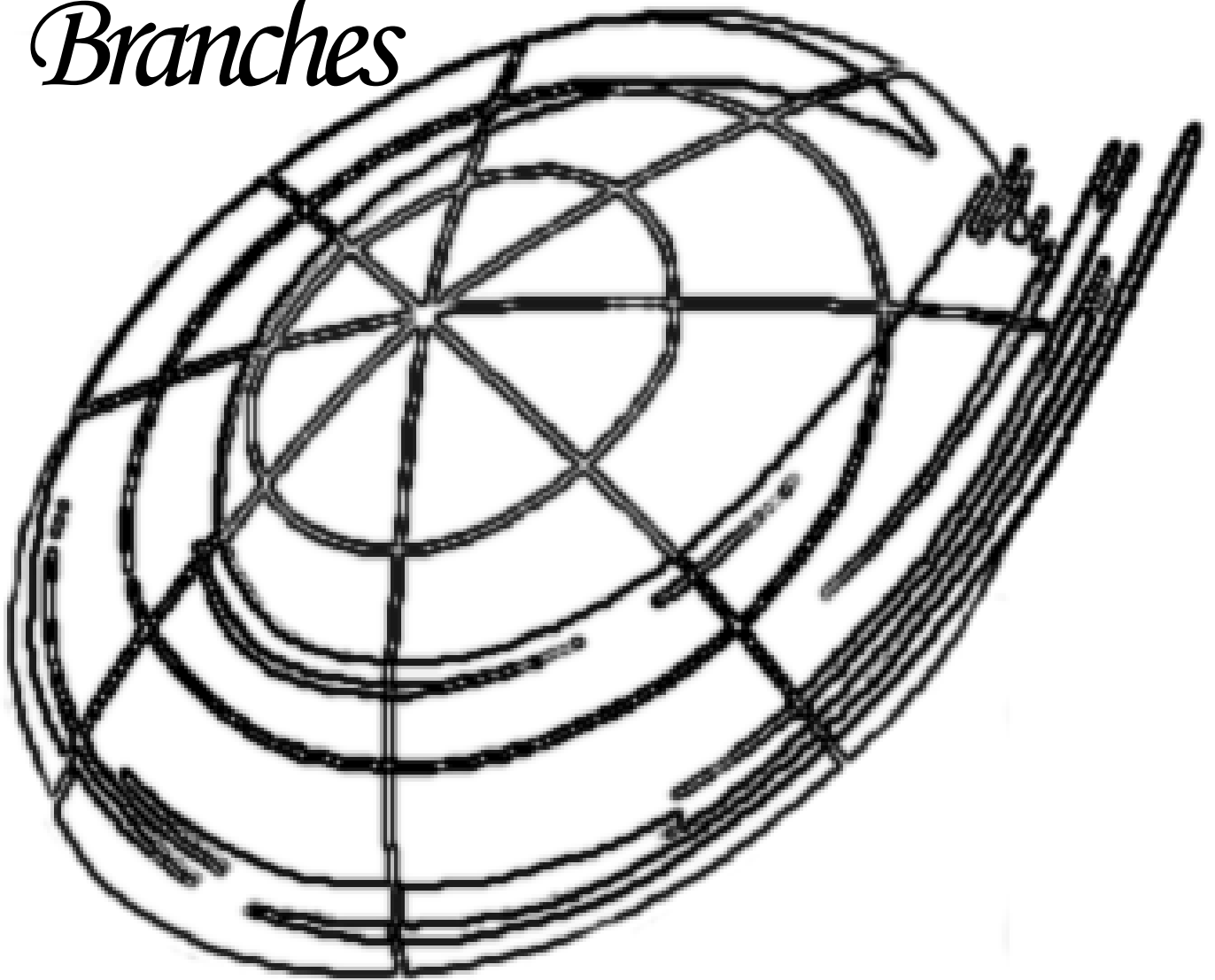


TAIGA RESCUE NETWORK PRESENTS THE SURVIVAL
GUIDE.

*Organizational Guide to
Seeds, Roots, Leaves and
Branches*



EVERYTHING YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT TRN AND MORE

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WHAT IS TRN?

