

Donor's manual related to Russian Indigenous Peoples' issues

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Introduction

“I have a project!” Many people still believe that this short sentence is enough to express in order to attract a partner and getting started. This is a small manual about identifying projects and locating donors.

But let us just for brief moment look at a special kind of project, the kind of project that most of mankind is setting up at least once in their lifetime: the project of finding a spouse. “I love you, do you want to marry me?” Not many men or women have made a lasting relationship on behalf of these limited words. Indeed it happens, but it is probably not very often. And most likely this kind of relationship will shipwreck, probably sooner than later.

If you want to find a spouse, you will most likely try and signal that you are just the only one that can fulfil the expectations of your coming partner. Please keep in mind that the World consists of about six billion inhabitants, of who about 30% are looking for a partner.

So in order to find a spouse you will have to do the utmost to “sell your self”. It is up to the individual how one understands the concept of “marketing one self”. What one category of people is attracted to, is not necessarily the kind of attraction another category of people seeks. Just look up the many personal advertisements in the newspapers. Here you will find that one is looking for a child caring spouse, another will be looking for a spouse with a good job, someone will prefer one who is a fisherman, a farmer, a hunter, an office clerk, or someone who has an academic background, others wants the ethnic or religious background to be of importance. Whatever wishes you may have, and whatever qualities the other may have, a future partnership is not guaranteed. It will always be a question of good chemistry.

Let us now turn back to the issue that this manual deals with. Namely, to identify, describe and to present a project proposal to a potential donor. Just like finding a spouse, there are a lot of criteria to fulfil. Briefly said, define who you are and what is your background, describe the circumstances and the background for the project you want to propose, identify the future partner, and present the project proposal meeting the standards required by the donor in question.

All experience shows that it is not an easy task to formulate a good project proposal, but on the other hand if you are doing a good job, your project may have potential chances. The donor organizations receive enormous amounts of project proposals, some of these do not make it far in the system, others make it some levels up, and the few which meets the requirements of the donor makes it all the way. But only the very best project proposals receive funding.

In order to meet the requirements of a donor agency you may want to deal with a foreign partner that is familiar with policies of a local donor agency or foundation. On the following pages you will find information on writing project proposals, identifying donors and get knowledge on potential foreign partners to approach the donors.

This manual is based on a research among more than 60 multilateral and bilateral donor organizations. It is our hope that it will provide you with useful knowledge in your future project work.

Development in general

Why?

Have you ever considered why a foreign donor organization should be interested in supporting a project far away from its own territory? The motive of assisting countries or peoples with development programmes or humanitarian aid varies from country to country and subsequently varies from one donor organization to another.

In this chapter we will try and provide some background knowledge to some of the mechanisms, which you may use in understanding the concept of development and the policies behind donor organizations.

This manual relates to the indigenous peoples of Russia, and will therefore mainly focus on some of the milestones that can be used in arguing why a donor organization should look in a positive manner on a project proposal from this part of the World. In brief we are looking at the concept of development aid, the situation between the East and the West, the Arctic cooperation, and indigenous peoples in general. All these factors are usable in getting an idea of what kind of reasoning you may take into consideration whenever you want to approach a donor organization.

Development in a historical perspective

Historically seen the first development programme was launched by USA in 1947. The programme was named after the then minister of foreign affairs and called “The Marshall Plan”. His idea was to support Europe with massive economic support and investments in order to re-establish a healthy economic system after World War II. The following year US President Truman signed the “Act for International Development”, which covered developing countries that were threatened by communism from outside or the interior. The motivation to establish these programmes was of security and commercial reasons. Later, under President Kennedy the scope was extended to also entail moral and humanitarian purposes.

Former colonial powers like England and France had moral motives in helping their former colonies in their own efforts of creating economical and social progress.

Other countries like the Nordic countries established their development programmes in order to help the developing countries. Since none of these countries for centuries had had any colonies in the South, the motive was solely based on moral and humanitarian purposes. The basic idea was that the rich countries should help the poor countries. These ideas were actually based on a philosophy based on a broad combination of ideologies, ranging from Christianity to Socialism.

Especially the smaller nations argued in favour of channelling the donor contributions through the UN-system. But those countries that are major contributors to the multilateral organizations also have bilateral programmes. Some of these are even rather substantial.

Russia

Not many years ago the Soviet Union supported Western NGO's with substantial sums of money. Those NGO's that received money were mainly the Western Communist Parties and like-minded groups that supported the Soviet policy. Even though no Western government

appreciated this kind of interference nothing could be done about it. With the ending of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union a new world order was established. The new world order created not only open borders and trust between the former enemies on both sides of the Iron Curtain, it also established cooperation and partnership on many levels throughout the societies in the East and in the West.

USA, EU and several Western national states have invested large sums of money in Russia and other former Soviet republics. Most of these investments have been used on large industrial and commercial projects, but also in securing democracy and human rights. Especially the EU and individual European states and Canada are investing money in capacity building and institutional strengthening in order to secure the new democratic systems in the former Soviet Union and communistic regimes in Eastern Europe. The motivation for that is many folded but a major motivation is that once a democratic system is established it is able to focus on the needs of its own people and their needs and problems related to their surroundings. A very good example of that are the many environmental problems that only can be solved with the direct involvement of the people on the spot.

The Arctic

Why have donors become interested in funding projects related to the Arctic? No simple answer can be given, but let us look back in time and focus on the ideas of approaching some kind of environmental cooperation between the Arctic states.

Most significant among these approaches were the development of a better political climate between the Soviet Union and other Arctic states, as exemplified by the 1987 Gorbachev “Murmansk Speech”. His speech made the beginning of an environmental cooperation primarily between the Soviet Union and the Nordic countries. An international initiative in early 1989, led by Finland, pointed to the fact that there was no comprehensive international regime governing human activities adversely affecting the Arctic environment or its inhabitants and resources. After two years of preparation the First Arctic Ministerial Conference was held in Rovaniemi, Finland in 1991, and the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) was adopted.

The objectives of the AEPS are as follows:

- To protect the Arctic ecosystems, including humans.
- To provide for the protection, enhancement and restoration of environmental quality and sustainable utilization of natural resources, including their use by local populations and indigenous peoples in the Arctic.
- To recognize and, to the extent possible, seek to accommodate the traditional and cultural needs, values and practices of indigenous peoples as determined by them, related to the protection of the Arctic environment.
- To review regularly the state of the Arctic environment.
- To identify, reduce and, as a final goal, eliminate pollution.

In adopting the AEPS, the governments of the eight circumpolar nations took a further progressive step by formally recognizing the importance, and facilitating the active participation in the process, of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic.

The AEPS has later developed into the Arctic Council, the indigenous peoples have obtained a formal status at the meetings as Permanent Participants and an office (Indigenous Peoples Secretariat) has been established in Copenhagen. The main focus of the Arctic Council is still the Environment, but with the more direct involvement of the indigenous peoples other

aspects has been high lighted. Most active in focussing on indigenous issues are countries like Canada, Denmark and later also Norway.

The Barents Euro-Arctic Council was formally established on Norway's initiative in January 1993 in Kirkenes, Norway. The Council has seven members: Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Russian Federation and the Commission of the European Union. The Kirkenes Declaration on establishing the Barents Euro-Arctic Council names the following fields of cooperation: economy, trade, science and technology, tourism, the environment, infrastructure, educational and cultural exchange as well as the improvement of the situation of the indigenous peoples in the North. Later also health and youth policy issues were included.

Just very recently, in 1995, Sweden and Finland has joined the EU. This event made the EU more northern in nature, and led to the emergence of a new 1,300 kilometre long common EU –Russian border. It became important to address the new challenges at that border and increase cooperation with the EU's new neighbours. A new policy "The Northern Dimension" was recognised in 1997, and an action plan was adopted in 2000.

The Northern Dimension covers the following geographical area: from Iceland to the west across to North West Russia, from the Norwegian, Barents and Kara Seas in the North to the Southern coast of the Baltic Sea. Non-EU countries that fall within its scope are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Poland, Norway and Iceland.

The areas for cooperation under the Northern Dimension are the environment, nuclear safety, energy cooperation, Kaliningrad, infrastructure, business cooperation, Justice and Home Affairs, social development and others. The Northern Dimension operates through the EU's financial instruments available for the region: Phare, Tacis and Interreg. The Northern Dimension aims to use these financing instruments for projects, which provide added value.

Strongly supported by Denmark, Greenland launched the idea that the EU should broaden its Northern Dimension to entail the whole Arctic. So far no one has opposed this idea, and it seems that the EU is approaching a policy on "The Arctic Window" that will entail not only a Northern Dimension, but also an Arctic Dimension. In 2001 the Nordic Council of Ministers started up a new policy on the Arctic. Seen from a Russian indigenous perspective this is a very positive development, because the new advisory board will not only include the nation states and the home rule areas, but also the two recognised indigenous peoples organizations in the Nordic countries, namely the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Greenland and the Saami Council. Further the new policy will be designed not only to cover the nearby areas of the Nordic countries, but also entail the whole Arctic - seen in a broader context as one undividable region.

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples inhabit large areas of the earth's surface. Spread across the world from the Arctic to the South Pacific, they number, at a rough estimate, some 300 million. Indigenous or aboriginal peoples are so-called because they were living on their lands before settlers came from elsewhere; they are the descendants of those who inhabited a country or a geographical region at the time when people of different cultures or ethnic origins arrived, the new arrivals later becoming dominant through conquest, occupation, settlement or other means.

Throughout human history, whenever dominant neighbouring peoples have expanded their territories or settlers from far away have acquired new lands by force, the cultures and livelihoods - even the existence - of indigenous peoples have been endangered. The threats to indigenous peoples' cultures and lands, to their status and other legal rights as distinct groups

and as citizens, do not always take the same forms as in previous times. Although some groups have been relatively successful, in most part of the world indigenous peoples are actively seeking recognition of their identities and ways of life.

First steps on securing indigenous peoples rights were taken by the International Labour Organization (ILO) by convention no. 107 in 1957, and with its revised version convention no. 169 from 1989.

The need for a new approach to the issue of indigenous peoples was recognized by the UN General Assembly in 1990, when it proclaimed 1993 the “International Year of the World’s Indigenous People”. Indigenous peoples had, for many years, been calling for an international year to raise global awareness of their situation. At the opening ceremony in New York, for the first time in the history of the United Nations indigenous peoples’ leaders spoke directly from the podium of the General Assembly.

The objective of the Year was to strengthen international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous peoples in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health. The theme for the Year, “Indigenous people - a new partnership”, was aimed at the development of a new and equitable relationship between the international community, States and indigenous peoples based on the participation of indigenous people in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects affecting their living conditions and future.

In June 1993, the second World Conference on Human Rights was held in Vienna. Many hundreds of indigenous people attended the conference and their representatives addressed the plenary session. In the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference recognized the “inherent dignity and the unique contribution of indigenous people to the development and plurality of society” and reaffirmed “the commitment of the international community to their economic, social and cultural well-being and their enjoyment of the fruits of sustainable development”. The conference called upon States to “take concerted positive steps to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, and recognize the value and diversity of their distinct identities, cultures and social organization”. The conference also recommended that an international decade of the world’s indigenous people be proclaimed and that consideration be given to the establishment of a Permanent Forum for indigenous people in the UN system.

Following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly in December 1993, proclaimed the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People (1995-2004). The goal of the Decade is to strengthen international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health. The theme of the Decade is “Indigenous people: partnership in action”.

Though it now has been decided to establish the Permanent Forum, it is not yet operational, and will not be until sometime in 2002.

What is a donor organisation to day?

The definition of a donor agency is that it is an organization that gives funds for projects dealing with development.

In general donor organizations can channel their funding in two ways:

- Through official (government) channels.
- Through private channels.

Traditionally, government donor agencies have channelled funds through government agencies, and private funding generally is channelled through non-governmental organizations (NGO's). Over the years though a growing amount of government development money is being channelled through NGO's. This shall be seen in the light of utilising the specific knowledge that most NGO's have to either a certain geographical area or a specific topic.

One of the obstacles related in dealing with official donor organizations is that most agencies only supports development in the so called development countries, which means that countries with a GNP above US\$ 2,500 cannot receive funding for development projects. This situation has been up for discussion in several countries because it is considered a problem that people in the so-called "pockets of poverty" not can be objectives for development. A country like for instance Denmark has therefore over some years funded support projects for Russian indigenous peoples through its environmental programme.

In general there are three kinds of donor agencies:

- Multilateral agencies. (Some of the best-known multilateral donor agencies are UN-Development Programme, UNICEF and the World Bank that usually gives loans rather than grants. As a subgroup of the multilateral agencies, various programmes under the European Union (EU) and the Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM) can be mentioned.)
- National governments. (Western governments, Japan, and the OPEC nations are the major national government donor agencies. Funds are usually given through the respective government aid departments, like: CIDA (Canada), DANIDA and DEPA (Denmark), FINIDA (Finland), NORAD (Norway), SIDA (Sweden), USAID (USA).
- Charitable organizations (Each country have many charitable organizations, actually there are thousands of charitable organizations all over the Western world, which deal with specific geographical areas (like the Arctic or Russia) or specific topics (like environment, health, capacity building, humanitarian aid, etc. Many of these organizations are foundations that exist to distribute funds contributed by large companies, or received as gifts in response to advertising and fund-raising campaigns.)

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's)

In contrary to Governmental Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations are private or voluntary organizations. Their structure can differ from being top steered to being member steered, and almost any step in between. Some of the best-known NGO's are Amnesty International, WWF and Greenpeace. There are numerous of thousands of NGO's on every continent.

