



# Darwin Initiative Annual Report

## Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes



**Submission Deadline: 30 April 2012**

## 1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	18-015
Project Title	Addressing the illegal trade in the critically endangered Ustyurt Saiga
Host Country/ies	Uzbekistan & Kazakhstan
UK contract holder institution	Fauna & Flora International
Host country partner institutions	State Committee for Nature Protection, Uzbekistan; Forestry and Hunting Committee, Kazakhstan
Other partner institutions	Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK)
Darwin Grant Value	£ 192,994
Start/end dates of project	1st of Apr 2010/ 31st of Mar 2013
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1st of Apr 2011 to 31st of Mar 2012 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Paul Hotham
Project website	n/a
Report authors, main contributors and date	Maria Karlstetter, Saiga Programme Manager, FFI Paul Hotham, Project Leader Alisher Sakhabutdinov, Field Coordinator, FFI Gulmira Izimbergenova, ACBK April 2012

## 2. Project Background

This project addresses the regional supply and commodity chain of the illegal saiga trade on the Ustyurt Plateau, a temperate desert of approximately 200,000km<sup>2</sup> in size, shared between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. At an estimated 6,100 individuals in 2011, the Ustyurt saiga population faces the highest risk of extinction of all remaining saiga populations and has been identified as a priority for intervention by the Convention on Migratory Species.

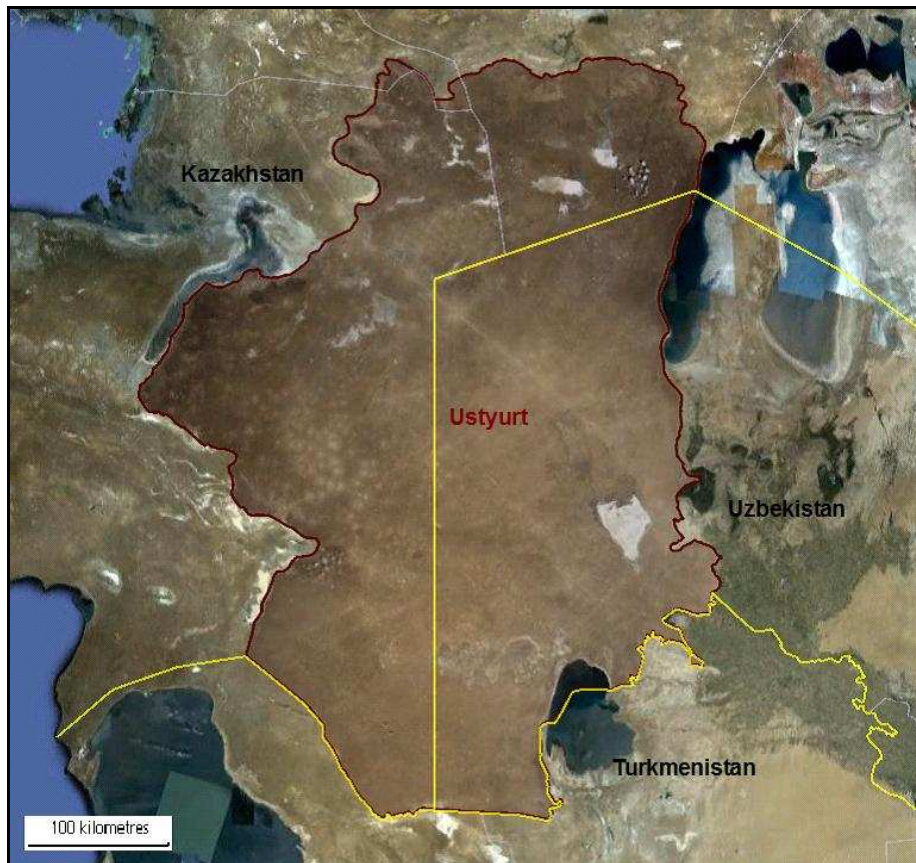
With a 95% reduction in population over the last 20 years, the saiga antelope *Saiga tatarica* has experienced one of the fastest declines recorded for mammals in recent decades. Once migrating in herds up to 100,000 strong across the plains of Central Asia and Russia, the species is now separated into 5 sub-populations and listed by IUCN as **critically endangered**.

Although protected under national and international laws, the main threat to the Ustyurt saiga is illegal hunting for meat and horn, the latter being used in traditional Chinese medicine. The low motivation and limited capacity of customs services and the border police compromise the effective control of illegal cross border trade. Regional 'traders' in both countries play an important role in international trade chains serving consumer demand for saiga horn in East Asia.