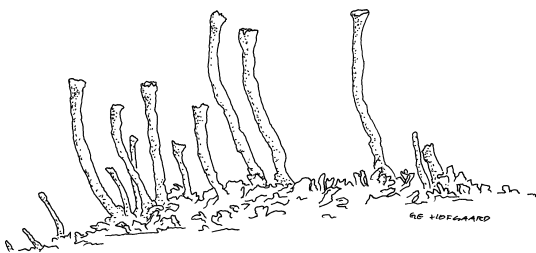
Until 1992, global concern about forests was merely focused on tropical forest, thereby excluding temperate and boreal forest issues. The formation of a network was seen as important to shift international attention to the viability of forest ecosystems as a whole. The Taiga Rescue Network (TRN) was founded in 1992 in Jokkmokk, when the **platform** (see annex 2) and goals were adopted, through consensus, by 110 NGOs from 20 countries. Since 1992, TRN has supported, linked and publicized local struggles to protect the boreal forests and its peoples. Today close to 200 organizations are participants of the network. TRN remains the only international network of non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and individuals working to defend the world's boreal forests.

Mission

To support local struggles and strengthen the cooperation between individuals, NGOs and indigenous peoples and nations concerned with the protection, restoration and sustainable use of the world's boreal forests by means that ensure the integrity of natural processes and dynamics.

Goals

1. To promote socially beneficial, economically viable and ecologically sound management of the boreal forests
2. To ensure indigenous peoples rights are respected and local control of resources is guaranteed
3. To protect old-growth Northern forests
4. To halt destructive extraction and wasteful consumption of products from boreal forests



WHO IS WHO? WHAT IS WHAT?

TRN consists of participant organizations (see Annex 1) an International Coordination Centre (ICC) and Regional Coordination Centres (RCC's) in North America, Russia and Western Europe. TRN's work is guided by an International Reference Group (IRG), which consists of about 30 members representing Participant Organizations from all boreal regions, as well as the main consuming countries of boreal forest products.

Platform

The **platform** is the founding document of the network. It outlines the aims and methods of TRN, and provides guidelines for the work of the International Coordination Centre and the Regional Coordination Centres.

Participant Organizations

NGOs, indigenous peoples or individuals who support the goals of TRN are invited to become participants of the network, by signing the TRN Platform. Participating organizations receive the TRN Boreal Bulletin (an internal newsletter); *Taiga News (Free of Charge)* and have access to various electronic mailing lists. These are the main channels for information exchange. TRN participants share the responsibility of financing key functions of the network, such as the newsletter *Taiga News* and international projects, on a voluntary basis relative to their financial capacity.

Conferences

Every 2 years, TRN organizes an **international conference**, varying in focus and location. The conference is a forum to generate new ideas and strategies. It also provides a unique opportunity for future collaboration. The conference usually has 3 days open to the public and 3 days closed for discussions and strategizing among NGOs and indigenous peoples organizations, with one day devoted entirely to the Biennial Meeting and an IRG meeting.

DECISION MAKING PROCESSES

Biennial Meetings

Every 2 years TRN organises a **Biennial Meeting**, varying in focus and location. The Biennial Meeting is the highest decision making body in TRN. It is organized in conjunction with the closed days portion of the Conference and is open to all NGO participants of the network. This is the opportunity for participant organizations to get informed about TRN activities over the past 2 years, revise the TRN platform, choose new IRG members, revise and adopt rules and procedures of the network and discuss network functionality and plans for the future.

International Reference Group (IRG)

The IRG is selected at the Biennial Meeting through consensus. IRG representatives come from a range of the diverse Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Indigenous Peoples' organizations (IPO) participating in the network, thus representing all the boreal regions of the world and from consumer countries of boreal products. IRG members represent a constituency (the participants of TRN) and they should have a mandate from this constituency to speak on behalf of them at the IRG. Every effort is made to ensure regional balance within the IRG.

IRG members also have the opportunity to step down and suggest a replacement from their organization or another participant organization in their region. Participant organizations are informed through the monthly bulletin of this change and have the opportunity to suggest replacements.