NGO's are usually specialised in a specific topic, like environment, human rights, women, children, indigenous rights, disabled persons, animal welfare, or whatever issue you may think of. Some of the NGO's are highly professional with large annual budgets, major lobbying influence on politicians ranging from those elected to small municipalities to those holding office in national governments or even in multilateral organizations like the UN. Other NGO's are very small and may have no influence what so ever.

In recent years, the indigenous peoples are no longer referring to their own NGO's as such. In order to clarify that some NGO's are set up to assist indigenous peoples, and the indigenous peoples themselves establish others, the terminology Indigenous Peoples' Organization (IPO) has been introduced.

Some of the internationally best known NGO's assisting the indigenous peoples are the Danish based "International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs" (IWGIA) and the British based "Survival International".

IWGIA is an international membership organization staffed by specialists and advisers on indigenous affairs. The organization cooperates with indigenous peoples' organizations all over the world and supports human rights, self-determination, rights to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development. IWGIA holds consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and publishes books, periodicals and a yearbook about indigenous peoples. IWGIA has a national office in Moscow.

Survival International is a worldwide organisation supporting indigenous peoples through public campaigns, education and funding. Survival International refuses funding from national governments. It's main focus lies on those indigenous peoples who most recently got in contact with the outside world. The organization primarily supports indigenous peoples in South America and Africa.

The two above mentioned organizations are among the most well renowned, but there are many other small well functioning organization, of which some of them have specialized in Arctic and Russian issues. Some of those will be presented in the chapter NGO's.

Over the years IPO's have gained so much experience that it can be shared with IPO's in a less favourite situation. Among those can be mentioned the Saami Council (SC) and Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC). Both organizations have members in four different countries. The SC in Norway, Sweden, Finland and on the Kola Peninsula, and the ICC in Greenland, Canada, Alaska and on the Chukotka Peninsula. The close family bonds across the borders of the former East and West has been a guiding motive in supporting the kinsmen in Russia. As a side effect of that ICC, Canada has in a broader sense set up programmes in supporting the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia. Also SC has entered into programmes that not only are dealing with their own kinsmen.

Intermediate conclusion

In this chapter we have lined up some of the historical background for development, and some of the reasons that indigenous peoples of Russia are in favour of seeking donor money from abroad.

It is important to have some knowledge on the work done over the last decade, especially within the Arctic Council and in the UN-system, because the success of receiving funding most often cohere with the interests of a donor organization. And to many of these donor organizations Russia is "unknown territory", and the Arctic and Indigenous Peoples are even more unknown. Many of those organizations researched to this manual only had a weak idea of those issues and the policies that is performed within the Arctic Council and within the UN-system.

Writing a project proposal without referring to some of the broader political tendencies that has been promoted and supported within the Arctic Council and the UN-system may be crucial to the fate of your project. Therefore we suggest you carefully to refer to one or more of the political tendencies briefly described in this chapter.

Writing a project proposal

What is a project?

There are no strict answers to be given. But in general a project is everything that requires identification, planning, knowledge, manpower, equipment and money. Depending on what kind of problem or need you, your organization or community may have various methods of solving it may be used.

This manual will not deal with individual problems or needs because they most likely never will meet the criteria of donor organizations abroad. Grants to individuals are most often given for educational support (financial aid), the arts, and various types of scientific or other research, although some agencies award grants to individuals for other purposes.

If you are looking for funding for an existing or new for-profit business, you may encounter difficulties in finding and getting grant funding. Grants are generally given to non-profit organizations for programs and services that benefit the community or the public at large.

The division between the organizational level and the community level vary from place to place. In some regions an organization only deals with certain issues while the community council deals with other issues. In other regions there is a strong interaction between the two bodies, and in some parts of the country there is no interaction at all. Therefore the following is written in a very general way.

Below there are some brief examples on organizational problems and needs:

- Lack of funding for a project of capacity or institutional strengthening.
- Lack of funding for training seminars.
- Lack of funding for a survey among a specific ethnic group.
- Lack of funding on a survey on one or several specific topics.
- Lack of funding for conferences.
- Lack of funding for travel money for conference participation.
- Lack of funding for small business development.
- Lack of funding for establishing a community house, a hospital, a kindergarten etc.

Almost the same type of examples can be given on community problems and needs, but in general those of a community should be seen in a broader context. In contrary to an ethnically defined organization, the community council would be vulnerable if only dealing with one ethnic group. The community council must always be objective to all the citizens. On higher administrative levels these requirements are even more demanded.

A bad project

A high number of funding requests, estimated at 90 percent, are declined immediately: either because they fall outside a donors stated interest areas, or because they are inadequately prepared and do not reflect the organisation's expertise and its ability to carry out the project's objectives.

Organization A is an ethnic organization for the B-people in a community that also have inhabitants of the C-, D-, and E-people. A has received a request on assisting B in funding a health survey project among them selves.

There are no doubts about that this is a relevant project proposal, and A forwards the proposal to its regional organization, which immediately seeks funding from abroad. Unfortunately the proposal is rejected like similar proposals from C, D and E. Why and what went wrong?

- You knew that there was a health problem in your ethnic group, and you also knew that similar problems were occurring among other ethnic groups.
- You failed to coordinate the efforts of the different ethnic groups in entering one project application, specifying the needs of every ethnic group.
- You also failed to consult with the community administration to have them request at least some professional advice on how such a survey should be performed.
- And you did not try to find out if there are similar projects running.

The overall problem is that there was no thorough investigation made and no coordination done between the different project proposals.

Making a better project

Each project has its own premises and so to say “its own life”. No projects are quite similar. But on the other hand there are some common preconditions that you may learn of. Let us continue with the previous example on a health survey project. Here follows a scheme that maybe useful in identifying a problem and analysing the path to follow which eventually may end up in a project proposal that will attract a donor and receive funding for finally eliminating the problem:

- You are recognizing a problem among your people.
- Identify the problem. Try and find out what the reasons are for the problem.
- Consult with the other ethnic groups about similar problems.
- Make a preliminary description of the problem and forward it to the community council and/or your ethnic organization.
- Make sure that someone with the necessary knowledge can advise you on what can be done.
- Can buying medicine solve the problem? Then the project is about raising funds for medical assistance and medical supplies.
- Is the problem of such a matter, that an extensive survey has to be undertaken? Then it should be investigated if there are similar projects in other regions.
- If there are similar projects or maybe even a programme established, investigate if your project can connect or be included. Additional funding may be needed.
- If there is no programme or similar projects, a concrete project proposal has to be worked out.
- The next step is to identify what kind of project you have. Is it a project on humanitarian aid or health?
- Now the work starts to identify a potential donor. There are many donors only dealing with projects in specific geographical regions (like for instance West of the Urals); many donors have specific topics that they sponsor (environment, health, capacity building, humanitarian aid, etc.)
- Another question is: How do you approach the donor? Are you able to apply for funding directly from the donor, or do you need to involve a foreign partner?
- Why should a donor actually find your project proposal more attractive than all the other proposals on similar problems? Here you have to think constructive and use the tools that this manual will introduce you to.

Please do not think that you now learned everything about how to write a project proposal. So far you may only have got a brief idea what a project actually is all about. It is definitely not enough, just announcing, “I have a project!”

It is truly a hard work to identify a certain problem, concretise it and later to formulate an actual project proposal. Many have failed because they were not willing to put the time and energy into the necessary preliminary work of identifying a problem, and what the causes may be for the actual situation. But please be certain, if you are not willing to take the first decisive steps, your project will be doomed.

Applying for project funding - the first contacts

In general everyone can apply for a project. But not anyone receives funding due to individual policies of a donor organization.

To be successful in receiving funding, there are a number of important steps that you will need to take. First, you will need to do research in order to identify appropriate donor organizations. Once you have identified potential donors, you will need to determine how to approach them. In many cases, it is best not to submit an application to a donor organization that knows nothing about your activities. Your first contact with the donor organization should be to request (by phone or fax) information about its missions and goals, specifically request guidelines, and grants list. If – after carefully reviewing this material – you determine that this organization is an appropriate match for you, your next contact will be a Letter of Inquiry, which is a brief summary of your project. A Letter of Inquiry is timesaving for both the donor and the proposal writer, as it allows the donor to assess quickly whether or not there is a good match between the donor’s interests and the proposers project. Finally, you will need to provide the donor organization with a well-written proposal that clearly states your objectives and sets forth a plan and budget for your activities. Do not expect to receive money right away. Funding organizations often take many months to review and process grant applications.

If you as an individual wants to approach a donor, make sure that the donor accepts individual approaches, and if so follow the suggestions below:

- If you approach a donor organization abroad, you should address it in English. Only very few organizations have Russian translation available.
- If you don’t have a stationary with your name, address etc., then present your self by writing your name and address, telephone (private and/or work number), telefax (private and/or job number), and your e-mail address.
- Remember dating the letter!
- Write Dear Sirs, Dear Madam/Sir, Dear Mr./Ms. followed by full name (Peter Herring), or Dear followed by professional title and last name (Dr. Hunter).
- Write a brief introduction to your profession, your work and enclose a Curriculum Vitae (CV), which includes your date of birth, the place of birth, your educational background, your professional career, and other subjects of relevance, such as if you are holding an honorary office or maybe have another position of trust.
- Make your request: Are you addressing an inquiry to the donor? Are you asking for an application form? Etc.

How may this first approach or Letter of Inquiry look in practise?

Mr./Ms. Full name Street Postal number and town District/Region/Republic Country <u>Telephone (private); telephone (work); telefax (work); e-mail address</u>	Date (year, month, date)
Name of the Donor Organization Street Postal number and town District/Region/Republic Country	
Dear Sirs, Allow me to introduce my self. I am XX by profession and have been working at/in/with XX for XX years. I enclose my CV as Appendix 1. Presently I am investigating the possibilities of having a (n) XX project funded. In brief I can inform you that the project is dealing with XX in the village of XX in the XX region. The project is planned to start up in XX month, year XX. The purpose of the project is (max. ten lines with an overall description and the expected outcome). According to the preliminary calculations a project funding of XX US\$/Euro is required. A preliminary project proposal and budget is enclosed as Appendix 2. Please advise me on my possibilities of addressing your organisation directly, or if your policy requires the involvement of a foreign partner. If it is possible to address you directly, may I then kindly ask you to forward your application form and your project manual? Sincerely yours, XX	
	Appendixes

This small manual aims to give you some tips on how to research potential donors more effectively. Do not forget, however, that before you start looking for funding, you should first draw a clear profile of your self or your organisation and develop some kind of a long-term organisational strategy. Your project should then be designed in line with your own or your organisations strategy and expertise.

If you approach a donor in an organizational framework, which is most likely if you do not work as a free lance consultant, in principle you should follow the same suggestions as above, but you should only include your personal CV, if you have been appointed the responsible project manager or coordinator. The following has to be included if you approach a donor on behalf of your organization or community:

- The Charter.
- A clear profile or description of your organization.
- A listing of major projects that your organization or you yourself previously have dealt with.

Writing a project proposal often ends up in the need of making several contacts to the donor organization. There may be a variety of reasons to this, but be certain that it is better to

contact the donor one time too often than one time too less. If you are in doubt of something: ask!

How may a second approach look in practise?

(Letterhead)	Date (year, month, date)
Name of the Donor Organization	
Street	
Postal number and town	
District/Region/Republic	
Country	
Dear Mrs. XX	
Re: your letter dated XX (journal number XX)	
Thank you very much for your letter with the enclosed application form and project manual. Our organization is now working on a detailed description of project XX and the budget.	
In this connection we have noticed that your organization require a (n) XX (document/statement/report/analysis/etc.) Since no one in our organization is familiar with this requirement, I would kindly ask you to forward further details on how to prepare this XX.	
Is it possible to forward this information by telefax or e-mail?	
Sincerely yours,	
XX	

Feel free to write more about the progress of the project development. Some donor organizations, especially if there is a specific person to refer to, like to follow the process of a project. A personal, but still professional, relationship often leads to a better project because you can be more free to seek advice on how to design an application that will meet the requirements of the donor organization.

Many donor organizations require a foreign partner on projects dealing with Russia. There can be a variety of reasons for that, but in general donor organizations are not familiar with the structures of Russian NGO's, and they do not have the necessary insight of the problems and/or needs in the Russian society. In several cases donor organizations have a strict policy on only supporting projects in Russia if there is a responsible partner in the country of the donor organization. In the EU context most funding is given if there is one responsible partner within one of the member countries. Further it is in several countries considered as "bad politics" that a government agency deals directly with a foreign NGO. The official government policy of a certain country may collide with the agreements made with a NGO. Therefore governments usually deal - government to government, and have the NGO's deal NGO to NGO. Of course private donor organizations don't have to worry about that, and it is not at all unusually that private donor organizations deal directly with Russian NGO's.

In many cases it is recommended that a Russian NGO work closely together with a Western partner, because of the accessibility to the donor organization. But also because the Western partners often have experience and manpower to do the necessary paperwork and follow up. On the other hand this recommendation is not valid if a donor organization has its own representation in Russia. If this is the case, working together with a foreign NGO, only makes sense if the cooperation is based on technical or expert advise.

Writing an application

If a donor organization has an application form and a project manual, you simply have to follow the instructions given, but several donor organizations don't have an application form or a project manual. If this is the case you may be confused if you are not familiar with writing project proposals. But don't give up! Based on the experience of applying for funding at donor organizations that have no application forms, a project proposal usually requires the following:

- Name of applicant (your name/name of organization/community).
- Address, including telephone, fax and e-mail.
- Date (year, month, day)
- Name of the project responsible person (project manager/coordinator).
- Name of the authorized organizational official (president/chairman/director).
- Project title.
- Category of the project (environment/health/institution building/agriculture/etc.).
- Project summary (10-20 lines).
- Summary of the immediate objectives (to provide or develop something)
- Summary of the anticipated results (environmental rehabilitation/a health programme/sustainability of the institution/new crops/etc.).
- Amount requested (total).
- Background (historical/geographical/organizational/etc.)
- Identification and significance of the problem or need.
- Project priority objectives (to strengthen/to ensure/to start up/to establish/to promote/etc.)
- Project description (a thoroughly description of what the project is about).
- Project duration (one month/one year/three years/etc.).
- Project preconditions and input (finances/man power/knowledge/assistance/etc.)
- Project activities (buying/employing/arranging/surveying/identifying/promoting/etc.)
- Goal of the project (environmental rehabilitation/a health programme/sustainability of the institution/new crops/etc.)
- Project participants (if more than one organization, also cooperation with foreign partners).
- Project evaluation criteria (monthly or quarterly progress and financial reports).
- Project work plan (month 1, month 2, month 3, etc.)
- Project budget (detailed).

