringovsky	Oksana Polishchyuk	1306		43	2

Sub-total PIU & MA staff:				***853***	***165***
Foreign Consultants:					
Western Advisor Kolyma	Kenton Wohl	Co-funds	3.3	60	16
Western Advisor Beringovsky	Thomas Van Pelt	Co-funds	3.4	60	16
Western Advisor Beringovsky	Janet Hohn	Co-funds	3.4	44	3
Western Advisor Kolguev	Mats-Rune Bergstrom	Co-funds	3.2	6	6
Western Advisor Kolguev	Bjorn Frantzen	Co-funds	3.2	9	9
Western Advisor Kolguev	Sune Sohlberg	Co-funds	3.2	45	1
Sub-total foreign consultants:				***180***	***48***
Federal Experts:					
Legal expert (Federal) -5	Vladimir Kryazhkov	1207	1.1.1	5	
Legal expert (Kolguev) - 2	Olga Petunina	1207	1.1.1	2	
Legal expert (Kolyma) - 2	Lyudmila Shmatkova	1207	1.1.1	2	
Legal expert (Beringovsky) - 2	Natalia Shevchenko	1207	1.1.1	2	
Trainer - Environmental Policy and Conservation (Federal) - 7	Andrey Smurov	1211	1.2.1	7	
Trainer - Environmental Policy and Conservation specialist (Kolguev) - 6	Andrey Nenashev	1211	1.2.1	6	
Trainer - Environmental Policy and Conservation specialist (Kolyma) - 6	Alexander Isaev	1211	1.2.1	6	
Trainer - Environmental Policy and Conservation specialist (Beringovsky) - 8	Lyudmila Lazutina	1211	1.2.1	8	
Conservation Specialist (habitat & species conservation) (Federal) - 4	Victor Pererva	1208	1.1.2	4	
Conservation specialist (habitat & species) (Kolguev) - 3	Igor Lavrinenko	1208	1.1.2	3	
IEM specialist & Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) (Kolguev)	Olga Petunina	1208	1.1.2	50	
IEM specialist & Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) (Kolyma)	Lyudmila Shmatkova	1208	1.1.2	50	
Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) & IEM specialist (Beringovsky)	Natalia Shevchenko	1208	1.1.2	46	
Rural dev./Micro-enterprise NRM and Utilisation specialist (Federal)	Nikita Vronski	1209	1.1.3	13	

Public Participation specialist /NR Utilisation specialist (Kolguev)	Mikhail Kokorin	1209	1.1.3	20	
Public Participation specialist /NR Utilisation specialist (Kolyma) - 20	Nikolay Tikhonov	1209	1.1.3	20	
Public Participation & NR Utilisation specialist (Beringovsky) - 22	Vladimir Vdovin	1209	1.1.3	22	
Industrial Environmental / Conflict Resolution specialist (Federal) - 11	Alexander Martynov	1210	1.1.4	11	
IEM specialist & Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) (Kolguev) - 50	TBN	1210	1.1.4	50	
IEM specialist & Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) (Kolyma) - 50	Nurguyana Alexandrova	1210	1.1.4	50	
Habitats mapping specialist (Kolguev) -8	Olga Lavrinenko	1216	2.1	8	
Waterfowl specialist (Kolguev) - 8	Vladimir Anufriev	1217	2.1	8	
Reindeer breeding specialist (Kolguev) - 8	Vladimir Anufriev	1218	2.1	8	
Habitats mapping specialist (Kolyma) - 8	Roman Desyatkin	1216	2.1	8	
Waterfowl specialist (Kolyma) - 8	Andrey Degtyarev	1219	2.1	8	
Fisheries Management and Conservation biologist (Kolyma) - 8	Matvey Tyaptyrgyanov	1221	2.1	8	
Reindeer breeding specialist (Kolyma) - 8	Andrey Popov	1220	2.1	8	
IEM and wildlife specialist (Beringovsky) - 38	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	1222	2.1	38	
Mammal biologist (Beringovsky) - 8	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	1223	2.1	8	
Mapping specialist & Information Management specialist (Federal) - 8	Grygory Tertitski	1225	2.2	8	
Mapping & Information Management specialist (Kolguev) - 24	Ruslan Bolshakov	1225	2.2	24	
Mapping & Information Management specialist (Kolyma) - 24	Lena Volkova	1225	2.2	24	
IEM and wildlife specialist (Beringovsky) - 38	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	1224	2.2	38	
Community-based NRM & Monitoring specialist (Federal+Beringovsky) - 12	Konstantin Klokov	1226	2.3	12	
Socio-economic Monitoring specialist (Kolguev) - 12	Alexander Davydov	1226	2.3	12	
Socio-economic Monitoring specialist (Kolyma) - 12	Nikolay Tikhonov	1226	2.3	12	
Community-based NRM & Monitoring specialist (Federal+Beringovsky) - 12	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	1227	2.4	12	
Community-based NRM & Monitoring specialist (Kolguev) - 14	Alexander Davydov	1227	2.4	14	
Community-based NRM & Monitoring specialist (Kolyma) - 14	Andrey Degtyarev	1227	2.4	14	

Industrial Environmental / Conflict Resolution specialist (Federal) - 11	Konstantin Klokov	1231	3.1	11	
Public participation specialist (Federal) - 18	Tatiana Krasovskaya	1229-1230	3.1	18	
Conflict resolution specialist (technical support)	Natalia Vasina	1231	3.1	2	
Public Participation specialist /NR Utilisation specialist (Kolguev) - 20	Galina Mikhailova	1229	3.1	20	
IEM specialist (Kolyma) - 50	Vyacheslav Shadrin	1229-1231	3.1	50	
Public Participation specialist /NR Utilisation specialist (Kolyma) - 20	Nurguyana Alexandrova	1229	3.1	20	
Public Participation & NR Utilisation specialist (Beringovsky) - 22	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	1229	3.1	22	
IEM specialist & Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) (Kolguev) - 50	Igor&Olga Lavrinenko	1232	3.2	50	
IEM specialist & Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) (Kolyma) - 50	Vyacheslav Shadrin	1232	3,2	50	
IEM and wildlife specialist (Beringovsky) - 38	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	1232	3.4	38	
Conservation Specialist (habitat & species) & IEM specialist (Beringovsky) – 46	Evgeny Syroechkovsky	1232	3.4	46	
Sub-total federal and regional experts:				***585***	
Institutional Sub-contracts:					
"CEERI" (Administrative organization)		5202	5.2		
FCGS "ECOLOGIA" (Administrative organization)		5202	5.2		
Audit firm "Urok"		5502	5.2		
Nenets Informative and Analytical Center (Kolguev)					
Northern Forum Academy (Kolyma)					
Regional Trust Fund "Home" (Beringovsky)					

APPENDIX III – Report Summaries

Report on the Activities 1.2.1: "Training programs in environmental policy and management" of Component 1 "Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM"
Report title: Environmental policy and management
Author: Dr. Andrey Smurov
Type (status) of Report: Training Manual (final version)

Level of Report: Federal

Manual consists of 90 pages and meant for representatives of local administrations, communities of indigenous people, other active persons in all Model areas.