The IRG makes decisions through consensus at meetings, conference calls and the IRG e-mail list. Meetings are organized at least once a year. The IRG oversees the ICC's activities and staff, and reviews the ICC budget and financial report.

Support Group

The Support Group is an informal sub-committee of the IRG and is selected by the IRG members themselves. It was formed in September 2000 to aid in the running of the ICC and RCCS. This group talks regularly through conference calls to review TRN projects and provide support and guidance to the ICC staff. The Support

Group does not make decisions but proposes ideas and strategies to the IRG. They work through e-mail and regular conference calls to maintain open communications between IRG and ICC.

COORDINATION CENTRES

International Coordination Centre (ICC)

The ICC is located in Jokkmokk, Sweden. Presently, the International Coordination Centre hosts two full time positions and one volunteer. The ICC aims to support, assist and ensure the success of various boreal campaigns under guidance of the IRG. The ICC serves as the central information clearinghouse on boreal forest issues by providing outreach and education services, producing and distributing various publications, including the newsletter *Taiga News* (with the help of representative country organizations). The ICC is also responsible for keeping participants up-to-date on boreal forest developments, helping organize the Biennial Conference, fundraising for ICC core costs and joint projects and coordinating international campaigns with participant organizations. The ICC keeps in regular contact with the IRG through the Support Group and annual IRG meetings.

Regional Coordination Centres (RCCs)

There are three RCCs: they are the Boreal Forest Network (TRN North American Affiliate), SEU (Russian Coordination Centre), and the European Coordination Centre (currently not active). The main role of the Regional Coordination Centres are to build up and strengthen networks and communication systems within their region; outreach to grassroots organizations; help to facilitate international coordination efforts in their region; and fundraise for regional activities and office administration. The European Coordination Centre is fully funded by the ICC, the Russian Coordination Centre partially funded and the Boreal Forest Network is self sufficient.

HOW DOES TRN FUNCTION?

TRN acts primarily as an **information clearinghouse** to provide strategic information to the TRN participants and to educate the general public, governments and industry about issues facing the boreal forest and its peoples. Information is distributed on international and national forest and trade policies including the development of emerging certification schemes, forest management practices and their impact on peoples and biodiversity, grassroots boreal conservation movement, geographical hotspots and the forest industry. TRN also aids in the coordination of several **international projects** and works hard to maintain the network function through soliciting new members and networking.

Information Clearinghouse

TRN's key tasks are to facilitate the exchange of information among all interested parties, to raise awareness about the importance of maintaining healthy boreal forests, to increase cooperation, international campaigns and actions; and to influence decision makers. The following information channels are used to achieve this goal:

Taiga News

Taiga News is the main channel for news distribution to groups and individuals within the network as well as to general public, media, government, industry and the scientific community. The aim is to reflect the ongoing debate about protection and management of the boreal forest worldwide and spread information about issues of special concern for TRN and scientific work of interest for NGOs. The newsletter is produced by the ICC and is distributed quarterly, **free of charge** to Participant Organizations. The English version is available on paper copy and through the TRN website, the Russian version is distributed only through the Russian Forest Club website (www.forest.ru) and by e-mail.

Boreal Bulletin

Since there is a need for internal information exchange, strategy discussions and news exchange on a more regular basis than Taiga News, the Boreal Bulletin provides a concise and efficient overview of the activities of the

ICC and participant organizations and updates on the hottest boreal issues. The Boreal Bulletin is distributed every month, mainly by e-mail.

Electronic Mailing List

Different e-mail discussion list (see Annex 3) available to Participant Organizations. These lists allow for active, confidential strategy discussion and the ability to reach a wide audience through a single address. The 'taiga-info' list is open to all interested public.