A project is forwarded to the donors organization with a letter where it is written that you forward an application on a certain project with a budget on a certain amount of money, and if the donor organization needs further information it shall feel free to request this. If you already have made some kind of relationship with a specific person at the donor organization you may easily make use of it by forwarding your letter to this person.

How may a following letter look in practise?

(Letterhead)	Date (year, month, date)
Name of the Donor Organization Street Postal number and town District/Region/Republic Country	
Dear XX,	
Re: Application for funding of our XX project (Journal number XX)	
With reference to our previous communication, I hereby would like to thank you very much for the assistance you have provided me in relation to writing our project proposal on XX in XX District.	
In order to start up the project by (month, day, year), I hereby forward you our application on XX US\$. As you will see from our proposal the project is scheduled to run over the next two years.	
It is my sincere hope that the application will meet the requirements of your organization. But if you should be in doubt of anything or need additional information, please be free to contact me.	
Sincerely yours,	
XX	
Appendix: #1: Application #2: Our Charter #3: A profile of our organization #4: A listing of major projects that we previously have carried out	

How may a project cover sheet look in practise? Please note that it should not be on more than one page.

Donor Organizations name	
Project Cover Sheet	
Project Title:	
Applicant:	(your organization)
Mailing Address:	
Telephone/fax/e-mail:	
Contact person:	
Country:	
Amount Requested:	
Project category:	
Number of pages:	
Date:	
Principal Project Leader:	Title:
Signature:	
Authorized Organizational Official:	Title:
Signature:	

How may a project description summary look in practise? Please note that it should not be on more than one page.

Donor Organizations name	
Project Description Summary	
Project Title:	
Key Words (8 max.):	
Project Summary (10-20 lines):	
The objectives are:	
Anticipated Result as Described by the Applicant:	

How may a project proposal look in practise? Please note that it should never exceed more than 20 pages.

0. Project background

(Write a brief historical and/or geographical on the background of the project. What are the sources of information that have been used in the preparation of the activity? Also write if you have carried out similar projects earlier on similar topics, for the same target group or with similar methods referred to in this application. Organisations are required to provide information on their objectives, major activities, geographic coverage and membership. Individuals are required to provide information regarding relevant professional qualifications. Refer to the appendixes.)

1. Identification and Significance of the Problem

(How did you identify the problem and how significant is the problem. Make a brief analysis of the situation, and refer to expert reports if you have such available.)

2. Goal of the Project

(What do you expect that the project will end up with? Will your project solve anything? Will it identify something? Will it lead to something?)

3. Immediate objectives of the Project

(Description of what the immediate problems the project can solve. It may be the instalment of a telefax or a computer; it may in other cases be training on specific topics, or something quite different.)

4. Project description

(Write a thoroughly description of the project. Also describe how the project will be monitored and evaluated and by whom?)

4.1 Activities

(List the activities that have to be carried out during the project.)

4.2 Inputs

(Write what kind of financial input you need, also if you have other financial means than that of the donor organization. Further you have to list what kind of equipment, knowledge, assistance and manpower is needed.)

4.3 Assumptions

(What are the criteria to make the project a success? And what could ruin the project.)

4.4 Preconditions

(A precondition may be that a preliminary analysis has been undertaken.)

5. Project Results or Outputs

(Many project have several outcomes. A big project may start with an analysis - this is an outcome. Maybe the next outcome is a conference. A third outcome could be media attention. And a fourth outcome could be the finalisation of the project. But in general there can be many outcomes of a project.)

6. Project Participants

(Is there co-operation with other organisations on the topic and if so, how?)

7. Project Work Plan

(Complete listing of the proposed activities, in chronological order referring to the budget items.)

8. Budget

(Write a detailed budget that includes all details on salaries, equipment, conferences, travels etc. Also try to break down the budget in yearly, quarterly and monthly expenditures.) Below you will find a small example of how it may be done.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
Salaries	XX	XX	XX	XX
Manager	XX	XX	XX	XX
Assistant	XX	XX	XX	XX
Communication	XX	XX	XX	XX
Equipment	XX	XX	XX	XX
Computers	XX			
Printer	XX			
Camera		XX		
Xerox	XX			
Paper, etc.	XX	XX	XX	XX
Conference			XX	
Travelling	XX	XX	XX	XX
Moscow	XX			
Ottawa		XX		
Yakutsk			XX	
Villages	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total pr. quarter	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total pr. 1st year				XX

Before sending your project proposal you should go through it by using the below suggested check-list:

- Collect and review pertinent background documents.
- Check the content of the project and revise if needed.
- Check if you have page numbers in the whole document.

Using Logical Framework as a tool

The Logical Framework (LF, also called Log frame) is used by many organizations as a central methodology for operations planning, supervision and implementation. It integrates the critical elements of the operational strategy into a coherent whole. The key performance indicators provide measurements of the progress towards achievement of development outcomes and sector impact.

The Log frame was created in 1969 for the US Agency for International Development, and has been used widely throughout the bilateral donor community since the 1970's.

Practitioners in most donor organizations have explored the power of the Log frame to create clear objectives and build commitment and ownership among clients. Over the years, the Log frame evolved as a core technique for managing operations from design to implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

The Log frame is a tool that has the power to communicate the essential elements of a complex project clearly, and efficiently. It defines a set of relationships among providers, and users of results. The monitoring and evaluation system of the specific operation is included and defines the level; people, events, process, document and information used to monitor and evaluate the project.

There are multiple levels of the monitoring and evaluation systems, including:

- Program Level: Evaluation
- Management Level: Performance monitoring, focusing on achievement of outcomes.
- Operation Level: Progress Monitoring - Reviewing implementation status versus time plans and disbursement schedules and other milestones.

Performance indicators are measures of operations impact, outcome, and outputs that are monitored during implementation to assess the progress towards achievement development objectives. Performance indicators can be used to improve performance by providing a forecast and early warning system during implementation; as well as measurement of operation's results, criteria for quality management, clarification of objectives and logic, and monitoring for assumptions and risks.

Multilateral donors

The United Nations (UN)

In this section you will find some of the largest UN organizations. Most of these do not specifically have indigenous peoples as their target group. On the other hand they are targeting such issues that also are relevant to indigenous peoples. The UN system's definition of NGO's is broad: all not-for-profit actors who are not governmental or intergovernmental. The term "civil society organizations" (CSO) refers to the sphere in which citizens and social movements organize themselves around objectives, constituencies and thematic interests.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

Main target areas: Domesticated animals / plants Local self reliance Sustainable development Agriculture / Forestry	Contact point: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy Phone: +39 06 5705 1 Fax: +39 06 5705 3152 E-mail: FAO-HQ@fao.org Internet: www.fao.org
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FAO was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Today, FAO is one of the largest specialized agencies in the United Nations system and the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. FAO has 180 member countries plus one member organization, the European Community.

A specific priority of the Organization is encouraging sustainable agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy for increasing food production and food security while conserving and managing natural resources. The aim is to meet the needs of both present and future generations by promoting development that does not degrade the environment and is technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

FAO was one of the first UN agencies to recognize that fulfilment of its purpose would require the involvement of society at large. Over time, technical units and offices throughout FAO have built up relations with NGO's, both in the field and through dialogue and information sharing "Civil society organizations" include both NGO's and popular organizations - formal and informal - as well as other categories such as the mass media, local authorities, business leaders and the research community.

Different categories of NGO's or CSO's are relevant partners of FAO for different purposes. Distinctions can be based on technical areas of interest (e.g. sustainable agriculture, gender, environment), functional areas of activity (e.g. capacity building, advocacy, technical support), and/or organizational characteristics (e.g. representative or non-representative, international or local, rural or urban).

Major categories of CSO's to which FAO relates are rural and urban people's organizations. These membership organizations include farmers' associations, cooperatives, women's groups, credit unions, consumers' organizations, etc. Improving their members' welfare is one

of FAO’s basic objectives, and encouraging their participation in field action and policy dialogue is a means to this end. Indigenous peoples are not mentioned directly.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

<p>Main target areas: Labour market Minority / Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Contact point: Moscow Office Eastern Europe and Central Asia Team</p> <p>Phone: 095 933 08 10 Fax: 095 933 08 20 E-mail: Internet: www.ilo.ru</p>
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ILO is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. It was founded in 1919 and is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought the League of Nations into being, and it became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.

ILO Convention no. 169 was adopted in 1989 went further than convention no. 107 in stating "irrespective of their legal status, Indigenous people should retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions." The two conventions together recognize the historic relationship between indigenous peoples and their inhabited land and stress the rights of indigenous peoples to exercise control over their own institutions, ways of life and economic development within the boundaries of States where they live.

The “Programme of Cooperation between the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Russian Federation for the period 2000 – 2001” sets out the objectives for activities to be jointly undertaken by the ILO and its tripartite constituents in the Russian Federation during the years 2000 and 2001. The Programme is based on a common understanding of current problems and difficulties in international and national social and economic development. The Russian Federation Government and workers’ and employers’ organizations, on the one hand, and the International Labour Organization, on the other hand, are interested in their solution. This Programme of Cooperation is based on the Agreement between the Russian Federation Government and ILO, "on the ILO Office in Moscow", signed on September 5, 1997. It defines the main directions for activities to be jointly implemented by the ILO and its tripartite partners in the Russian Federation.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS Habitat)

<p>Main target areas: Health / Hygiene Infrastructure / Transport / Logistics Local self reliance Social welfare / work Town planning Waste / Sanitation / Water</p>	<p>Contact point: Habitat Executive Bureau 8 Stroitelei St., 2 Building 117987GSP-1, Moscow</p> <p>Phone: 095 930-62-64 Fax: 095 930-03-79 E-mail: habmoscow@mtu-net.ru Internet: www.unchs.org</p>
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The mission of UNCHS (Habitat) is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

UNCHS (Habitat), was established in October 1978, and is the lead agency within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Its activities contribute to the

overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development within the context and the challenges of a rapidly urbanizing world.

At present UNCHS (Habitat) are running the following programmes and campaigns:

- Best Practices & Local Leadership
- Gender Policy
- Global Urban Observatory & Statistics
- Housing Policy
- International Forum on Urban Poverty
- Localizing Agenda 21
- Managing Water for African Cities
- Risk & Disaster Management
- Safer Cities
- Sustainable Cities
- Urban Environment Forum
- Urban Indicators
- Urban Management
- Urban Sanitation & Solid Waste Management
- Global Campaign for Secure Tenure
- Global Campaign on Urban Governance
- Cities Alliance

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

<p>Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Sustainable development International / Regional cooperation</p>	<p>Contact point: United Nations Environment Programme United Nations Avenue, Gigiri PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Phone: (254-2) 621234 Fax: (254-2) 624489/90 E-mail: eisinfo@unep.org Internet: www.unep.org</p>
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UNEP’s work is based on servicing the environment. UNEP advocates environmental concerns within the international system. In this, it makes a particular effort to nurture partnerships with other UN bodies possessing complementary skills and delivery capabilities and enhancing the participation of civil society - the private sector, scientific community and NGO’s in the achievement of sustainable development.

Today, the challenge before UNEP is to implement an environmental agenda that is integrated strategically with the goals of economic development and social well being - an agenda for sustainable development.

The work and mandate of UNEP includes: environmental monitoring, assessment, information and research including early warning; enhanced coordination of environmental conventions and development of environment policy instruments; freshwater; technology transfer and industry.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Sustainable development International / Regional cooperation	Contact point: Lars Kullerud, Head GIS/Visual comm. unit UNEP/GRID-Arendal Longum Park Service Box 706 N-4808 Arendal, Norway Phone: +47 37 03 56 50 Fax: +47 37 03 50 50 E-mail: kullerud@grida.no Internet: www.grida.no
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As a specific follow-up to the recommendations of the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development, the Government of Norway and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established an environmental information centre in Arendal, Norway. Set up as a foundation under Norwegian legislation, the centre was linked to the world-wide UNEP programme termed Global Resource Information Database and was therefore called a GRID centre. The Norwegian Prime Minister opened GRID-Arendal on August 22, 1989. This institutional model of a non-profit foundation supporting international activities within the programme framework of a UN agency was also considered interesting for potential wider replication.

GRID-Arendal, together with the Danish NGO Nature and Peoples of the North held a seminar in Moscow in March 1998 to assess environmental threats affecting the traditional life-styles of indigenous peoples in the Russian north. The seminar resulted in a report in English and Russian. GRID-Arendal has since then focussed more on Indigenous Peoples issues, mainly through cooperation with RAIPON. Its Arctic programme is based on the following:

- Make available circumpolar environmental information and assessment of the Arctic environment, with significant impact on awareness and decision-making processes.
- Achieve recognition as UNEP's key Polar centre, promoting an efficient co-operative network with UN agencies, the Arctic Council, Arctic Indigenous Peoples and the Arctic scientific community.