Manual includes characteristic of Arctic ecosystems, issues of environmental protection in Russian Arctic and modern approaches to ecosystem management. For the first time in a format of training manual all changes of federal legislation related to the natural resources and environmental protection are presented.

This Manual is developed within the framework of the sub-component "Enhanced capability and capacity of individuals and institutions" and should facilitate establishment of necessary conditions for it. In particular this Manual is aimed to better understanding of goals and jbjectives of ECORA Project by decision makers in the field of regional environmental policy.

Report on the Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3: "Analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms", "Analysis of habitat protection mechanisms and species conservation activities" and "Analysis of requirements for establishing territories of traditional nature use" of Component 1 "Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM"

Report title: "Legal analysis and assessment of administrative reforms having impact to IEM of "Kolguev Island" MA. Legal assessment of habitat protection mechanisms & species conservation activities in a light of the reforms carried out."

Author: Ms. Olga Petunina

Type (status) of Report: Final report

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Kolguev Island" (NAO).

The report consists of 124 pages and includes Introduction and 4 sections.

Legal analysis and assessment of administrative reforms, conservation mechanisms of flora and fauna with particular attention to integrated ecosystem management of the model area are carried out. Also a detailed analysis of federal, regional and local legislation is carried out. Constitutional basis of regulation of environment is also considered.

First section defines normative and legal acts as a primary tool of regulation of relations in the field of IEM. Normative and legal regulations are considered at the level of subjects of the Russian Federation.

Second section describes the essence of local self-government as a form of democracy in a light of carried out reforms. There is an analysis in this section of local self-governmental legislation, authorities of local self-governmental bodies regarding local issues, interrelations of the state and municipal bodies, problems of legislative regulations.

Section 3 consists legal assessment of mechanisms of conservation of flora and fauna. General features of legal regimes of natural objects, Red Book and Green Book (threatened vegetation species and landscapes) of NAO are analyzed.

There is a comment in the Fourth section on the features of legal regimes of especially protected natural territories. It describes the goals of its establishment, types, brief characteristics and problems of legal regimes of especially protected natural territories, as well as legal regimes of territories of traditional nature use, including territories of traditional nature use of indigenous people of the North named "Kolguev".

The report also consists a list of literature and legal and normative acts.

Report on the Activity 1.1.1: "Analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms" of the sub-component "Enhanced policy, legal, and regulatory framework" (at the regional level)

Report title: Federal legal base promoting development of IEM (in a context of harmonization of interests of the industry, indigenous people of the North and environmental protection) (18 pages).
Author: Doctor of Law, Prof. Vladimir A. Kryazhkov
Type (status) of Report: Final report

Level of Report: Federal, for all 3 Model Areas

In this report a federal legal regulation is considered of the interactions of integrated character. In a system of legal acts fixing the appropriate provisions related to nature use and environmental protection author noted and analyzed the following:

I. Constitution of the Russian Federation and the legal acts which formulates the general approaches and principles in the field of environment;
II. International legal acts in the field of environment;
III. Environmental legislation in a context of considered interactions;
IV. Legislation on the indigenous people as special subjects of nature use;
V. Legislation providing a competence of authorities in the field of environment;
VI. Legislation on the responsibility for environmental violations;
VII. Some legislative problems related to harmonization of interests of the industry, indigenous people of the North and environmental protection.

It is described in this report how legislation covers the problems of mutual interaction of the industry, indigenous people and environment.

Detailed lists of legal acts related to the integrated environmental management are also presented in this report.

This report is a part of implementation of the Component I "Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Integrated Environmental Management"

Materials of this report directly related to issues of legal regulation of traditional nature use of indigenous people in Russia. Legal regulation is necessary essential part of solving of complex problem (economic, social, ethnological and environmental) of indigenous people.

Work in this field is basic for all IEM activities because without legal and normative base a compromise pooling the interests of all involved parties is impossible.

Report on the Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2: "Analysis of regulatory, administrative, and institutional reforms" and "Analysis of habitat protection mechanisms and species conservation activities" of Component 1 "Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM"

Report title: "Modern social and economic situation in Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and in the "Kolyma River Basin" MA"

Author: Ms. Ludmila Shmatkova

Type (status) of Report: Final report

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Kolyma River Basin (Sakha (Yakutia))

The report includes 3 sections and consists of 33 pages.

Section I. Social and Economic characteristic of Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) as at 1 January 2006.

Section consists of the brief geographical characteristic, administrative division and demography data, social and economic characteristics of the region.

Section II. Brief review of changes of the federal legislation in the Russian Federation.

Section includes data on the changes of administration system in the region and a brief review of changes in federal legislation.

Section III. Social and economic characteristic of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus (of MA "Kolyma River Basin.

Section includes social and economic characteristic of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus; recommendations on implementation of ECORA Project; proposals and recommendations on the changes in existing legislation and mechanisms of natural resources management.

Report on the Activity 1.1.2: “Assessment of habitat protection mechanisms & species conservation activities” of the sub-component “Enhanced policy, legal, and regulatory framework” (at the regional level)

Report title: “Assessment of habitat protection mechanisms & species conservation activities”
Author: Doctor of Biology Viktor Pererva
Type (status) of Report: Final report

Level of Report: Federal, for all 3 Model Areas

The report consists of 68 pages and 43 paged annexes (in total 111 pages) and includes the following sections.

Introduction includes all main problems of biodiversity conservation in Russian Arctic, pointed out in the National Strategy, as well as main threats to the Arctic biodiversity, needs and objectives of work.