Website

www.taigarescue.org

Project-linked Publications

Please see our website at <http://www.taigarescue.org/publications/publications.shtml> for the most recent list of available publications



Recent and Current TRN Projects and Activities

ONGOING 2003

TACIS project

The project 'Promoting Public Participation in Russian Forest Management' is a joint project between TRN and two Russian partner organizations, the Kola BCC in Apatity (Murmansk region) and the Sibirocenter in Novosibirsk. The project aims to empower local communities by promoting public participation in Russian forest management and policies. The specific objectives are to establish citizen-based forest monitoring programs to control logging activities and compliance with forest regulations and environmental laws; to promote constructive engagement and policy dialogue among NGOs, communities, government and the private sector on environmental issues in forestry; and to develop the organizational capacity of target grassroots NGOs working for socially beneficial, economically viable and ecologically sound forest management.

Addressing illegal logging and timber trade in the Baltic Sea region

In cooperation with the Estonian Green Movement TRN is conducting research to document destructive forest management practices in Estonia, including illegal logging.

Trends, Friends, and Enemies

This project included the production of a summary brochure and full PDF Web Report on boreal facts and trends.

World Forestry Congress

TRN, POs and IPOs intending to host side events at the WFC will be supported by the ICC who will work towards ensuring communication, coordination, strategy meetings and attendance. TRN will also hold an exhibit at the WFC where TRN participants can display information materials. The ICC is going to coordinate two side events "Beyond the Logo, and "Voices of the Boreal".

COMPLETED 2002

10-year evaluation of TRN

An external evaluation assessing the effectiveness and quality of our work as a network will be kick-started at the TRN conference. Two consultants were hired to conduct interviews and write the evaluation report, was completed in 2003. Available from the TRN ICC.

10 year anniversary conference of the Taiga Rescue Network "Forests of the northern Lights"

The 6th biennial conference was held in Winnipeg and Pinawa, Canada, in September 2002. It marked 10 successful years of boreal forest campaigning.

The public days featured high profile keynote speakers on Climate Change and the Boreal Forests, Traditional Values of Indigenous People and Defining and Protecting the Boreal Forest. The closed days included strategic planning sessions and information exchange workshops. The conference led to an important and rich exchange of local experiences and international know how and helped to strengthen ties within the Network.

Russian timber trade

TRN continued and finalized the project "Promoting Forest Conservation and Sustainable Stewardship in North West Russia". This project, referred to as the "DOEN-project" (DOEN being the name of the Dutch foundation supporting the project), aimed to ensure old growth forest protection and sustainable forest management in Murmansk, Karelia and Arkhangelsk regions. It targeted wood producing companies in Russia and buyers in Western Europe.

One objective of the project was a web-based list providing information on timber suppliers with a "score-cards" system in Estonia, Latvia and Russia. The database should enable buyers of Russian wood products to assess their suppliers' policy and performance regarding old-growth forest and High Conservation Value Forest and their transparency regarding these issues. It will be running in January on the TRN website.

ANNEX 1 - TRN PLATFORM

As adopted at the 6th TRN Biennial Meeting Winnipeg, Canada on September 23rd, 2002.

BOREAL FORESTS IN DANGER

The threats against the boreal forests of the world are increasingly severe. Forestry practices are destructive in large parts of the boreal forest region, without adequate care for soil conservation, biodiversity or the people who inhabit the forest. In other areas native forests have been and continue to be wiped out due to intensive forestry practices.

Industrial exploitation has seriously reduced biodiversity in large parts of the boreal forests. Currently logging is rapidly expanding into the remaining undisturbed and un-fragmented areas within the boreal forest region.

In Europe and the contiguous United States almost all the original forest has been destroyed. Canada and Alaska are heading in the same direction, as large-scale clear cutting and other forestry practices convert native forests into plantations. In Russia, large-scale exploitation and logging threatens the future, ecologically sustainable use of the taiga by local communities. In Scotland overgrazing by domestic and wild animals has virtually eliminated boreal ecosystems.

The major force behind this development is the large and growing consumption of pulp, paper, timber and other wood products. The boreal forests and their inhabitants are also threatened by deposition of air pollutants, climatic changes due to increasing levels of greenhouse gases, hydroelectric mega projects, road building, land clearance and industrial and military activities such as mining and oil exploration and production.

The deterioration of the boreal forest ecosystems is an ever growing threat to forest dwelling indigenous peoples and nations of the region. Governments and corporations have failed to take adequate measures to secure effective protection, restoration and sustainable use of the boreal forests.