United Nations Educational, Scientific & cultural Organisation UNESCO

Main target areas: Arts / Crafts Education / Schools Ethic / Philosophy / Religion Interpretation / Translation Writers / Literature	Contact point: 7, place de Fontenoy 75352 PARIS 07 SP France Phone: +33 1 45 68 10 00 Fax: +33 1 45 67 16 90 E-mail: Internet: www.unesco.org
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Its constitution was adopted by the London Conference in November 1945, and entered into effect on the 4th of November 1946 when 20 states had deposited instruments of acceptance. It currently has 188 Member States (as of 19 October 1999).

The main objective of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the

human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

To fulfil its mandate, UNESCO performs five principal functions:

- Prospective Studies: what forms of education, science, culture and communication for tomorrow’s world?
- The advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge: relying primarily on research, training and teaching activities.
- Standard-setting action: the preparation and adoption of international instruments and statutory recommendations.
- Expertise: provided to Member States for their development policies and projects in the form of "technical co-operation".
- Exchange of specialized information.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

<p>Main target areas: Children / Youth Health / Hygiene Education / Schools Humanitarian aid / Disaster relief Social welfare / work</p>	<p>Contact point: UNICEF Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Phone: +41 22 909 5111 Fax: +41 22 909 5909 E-mail: Internet: www.unicef.org</p>
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UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children’s rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children’s rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children.

UNICEF insists that the survival, protection and development of children are universal development imperatives that are integral to human progress. UNICEF mobilizes political will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries, ensure a "first call for children" and to build their capacity to form appropriate policies and deliver services for children and their families.

UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children - victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation and those with disabilities. UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care.

UNICEF aims, through its country programmes, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social, and economic development of their communities.

UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Main target areas: Sustainable development Human / Indigenous rights Institution building / Management Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: 28 Ostozhenka 119034, Moscow Phone: 095 787-2100 Fax: 095 787-2101 E-mail: registry@undp.ru Internet: www.undp.ru
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UNDP in Russia: Country Cooperation Framework - main assistance areas

The operational activities of UNDP in Russia are structured on a country-driven approach, on the basis of the Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) for the period 1997-1999, extended to 2000. With the opening of the Country Office in August 1997, UNDP has been faced with the demanding task of establishing its presence in the country and securing a growth-oriented strategy of the organization locally.

The main areas of cooperation outlined in the CCF and guiding the programme framework of UNDP in the Russian Federation are:

- Democratic governance: good governance practices and policies, judicial reform, human rights and ombudsman institutions, strengthening of NGO-government partnership in the social sphere, advancement of women through institutional capacity building; governance in special situations (North Caucasus).
- Sustainable livelihoods: SME development, innovative employment strategies, income generation activities in depressed areas, sustainable development of indigenous peoples, Moscow city transport strategy mortality crisis research and recommendations, National Human Development Reports, Master Course on Human Development.
- Environmental management: reduction of coal bed methane emissions in the Kuznetsk coal basin, conservation of wetland biodiversity in the Lower Volga, capacity building for energy efficiency in heat supply, UNDP EcoCenter, water quality evaluation in areas affected by the Chernobyl accident, sustainable conservation of biological diversity in four protected areas on Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula, wild salmon diversity conservation in Kamchatka.

UNDP Russia currently manages 43 projects clustered in the three main areas and utilizes the services of 367 national consultants and 19 international experts.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

Main target areas: Minority / Indigenous Peoples Human / Indigenous Rights	Contact point: Secretariat of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, Ms. Eulàlia Ortadó Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland Phone: +41 22 917 91 64 Fax: +41 22 917 90 17 E-mail: eortado-rosich.hchr@unog.ch Internet: www.unhchr.ch/html/menu
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The purpose of the Fund shall be to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP) by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities. The only beneficiaries of assistance from the Fund shall be representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities:

World Health Organization (WHO)

Main target areas: Health / Hygiene Medical Social welfare / work	Contact point: The World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (EURO) Scherfigsvej 8 DK-2100 Copenhagen 0 Denmark Phone: +45 39.17.17.17 Fax: +45 39.17.18.18 E-mail: postmaster@who.dk Internet: www.who.dk
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The WHO Office of the Special Representative of the Director-General was established in December 1998 for the design, delivery and coordination of humanitarian and development health programmes and consolidation of WHO activities in the Russian Federation.

From the four projects in Russian Federation (TB control, TB in prison, HIV/AIDS and Pharmaceutical) initially launched for funding, only Tuberculosis projects have received generous donors support (US\$4,6 million). The WHO has become the lead agency in this area directly involved in TB projects implementation embracing about 4 million populations with funding through USAID, UK and Finland. HIV/AIDS project planned for the Republic of Karelia is going to be implemented with financial support from Finland.

There are a number of other smaller projects in Russia, funded by different donors through WHO (Child Health Development and Child Protection; Primary Health Care Development; Support to pharmaceutical provision and rational use of drugs; Health Promoting Schools Project).

The World Bank (IBRD)

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development</p>	<p>Contact point: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Director, Financial Products and Services Department 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433, USA Phone: +1 202-458-1122 Fax: +1 202-522-3264 E-mail: fps@worldbank.org Internet: www.worldbank.org</p>
<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development</p>	<p>Contact point: World Bank Office Ms. Marina Vasilieva Sadovaya-Kudrinskaya No- 3 123242 Moscow Phone: 095 745-70-00 Fax: 501 253-06-12 E-mail: Mvasilieva@worldbank.org Internet: www.worldbank.org.ru</p>

The IBRD provides loans and development assistance to middle-income countries and creditworthy poorer countries. Voting power is linked to members’ capital subscriptions, which in turn are based on each country’s relative economic strength. The IBRD is not a profit-maximizing organization but has earned a net income every year since 1948.

The characteristics of indigenous peoples make participatory approaches especially critical to safeguarding their interests in the development process. Such approaches, recognizing the right of indigenous peoples to participate actively in planning their own futures, are supported by major donors and international organizations, including the World Bank, but have proved difficult to implement. They call for changes in attitudes, policies, and legislation to address the key issues: recognizing rights to land and natural resources, ensuring culturally appropriate procedures for consultation and communication, and building on the strengths of traditional lifestyles and institutions.

Many of the first-generation Bank-supported projects with indigenous peoples allocated funds to the national government agencies responsible for indigenous development. The typical result was expansion of the government agency concerned without much direct benefit to the indigenous communities. In Brazil, for example, where the Bank promoted large investments in increasing the staff and infrastructure of the National Indian Foundation, the impact was minimal in such important areas as natural resource protection, indigenous health, and community economic development.

In more recent projects, therefore, the goal is for funds to be controlled and managed by indigenous people themselves, preceded by the necessary capacity building. Group-based lending schemes, in which groups rather than individuals are responsible for protection against default in repayments, have proved adaptable to the finance needs of poor indigenous populations, as the principle of joint liability is often an important element in traditional systems of social control. These lending schemes increase the self-confidence of their members and demonstrate the ability of indigenous peoples to participate in the development process.

The European Union (EU)

Doing research on the European Union and its funding programmes, one will easily think that there must be a lot of funding possibilities, and so it is, but in general these are not very easy to approach, and many of the programmes have no money of its own.

Phare and Tacis

Main target areas: Sustainable development Small and Medium sized Enterprises Democracy	Contact point: Russian Supervising Office: Valentina Chaplinskaya Phare/Tacis CBC Project Facility Office Izmailovsky pr. 14, Room 424 198 005 St. Petersburg Phone: 812 259 6939 Fax: 812 259 69 46 E-mail: chaplin@mail.wplus.net Internet: http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations
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The Phare Programme is a European Union initiative, which supports the development of a larger democratic family of nations within a prosperous and stable Europe. Phare does this by providing grant finance to support its partner countries in central and Eastern Europe through the process of economic transformation and strengthening of democracy to the stage where they are ready to assume the obligations of membership of the European Union. Between 1990 and 1996 Phare made available Euro 6,263 million to 13 partner countries providing know-how and investment support. The programmes currently covers the following countries: Central and Eastern European Countries (Phare): Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.

The Tacis Programme is a European Union initiative for the New Independent States and Mongolia that fosters the development of harmonious and prosperous economic and political links between the European Union and these partner countries. Tacis does this by providing grant finance for know-how to support the process of transformation to market economies and democratic societies. Between 1991 and 1996 Tacis has committed Euro 2,807 million to provide know-how and to cultivate links and relationships between organisations in partner countries and the European Union. The programmes currently cover the New Independent States and Mongolia (Tacis): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Several European Commission initiatives relevant to Financing Innovation have been financed under the Phare - Tacis Programmes, such as: the Joint Venture Programme (JOP), the Central and Eastern Europe Venture Capital Programme and the recently launched NIS Venture Capital Programme, both managed on behalf of the European Commission by the European Venture Capital Association (EVCA).

In 1997 the European Commission launched the Tacis Cross Border Co-operation Small Projects Facility - an initiative aimed at promoting co-operation between local and regional authorities in North-western Russia, western Belarus, western Ukraine and Moldova. The local and regional authorities have welcomed the initiative.

The Tacis CBC Small Project Facility consists of two elements:

- Tacis CBC Small Project Facility is supporting projects with duration of up to 18 months (maximum grant 200.000 EURO).
- Tacis CBC Micro Project Facility is supporting small scale and potential projects with duration of up to 6 months (maximum grant 10.000 EURO).

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Russian Small Business Fund

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Small and Medium sized Enterprises</p>	<p>Contact point: Coordination Office: 36 Bolshaya Molchankovka Street Building 1, Floor 2 121069 Moscow</p> <p>Phone: 095 799 5577 Fax: 095 799 5588 E-mail: main@rsbf.ru Internet: www.ebrd.com</p>
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EBRD was established in 1991. It exists to foster the transition towards open market-oriented economies and to promote private and entrepreneurial initiative in the countries of central and eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) committed to and applying the principles of multiparty democracy, pluralism and market economics.

In fulfilling its role as a catalyst of change, the Bank encourages co-financing and foreign direct investment from the private and public sectors, helps to mobilise domestic capital, and provides technical cooperation in relevant areas. It works in close cooperation with international financial institutions and other international and national organisations. In all of its activities, the Bank promotes environmentally sound and sustainable development.

Russia Small Business Fund has two components:

- Micro credit component: This component provides loans from US\$ 100 to US\$ 20,000 for a period of 1 to 36 months to enterprises in all sectors with up to 20 employees.
- Small loan component: This component provides loans of up to US\$155,000 for a period of 1 to 36 months to production and service sector enterprises, typically with fewer than 100 employees.

The Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM)

Main target areas: Minority / Indigenous peoples	Contact point: Nordic Council of Ministers Store Strandstræde 18 DK-1255 Copenhagen K, Denmark Phone: +45 33 96 02 00 Fax: +45 33 96 02 02 E-mail: Internet: www.norden.org
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Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM) is an institution for cooperation between the Nordic Governments, incl. the autonomous governments of the Faroe Islands, Greenland (both Denmark) and the Aaland Islands (Finland).

At the meeting of the Arctic Council held in Barron, Alaska in October 2000, NCM was granted the status of permanent observer. This will facilitate improved co-ordination of the Nordic Council of Ministers' efforts in relation to the Arctic Council in areas such as environmental projects, research and education, and on issues pertaining to the indigenous peoples in the Arctic region.

NCM is presently formulating a new policy on indigenous peoples of the Arctic. The policy will in contradiction to earlier NCM policies cover the entire Arctic. No money will be allocated to the new policy, but approved projects will be funded from existing programmes.

Nordic Development Fund (NDF)

Main target areas: Sustainable development	Contact point: P.O. Box 185, FIN-00171 Helsinki, Finland Phone: + 358 9 1800451 Fax: +358 9 622 1491 E-mail: info@ndf.fi Internet: www.ndf.fi
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NDF was established for the purpose of promoting economic and social development in developing countries through participation in financing on concessional terms of projects of interest to the Nordic countries. The capital of the Nordic Development Fund amounts to SDR 515 million (Special Drawing Rights) and EUR 330 million, and is financed through the development assistance budgets for the Nordic countries.

NDF grants very long-term credits on concessional terms to poor developing countries. The credits are granted for high-priority projects, which promote economic and social development in developing countries. NDF's lending strategy is governed by the principles of the Nordic countries' bilateral development assistance with a special focus on poverty reduction.

Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)

Main target areas: Sustainable development	Contact point: Fabianinkatu 34 P.O. Box 249 FIN-00171 Helsinki, Finland Phone: +358 9 18 001 Fax: +358 9 1800 210 E-mail: Internet: www.nibank.org
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NIB is the joint international financial institution of the Nordic countries. NIB can offer its customers, comprising businesses and organisations in both the private and public sectors, long-term loans on competitive, commercial terms. NIB can help to finance projects presenting adequate security and good risk classification, both within and outside the Nordic area.

NIB participates in the financing of environmental improvement investments in the Nordic countries and in the Baltic Sea and Barents Sea regions.

Bilateral donors

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Local self reliance</p>	<p>Contact point: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 200 Promenade du Portage Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4, Canada Phone: +1 819 997-5006 Fax: +1 819 953-6088 E-mail: info@acdi-cida.gc.ca Internet: www.acdi-cida.gc.ca</p>
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Through the Central and Eastern Europe program, CIDA has supported projects in Russia since 1991. The program assists Canadian firms, NGO's, and public institutions to undertake projects that are encouraging the transition to a market-based economy, supporting democratic development, and improving the Russian-Canadian trade and investment environment.

Projects supported by the international-cooperation program cover a wide range of activities, including legislative and regulatory reform, management of natural resources (especially oil and gas), environmental protection, agriculture and land registration, promotion of small business, development of civil society, and cooperation on issues of arctic management and indigenous peoples. Many of CIDA's projects support the rule of law and the establishment of a democratic system of government in Russia.