Chapter 1. Brief characteristics of Model areas. General characteristic and separately for each Model area, main threats, character of impact of industrial companies and other types of economic activities having the most impact to conservation of biodiversity.

Specific of administration and management of environmental protection activity in the areas of the model areas’ location. Characteristic of administration management in NAO, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and ChAO.

Chapter 2. Environmental legislation. Features of modern federal environmental legislation, characteristics of legislation at the level of subjects of the Russian Federation, and legislation regulates local self-government.

Recommendations on implementation of ECORA Project in Model areas includes a number of recommendations aimed at ensuring of direct participation in the project of all interested population with active support of local administrations, leaders of tribal communities and responsible coordinators.

Annex includes a list of legislative and normative documents of federal and regional level on environmental protection and nature use in the model areas

Report on the Activities 1.1.3: "Analysis of requirements for establishing territories of traditional nature use" of Component 1 "Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM"

Report title: Legal base of establishing of the territories of traditional nature use of indigenous people of North and Republic Sakha (Yakutia)
Author: Mr. Anatoly Sleptsov
Type (status) of Report: Final report

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Kolyma River Basin" (Sakha (Yakutia))

The report includes 2 sections and consists of 26pages.

Section I. International legal guarantees of protection of rights of indigenous people to traditional nature use.

Evaluation was made for the protection of rights of indigenous people of the North to traditional nature use. Role of the Russian Federation is described regarding implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, Convention of ILO No. 169 "On Indigenous and Tribal Peoples". Definition of "the land" is given as it is understands in Russia and in the international legal acts.

Section II. Constitutional and legal basis for the protection of rights of indigenous people to traditional nature use.

In this section the issues of equality of rights and freedom of humans and citizens are considered as well as the issues of relation of indigenous people to the natural resources, environmental protection, approaches to the land use. Review of legislative acts on the use of forest territories, water resources, animals and plants, natural resources is also presented in this section as well as proposals on the new legislative acts. A role of the federal legal acts in the field of the territories of traditional nature use and guarantees of indigenous people of the Russian federation is also analyzed in this section.

Conclusion includes information of population and numerical strength of indigenous people in Sakha (Yakutia) and nomad tribal communities.

List of used literature includes 41 official documents and legislative acts.

Report on the Activities 1.1.4: “Codes of conduct for industries” of Component 1 “Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM”

Report title: Establishment of codes of conduct for industries in Arctic region (ECORA Project Model areas). Review of international and Russian experience.
Author: Mr. Alexander Martynov
Type (status) of Report: Interim report

Level of Report: Federal, for all Model areas

The report consists of 26pages with annexes.

Introduction. Economic development started to move into the areas with unsustainable natural environment – habitats of socially vulnerable communities – indigenous people. The issue of social and ecological responsibility is currently added to the agendas of almost all big corporations.

Participation in the international economic and trade associations (first of all, ITO) supposed that new rules would be followed. Such rules determined by ideology of global sustainable development in which threats for development of modern communities and ways of its overcoming are stated.

Currently, in the Russian federation there is almost no practice of development of codes of conduct of separate companies, factories or enterprises. In corporative policy of Russian companies recently a positive tendency is developed to solve such problems as consideration of complaints and proposals of investors and consumers and account of environmental risks.

Principle scheme of development of a social and ecological codes of conduct for enterprises in the Model areas of ECORA Project:

- Characteristics of areas of implementation of ECORA Project and threats related to economic activities;
- Explanatory note on the principles of the codes. Ecological code should be based on the use of most full knowledge on the ecosystem management, including traditional knowledge.

Report on the Activities 1.1.4: “Codes of conduct for industries” of Component 1 “Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM”

Report title: Review of the Codes of conduct and social responsibilities of international enterprises”
Author: Ms. Nurguyana Alexandrova
Type (status) of Report: Report of 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

The report consists of 17 pages and includes description of international experience of development and implementation of codes of conduct of a number of foreign companies.

- Content of Codes of conduct and social responsibility. Criteria of selection of social responsible corporations in the USA. . There is a description in the report of main approaches used by foreign companies in their activities. As one of the first Code of conduct maybe considered a code developed by “Johnson and Johnson” company in 1943 and it is still actual.
- Examples of Codes of conduct of different companies:
    - Oil & gas sector. As an example a code of condact and social responsibility of the “British Petrolium” is given here covered 5 main fields, including environmental protection and interaction with government and local population;
    - Mineral resources industry. A code of conduct is considered on the example of a number of companies work in Alaska (USA) and North-Western territories (Canada);
    - Municipal level. Work of municipal districts is considered on the example of Alaska. Legal codes are developed in cooperation with a “Municipal Code” corporation. Activity of all enterprises based on the strict observance of Municipal Legal codes.
    - List of literature includes10 sources.

Report on the Activities 1.2.4: “Conservation officer training” of Component 1 “Strengthening the Enabling Environment for IEM”

Report title: Activity of state bodies on conservation of biological and landscape diversity in Russian Arctic

Author: Mr. Vsevolod Stepanitsky

Type (status) of Report: Training Manual (final version)

Level of Report: Federal

Manual consists of 252 pages and added by training work plan and programme of refresher course.

Manual is aimed to the officers in the field of environmental protection at the model territories. Legal basis of regulation in the field of protection of environment and bioresources are provided in the Manual as well as measures of responsibility for violation of legislation, including extent of a claim for illegal use of bioresource. A detailed characteristic is given to existing structure and specialization of state governmental bodies in the field of environment and legal acts determine rights and level of social security of state inspectors.

The comments are given to the order of preparation of official documentation on the issues of environmental violations, including a number of samples of the protocols and other documents, such as procedure and order of prosecution on the compensation for harm for environment and bioresources.

Methodical recommendations are given to the officers in the field of environment regarding tactics of conviction and apprehension of violators of regime of special protection on the especially protected territories as well as recommendations on gathering of information and material evidences of the facts of illegal nature use.
There are also comments to the legal acts determined necessary defense, order of use of weapon and other special equipment for inspectors.

Report on the Activitiy 2.1.4: “Monitoring of key indicators for IEM (Model area “Kolguev Island)” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”

Report title: “Monitoring of key indicators for IEM (Model area “Kolguev Island)”
Author: Mr. Igor Lavrinenko, Ms. Olga Lavrinenko
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolguev Island”) (NAO)

Report consists of 250 pages of text with illustrations and annexes.