OUR FUTURE DEPENDS ON HEALTHY FORESTS

Our global future, including a healthy climate, clean air and water, our spiritual well being, cultural diversity and sustainable economies depend on healthy forests. The use of forest resources must only take place on an ecologically sustainable basis.

Humanity must acknowledge the right for all species on earth to survive in viable populations in natural patterns of abundance and distribution and take appropriate measure to safeguard those rights. Important biological processes, including cycles of nutrients, must be safeguarded. human rights, cultural, spiritual, aesthetic, and religious values should also be acknowledged and protected. To ensure these goals, a substantial part of the remaining areas of old growth boreal forests must be protected from industrial exploitation. In addition, the biodiversity of second growth, deforested and degraded boreal forests must be restored.

Methods and techniques for forestry which enable sustainable use of the boreal forests by all users, including wildlife, must be implemented. Forest management practices that compromise biological values must be replaced with methods that ensure the integrity of natural patterns and processes. Industrial pollutants must be reduced to below critical loads. It is a priority to stop the use of all fertilisers and pesticides.

The use of genetically engineered organisms and exotic species must be halted and native genotypes restored. The rights of forest-dwelling local and indigenous peoples and nations within the boreal region must be recognised and the traditional ways of forest use of their culture, society and economy must be guaranteed. Their traditional models for sustainable management of the boreal forest area past and present, must be respected.

Current boreal forest biomass represents a carbon store equal to or larger than the tropical forests. Any sustainable use of the boreal forests must leave this carbon store functionally intact.

ANNEX 2 TRN RULES AND PROCEDURES

As adopted at the 6th TRN Biennial Meeting in Pinawa, Manitoba, September 23rd, 2002

Taiga Rescue Network (TRN) consists of:

PARTICIPANTS, which

1. Can be non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, indigenous peoples organisations, or individuals sympathetic to the protection of boreal forests. These organisations, groups, or individuals become participants of TRN by signing, and thus committing to, the TRN platform. The International Coordination Center (ICC) makes a formal announcement of new participants in the monthly bulletin with fourteen days given for International Reference Group (IRG) & RCC members to consider objectives. If there are no objections, the ICC confirms the acceptance of the participants. The IRG has the right to refuse a participant if there are strong reasons to believe that the applicant is not committed to TRN goals.
2. Cease to be participants if they
 - a. choose to leave the network by informing the ICC, IRG or Regional Coordination Center (RCC)
 - b. cease to exist

A CONSENSUS PLATFORM, which

1. Provides guidelines for the work of the International Coordination Center (ICC) and the RCCs.
2. Has been agreed upon at a biennial meeting, and can only be changed, by consensus, at a biennial meeting.

A BIENNIAL MEETING, which

1. Is held at a time and in a place selected by the IRG. This decision is made in conjunction with the IRG choosing the host of the next TRN biennial conference. The selection process will be initiated and announced by the IRG through internal TRN media.
2.
 - a. Is legitimate when it has been announced at least 60 days in advance through internal TRN media.
 - b. Insures decisions are made by consensus. Consensus will be defined as follows:

“Consensus is achieved when each of the stakeholders agrees they can live with a proposed solution, even though it may not be their most preferred solution.” (Gray 1989, 25)

If someone disagrees with the proposed solution, but does not want to block the decision, he/she can simply step aside. Thus consensus is not necessarily blocked even if someone disagrees. If someone is deliberately blocking the situation, an ad hoc conflict-resolution body will be established at the biennial meeting to resolve the problem and to reach a consensus. The main parties of the conflict should be in this body as well as at least one IRG member.

- c. For which a draft agenda is sent 60 days in advance of the meeting. Participants are encouraged to comment and add issues to the agenda. The final agenda is approved at the biennial meeting, where urgent and practical items can still be added.
3. Is the highest decision-making body in the TRN, and the decisions are made by the participants present.