To date, Canada has committed more than \$150 million to over 200 technical-cooperation projects. There are currently more than 50 active projects in Russia, with a budget of approximately \$24 million for this year. Russia recently ranked sixth among countries receiving assistance from CIDA. Since 1992, CIDA has provided \$35 million in humanitarian assistance and social-protection programming in Russia. This assistance has gone mainly to victims of the conflict in Chechnya and to vulnerable groups such as the urban poor and those living in isolated areas, especially the North.

The Canadian private sector, NGOs and public sector may propose projects for partial funding by the cooperation programme. The share of CIDA's contribution to project's budget will depend on the nature of the proposal. Generally speaking, projects aimed at generating future profits for the proponent will be eligible for a smaller share of CIDA contribution than projects of a less directly commercial nature. In some cases, project ideas will be identified by CIDA or received from third parties such as the Russian government or IFI's. CIDA will then seek out an executing agency to implement the idea via the Canadian Government's official electronic tendering system or through other channels in accordance with government procurement policies.

Danish International Development Agency (Danida)

Main target areas: Sustainable development Institution building / Management Health / Hygiene Education / Schools	Contact point: Danida C/o Udenrigsministeriet Asiatisk Plads 2 DK-1448 Copenhagen K., Denmark Phone: +45 33 92 00 00 Fax: um@um.dk E-mail: Internet: www.um.dk/danida
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Some of the Danida assistance is distributed through Danish NGO's. Requirements to the NGO's are:

- They must be popular rooted organisations.
- They cannot have commercial purposes with their development projects.
- They must have the necessary capacity for carrying out their projects.
- They must be activity involved in carrying out their projects.
- They can have local co-operation partners.

Priorities for projects aimed at indigenous peoples:

- Support to self-organization, recognition of land and resources and work for self-determination. This includes support to indigenous peoples own organizations and development models.
- Educational activities, alphabetisation, bilingual-education etc.
- Defence of cultural integrity through building up own media and communication systems.
- Environmental protection and sustainable development building on own resources.
- The UN international decade for indigenous peoples.
- Primary health and traditional medicine.

At present there are no funding possibilities for Indigenous peoples in Russia, but a new policy on this issue is expected within year 2001.

Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA)

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Institution building / Management Sustainable development Travels	Contact point: Miljøstyrelsen Strandgade 29 DK-1401 Copenhagen K., Denmark Phone: +45 32 66 01 00 Fax: +45 32 66 04 79 E-mail: Internet: www.mst.dk/dancea
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DEPA administrates the programme called DANCEA — Environmental Assistance to the Arctic. In the period 1994 -1999 DANCEA has launched many environmental projects in the Arctic, which faces many environmental problems.

One very significant achievement has been mapping the spread of pollutants and persistent toxic substances from the western world that find their way to the Arctic by air and sea. It has been ascertained that these substances, via the food chain, accumulate in great concentration of the Arctic populations.

DANCEA also aims to involve the indigenous Arctic peoples actively in efforts to conserve and improve the environment. Not least in order to benefit from the local, comprehensive knowledge of natural conditions in the Arctic.

The overall objective of DANCEA is to contribute to restoring the global environment in accordance with the recommendations of the UNCED Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 (Agenda 21).

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Democracy Foundation

<p>Main target areas: Conferences / Meetings Democracy Human / Indigenous rights Labour market</p>	<p>Contact point: Demokratifonden C/o Udenrigsministeriet Asiatisk Plads 2 DK-1448 Copenhagen K., Denmark</p> <p>Phone: +45 33 92 15 78 Fax: +45 33 92 07 88 E-mail: Internet: www.um.dk/udenrigspolitik/oesteuropa/demokratifonden</p>
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The Democracy Foundation is in support of well-defined activities that directly seek to promote and consolidate democratic conditions in Central and Eastern Europe.

The foundation is in favour of promoting:

- International relations.
- Modernisation of Central- and local authorities administrative functions.
- Holding free elections.
- Promotion of respect for Human Rights.
- Co-operation between organisations.
- Support to building up free trade unions.
- Promotion of a free and independent press.
- Education in democracy.

Finnish Department for International Development Cooperation (Finnida)

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Institution building / Management Health / Hygiene Education / Schools</p>	<p>Contact point: Kanavakatu 4a P.O. Box 127 FIN-00161 Helsinki, Finland</p> <p>Phone: +358 9 1341 6370 Fax: +358 9 1341 6375 E-mail: kyoinfo@formin.fi Internet: global.finland.fi</p>
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The main objectives of Finnida are: reducing poverty; assisting developing countries in solving their environmental problems; and promoting equality, democracy and human rights. Finnish development priorities emphasise the need for sustained economic growth, equitable income distribution and special arrangements for supporting the poor and enabling them to participate in productive activities.

In an effort to achieve practical results in the alleviation of poverty, Finnida will emphasise basic education and health services. It also supports efforts to improve family planning and

reproductive health as part of basic health services, and to strengthen the participation of women in social and economic activity.

The focus of Finnida's assistance has gone to their 10 primary partner countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Zambia. As of 1997, Finnida has been providing development assistance to 92 developing countries, including their 10 primary partner countries. Also projects in Russia can be supported.

Norwegian Development Cooperation (Norad)

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Institution building / Management Health / Hygiene Education / Schools</p>	<p>Contact point: Ruseløkkveien 26 P.O. Box 8034 Dep. N-0030 Oslo, Norway Phone: + 47 22 24 20 60 Fax: +47 22 24 20 66 E-mail: informasjonssenteret@norad.no Internet: www.norad.no</p>
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The main goal of Norad is to contribute towards lasting improvements in the economic, social and political conditions under which people live in developing countries, with special emphasis on assistance that benefits the poorest sector of the community. However, this does not mean that Norwegian development funds are transferred to the target group direct. Partners in cooperation and beneficiaries of development cooperation are first and foremost the central government and local authorities, civil society, and the business sector. These are responsible for the administration of Norwegian development funds and thus responsibility for development in their own country rests with them. In cooperation with its partners, NORAD works for a development, which benefits the poorest members of society.

The Sustainable development concept in which economic, ecological and environmental policies, as well as development strategies, are viewed in an overall context and integrated in the interests of environmental conservation while safeguarding and promoting development. The concept constitutes a crucial element in the Brundtland Commission's report "Our Common Future" (1987), where it was associated with development, which "meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Swedish Agency for Development Cooperation (Sida)

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Institution building / Management Health / Hygiene Education / Schools</p>	<p>Contact point: S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden Phone: +46-8-698 50 00 Fax: +46-8-20 88 64 E-mail: info@sida.se Internet: www.sida.org</p>
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Sida's task is to create conditions conducive to change and to socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development. Peace and security are key prerequisites for development. The prevention of conflicts and catastrophes is an important part of Sida's charge.

The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida contributes resources and develops skills and competence. Sida's activities span a wide variety of fields.

Some 300 Swedish organisations receive government support for their development cooperation programmes in the East and the South.

Much of the Swedish humanitarian assistance is also channelled through Swedish non-governmental organisations. In 1999, Sida supported non-governmental organisations with more than 830 million SEK.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Institution building / Management Health / Hygiene Education / Schools</p>	<p>Contact point: Center for NGO Support Prospect Mira 69 129110 Moscow Phone: 095 281-3394 Fax: 095 281-2734 E-mail: wldlearn@ngo.org.ru Internet:</p>
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NGO Sector Support Program (NGOSS)

In October 1994 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded a new project “Civic Initiatives Programme” to support non-government organizations in Russia. The project united several U. S. non-government and volunteer organizations’ efforts in providing technical assistance and financial support to the growing Russian non-government sector.

The Civic Initiatives Program, provided assistance in areas most vital for strengthening the non-profit/non-government sector in Russia:

- Sharing the world experience in legal and practical areas and social marketing;
- Education through seminars, trainings and conferences on a various strategic and practical issues related to NGOs’ activities in Russia;
- Sharing special information on law-making policy and reforms through publications, training of lawyers who specialize in working with the non-government sector;
- Research in setting up an institute for non-profits;
- Financial and methodical assistance to NGOs in Russia.

In August 1998, The NGO Sector Support Program started. Based on earlier success, the new program continues supporting Russian non-government organizations in such areas as information sharing, strengthening of organizational sustainability, building -up collaboration networks, and development of the initiative groups. It is expected that program implementation will promote further expansion and strengthening of Russian NGO’s institutional capacities to provide as wide range of services as possible, and in ensuring sustainable long-term growth of the Russian non-government sector.

Private donors

In general it is possible to locate several thousands of private donor organizations, but during our survey, we have learned that many of these donor organizations primarily deal with Russia if there is a partner in the host country of the donor. The selections of private donor organizations following are all dealing directly with Russian NGO's. Some of these even have established offices in one or more Russian cities.

3M Corporation

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Institution building Minority / Indigenous Peoples Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation</p>	<p>Contact point: 3M Russia, Samarsky per. 3 129110 Moscow Phone: 095-288-9701 Fax: 095-288-9792 E-mail: Internet:</p>
<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Institution building Minority / Indigenous Peoples Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation</p>	<p>Contact point: 3M-LTS1 Garazhny proezd. Obuhovo 192288 St. Petersburg Phone: 812-172-5606 Fax: 812-172-7365 E-mail: Internet:</p>

Support initiatives that:

- Address specific community needs and solve root problems;
- Apply innovative solutions to complex problems, especially those that cross 3M giving categories;
- Fill gaps in the service delivery system and help those who need services gain access;
- Serve minority or disadvantaged people.

Amoco Foundation

<p>Main target areas: Local self reliance Sustainable development Education Schools</p>	<p>Contact point: For Russia: Mr. Gary Stewart Public and Government Affairs Amoco Corporation 501 West Lake Park Blvd. MC 182W3 Houston, TX 77079, USA Phone: +1 281 366-7114 Fax: E-mail: foundation@amoco.com Internet:</p>
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Funding is emphasized for programs designed to promote quality education; healthy, vibrant, self-sufficient communities with solid community infrastructure; youth development; and a sound environment. Amoco's overall focus areas are education and community development.

Grants in other areas, including health, culture and the arts, are limited, and considered on a case-by-case basis when used in ways, which support the focus funding areas. Its education programs are designed to foster effective education systems and practices, and most educational programs funded are in the math, science, engineering or technology arenas.

The Amoco Foundation funds programs and initiatives, which respond to the needs of communities in which Amoco operates. Amoco does not consider funding for sports or athletic programs; and sports, religious, fraternal or social organizations are ineligible for support. Unsolicited proposals in the public areas of higher education, student scholarships and public policy are also not accepted.

AT&T

<p>Main target areas: Arts / Crafts Theatre / Dance / Music Education / Schools Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Local self reliance</p> <p>Grant Range: \$500 - \$1,855,000</p>	<p>Contact point: Regional Contributions Manager for Europe: AT&T France S.A. Tour Horizon 52 quai de Dion-Bouton 92806 Puteaux, Cedex, France</p> <p>Phone: Fax: E-mail: Internet: www.att.com/foundation</p>
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- Arts & Culture: to support new and innovative artistic projects by nationally and internationally recognized arts and cultural institutions that foster communications, and promote cross-cultural understanding. To qualify, arts organizations must have been professionally managed for 5 years, and must compensate artistic and managerial personnel. Eligible organizations include non-profit symphonies, dance, theatre and opera companies, performing arts centres, festivals, and museums.
- Education: to support projects that explores the role of technology in education, and its capacity to connect students, teachers, classrooms, and institutions. Specific objectives include the enhancement of teaching and research, and the promotion of curriculum innovation, with a particular interest in interdisciplinary and collaborative initiatives, and education applications of technology. Other objectives are the improvement of educational opportunities for women and minorities, encouraging diversification of student and faculty populations, and the advancement of systemic reform, teacher preparation, student achievement and parental involvement.
- Civic Programs (including health, human services, public policy, diversity programs, environmental programs, & strengthening children and families): support for programs that fall into the category of children and families, accessibility of health and social services to those in need, the advancement of diversity, or the protection of the environment.
- No support for religious organizations for sectarian purposes, local chapters of national organizations, social sciences or health sciences programs, medical research projects, disease-related health associations other than AIDS -related programs, operating expenses or capital campaigns of local health or human service agencies other than hospitals, sports teams, or athletic competitions. No grants to individuals, capital development, endowments, deficit financing, land acquisition, or equipment donations. No grant for childcare or elder care centres, no video and film productions, no alcohol and substance abuse programs, or programs to alleviate homelessness.

Bradley Foundation

Main target areas: Democracy Politics Science and Research Grant Range: \$ 100 - \$550,000	Contact point: Mr. Michael S. Joyce, President P.O. Box 92848 Milwaukee, WI 53202, USA Phone: +1 (414) 291-9915 Fax: +1 (414) 291-9991 E-mail: Internet: www.townhall.com/bradley
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- Cultivation of a Strong Sense of Citizenship: projects may address any arena of public life (economics, politics, culture, civil society) but they must promote citizenship beyond the basic idea of voting and elections. Examples include projects demonstrating greater citizen involvement, policy research, academic research, and media projects.
- No strictly denominational projects, no grants to individuals, no endowment funds, no building projects

Carnegie Corporation of the US

Main target areas: Democracy Sustainable development Local self reliance International / Regional cooperation Grant Range: from \$100 - \$962,000	Contact point: Ms. Dorothy Wills Knapp, Secretary 437 Madison Ave. New York NY 10022, USA Phone: +1 (212) 371-3200 Fax: +1 (212) 754-4073 E-mail: Internet: www.carnegie.org
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- Strengthening Human Resources in Developing Countries and the former Soviet Union: the program seeks to enhance capacity within selected countries for sustaining social and economic development in the context of transitions to democratic governance. A guiding principle is the need to strengthen local capacity and encourage community-based support for activities that can sustain development. The Corporation encourages the establishment and growth of national, regional and international partnerships of researchers and leaders in governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- No basic operating support, no endowments, no support for facilities of individual schools, school districts, colleges, universities, or human resources organizations, no program-related investments, no grants to individuals, fellowships, scholarships, or for travel.