1. Physiographic characteristics of Kolguev (geographical location and climate, relief and landscapes, soils and permafrost rocks).

2. Investigated flora and vegetation of Kolguev Island.

3. Mammals and birds diversity of Kolguev Island.

Most important directions of traditional nature use and economic activity (population, reindeer breeding, hunting resources, oil extracting).

5. Threatened species of flora and fauna (statement of population of the species included into the Red Books of Russia and NAO, preliminary mapping of territories with high concentration of threatened species of flora and fauna).

6. General characteristic of the key sector (area and methods of research during the field season 2005. Typologization and mapping of vegetation growth of key sector. Additions to the list of species of vascular plants, mosses and lichens made during the field work 2005. Ecological statement of key sector (characteristic of areas disturbed by boring, pollution of soils and vegetation growth at the areas of boreholes, statement of reservoirs and polluted trenches in the areas of boreholes).

7. Domesticated reindeer (Pastures and forage in Kolguev, Ecological statement of pastures, Map of vulnerability of reindeer pastures to anthropogenic impact.

8. Woterfowl (wetlands of Kolguev, suitability of waterfowl to the different kinds of wetlands and other ecotopes of the studied part of the island, map of the fauna with great forage importance for waterfowl. Assessment of species with forage importance for waterfowl. Modern environmental statement of wetlands of different types.

Recommendations.

Annexes (including maps of vegetation of 1938 and 1975, diagnostic tables, annotated list of fauna gathered in 2005 (vascular plants, mosses and lichens), characteristic of soil samples, map of reindeer pastures of 1998.

Report on Activity 2.1.3: “Monitoring of key indicators for IEM” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”

Report title: “Development of a work plan on domesticated reindeer breeding”
Author: Mr. Dmitry Syrovatskiy
Type (status) of Report: interim report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

Report consists of 16 pages.

A characteristic is given of the modern statement of reindeer breeding with historical excursus which allows to compare situation s with different approaches to domesticated reindeer breeding.

For achievement of the main goal of ECORA Project – conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ensuring means of subsistence for local population, including indigenous people – it is necessary to carry out a number of researches and to undertake some actions. The list of such researches and actions is also presented in the report.

Report on the Activitiy 2.1.3: “Monitoring of key indicators for IEM” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”

Report title: “Development of a work plan on domesticated reindeer breeding”
Author: Mr. Dmitry Syrovatskiy
Type (status) of Report: interim report for 2005

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Report on the Activity 2.1.2: “Monitoring of key indicators for IEM:” of Component 2 “Assessment of levels of unfragmented habitats in Beringovsky”
Report title: “Assessment of levels of unfragmented habitats”
Author: Ms. Elena Lappo
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Beringovsky” (ChAO)

Report consists of 119 pages with 38 tables and 7 pictures.

First section of the report related to the integrated physiographic characteristic of the territory and second section is a review of major types of habitats fragmentation and classification of anthropogenic impacts to the landscape in tundra with taken into account specific features of Chukotka and Beringovsky.

Introduction

Physiographic characteristic of Anadyrsko-Beringovsky region.

Types of habitats fragmentation. Classification of anthropogenic impacts and its consequences.

Anthropogenic landscapes.

Mining landscapes. Impact of exploration and extraction of oil and coal to natural landscapes.

Anthropogenic impact to water ecosystems.

Degradation of tundra caused by off-road transport. Road landscapes.

Pyrogenic landscapes, types and levels of impact.

Anthropogenic impact by pasturage of domesticated reindeer.

Different kinds of pollution of environment in Arctic.

Contamination of food of indigenous people by toxic compounds come from the other regions.

Radioactive contamination.

Conclusion. Prospective of further fragmentation of habitats depending on different scenarios of the territory development.

Report on the Activity 2.1.2: “Monitoring of key indicators for IEM:” of Component 2 “Assessment of levels of unfragmented habitats in Beringovsky”

Report title: “Assessment of levels of unfragmented habitats”
Author: Mr. Roman Desyatkin
Type (status) of Report: Interim report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

Report consists of 126 pages with illustrations.

Section 1. Soil covering and land resources (soils of North Siberian and Kolyma mountain provinces, etc., use of land resources).

Section 2 Plant covering and plant resources (history of study of plant covering, flora of vascular plants. Non-forest plants (Southern tundra, Sub arctic tundra, by-tundra forests), general characteristic of tree cover of Kolymsk forestry (study of tree cover, forest fires, etc.), plant resources (timber resources).

Section 3. Water ecosystems.

Section 4. Wildlife. Mammals (general characteristic, species composition of mammals, characteristics of hunting and commercial species, especially protected species of mammals).

Section 5. Cryosolic conditions.

Section 6. Geologic and geomorphologic features of the territory.

Report on the Activitiy 2.1.4: "Monitoring of key indicators for IEM: Beringovsky seabirds" of Component 2 "Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans"

Report title: "Assessment of conditions and development of work plans on seabirds"
Author: Mr. Evgeny Syroechkovsky
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Beringovsky) (ChAO)

Report consists of 352 pages of text with maps and schemes of species spreading.

Introduction. Actuality of studying of seabirds. Importance of the "Beringovsky" Model area for conservation of seabirds.

Integrated characteristics of water areas as a habitats of seabirds (model area and adjacent areas). Characteristic of water area of Beringovsky as a forage habitat for seabirds.

Description of areas of studying of seabirds and their ornithological investigation.

Review of seabirds species of the Model area (54 species in total).

Review of each species includes information of spreading and population, habitats and biological observations.

Conclusion. Problems of conservation of seabirds in the Model area. Death of seabirds in herring-drift.

Recommendations on further research on the development of a strategy on conservation of seabirds and their habitats.

Report has a number of good illustrations (maps, schemes of the species and photos).

Separate annex: schemes of routes and results of pelagic account of seabirds.

Report on the Activity 2.1.2: "Monitoring of key indicators for IEM: Beringovsky threatened birds" of Component 2 "Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans"

Report title: "Assessment of conditions and development of work plans on the key indicator species related to globally threatened species"
Author: Mr. Evgeny Syroechkovsky
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Beringovsky" (ChAO)

Report consists of 80 pages of text with maps and schemes of species spreading.