The decisions that can be made only at the biennial meeting are:

- changes to the TRN platform
- changes to the rules of procedure outlined in this document
- selection of IRG members

- changes to the structure of the IRG, ICC, RCCs, or TRN as a whole

Other issues that the biennial meeting is encouraged to address include:

- annual strategic-activity plan
- long-term priorities for the network as a whole
- fundraising strategies

All participants can propose issues for the agenda of the biennial meeting. All participants can express their views regarding the issues on the agenda before the conference. The views delivered to the IRG and the ICC by email or letter 7 days before the conference by the participants who will not be attending the meeting can be accepted or rejected during the meeting on a consensus basis. However, objections made after the conference cannot be a reason to undermine the conference decisions.

AN INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE GROUP (IRG), which

1. a. Is selected at the biennial meeting and consists of representatives of diverse non-governmental organizations (NGO) and indigenous peoples' organizations (IPO) representing all the boreal regions of the world and from the major consuming countries of boreal products. IRG members represent a constituency (the participants of TRN) and they should have a mandate from this constituency to speak on behalf of them at the IRG.
- b. Puts forward proposals by participant organizations in each region for potential IRG members. When an IRG member is stepping down, he/she usually suggests a replacement from the same organization or from another participant organization in the same region or country. Information about IRG members planning to step down is distributed at the time of the announcement of the TRN biennial meeting. It is encouraged that, before the conference, potential successors be nominated by those stepping down. It is also encouraged that the IRG composition strives towards regional balance.
2. Makes decisions by consensus. The IRG can make decisions
 - a. In meetings, through conference calls, and through the email list, which
 - are organized at least once a year
 - must be announced by the IRG chair at least 30 days in advance
 - b. Via email on the IRG email list

Decisions to be made both at the annual meeting and via IRG email list must be on the email list for 7 days, and then the proposed decision is made if no-one has objected. IRG members should, as often as possible, be able to attend meetings without having the ICC responsible for fundraising for all of them.

3. Is responsible
 - for TRN's employees and its and budget by
 - hiring and firing staff
 - formally approving the budget and the financial report for the previous year
 - overseeing the ICC's activities, and initiating, if necessary, an audit of the ICC's activities
 - for setting TRN's priorities for the next 3 years
 - for serving as a resource for the international and regional coordinators
 - for forming working groups on various issues
 - for ensuring fundraising for the ICC and the biennial meeting
4. attends the biennial meeting.

AN ICC SUPPORT GROUP, which

1. Is an informal sub-committee of the IRG and is selected by the IRG members themselves. A minimum of 3 IRG members should volunteer to be in the Support Group for a minimum of 2 years. If a member of the Support Group wants to resign, the IRG appoints another volunteer to replace him/her immediately.
2. Cannot make decisions but proposes them to the IRG.
3. Works through email and conference calls as a day-to-day support and as a contact between the ICC and the IRG as a whole.
4. Is, as often as possible, able to take part in conference calls without having the ICC fundraise for all of them.
5. Is responsible and reports back to the IRG.

AN INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION CENTRE (ICC), which

1. Consists of paid staff (at least International Coordinator and Information Coordinator) and of volunteers. The paid staff is hired and fired by the IRG.
2. Coordinates efforts on the global level by
 - serving as a central information clearinghouse on boreal forest issue
 - providing outreach and education services, producing and distributing various publications, including the newsletter *Taiga News* on recycled paper (with help of representative country organizations)
 - keeping both email- and postal-mailing lists up-to-date
 - initiating and helping organize the biennial conference
 - coordinating and educating about international actions and campaign
 - facilitating the creation of international working groups focusing on special issues
 - fundraising for the ICC core costs and for joint projects with participant organizations
 - facilitating communication and cooperation between indigenous peoples and NGOs in pursuing their environmental goals
 - forming a bridge to the scientific community and other networks
 - keeping a sense of humor and maintaining common sense

The more specific task division among the staff is defined by the IRG in the job descriptions.

3. Is able to make independent decisions on:
 - administration in general
 - the selection of volunteers
 - small financial decisions (up to 10,000 Euro per year)
 - fundraising for agreed purposes and projects
 - meeting and conference attendance
4. Reports back to the IRG via email updates every 2 or 3 months.