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

<p>Main target areas: Democracy Institution building / Management Politics Sustainable development Small and Medium sized Enterprises</p> <p>Grant Range: \$ 2,500 - \$300,000</p>	<p>Contact point: Mr. Jon Blyth Central/Eastern European Field Office Zitna 6/8 120 00 Prague 2 Czech Republic</p> <p>Phone: 420-22-499-3180 Fax: 420-22-499-3183 E-mail: Internet: www.mott.org</p>
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- Central/Eastern Europe, Russia and the Republics Program: to strengthen emerging civil societies in their transitions to open, democratic, and pluralistic societies and market economies with primary attention to building the capacity of the non-profit sector (three major areas):
- Funding Priorities for the Non-profit Sector: to strengthen the effectiveness of the non-profit sector as a whole, including encouraging philanthropy to sustain the sector and targeted support aimed at building capacity to deal with environmental issues.
- Funding Priorities for Conflict Resolution: to help prevent and resolve conflicts in the region through training and technical assistance in alternative dispute resolution methods
- Funding Priorities for Political/Economic Structures: to support political and economic reform with priority on increasing the effectiveness of local government and promoting micro-enterprise development.
- No grants to individuals; rare support for capital development or endowments; rare support for research; no grants for religious purposes of any sort, unless church-based organization falls within program guidelines and serves a broad segment of the population; no grants for local projects unless they are a part of a national strategy and have clear, significant implications for replication in other communities.

Cottonwood Foundation

<p>Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature preservation</p> <p>Grant Range: \$ 500 - 1,000</p>	<p>Contact point: Program Coordinator Box 10803 White Bear Lake MN 55110, USA</p> <p>Phone: +1 (651) 426-8797 Fax: +1 (651) 426-0320 E-mail: cottonwood@igc.apc.org Internet: www.pressenter.com/~cottonwd</p>
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- The Foundation awards grants only to organization that meet all four of the following criteria: 1) protect the environment; 2) promote cultural diversity; 3) empower people to meet their basic needs; 4) rely on volunteer efforts
- Cottonwood Foundation especially seeks to support organizations for which small grants will make a significant difference.
- Only charitable, non-profit organizations will be funded. Political and religious organizations, governmental agencies, private individuals, and universities are not eligible for funding.

Eurasia Foundation

<p>Main target areas: Institution building / Management Democracy</p> <p>Grant Range: up to \$25,000</p>	<p>Contact point: Central Russian & Siberia Regional Office 14 Volkhonka Street, 4th Floor Moscow 119842</p> <p>Phone: 095-956-1235 Fax: 095-956-1239 E-mail: efmoscow@eurasia.msk.ru Internet: www.eurasia.org</p>
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<p>Main target areas: Institution building / Management Democracy</p> <p>Grant Range: up to \$25,000</p>	<p>Contact point: Russian Far East Office Abrekovskaya Street 8a Vladivostok 690001</p> <p>Phone: 4232-300-064 Fax: E-mail: postmaster@eurasia.marine.su Internet: www.eurasia.org</p>
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Within its broad mandate, the Foundation's grantmaking generally falls within eight program areas, although Foundation grantmaking is not exclusively limited to support in these areas. The Foundation actively encourages new and innovative ideas within the broader scope of economic reform and democratic institution building, as well as proposals, which include elements of several or its program areas.

- **NGO Development:** grants support a strong and independent "third sector" of NGO's, which help build democracy by providing citizens with a forum for collectively voicing their views and lessen the pain of economic transformation by providing alternative vehicles for the delivery of critical social services. The Foundation supports programs, which advance the development of the NGO sector as a whole, including improving management of NGO's, developing local philanthropy, and improving public awareness of the NGO sector. The Foundation does not fund the organizational development of individual NGOs.
- **Public Administration & Local Government Reform:** Grants support projects aiming to improve management capacity at national, regional, and local levels (with a particular emphasis on local government reform), explore innovative directions in the delivery of public services, promote regional economic development, and expand mechanisms which provide feedback from the population and governing bodies. The Foundation also provides support for advising and research programs directly related to public policy making.
- **Rule of Law:** the Foundation supports programs which promote the rule of law in the NIS, including the development of progressive legislation in Foundation mandate areas, promoting basic civil rights before the law, encouraging public participation in the legislative process, improving access to information on laws, regulations and decrees, and supporting alternative means of dispute resolution.

Due to limited funding and alternate resources of support for these activities, the Foundation does not support scholarships for study abroad, health care-related programs, humanitarian aid, cultural events, psychological programs, historical research, scientific technical training and research, or the environment (except as related to economic development or improving management of NGOs.) The Foundation does not ordinarily make grants for freestanding international conferences, and only occasionally provides limited support for the travel of NIS citizens to participate in conferences outside the NIS. Modest sums may be requested for

equipment purchases, as long as the organization can demonstrate that the equipment requested is necessary for carrying out specific program activities.

Exxon Corporate Giving Program

<p>Main target areas: Culture Sustainable development Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Human / Indigenous rights</p>	<p>Contact point: 225 E. Carpenter Hwy, Room 1429 Irving TX 75062-2298, USA Phone: +1 972-444-1000 Fax: +1 972-444-1405 E-mail: Internet: www.exxon.com</p>
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Exxon funds a variety of programs throughout the world which are designed to:

- Help the environment and enhance conservation, save endangered species and habitats, and enhance environmental education
- Support public discussions on policy issues and educational programs with a focus on high school and college science and engineering programs
- Support health care delivery, medical and health education, substance abuse prevention and environmental health
- Promote civic and community service oriented programs focusing on youth development, neighbourhood assistance programs, and volunteer involvement
- Support minority and women-oriented projects which are geared toward family support services, educational youth projects and community revitalization, in addition to supporting advocacy organizations, and
- Support the arts, museums, and historical associations.

No grants are made to individuals. Support is provided in areas where Exxon has significant facilities or numbers of employees. No funding for political or religious causes.

Ford Foundation

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Women Human / Indigenous rights Minority / Indigenous Peoples Grant Range: \$ several thousand - \$500,000</p>	<p>Contact point: Moscow Office) 103009 Moscow Ul. Tverskaya 16/2 Moscow Phone: 095-935-7051 Fax: 095-935-7052 E-mail: ford-moscow@fordfound.org Internet: www.fordfound.org</p>
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Program areas include:

- Strengthening Human Rights Protection
- Promoting Legal Reform & Legal Education
- Higher Education in Sociology, Politics and Economics
- Public Interest Law
- Strengthening Institutions of Governance at National & Local Levels
- Building Independent Public Policy Analysis Capacity
- Strengthening the Non-profit Sector & Local Philanthropic Institutions

- Building Community-Based Economic & Development Institutions, and Innovative Approaches to Poverty Alleviation
- Enhancing the Status of Women

Programs must be charitable, scientific, or educational. No support for programs largely supported by government or for which other sources are available. No religious sectarian activities; no construction or maintenance of buildings; no undergraduate scholarships or graduate fellowships through universities or other organizations; no personal needs or local needs.

ISAR

<p>Main target areas: Institution building / Management International / Regional cooperation Information / Press / Publication</p> <p>Grants from US\$ 2,500 to 75,000.</p>	<p>Contact point: RUSSIA Office Attn. Mila Bogdan, Director 121019 Moscow</p> <p>Phone: 095 251-76-17 Fax: 095 251-76-17 E-mail: isarmos@glasnet.ru Internet: www.isar.org/isar</p>
<p>Main target areas: Institution building / Management International / Regional cooperation Information / Press / Publication</p> <p>Grants from US\$ 2,500 to 75,000.</p>	<p>Contact point: WESTERN & CENTRAL SIBERIA Office Attn. Amy Taylore Prospect Dmitrova 9, kv.64 630004 Novosibirsk</p> <p>Phone: 3832 21-48-95 Fax: E-mail: isarsib@glasnet.ru Internet: www.isar.org/isar</p>
<p>Main target areas: Institution building / Management International / Regional cooperation Information / Press / Publication</p> <p>Grants from US\$ 2,500 to 75,000.</p>	<p>Contact point: RUSSIAN FAR EAST Office Attn. Yulya Fomenko 690091 Vladivostok</p> <p>Phone: 4232 26-06-94 Fax: 4232 26-06-94 E-mail: isarfe@glasnet.ru Internet: www.isar.org/isar</p>

- Seeds of Democracy Project: small grants for environmental and non-environmental NGOs throughout the former Soviet Union. Provides support for projects in areas such as information gathering and distribution, environmental education, community clean-up projects, environmental legislative campaigns, monitoring of industrial pollution, & biodiversity conservation.
- Technical Assistance and Training: limited to environmental NGO's in the former Soviet Union. Provides training on topics such as e-mail use, grant writing, organizational development, and financial management.
- Information Gathering and Dissemination: use of e-mail networks to gather and distribute information about NGO activities in the U.S. and in the NIS. Also provides support for exchanges between non-governmental environmentalists and sponsors, and organizes environmental gatherings and conferences.

No commercial, academic, or research organizations qualify.

Johnson & Johnson Contribution Fund

Main target areas: Health / Hygiene Children / Youth Old people / Handicapped Grant Range: \$30,000 - \$50,000	Contact point: Attn. Ms. Stephany Jones Senior Contributions Administrator One Johnson & Johnson Plaza New Brunswick NJ 08933, USA Phone: +1 908 524-0400 Fax: E-mail: Internet: www.jnj.com/home.html
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Programs vary from country to country, and may include:

- Health: for research which advances knowledge in the medical and healthcare fields, especially: a) maternal and child care b) prevention (such as immunization, drug/alcohol abuse prevention, etc.)
- Employment & Training: to provide at-risk people with job skills
- Family: to strengthen family relationships and combat drug/alcohol abuse

No appeals for unrestricted funds; no scholarships to individuals; no direct grants to individuals, loans, trips or tours; no endowments; no grants for sectarian or religious organizations that don't serve the general public on a nondenominational basis; no capital requests; and no grants for political, fraternal, or athletic groups.

MacArthur Foundation

Main target areas: Human / Indigenous rights Democracy Environment / Ecology / Nature Conservation	Contact point: Moscow Office Program on Global Security and Sustainability Attn: Tatiana D. Zhdanova, Ph.D., Director Khlebnyi Pereulok 8, Etazh 2 Moscow 121069 Phone: 095-290-5088 Fax: 095-956-6358 E-mail: macarthur@glas.apc.org Internet: www.macfdn.org
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The Foundation has an Initiative in the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, which provides Special Project grants to organizations and Research and Writing grants to individuals in the following areas:

- Law and Society: Developing legal culture; public understanding of the role of legal procedures to protect citizens' rights; social welfare; public interest law; public access to information;
- Human Rights: Protecting civil liberties; economic and social rights; the rights of women and minorities; the impact of economic changes on women and minorities; supporting the equal participation in society of women and minorities; women's reproductive rights; monitoring of human rights violations;
- Environment and Society: Promoting sustainable development; preservation of biodiversity; public participation in ecosystem conservation; legal, economic, and social aspects of environmental protection and resource management; creative

approaches to efficient energy production and consumption; economic and environmental impact of energy production and consumption;

- Peace and Security: Fostering broad conceptions of security that attend to root causes and effects of conflict, including environmental degradation and natural resource use; religion, ethnicity, migration, and uneven economic development; arms control and disarmament; weapons proliferation and regional conflict; and
- Social Science Research and Training.

No programs or activities which are among the routine or accepted responsibilities of the government; no support for political activities, campaigns or attempts to influence specific legislation; no scholarships or tuition assistance, nor support for organizations which provide direct humanitarian or disaster relief; no contributions to capital campaigns, debt retirement, or completed projects; no general support to annual fundraising drives, institutional benefits, honorary functions, or similar appeals; no travel assistance to individuals, citizen and cultural exchanges, infrastructure development; no operating support, micro-enterprise projects, humanitarian aid and social services, or educational activities at the primary and secondary level.

National Endowment for Democracy

<p>Main target areas: Democracy Labour market Institution building / Management</p>	<p>Contact point: Attn. Nadia Diuk, Senior Program Officer 1101 15th St., NW, Suite 802 Washington DC 20005, USA</p> <p>Phone: +1 202 293-9072 Fax: +1 202 223-6042 E-mail: nadia@ned.org Internet: www.ned.org</p>
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The Endowment's programs are devoted to encouraging democratic political development, primarily in the three major functional areas noted below. Programs in these areas have as their goals the strengthening of civil society, democratic political institutions, and democratic culture, respectively:

- Pluralism: involves the development of a strong, independent, private sector institutions, such as trade unions, business associations, and civic and women's organizations
- Democratic Governance and Political Processes: involves efforts to promote strong, stable political parties that are committed to the democratic process. This area also includes programs that promote rule of law and respect for human rights; bolster the effectiveness of parliaments; promote cultural reform; and strengthen electoral processes.
- Education, Culture and Communications: includes support for civic education, training programs, publications and other communications media as well as production and dissemination of materials to strengthen popular understanding and advocacy of democracy.
- The Endowment makes hundreds of grants annually to civic education, media, human rights and other organizations dedicated to supporting those determined to build for themselves a democratic future.

No grants to individuals.