All threatened birds species (21 species) of Chukotka included in the Red lists of IUCN and Red Book of Russia are presented in the Introduction.

A review of threatened bird species in MA "Beringovsky" was given (spreading and numbers, habitats, biological attendance) with taking into account all existing data on these species, including results of field work in 2005 and in previous years. Most attention is given to spoon-billed sandpiper the endemic of Chukotka whose population decreases in recent years by not determined reasons. The following sections are in the report related to the spoon-billed sandpiper: general review of spreading, dynamics of population at the model area, results of monitoring of key population of the spoon-billed sandpiper in two model areas near Meynypilgino (Summer 2005), status and tendencies, number of population in 2005, comparison of population in 2003 and 2004, survival of nestling, registration of ringed birds, threatening factors, carnivores, anthropogenic disturbance, egg gathering, global changes.

Conclusions. A preliminary list of possible conditions for IEM in the "Beringovsky" MA related to protection of threatened bird species was given in a separate section of the report.

Report has a number of good illustrations (maps, schemes of the species and photos).

Report on the Activitiy 2.1.4: "Monitoring of key indicators for IEM: Kolyma waterfowl populations" of Component 2 "Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans"

Report title: "Assessment of conditions of waterfowl, willow grouse and Arctic fox (area of the basin of river Peschanka and village Bugrino)"
Author: Mr. Vladimir Anufriev
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Kolguev Island" (NAO)

Report consists of 40 pages of text with illustrations.

Land-based surveys and surveys from a permanent places of observation , materials of agricultural farm "Kolguevsky" and data of verbal questioning of local population.

Total area of Kolguev Island is 5120 km^2 and its unique specific feature is absence of lemmings and other rodents that has a significant impact to the dynamics of birds' population.
There are 23 waterfowl species on the island. Different factors which may impact on the birds' spreading in tundra areas are considered in the report as well as population of waterfowl and willow grouse in different habitats and of Arctic fox.
Most of the goose species nesting on Kolguev Island winter in Holland and Germany. And most of willow grouse migrates to the continent and many of them perishes in sea during migration.
Features of interspecies relations (enemies and rivals, biocenothic and food relations). Bean goose and white-fronted goose are forced out from their typical coastal habitats far into the island by barnacle goose.
Impact of economical (reindeer breeding) and industrial (oil extracting and transportation) land conversion to the birds and animals. A review of this problem (anthropogenic activity) is also given in this report.
Finally, conclusions and proposals are made on all above-stated issues.

Report on the Activitiy 2.1.3: “Monitoring of key indicators for IEM” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”

Report title: “Development of a work plan and projects on the commercial fish. Section: statement of fish resources of the Lower Kolyma”
Author: Mr. Matvey Tyaptirgyanov
Type (status) of Report: interim report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

Report consists of 24 pages.

Introduction. Recently fast development of metal mining industry in the North-Eastern part of the Russian Federation as well as ever-increasing discharge of industrial wastes without building of appropriate disposal plants are resulted to the irreversible process in the trophic structure of the northern water bodies.

In 2005 on the piscicultural area Bolshaya Tonya there were only 2 fishermen instead of 16.

Statistic information on fish resources were given in details (on each species).

Besides, during the field work an information was collected regarding statistic figures of catches in this region, a questioning was made for fisherman and hunters, account and analysis were carried out on the anthropogenic impact to the water ecosystem of lower Kolyma.

Biological characteristics of some commercial fish species. Characteristics were made to 11 species of 5 fish tribes out of 30 species of 15 tribes.

In conclusion it was marked that lower Kolyma is not well studied yet on the issues of water chemistry, hydrobiology, ecology, systematic, etc. Work plans for 2006 are developed.

Report on the Activitiy 2.1.4: "Monitoring of key indicators for IEM: Kolyma reindeer" of Component 2 "Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans"

Report title: "Wild reindeer in the Kolyma river basin"
Author: Mr. A. Popov
Type (status) of Report: interim report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Kolyma River Basin" (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

The report consists of 20 pages.
Introduction. General assessment of conditions in Nizhnekolymsk Ulus.
Systematics. There are two reindeer species in Yakutia tundra. Most large reindeer inhabit in between Indigirka and Kolyma rivers (Sundurun population).
Spreading and migration. Natural habitat of Sundurunskaya population is about 180 thousand km^2. It is spreading from East to West from Indigirka to Kolyma and from North to South – from the Coast of Western-Siberian Sea to the upper Alazeya. Up to 70-s Sundrun population (not too large at that time) spent the winter in Kondakovsk plateau and in mountain ridge of Ulahan-Tas and Suor-Uyat. From early 80-s and up to nowadays these mountains became a major migratory way and the area of autumn and early spring pasture of reindeer.
Structure and number of population. Number of Sundrunskaya population is not high and it does not surge changed as the neighboring Yano-Indigirskaya. But recently a sex ratio is decreased to 1:1,3 and rate of fawn is only 17,3 % (2002). Explanation of the processes with negative impact to Sundrunskaya population is a task for future work within the framework of this project.
Most contradictions between wild and domestic reindeer arise in the places where ranges of wild reindeer are coincided with pastures of domesticated reindeer. Major contradictions are the following:

- Reduction of productiveness of pastures;
- Abduction of domestic reindeer by wild ones;
- Exacerbation of epizootic situation;
- Fall of reindeer bastards by domesticated does;
- Appearance of wolves in the places of contact between wild and domesticated reindeer.

Use. Author supposes that combination of domesticated reindeer breeding and wild reindeer hunting could improve life of indigenous people inhabited in Nizhnekolymsk Ulus.
Some options of aerial survey of reindeer at the Model Area are also suggested in the report.

Report on the Activity 2.2: “Thematic maps and analyses for IEM planning” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”
Report title: “Development of map of traditional nature use of “Beringovsky” to be used for other activities of the project”
Author: Mr. Konstantin Klokov et al.
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Beringovsky” (ChAO)

Report consists of 48 pages with annexes (91 pages) including tables and pictures.

Introduction. Methodic approaches to development of maps of traditional nature use on the territory of “Beringovsky” within the ECORA Project..

Chapter 1. Location of population of indigenous people and key species of traditional nature use on the MA “beringovsky” in the past and now:

- settlements and way of life of indigenous people;
- fishery and seal fishery;
- hunting;
- reindeer breeding.