REGIONAL COORDINATION CENTRES RCCs, each of which

1. Hiring process of Regional Coordinator (RC) involves participation from IRG with consultation with ICC
2. Initiate contacts, outreach and communication with participant organizations in the regions.
3. Collect information form the region and feed it to the whole network
4. Identifying, initiating and fundraising for joint projects with regional participants, ICC and other regions.
5. Fundraise for specific regional activities and general regional office administration
6. Report back to the IRG via email updates twice a year. Have regular communication and co-operation with the ICC.
7. If PO's have concerns with RCC fulfilling its role, they will contact IRG.
8. Update the list of participants in the region.



ANNEX 3 LIST OF AVAILABLE TRN LISTSERVES

taiga-info

Taiga-info (former taiga-urgent) distributes short and up-to-date news and action alerts on the boreal forests and its peoples.

Taiga-info is a general news list for all interested parties run by the Taiga Rescue Network (TRN).

To subscribe/unsubscribe: send a message to taiga-info-request@taigarescue.org

taiga-europe

This list is for TRN participants only. It aims at providing a forum for strategic discussion and information exchange between NGOs and Indigenous Peoples in Europe on relevant boreal issues.

Postings on this list (apart from obviously public press releases, news stories and action alerts) should not be forwarded without the permission of the original sender. In order to keep the dialogue going it is important to maintain that strategic discussions stay among the environmental and indigenous communities.

Send messages to the list to taiga-europe@taigarescue.org
Subscribe/Unsubscribe: send your request to <taiga-europe-request@taigarescue.org>

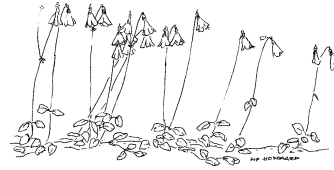
taiga-america

This list is for Taiga Rescue Network/Boreal Forest Network's participants. The list provides a forum for strategic communication on boreal issues in and relevant to North America.

Messages from this list (apart from obviously public press releases, news stories and action alerts) should not be forwarded without the permission of the original sender. In order to keep the dialogue going it is important to maintain that strategic discussions stay among the environmental and indigenous communities.

Send messages to the list to taiga-america@taigarescue.org

Subscribe/Unsubscribe: send request to taiga-america-request@taigarescue.org



taiga-russia

This is a list open only to TRN participants who are active in the Russian campaign. The list serves to facilitate communication amongst campaigners, coordinate actions, distribute the Russian Forest Club's Forest Update and other relevant information for the campaign.

The list is managed by Vladimir Zakharov from Russian Forest Bulletin, <forestru@online.ru>.

Send information to the list to taiga-russia@ecoline.ru

To subscribe/unsubscribe send request to forestru@online.ru

taiga-fsc

Taiga-FSC provides a circumpolar forum for the FSC Environmental chamber, TRN participants and others from the Northern chamber, as well as a forum for discussion on certification in general. Topics of discussion include announcements and summaries of FSC meetings, debate on parallel certification schemes, development of joint position papers on certification, etc.. The list is moderated by Hannah Scrase, FSC-board member representing the Northern environmental NGOs, <hannah@fern.org>.

Messages from this list (apart from obviously public press releases, news stories and action alerts) should not be forwarded without the permission of the original sender.

Send messages to the list to taiga-fsc@taigarescue.org

Subscribe/Unsubscribe: send request to taiga-fsc-request@taigarescue.org

taiga-ntfp

The taiga-ntfp list focuses on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) issues. The list provides a forum linking various stakeholders in the NTFP sector in the boreal region and creating an exchange of ideas and expertise regarding all aspects of NTFP promotion, industry and conservation.