Despite horn being the prime reason for hunting saiga, the local market for meat has grown as the profitability of horn is increasingly limited by biased sex ratios (as only males bear horns poaching has resulted in there being fewer males to hunt). Unemployment is high on the

plateau and poverty is a major driver of saiga trade with revenue from trade thought to provide a significant proportion of income to poor households. This project will follow an integrated approach including: researching harvest, trade and consumption of meat and horn; engaging local people in the development of effective conservation measures; strengthening capacity and facilitating improved transboundary cooperation for law enforcement; and increasing understanding of local livelihood needs.

The centre of the Ustyurt Plateau is at 44°20'29 N 56°47'59 E (see Map 1).



**Map 1:** The Ustyurt Plateau is a temperate desert of approximately 200,000km<sup>2</sup> in size, shared between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

### **3. Project Partnerships**

#### **Project partnerships**

The Uzbek FFI team comprises an in-country Project Coordinator based in Tashkent, who is joined by an Uzbek Project Manager hired under the auspices of a parallel project. We further recruited an Uzbek Saiga Trade Researcher and Technical Assistant. Day-to-day supervision of the Project Coordinator is provided by the Project Technical Coordinator based in Cambridge via email and Skype. Regular trips by the Project Technical Coordinator and the Project Leader to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have allowed for face to face meetings with all relevant partners and stakeholders to be held.

Our main implementing partner in Uzbekistan is the Institute of Zoology which sits within the Academy of Science (IoZ RUz). Our relationship with IoZ RUz is formalised through a signed Partnership Agreement. The IoZ RUz is a state institution responsible for species research for scientific and conservation purposes and includes work on the Uzbek Red Data Book and scientific aspects of CITES implementation. FFI has built this partnership over the past 7 years through the provision of small grant support to their efforts on raising awareness of the fate of the saiga and participatory saiga monitoring on the Ustyurt.

Our points of contact at the IoU RUz are Elena Bykova and Alexander Esipov (Leader & Specialist and Principal Advisor), both renowned internationally for their experience on saiga conservation in Uzbekistan. Under this project they are taking the lead on engaging with local communities, advising the project's awareness and outreach component and are responsible

for providing training and mentoring researchers in conducting the socio-economic survey and the wider research activities in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, they lead on developing and implementing training modules for the customs service, the local and border police.

The State Biological Control Service (Gosbiocontrol), under the State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP) is the main cooperating state agency at the national level in Uzbekistan. Gosbiocontrol is the lead governmental agency for nature protection and sustainable use of flora and fauna in the country. They are responsible for anti-poaching activities and the management of the implementation of international environmental conventions and agreements, including CITES, CBD and CMS. They are also responsible for the implementation of the Medium Term Work Programme under the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on saiga antelope conservation, including monitoring and protection of the species. Gosbiocontrol is involved in all relevant activities implemented under this project and is hosting official meetings. They are consulted on a weekly and often daily basis on project matters. Their staff are involved in project activities, including workshops and training events and their advice and support is crucial for the continued success of the project.

Further, SCNP Uzbekistan plays an important role in leveraging wider political support for our work, including supporting the process of registering FFI in Uzbekistan. SCNP Karakalpakstan is our main cooperating governmental agency in respect of providing support for the re-designation of the Saigachy Reserve, the future management of which falls under their responsibility. The head of SCNP Karakalpakstan has regularly attended project meetings and training events.

Our main implementing partner in Kazakhstan is the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK), a national NGO. ACBK has gained significant recognition for their successful work on conserving the Betpak Dala saiga population, which has stabilised and is showing signs of recovery. A Kazakh Leader & Specialist was recruited under ACBK, who is also fulfilling planned tasks of the Kazakh Saiga Trade Researcher (change request submitted in January 2012 and approved in February 2012); she is joined by a Kazakh Technical Assistant, who was re-recruited in Mar 2012. ACBK is leading the implementation of project activities in Kazakhstan and works in close cooperation with Uzbek colleagues and UK experts and researchers. Day to day supervision is provided by the Project Technical Coordinator and the in-country Coordinator via email, Skype and regular visits to the country.

The Forestry and Hunting Committee (FHC) together with Okhotzooptom, the responsible state agency for implementing anti-poaching activities, are our main partners within the government of Kazakhstan. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between FHC and FFI on implementing the project and they are consulted on a regular basis on developing anti-poaching and trade control strategies for the Ustyurt. Staff members attend relevant workshop and training events and support field trips.

The Institute of Zoology within the Academy of Science in Kazakhstan (IoZ RKz), provides advice on research activities, where relevant. The IoZ RKz has ongoing cooperation with the IoZ RUz and has worked previously with FFI (2004/2005) on developing sustainable livelihoods for local communities on the Ustyurt. They also participated in a previous Darwin project on saiga coordinated by Imperial College (12-028 "Using saiga antelope conservation to improve rural livelihoods"). As their capacity is focused on biological research, IoZ RKz will play a limited role in the delivery of socio-economic surveys.