Chapter 2. Specific character of geographical location and dynamics of different kinds of traditional nature use in Beringovsky:

- fishery;
- reindeer breeding;
- hunting and other kinds of traditional nature use.

Conclusion. Characteristic of information basis for development of maps of traditional nature use of Beringovsky.

Annex 1. Maps of traditional nature use.

Annex 2. Materials on circumpolar census of Beringovsky

Annex 3. Materials on territorial location and dynamics of use of fish resources.

Annex 4. Photos.

Report on the Activity 2.2: "Thematic maps and analyses for IEM planning" of Component 2 "Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans"

Report title: "Thematic maps and analysis for IEM planning"
Author: Ms. Lena Volkova
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Kolyma River Basin" (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

Report consists information on the work carried out and on the existing materials.

Electronic data book was developed which includes data on the social and economic situation in Nizhnekolymsk Ulus of Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in 1990-2003. It includes indexes characterized economic development of the region as a whole and its separate sectors.

The data book consists of the following sections:

1. Population and labor
2. Level of life of population and social situation
3. Enterprises and organizations
4. Industry
5. Agriculture
6. Construction
7. Transport and communication
8. Trade and services
9. Finances
10. Monthly average air temperature and amount of precipitations in 2002
11. Distribution of lands in 2002
12. Number of population
13. Especially protected natural resources
14. Detailed map of Nizhemolymsk region

An archive of space images Landsat on Nizhnekolymsk and adjacent uluses is established.

Work is underway on specification of topographic basis of the territory of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus with use of space images Landsat.

Report on the Activity 2.3: "Socio-economic Indicators" of Component 2 "Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans"

Report title: "Socio-economic indicators"
Author: Mr. Konstantin Klokov et al.
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Beringovsky" (ChAO)

Report consists of 79 pages with annexes (91 pages) including tables and pictures:

Introduction

Section 1. Ethno demographic situation at MA "Beringovsky" and tendencies of its changing:

- Dynamics of population size;
- Population movement;
- Age-sex pattern;
- Ethnic pattern;
- Dynamics of population size of indigenous people;
- List of indicators of ethno-demographic situation.

Section 2. Indicators of social status of indigenous people in national villages of Beringovsky.

- Characteristics of life conditions in indigenous villages;
- Employment of population of the model area;
- Features of the employment structure of indigenous people of the North.

Section 3. Modern conditions of economic complex of national villages in Beringovsky and assessment of its social and economic sustainability.

Section 4. Indicators of conditions of separate kinds of traditional nature use:

- Classification of indicators of conditions of separate kinds of traditional nature use;
- Hunting;
- Fishery;

- Reindeer breeding;
- Marine mammals cropping.

Conclusion.

Annex with photographic pictures.

Report on the Activity 2.3: "Socio-economic Indicators" of Component 2 "Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans"

Report title: "Sociological expertise of Bugrino village (Kolguev Island)"
Author: Mr. M. Kokorin
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area "Kolguev Island" (NAO)

Report consists of 56 pages and includes the following sections:

1. Brief resume. Main results and conclusions developed on the basis of UN Human Development Index and general quality life assessment by WHO as well as questioning of different groups of indigenous and alien population of the island.

2. General information on sociological expertise of Bugrino village. Materials were collected since 22 March to 10 April 2006. More than 40 referent persons and 113 citizens of the village were interrogated.

3. Assessment of UN Human Development Index for Bugrino village. On the basis of collected data an HDI was calculated, including life expectation, level of education of population, corrected actual GDP per head.

4. Quality life assessment of population of Bugrino village by WHO scale. Level of independence was received highest mark of 6 fields of level of life.

5. Main characteristics of economic life of Bugrino village. Social and demographic characteristics, structure of income, issues of landownership.

6. Main characteristics of social life of Bugrino village. General cultural tendencies, medical and social securing.

7. Comparative results of sociological questioning of population of Bugrino village on the main social and economic issues of life in 2002 and 2006. The questionnaire consists of 31 question on the different social and economic issues, including traditional nature use.

Report on the Activity 2.3: “Socio-economic Indicators” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”

Report title: “Socio-economic indicators of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus”
Author: Mr. N. Tikhonov
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Report consists of 9 pages.

General characteristic of Ulus. Population of Ulus is 5460 people and has a tendency to decrease. Demographic situation becomes worse.

Branches of economic (industrial and agriculture). “Industrial” branches are just fishery and produce of electricity. Meat producing is unsustainable. Major branch of agriculture is reindeer breeding which population in 2005 was 14,953 heads. 75% of it are owned to tribal communities, the rest are in private ownership.

Transport and communication. Transport and communication services are very weak in Ulus.

Trade and paid services. Nizhnekolymsky Ulus is one of the less provided uluses regarding trade services (just 37 % of average turnover of population in Yakutia).

Level of life and social sphere. Direct indicator of level of life is an income of population and habitation supply. By this indicator Ulus has more ore less favorable conditions.

Most children of Ulus are covered by appropriate school and pre-school education.

Health protection. Sickness and death rates of population are much higher than average rates for Yakutia due to inclement conditions of life.

Main conclusion: Conditions in Nizhnekolymsk Ulus are about the same as in other Northern uluses: low level of productive forces development, low level of life of population, poor development of infrastructure and small anthropogenic impact to environment.

Report on the Activitiy 2.4: “Community Monitoring Programs” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”

Report title: Subgoal 1: “Assessment of indigenous people orientation to different forms of traditional nature use (fishing, marine mammals hunting, reindeer breeding, etc.);
Subgoal 2: “Development of mechanisms of indigenous people participation in monitoring of biodiversity and management of bioresources in Beringovsky”.
Authors: Mr. K. Klokov, Mr. S. Khrushchev, Mr. Evgeny Syroechkovsky
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Beringovsky” (ChAO)

Report consists of 118 pages with annexes.

Introduction. Goals and main objectives of community monitoring programme on the Model area “Beringovsky”;

Chapter 1. General characteristic of traditional nature use of indigenous people of MA “Beringovsky”:

- Specific of structure of traditional nature use of MA “Beringovsky” in connection with landscape and geographical conditions and ethnic composition of the population (compared with other regions of Chukotka);
- Main trends and tendencies in traditional nature use of MA “Beringovsky”.