Rockefeller Foundation

Main target areas: Agriculture / Forestry Culture Health / Hygiene Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: Attn. Lynda Mullen, Secretary 420 5th Ave. New York NY 10018-2702, USA Phone: +1 212 869-8500 Fax: +1 212 852-8436 E-mail: ctyler@rockfound.org Internet: www.rockfound.org
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Program areas applicable to the region include:

- Agricultural Sciences: overall strategy to increase crop yields of small-holder farmers in developing countries profitable and without degrading natural resources
- Arts and Humanities: supports strategy to understand and engage difference across changing societies through the arts and humanities
- Health Sciences: supports strategy to build human capacity for population-based health care in developing nations
- Global Environment: strategies include a) to build international leadership capacity capable of initiating and carrying out innovative approaches to sustainable development and b) to facilitate the transition to a new energy paradigm based on sustainability, renewable resources, efficient use, economic viability and equity in access
- Population Sciences: supports strategy to mobilize resources to satisfy unmet demand for family planning and reproductive health services
- Special International Initiatives and Special Interests: currently includes--the International Security Program

Generally no grants to individuals; no contributions to the establishment of local hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, welfare agencies or their building or operating funds; no funding of altruistic movements involving private profit or attempts to influence legislation. no general institutional support or endowment funding.

Soros Foundations

<p>Main target areas: Education / Schools Culture Health / Hygiene Democracy</p>	<p>Contact point: Open Society Institute (OSI) - Russia Attn. Ekaterina Genieva, President Bolshoi Kozlovski pereulok 13/17 Moscow 107078 Phone: 095 921 2065 Fax: 095 975 2028 E-mail: Internet: www.soros.org</p>
<p>Main target areas: Education / Schools Culture Health / Hygiene Democracy</p>	<p>Contact point: OSI - Novosibirsk Attn. Mikhail Kaluzhski, Executive Director Prospekt Lavrentieva 17, kom. 408 & 410 Novosibirsk 630090 Phone: 3832 353 959 Fax: 3832 353 959 E-mail: cinsk@soros.nsk.su Internet: www.soros.org</p>
<p>Main target areas: Education / Schools Culture Health / Hygiene Democracy</p>	<p>Contact point: OSI - St. Petersburg Attn. Sergei Basov, Executive Director 7 Konnogvardeisky bul. St. Petersburg 190000 Phone: 812 325-9654 Fax: 812 325-9756 E-mail: cisp@ifci.spb.su Internet: www.soros.org</p>

Since its establishment in 1995, the Open Society Institute - Russia has offered a wide array of programs to facilitate the country's political, economic, and social development. In 1999, OSI - Russia continued to support and expand many of these activities, particularly in the areas of education, culture, public health, law, business, and economics.

Turner Foundation, Inc.

<p>Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Infrastructure / Transport / Logistics Energy Women</p>	<p>Contact point: Program Department Attn. Peter Bahouth, Executive Director One CNN Center, Suite 1090 - South Tower Atlanta GA 30303, USA Phone: +1 404 681-9900 Fax: E-mail: Internet: www.turnerfoundation.org</p>
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- **Water and Toxics:** to protect rivers, lakes, wetlands, oceans, and other water systems from contamination, degradation, and other abuses. Examples include strengthening organizations that address the protection of water systems, stopping further degradation caused by new dams or diversions, reducing wasteful water use, promoting the allocation of water specifically for environmental purposes (including habitat restoration, and fish and wildlife protection) supporting efforts to improve

public policies affecting waste protection, reducing pesticide use, and strengthening organizations addressing the disproportionate use and locating of toxic materials in poor and rural areas.

- **Air Quality, Energy, and Transportation:** to protect the atmosphere and other natural resources by promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy and improved transportation policies and practices. Examples include promoting alternatives to increased single-occupancy vehicle use, improving air quality through decreasing pollutants from production and use of fossil fuels, and reducing the overall consumption of fossil fuel-based and nuclear-generated energy.
- **Habitat:** to defend biodiversity by protecting natural habitats. Examples include protecting habitats with particular emphasis on locally developed strategies for private and public lands; defending wild places from destructive processes like mining and over-grazing; promoting understanding of the relationship between wildlife, habitat protection, and long-term economic stability; and protecting forest ecosystems through reducing wood consumption and promoting safe, sustainable non-wood alternatives.
- **Population:** to promote worldwide development of policies and practices, which will reduce population growth by addressing the relationships between population growths, global resources, the status of women and girls, and access to family planning and reproductive health services.

No support for buildings, land acquisition, endowments or start-up funds. No funding for films, books, magazines, or other specific media projects. No support given beyond three years.

W. Alton Jones Foundation

<p>Main target areas: Sustainable development Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Disarmament / Peace</p>	<p>Contact point: Attn. J.P. Myers, Ph.D., Director 232 East High Street Charlottesville VA 22902-5178, USA Phone: +1 804 295-2134 Fax: +1 804 295-1648 E-mail: earth@wajones.org Internet: www.wajones.org</p>
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- **The Sustainable World Program:** support for projects in maintaining biological diversity, ensuring that human economic activity is based on sound ecological principles, solving humanity's energy needs in environmentally sustainable ways, and avoiding patterns of contamination that erode the planet's capacity to support life.
- **The Secure World Program:** support for projects which promote common security and strategies for nations to structure their relationships without resorting to nuclear weapons; the devising and promotion of policy options to control and eventually eliminate existing nuclear arsenals and fissile materials; stemming the proliferation of nuclear weapons and related materials; preventing the massive release of radioactive material; and assessing and publicizing the full costs of being a nuclear weapon state.

Must be charitable activities; no funding to private individuals or to organizations that pass funds on to others, no funding for building construction or renovation, no scholarships, endowments, or basic research. The Foundation rarely funds conferences or international exchanges, and rarely provides general support.

Samples of application forms

NATIONAL NETWORK OF GRANTMAKERS COMMON GRANT APPLICATION

The following is grant application forms developed by the U.S. National Network of Grant makers (NNG), an association of smaller U.S. funders who are committed to social and economic justice. Although many of the member funders of the Network do not fund internationally, the Common Grant Application is reprinted here because it outlines an effective approach to proposal writing.

Organization name: _____

Date of application: _____

Address: _____

Telephone number: _____ Fax number: _____

Director: _____

Contact Person and Title (if not Director): _____

Grant request: \$ _____ Period grant will cover: _____

Project title (if project funding is requested): _____

Type of request: general support start-up costs project support

Endowment capital expenditure technical assistance

Other _____

Total project budget (if request is for other than general support): \$ _____

Total organizational budget (current year): \$ _____

Starting date of fiscal year: _____

Summarize the organization's mission (2-3 sentences):

Summary of project or grant request (2-3 sentences):

NNG Common Grant Application:

NARRATIVE (maximum of 5 pages)

Describe your organization

- Problem statement: What problems, needs, or issues does it address?
- Briefly describe your organization's history and major accomplishments.
- Describe your current programs and activities.

Describe your request:

- (If you are requesting general support, you may skip this bullet.) If other than general operating support, describe the program for which you seek funding, why you decided to pursue this project and whether it is a new or ongoing part of your organization.
- What are the goals, objectives and activities/strategies involved in this request?
- What is your timeline?
- Who is your constituency? (Be specific about demographics such as race, class, gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, and people with disabilities.) How are they actively involved in your work and how do they benefit from this program and/or your organization?
- If you are a grassroots group, describe your community. If you are a state, regional, or national organization, describe your work with local groups, if applicable, and how other regional and/or national organizations are involved.
- Describe systemic or social change you are trying to achieve.

ATTACHMENTS (supply everything checked below by the funder sending this form)

Evaluation

- Describe your plan for evaluating the success of the project or for your organization's work. Who will be involved in evaluating this work—staff, board, constituents, community, and consultants? How will the evaluation results be used?

Organizational Structure/Administration

- Briefly describe how your organization works: What are the responsibilities of the board, staff, volunteers, and, if a membership organization, the members?
- How representative are these groups (board, staff, etc.) of the communities with which you work? Please outline general demographics of the organization.
- Who will be involved in carrying out the plans outlined in this request? Include a brief paragraph summarizing the qualifications of key individuals involved.
- Provide a list of your board of directors with related community and employment affiliations.
- Organizational chart showing decision-making structure.

Finances

- Organization's current annual operating budget. (See attached budget format)
- Current project budget, if other than general support. (See attached budget format)
- List individually other funding sources for this request. Include amounts and whether received, committed, or projected/pending.
- Most recent completed year's organizational financial statement (expenses, revenue and balance sheet), audited, if available.

- A copy of your IRS 501(c)(3) letter. If you do not have 501(c)(3) status, check with the funder to see if they are willing to fund through your fiscal sponsor, or are willing to exercise expenditure responsibility. Additional information may be required to do so.

Other Supporting Material

- Letters of support/commitment (up to three)
- Recent newsletter, articles, newspaper clippings, evaluations, or reviews (up to three)
- Recent annual report
- Other _____

NNG Common Grant Application-Budget

If you already prepare organizational and project budgets that approximate this format, please feel free to submit them in their original forms. You may reproduce this form on your computer.

Budget for the period: _____ to _____

EXPENSES: REVENUE:

ITEM

Salaries & Wages

(Breakdown by individual
Position & indicate full or part time)

Fringe Benefits & Payroll Taxes

Consultants & Professional Fees

Travel

Equipment

Supplies

Printing & Copying

Telephone & Fax

Postage & Delivery

Rent & Utilities

In-kind Expense

Other (specify)

**UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS
APPLICATION FORM**

(Check one. Separate applications should be completed if you wish to apply to both Groups.)

/ / Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP)

/ / Working Group on the Draft United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (WGDD) 2/

YEAR: **2002**

Photo

The purpose of the Fund is to provide travel grants to representatives of indigenous communities or organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Groups on indigenous populations

I. Information on the indigenous organization/community

1. Name of the indigenous organization/community submitting an application for its indigenous representative:

Mailing address:.....

Telephone:..... Fax:..... Email:.....

2. Description of the activities of the indigenous organization/community:

3. Annual budget of the indigenous organization/community:

4. A letter of nomination and recommendation signed by an executive official or body of the applicant’s indigenous organization or community must be attached to this form. Without this signed letter, applications will not be complete and the Board of Trustees will not be able to consider the application.

THIS APPLICATION HAS TO BE SIGNED, DATED AND ACCOMPANIED BY A LETTER OF NOMINATION AND SENT BY 1 NOVEMBER 2001 TO:

Secretariat of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, Ms. Eulàlia Ortadó, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/ CH-1211 Geneva 10 - Switzerland
Tel. (+41 22) 917 91 64/91 45 - fax (+41 22) 917 90 17

Email: eortado-rosich.hchr@unog.ch/emonsalve.hchr@unog.ch

For more information on the Fund or the Working Groups, please consult the OHCHR’s Website page: <http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/9/vfindige.htm>

II. Information on the applicant

5. Indigenous representative proposed for a grant. (If the organization wishes to nominate two applicants, a separate application form should be filled in for each applicant; maximum two applicants per organization. The Board encourages indigenous organizations/communities to propose, if possible, one woman and one man):

Government grants & contracts

Foundations

Corporations

Earned Income

United Way, Combined Federal Campaign, & Other federated campaigns

Individual Contributions

Fundraising Events & Products

Membership Income

In-kind Support

Other (specify)

TOTAL REVENUES POSITION FT/PT

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

Major organizations and NGO's

Amnesty International

Main target areas: Ethic / Philosophy / Religion Human / Indigenous rights Democracy	Contact point: Moscow Information Office Eric Klazerstein, Boris Suvorov and Asya Lashizeva PO Box 212 121019 Moscow Phone: 095-291-2904 Fax: 095-291-2904 E-mail: aimoscow@glas.apc.org Internet:
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Amnesty International is a non-profit, non-governmental organization that works for: the release of prisoners of conscience - men, women and children imprisoned for their race, colour, sex, ethnic origin, sexual preference, or the non-violent expression of their beliefs; abolition of the death penalty and the use of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment; securing fair and prompt trials for political prisoners.

The first attempts to set up Amnesty International groups in Russia and the NIS in 1978 were unsuccessful. In 1992, AI opened an information office in Moscow, out of which research is conducted on human rights issues in the region. Currently there are an estimated 30-40 local and regional AI groups across Russia and the NIS. There are four local groups in Moscow alone. The groups are loosely connected, mainly through their contact with AI's International Secretariat in London. At this point, the national coordination of AI groups across Russia remains limited. Most groups range in size between 5-15 members and usually meet once per month. The organizational structure and activities of AI groups in Russia closely resemble the group model reproduced by AI around the world.

AI's main technique in human rights advocacy is intensive international letter-writing campaigns and petition drives on behalf of prisoners of conscience. In these campaigns, individual members and groups write letters only for those human rights cases outside of their country of residence (with the one exception of death penalty cases) in order to protect the non-partisan nature of Amnesty's work. Groups are also involved in various forms of public education on human rights issues, ranging from public protests to candlelight vigils to fundraising events such as benefit concerts and art shows.

Arctic Council - Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS)

Main target areas: Minority / Indigenous peoples International / Regional cooperation	Contact point: Arctic Council - Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS) Pilestræde 52 P.O. Box 2151 DK-1016 Copenhagen K., Denmark Phone: +45 33 69 34 98 Fax: +45 33 69 34 99 E-mail: ips@ghsdk.dk Internet: www.arcticpeoples.org
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IPS was established to strengthen the involvement of the Arctic Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy. The Secretariat commenced operations in the fall of 1994. With the Declaration of the establishment of the Arctic Council it was decided, that the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat was to continue under the auspices of the Arctic Council.

The Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat is located in Copenhagen, Denmark. The operations of the secretariat and the salaries of the current staff members are mainly paid from a contribution provided by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) and the Greenland Home Rule Government.

Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Science / Research	Contact point: Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) Strømsvejen 96 P.O. Box 8100 N-0032 Oslo, Norway Phone: +47 22 57 34 00 Fax: + 47 22 67 67 06 E-mail: Internet: www.amap.no
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AMAP is an international organization established in 1991 to implement components of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS). Now a programme group of the Arctic Council, AMAP's current objective is "providing reliable and sufficient information on the status of, and threats to, the Arctic environment, and providing scientific advice on actions to be taken in order to support Arctic governments in their efforts to take remedial and preventive actions relating to contaminants".