Send information to the list to taiga-ntfp@taigarescue.org

Subscribe/Unsubscribe: send request to taiga-ntfp-request@taigarescue.org

taiga-wfc

This listserv was created in response to a request at the 6th TRN International Conference to facilitate cooperation among TRN groups for actions, projects and displays leading up to the World Forestry Congress that will be held in Quebec City, Canada, next fall. This will be only the second time that the World Forestry Congress takes place in a boreal country, the last time was 1949!!!! So any ideas to collaborate on joint projects for this event can be offered here. To subscribe/unsubscribe send an email to taiga-wfc-request@taigaescue.org

taiga-recipe

Taiga-recipe is a forum for gathering recipes from the Taiga forest. The aim is to collect a wide range of recipes that reflect the culinary diversity both in ingredients and cultures throughout the Taiga forest's 'kitchen'. We intend to publish these recipes, along with illustrations and relevant stories- old and current - with a commentary on the ingredients used, the cultures devising them and their situation in the Taiga, in today's environment. We are looking to have the book published for the next TRN conference. This is an exciting, artistic cultural project that we can all help to create.

To subscribe/unsubscribe send an email to taiga-recipe-request@taigaescue.org and typing subscribe in the subject line.

CHUM

This LISTSERV list is intended to be a forum for information exchange, co-ordination and discussions between organisations and individuals working actively to support the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation. In contrast to existing network initiatives, this listserv is a forum designed to give every subscriber the opportunity to directly contact the entire plenum with questions, ideas, information, etc. It was established as a result of the first CHUM MEETING - a round table forum of European NGOs working with the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation - which took place in Hundested, Denmark in May 1999. List manager is Johannes Rohr <j.rohr@comlink.apc.org>. Send information to the list to CHUM-L@LISTSERV.gmd.de

To subscribe/unsubscribe send request to <CHUM-L-request@LISTSERV.gmd.de>

SIGN UP FOR THE LISTS

- Taiga- Info
- Taiga- America
- Taiga- Europe
- Taiga- Russia
- Taiga-NTFP
- Taiga-FSC
- Taiga-WFC
- Taiga-Recipe

Return this to Danielle - The Information Coordinator any ICC staff



Whereas Taiga Rescue Network is an international network of environmental non governmental organizations, indigenous people and individuals which work to protect the boreal ecosystem; Whereas Taiga Rescue Network operates independent of political parties, economic interests, states, and religious organizations; Whereas Taiga Rescue Network participant organizations are independent in their own countries and work cooperatively with other participants; Whereas Taiga Rescue Network participants undertake campaigns, education and research on boreal forests issues within their own social, political and cultural contexts; Whereas Taiga Rescue Network participants undertake campaigns with focus on specific commercial companies involved in timber, pulp and paper trade; Whereas Taiga Rescue Network's International Coordination Center is the international coordinating body for the TRN participants;

1- Be it resolved that Taiga Rescue Network's International Coordination Center, the Regional Centers and the participant organizations shall not undertake any activity, including fundraising, which compromises the campaign objectives, not would damage TRN's reputation as an independent environmental network;

2- Be it resolved that the International Coordination Center shall not receive funding from Political parties Any commercial company involved in the timber, pulp and paper trade sector It is recommended that these principles be distributed to all TRN participants and incorporated into their own fundraising criteria to the extent possible.

TRN FUNDRAISING CODE OF CONDUCT

Article 1

The nature of the potential donor should not conflict with the TRN platform. The past environmental and social record of any donor should be researched before submitting an application.

Article 2

An application to a donor should not conflict with other (pending) applications. This should be investigated thoroughly.

Article 3

All funding applications for external funding referring to TRN should be reported to the International Coordination Center.

Article 4

Before approaching any new donor, the regional coordinator on whose territory the donor is based should be consulted for approval.

Article 5

Regional Coordinators should reply within 2 weeks when consulted. They may refuse permission for an approach to a donor only: if they already have an application in the name of TRN that is being reviewed by the donor concerned. if an application is being prepared by the regional coordinator for the current financial year. If the donor is known to have no interest in funding work outside the territory where it is based and records can be provided to show this. If regional participant organizations are campaigning against the donor concerned. The regional coordinators are advised to contact the donor in order to find out if an application from outside affects their own applications.

Article 6

In case of approaching donors operating only locally/nationally in relation with local/national activities, the coordinator in question takes her/his own responsibility in compliance with TRN general's guidelines regarding fundraising (see above).

Article 7

In case of disputes and/or disagreements between TRN actors regarding a fundraising source, the International Reference Group (IRG) must be timely informed and addressed in order to find a solution. The final decision rests with the IRG.