Chapter 2. Assessment of orientation of indigenous people to different forms of traditional nature use (fishing, marine mammals hunting, reindeer breeding, etc.):

- Methodic of studying of orientation of indigenous people to different forms of traditional nature use;
- Involvement of indigenous people of the villages Khatyrka and Alkatvaam to the traditional use of bioresources;
- Orientation of indigenous people of the villages Khatyrka and Alkatvaam to reindeer breeding and traditional trades.

Chapter 3. Analysis of problem of traditional reindeer breeding restoration in MA “Beringovsky”:

- Specific of traditional systems of reindeer breeding of the North-Eastern part of ChAO;
- History of formation of reindeer breeding in Beringovsky;
- Traditional system of reindeer-breeding;
- Reorganization of traditional system of reindeer breeding during Soviet period;
- Post-Soviet crisis of reindeer breeding;
- Place and role of reindeer breeding in traditional economic complex;
- Initiatives of indigenous people on revival of reindeer breeding and a position of administrative bodies;
- Initiative on revival of Chukotsk reindeer-breeding in Khatyrka and Meinypylgino.

Chapter 4. Development of mechanism of participation of indigenous people in monitoring of biodiversity and management of bioresources of MA “Beringovsky”:

- Preliminary analysis of conditions and tasks of monitoring of biodiversity and management of bioresources in MA “Beringovsky”;
- Assessment of possibilities of participation of indigenous people in monitoring of biodiversity and management of bioresources.

Conclusion. Principles and approaches to organization of participation of indigenous people in IEM.

Annexes: Questionnaire on traditional nature use, diagrams, photos.

Report on the Activitiy 2.4: “Community Monitoring Programs” of Component 2 “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating IEM Plans”

Report title: “Game birds harvest regimes in the Kolyma river basin”
Authors: A. Degtyarev
Type (status) of Report: Final report for 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

Report consists of 25 pages with illustrations.

Introduction. General assessment of role of waterfowl and its harvest in a life of indigenous people.

Material and Methodic. Material for this report was collected by questioning of hunters. There were 1000 copies of questionnaire produced and distributed in the following way: 300 copies – Nizhnekolymsky Ulus, 350 copies – Srednekolymsky Ulus and 350 copies – Verkhnekolymsky Ulus.

Historic data on birds harvest in Nizhnekolymsk Ulus and contiguous territories. Information on the places and dates of hunting, bag, and ways of hunting, numbers of hunters, scales of harvest.

Results of the questionnaire account of birds harvest (Verkhnekolymsky Ulus, Srednekolymsky Ulus, Nizhnekolymsky Ulus). Data of Srednekolymsk and Nizhnekolymsk Uluses is being processed. In Verkhnekolymsk 95 of 350 questionnaires were returned. There are five groups of game birds marled in these questionnaires: ducks, gooses, gallinaceaes, ember-gooses and grebes and there are 83,3 birds in average harvested per year by each hunter. Most of the hunting bag are ducks (94,7%), gallinaceaes (2,04%) and gooses (3,0%). Most birds are harvested in spring (68, 1%).

Report on the Activity 3.1.1-3.1.3: “Develop a communication/public participation strategy”, “Develop mechanism for stakeholder consultations”, “Develop conflict resolution mechanism” of the Component 3 “Development of IEM Plans and Strategies”.

Report title: “Development of IEM Plans and Strategies” (86 pages with annexes)

Author: Mr. Konstantin Klokov, Ms. Tatyana Krasovskaya

Type (status) of Report: Final report

Level of Report: Federal, for all 3 Model Areas

Activity 3.1.1 “Develop a communication/public participation strategy”:

- Positive experience of public participation in IEM strategies development (Russia, Examples of management on the municipal level, State level (Russia, Canada, USA, Finland, Norway, Sweden);
- Legal possibilities for public participation in different aspects of local communities’ life in Russia (Federal legislation);
- Municipal level of local communities participation in different aspects of local communities’ life related to IEM;
- System of NGOs participation in protection of laws of indigenous people. RAIPON activities (Murmansk region, NAO, YaNAO, Taimyr AO, Republic of Sakha, ChAO, Koryak AO);
- System of NGOs participation in environmental protection activity and management of ecosystems and nature use by indigenous people;
- Basis of public participation in co-management (strategy and practice);

Activity 3.1.2 “Develop mechanism for stakeholder consultations”

- Good practice of local consultations on sustainable development and strategic partnership (Russia, Canada, Scandinavia);
- Legal basis for consultations with different partners (national level, regional level (Northern Russia);
- A role of traditional knowledge in consultations on traditional nature use and conservation of bioresources;
- Local communities as a consultations agent. Requirements for consultations partners.

Activity 3.1.3 “Develop conflict resolution mechanism”

- Positive examples of conflict resolutions in Arctic;
- Federal and regional legislation for conflict resolution in Russian Arctic (federal legislation, regional legislation);
- Experience of conflict resolution in Northern Russia;
- Conflict resolution mechanisms;
- Regulations for prevention and resolution of conflicts in the field of nature use;

Final provisions
Literature
Annexes

Report on the Activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 “Develop conflict resolution mechanism” of the Component 3 “Development of IEM Plans and Strategies”.

Report title: “Development of conflict resolution mechanism in “Kolguev Island” Model Area

Author: Ms. Galina Mikhailova

Type (status) of Report: Final report of 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolguev Island” (NAO)

Report consists of 59 pages with pictures and tables.

Introduction.

1. Determination of most critical contradictions and conflicts in MA “Kolguev Island”

1.1 Lack of life resources supply;

1.2 Contradictions in the field of land use and land ownership and bowels use;

1.3 Conflict factors in use of bioresources;

1.4 Traditional knowledge and traditional nature use in the areas of

2. Description of conflicts of major social groups:

2.1 Socio-demographic characteristic and life priorities.

2.2 Intergroup perception and its influence to interrelationship;

2.3 Specific of participation in the conflicts.

3. Determination of persons having an influence to decision-making in dispute cases:

3.1 Public opinion on the formal leaders;

3.2 Informal leaders of Bugrino village

4. Determination of conditions necessary for successful conflict resolution:

4.1 Analysis of availability of necessary conditions for conflict resolution on Kolguev Island;

4.2 Infomedia as a factor jf conflict resolution

Conclusion. Recommendations on the development of an instrument on conflict resolution in MA “Kolguev Island”.