Barents Secretariat

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Local self reliance Sustainable development	Contact point: Barents Secretariat Wiullsgate 3 P.O. Box 276 N-9901 Kirkenæs, Norway Phone: +47 78 97 70 50 Fax: +47 78 97 70 55 E-mail: barsek@barsek.no Internet: www.barsek.no
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The Barents Secretariat in Kirkenes opened in October 1993. The Secretariat was the result of the signing of the Kirkenes Declaration on 11 January 1993 and of the establishment of the Barents Council and the Barents Regional Council. The primary aim of the Barents Secretariat was to prepare issues for and assist the Regional Council. Kirkenes was selected as the location for the Secretariat, which aim was to establish an administrative platform for the Norwegian chairmanship of the Regional Council.

Eco-Accord Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Sustainable development	Contact point: Moscow Phone: 095 924 6240 Fax: 095 924 6240 E-mail: ponizova@ntserver.cis.lead.org Internet: www.ecoaccord.cis.lead.org
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Facilitating movement towards sustainable development, State environmental policy, training course and seminars for government bodies and voluntary associations, information service

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Main target areas: Humanitarian aid / Disaster relief Health / Hygiene	Contact point: 5 Cheryomukhshinsky Proyezd Moscow 117036 Phone: 095 126-1566 Fax: (7 095) 230-6622 E-mail: rcfedmos@online.ru Internet: www.ifrc.org
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Strategy 2010 will guide the Federation's actions from the years 2000 to 2010. It defines three strategic directions for the Federation and its member National Societies to follow in order to achieve a common mission: to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity.

National Society programmes which are responsive to local vulnerability and focused on the areas where they can add greatest value. The four core areas are:

- Promotion of humanitarian values and principles
- Disaster response
- Disaster preparedness
- Health and care in the community

International Save the Children Alliance

Main target areas: Children / Youth	Contact point: 275 -281 King Street London W6 9LZ United Kingdom Phone: +44 20 8748 2554 Fax: +44 20 8237 8000 E-mail: Internet: www.savethechildren.net
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Save the Children was founded on 19th May 1919. Working in over 100 countries across the globe and comprising 29 organisations, Save the Children is the largest independent movement for children. Save the Children is leading the fight towards making a reality of a world:

- Which respects and values each child
- Which listens to children and learns
- Where all children have hope and opportunity

Save the Children has shown great tenacity in pursuing its founder's concept of children's rights and ultimately, a decade ago, embodying these rights in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. All over the world, Save the Children is a symbol for dedicated and professional work with and for children.

Save the Children has never seen its work as an act of charity. Children have the right to be protected from violence and abuse, to be healthy and well educated. Children have the right to speak out, telling us what they want and what they expect from us. Children have the right to join in the decisions made about their own futures.

Save the Children sees children and young people as partners who participate in the projects they are to benefit from. Save the Children Members are exploring ways to increase the input of children and young people in all aspects of their activities.

International Work Group for International Affairs (IWGIA)

Main target areas: Human / Indigenous rights Minority / Indigenous peoples Information / Press / Publication	Contact point: International Work Group for International Affairs (IWGIA) Classensgade 11.E. DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø. Phone: +45 35 27 05 00 Fax: +45 35 27 05 07 E-mail: iwgia@iwgia.org Internet: www.iwgia.org
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IWGIA is an independent international membership organization staffed by specialists and advisers on indigenous affairs. IWGIA's core is an active membership base.

IWGIA supports indigenous peoples' human rights, self-determination, right to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development.

- IWGIA collaborates with indigenous peoples' organizations all over the world.
- Documentation about indigenous affairs is an essential part of IWGIA's work. The documentation, which is based on research carried out by persons from IWGIA's network, is published as books and articles.

IWGIA holds consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The basis for IWGIA's activities is an integrated approach, which aims to combine the different key activities. Key activities are documentation and publication, human rights work, political lobbying and development projects.

IWGIA has a contact person in Moscow and runs projects in Russia. Contact can be made through RAIPON.

Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)

<p>Main target areas: Human / Indigenous rights Minority / Indigenous peoples Sustainable development Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation</p>	<p>Contact point: Head office: P.O. Box 204 DK-3900 Nuuk Greenland Phone: +299 32 36 32 Fax: +299 32 30 01 E-mail: iccgreenland@inuit.org Internet: www.inuit.org</p>
<p>Main target areas: Human / Indigenous rights Minority / Indigenous peoples Sustainable development Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation</p>	<p>Contact point: 170 Laurier Avenue West, Suit 504 Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5V5 Canada Phone: +1 613 563 2642 Fax: +1 613 565 3089 E-mail: tuktu@magi.com Internet: www.inuitcircumpolar.com</p>
<p>Main target areas: Human / Indigenous rights Minority / Indigenous peoples Sustainable development Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation</p>	<p>Contact point: 401 E, Northern Lights Blvd. Anchorage, Alaska 99503 USA Phone: +1 907 274 9058 Fax: +1 907 274 3861 E-mail: inuit@icc.alaska.com Internet:</p>
<p>Main target areas: Human / Indigenous rights Minority / Indigenous peoples Sustainable development Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation</p>	<p>Contact point: Lenina Street 44, app. 36 Anadyr 686710 Phone: 42722 4 02 79 Fax: 42722 4 03 52 E-mail: corpse@anadyr.ru Internet:</p>

The international Inuit organisation represents Inuit of Alaska, Canada, Russia and Greenland. ICC is a non-governmental organisation accredited to the United Nations. The present presidency is held by Greenland. ICC-Canada has succeeded in establishing various development projects centrally and regionally for the indigenous peoples of Russia.

National Nature Protection Association

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Sustainable development	Contact point: Bogoyavlensky Per. 3 Bldg. 3 Moscow 103012 Phone: 095 924 7765 Fax: 095 924 7765 E-mail: Internet:
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The association is focal Point for Environmental awareness, public environmental monitoring, public environmental assessments of programmes and facilities organisations of popular nature protection measures and activities, protected areas, etc.

National Parks Environmental Awareness Centre

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Sustainable development	Contact point: National Parks Centre Institute of Economics Nakhimovsky Prospect 32 Moscow Phone: 095 332 4828 Fax: 095 129 0688 E-mail: chipmunk@online.ru Internet: www.zapovedniks.ru
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Awareness-raising, informational and other activities (teaching, practical training, exhibitions, publications, etc.) for the benefit of protected natural areas

Natural Resources National Information Agency

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation Sustainable development	Contact point: (NIA Priroda) Staormonetny Per. 31 Moscow 107019 Phone: 095 959 4279 Fax: 095 951 2812 E-mail: nia@priroda.ru Internet: www.priroda.ru
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Information and analytical back up, editing and publishing activities, and scientific and research support for the sound use and protection of the environment.

Russian Environmental Policy Centre

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: Vavilova St. 26 Moscow 117808 Phone: 095 952 2423 Fax: 095 952 2423 E-mail: anzuz@online.ru Internet: www.atomsafe.ru
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Russian national environmental policy, state-of-the-environment indicators, health and environment, building an environmental movement, environmental (also radiation) safety, giving effect to the rights of the population to a favourable environment, to accurate

information on its state, to health care, and to restitution of damage caused by environmental offences.

Russian Green Cross

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: Granatny Per Moscow 103001 Phone: 095 291 7479 Fax: 095 290 0152 E-mail: gcrus@online.ru Internet: www.greencross.org.ru
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Focal Point for Environmental awareness; dealing with the adverse consequences of the arms race, working towards environmental safety and sustainable development; climate change

Saami Council

Main target areas: Human / Indigenous rights Minority / Indigenous peoples Sustainable development Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: FIN-99980 Ohcejohka (Utsjoki) Finland Phone: +358 16 677 351 Fax: +358 16 677 353 E-mail: samiradd@netti.fi Internet: www.saamicouncil.org
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The international Saami organisation represents the Saami's of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. The Saami Council is a non-governmental organisation accredited to the United Nations. The present presidency is held by Finland.

Socio-Ecological Union

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: P.O. Box 211 TsKI SoES Moscow 121019 Phone: 095 124 7934 Fax: 095 124 7934 E-mail: Internet:
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Building a popular environmental movement and mobilising civil society in general, protecting biodiversity, environmental awareness-raising, assessing and cleaning up the consequences of human activities (chemical weapons, space activities, energy sector, etc.), environmental settlements, development of law, measures to ensure environmental safety and sustainable development.

Wildlife Protection Centre

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: Vavilova St. 41 Office 2 Moscow 117312 Phone: 095 124 5022 Fax: 095 124 7178 E-mail: biodivers@bcc.seu.ru Internet:
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Providing information backup and guidance in such areas as nature protection initiatives, the preservation of biodiversity, the development of wildlife conservation, the system of protected areas and sustainable forest management, environmental awareness and specialist training and the development of Russian and international law.

World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: IUCN Office for the Commonwealth of Independent States Attn. Vladimir Moshkalo, Head PO Box 265 Moscow 125475 Phone: 095 969 76 93 Fax: 095 490-5818 E-mail: vvm_iucn@interet.ru Internet: www.iucn.org
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IUCN was founded in 1948 and brings together 78 states, 112 government agencies, 735 NGOs, 35 affiliates, and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries in a unique worldwide partnership. Its mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. Within the framework of global conventions IUCN has helped over 75 countries to prepare and implement national conservation and biodiversity strategies.

IUCN is working together with WWF on preserving Indigenous Knowledge and has recommended the Biodiversity Convention to include a special chapter (8J) on this issue.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Main target areas: Environment / Ecology / Nature conservation	Contact point: WWF-Russian Programme Office Attn. Victor Nikiforov P.O. Box 55, 125319 Moscow Russia Phone: 095 727 0939 Fax: 095 727 0938 E-mail: Internet: www.wwf.ru
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The formation of WWF's Arctic Programme took place in 1992. This coordination unit was created to serve as a focal point for arctic conservation issues and to promote WWF's activities in the Arctic, originating from its national organisations in Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the United States, a programme office in Russia, and the Iceland

Nature Conservation Association. In addition to implementing its own arctic conservation strategy, the Arctic Programme is in an ideal position to promote the recent, promising governmental steps that have been made in arctic management. The WWF Arctic Programme strives to protect the treasures of the Arctic against avoidable damage. WWF publishes a quarterly magazine called WWF Arctic Bulletin.

WWF wants to increase recognition and respect for local needs, cultural diversity, the value of traditional ecological knowledge and the traditional role of indigenous peoples as nature's caretakers in the Arctic. WWF believes in forming conservation partnerships with indigenous peoples to support and assist community driven environmental projects.

Internet resources

The Internet is a fantastic tool to identify almost every thing from history, sports, business, politics and news. Also Donor organizations can be located at the Internet. Using the large search engines, you can enter one or several words and within a few seconds several hundreds - even thousands entries pop up on your screen.

We have tried to search the Internet by using the following words: *donor, fund, foundation, grant*, etc. In this case you will have so many entries that you will be drowned. Try therefore to make the same search followed by *Russia: donor Russia, fund Russia, foundation Russia, grant Russia*, etc. If you do it like this there is a fair chance that a major part of the results will relate to funding in Russia. The more specific you make your search words, the less wasted results. But be at the same time aware of that your search words can be so many that nothing comes out of it.

Here follows a small selection of databases related to funding and donors to be found on the Internet:

- Counterpart: www.counterpart.org/partners
- Donor Agencies: www.ids.ac.uk/eldis/aid/aid_lorg.htm
- Funding Institutions Database:
www.rec.org/REC/Databases/Funders/FundersFind.html
- International Donor Internet Guide: eapei.home.att.net/dpsites.htm
- International Funding Sources: www.uiowa.edu/~vpr/research/sources/intfund.htm
- Investment Banking Services - Capital Syndication - for Russian Companies:
peterpalms.com/russia/texts/pd72.html
- Russia Donors Forum on the Web: www.donorsforum.ru/index.shtml
- Russian Language Version of Funding for Civil Society: US Grantmakers Giving in Russia: www.voiceinternational.org/fg_russ.html

Foreign representations in Russia

Denmark:

Pereulok Pretjistsenskij 9
Moscow
Phone: (095) 201 7860
Fax: (095) 201 5357

Bolsjaja Alleja 13
197022 Saint Petersburg

Canada:

Starokonyushenny Pereulok 23
121002 Moscow
Phone: (095) 956 6666
Fax: (095) 232 9948
E-mail: mosco@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

Malodetskosselsky Prospect 32B
198013 Saint Petersburg
Phone: (812) 325 8448
Fax: (812) 325 8393
E-mail: spurg@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

Finland:

Kropotkinsky pereulok 15-17
119034 Moscow
Phone: (095) 246 4027
Fax: (095) 247 3380
E-mail: sanomat.mos@formin.fi

Ul. Chaykovskogo, 71
191194 St. Petersburg
Phone: (812) 273 7321
E-mail: mail@pietari.com

Ul. Pushkinskaja 15
185035 Petrozavodsk
Phone: (814) 276 1564
E-mail: sanomat.pet@formin.fi

Ul. Karla Marksa 25
183025 Murmansk
Phone: (815) 254 3275
E-mail: consul@finconsul.murmansk.ru

Iceland:

Khlebnyi pereulok 28
Moscow
E-mail: icemb.moscow@utn.stjr.is

Norway:

Ul. Povarskaya 7
00940 Moscow
Phone: (095) 290 3872
Fax: (095) 200 1221

Zlaja Linja 8A
190000 Saint Petersburg

Ul. Sofji Perovskoj 5
183038 Murmansk

Sweden:

Mosfilmovskaya ul. 60
Moscow
Phone: (095) 937 9200
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