Report on the Activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 “Develop conflict resolution mechanism” of the Component 3 “Development of IEM Plans and Strategies”.

Report title: “Development of mechanisms and recommendations on the conflict situations”

Author: Ms. Nurguyana Alexandrova

Type (status) of Report: Final report of 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Sakha (Yakutia))

Report consists of 36 pages:

Introduction.

Review of the problem: positive examples of local communities conflict resolution in Arctic (Alaska, USA, Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia);

Federal and regional legislation for conflict resolution in Russian Arctic includes the following Laws:

- On the List of indigenous people of the North and territories of their habitation in Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);
- On tribal, nomadic communities of indigenous people of the North;
- On nomadic habitation in Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);
- On the status of national administrative-territorial bodies on the territories of habitation of indigenous people of the North;
- On the legal status of indigenous people of the North;
- On the Suktul of Yukagir people;
- On reindeer breeding;
- On hunting and game husbandry;
- On regulation of use of the special nature resource – fossils of mammoth fauna;

Review of conflicts in the Model area:

- Conflicts in the field of land use and rights to land – with administrations, bodies of self-government, adjacent local communities, alien population, companies, etc.;
- Conflicts on the use of bioresources;
- Conflicts on protection of traditional knowledge and traditional nature use.

Convclusion.

Report on the Activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 “Develop a communication/public participation strategy”, “Develop mechanism for stakeholder consultations of the Component 3 “Development of IEM Plans and Strategies”.

Report title: “Development of a strategy and mechanism of public participation; Development of a mechanism for stakeholder consultations”

Author: Mr. Vyacheslav Shadrin

Type (status) of Report: Final report of 2005

Level of Report: Regional, Model Area “Kolyma River Basin” (Sakha (Yakutia))

Report consists of 24 pages:

Introduction

Social and demographic characteristic of indigenous people of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

Traditional economic activity of indigenous people of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus:

- Main types of traditional economic activity (fishery, hunting, reindeer breeding);
- Traditional branches of economic activity in modern conditions;

Brief characteristic of the Northern people (chukchi, evens, yukagirs).

Key non-governmental organizations of indigenous people of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus (Association of Chukchis of Ulus, Association of Yukagirs, Council of patriarchs of Yukagir people, Center of revival of traditional indigenous culture “Etnos’ women center “Tundrovichka”).

Brief characteristics of communities of Nizhnekolymsk Ulus: “Rutendli”, “Turvaurgin”, “Chaila”.

Organization of consultations with local communities, governmental dodies and other organizations of Ulus on the Activities 1.1.-1.1.3 and 2.1 (regarding domesticated and wild reindeer).

Public participation mechanism.

Conclusion.

APPENDIX IV – List of publications on ECORA project in Russian mass media and Internet (as of July 14, 2006)

ECORA project in general	**Kolguev MA**	**Kolyma MA**	**Beringovsky MA**
12-14 June, 2004. Ottawa, Congress Center. Russia-Canada Economic Commission – Exhibition of Russian producers in Canada. Calendar of All-Russia Exhibition Centre. September 2004 ECORA project. NGO Centre for Wildlife Protection web-site. 2005 г. ECORA.project. Russian office of Wetlands International web-site. 05.02.2005 Co-management and management of aboriginal peoples community worked in Moscow. RAIPON info center. May 2005 ECORA project. WWF web- site. June 6, 2005 ECORA project announced a tender. Russian office IUCN web-site	June 10-11, 2004 A.N.Davydov. Nenets of Kolguev Island: International meeting on ECORA project. 21.06.2004 More then two million US dollars is de ided to spent for implementation of ECORA project. *Komsomolskaya Pravda* newspaper. 12.08.2005 Global ECORA came to transpolar region. *Ecology of Industry* magazine. Source: DVINAINFORM.RU. 24.08.2005 Global ECORA came to transpolar region. *My Arkhangelsk* web-site. 24.08.2005 Scientific expedition of Nenets Information and Analytical Centre. *Russian peoples* web-site. 25.08.2005 Implementation of international project began in Nenets Autonomus Okrug. ITAR-TASS, Ecomonitor web-site	January 2001 Yakutian project proposals passed international expertise. Yakutian-Sakha informational agency (YSIA). 30.07.2004. Lower Kolyma will get money for development. Web-site Deita.ru. 2005 Workplan of Northern Forum Secretariate andn Northern Forum Academy in 2006. Sakha Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs web-site (russian/english). 04.10.2005 International project will continue in Yakutia. Yakutian-Sakha informational agency (YSIA). 10.12.2005. International project of help to environment – ECORA programme. *Kolymskaya Pravda* newspaper. 02.02.2006 ECORA in action. *Kolymskaya Pravda* newspaper. 10. 03.2006	2004 ECORA is a project to solve ecological problems of Chukotka. A.M.Amirkhanov interview. NGO “Kaira-club” web-site 16.06.2006 *Extreme North* newspaper, №23 (1523). New season for ECORA.

October 11, 2005 ETT and SC meeting of GEF ECORA project was held on 5-8 October 2005. MNR Press-service. CHM CBD web-site. 13.10.2005 ETT and SC meeting of GEF ECORA project is held. Centre for Parliament Communications (PARLCOM.RU). 13.10.2005 ETT and SC meeting of GEF ECORA project is held. *Ecology of Industry* magazine. (www.ecoindustry.ru). 03.02.2006 ECORA in action. RAIPON news. June 2006 Forum of Finno-Ugoric nations. (Question about ECORA project).	22.03.2006 ECORA is going on. Official web-site of NAO Administration. 05.07.2006 In Nenets Autonomus Okrug has being started implementation of international project on environment safe model of the North exploration. Saint Petersburg ITAR-TASS Regional Centre	International project in lower Kolyma river. *Kolymskaya Pravda* newspaper. 10.03.06 ECORA – sides of cooperation. *Kolymskaya Pravda* newspaper. 20.04 06 ECORA: time of real actions. *Kolymskaya Pravda* newspaper. 20.04.2006 Implementation of international ECORA project is going on in Lower Kolyma. Centre of Environmental Education “Eige” web-site 25.04.06 We study to solve problems. *Kolymskaya Pravda* newspaper.	