The Imperial College London was leading on the design of the research component of the project, in collaboration with FFI and in-country partners. They built research capacity in these partners by twinning UK and in-country researchers to carry out the socio-economic survey. In parallel they are focusing on identifying key actors in and drivers for trade in saiga products, the economic value of these activities, regional markets and trade chains. Prof. Milner-Gulland of Imperial College London is a recognised expert on saiga ecology and conservation, with 20 years of experience. She is the founder and chair of the international network, the Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA), of which Elena Bykova is Executive Secretary and FFI is an Institutional Member. A dedicated researcher was recruited to lead on the development of the survey methodology and to provide training to in-country researchers.

## Other collaboration

The project closely collaborated with SCA on engaging local communities in awareness and outreach activities, particularly on implementing the International Saiga Day in April 2011 on the Uzbek Ustyurt.

Close cooperation has been established with UNDP Uzbekistan. With the onset of the UNDP/GEF/Uzbek Government Medium-Sized Project 'Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan's oils and gas sector policies and operations' in April 2011. Both of our initiatives are building synergies in the framework of FFI's wider landscape scale approach to conserving the Ustyurt ecosystem, using the saiga antelope as a keystone species. The Ustyurt is being increasingly targeted for oil and gas exploration and the country has plans to increase investments in identifying new reserves. Initial meetings with UNDP Kazakhstan were held and cooperation is planned on a new initiative on desert conservation with a particular focus on the Ustyurt anticipated to launch in January 2013.

We have consulted CITES and are drawing on their expertise to develop the training for customs officers, the local and border police.

Institutions acting as CBD, CITES and/or CMS focal points and receiving benefits under this project through the provision of training and equipment (largely co-funded) include:

- The Institutes of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan - Scientific Authorities of the National Focal Point for implementing CITES;
- The State Committee on Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Management Authority of the National Focal Point for implementing CITES whose Chairman is the National Focal Point for CBD and CMS;
- The State Committee of Forestry and Hunting of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan – the Management Authority of the National Focal Point for implementing CITES, as well as CBD and CMS;
- The Department of State Inspection on Protection and Rational Use of the Flora, Fauna and Reserves of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Enforcement Authority for the National Focal Point for implementing CITES.

Negotiations with a potential new partner, SMEDA, in Kazakhstan are promising. SMEDA is a local NGO active on the district level of Aktobe, which is covering the largest range of the Ustyurt saiga. Its two major areas of work are developing small scale/ start-up businesses and capacity building for the local NGO sector. Particularly its expertise in working on livelihood issues with local communities and its good local knowledge are considered useful for our future work aimed at sustainable income generation.

## 4. Project Progress

### 4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

**Output 1: Research into the saiga product commodity chain, drivers of poaching and alternative livelihood options**

**Activity 1.1** *Conduct research into trade in saiga products*

**Activity 1.2** *Utilise research results in order to determine trade interventions*

**Activity 1.3** *Conduct research to identify alternative livelihood options for local community*

**Activity 1.4** *Share learning on alternative livelihoods options*

From June to August 2011 a six-week socio-economic and demographic surveys was implemented in each country, applying a varied approach of using standardised household questionnaires, more informal focal group discussions and key informant interviews. Special attention was given to evaluating economic dependencies on natural resources and saiga in particular, socio-economic drivers of poaching and illegal saiga trade, organisation of illegal trade and trade routes, and an assessment of income generation/ livelihood opportunities. A researcher from the Imperial College London visited Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan for a period of 7 weeks and trained local counterparts in conducting the survey in the main settlements of the Ustyurt and surroundings. The data has been analysed, including a descriptive statistical analysis of household questionnaire data, a qualitative analysis of key informant interview data,

and the analysis of focus group data towards recommendations for sustainable livelihood enhancement.

Our previous assumption on the different economic situation in both countries leading to a different poaching and illegal trade pattern has been confirmed. Living standards are far lower on the Uzbek side of the Ustyurt plateau; here it is mostly the poor and unemployed who are involved in saiga poaching and trade. In Kazakhstan illegal hunting and trade of the antelope is more organised and controlled by outsiders. Final reports were shared with the governments of both countries and are guiding the design of our anti-poaching and trade intervention strategy.

With the support of FFI during the application process the Uzbek Project Manager was awarded with a 13-months scholarship under the Klaus Töpfer Fellowship Program. Funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation of Germany this program involves four one-week training units in Germany aiming at promoting professional excellence and technical, management and leadership skills in conservation. Throughout the training program the Project Manager will work on a transfer project focusing on developing conservation incentives. His work will be based mainly on the results of the socio-economic survey and will be closely linked to our sustainable livelihoods component (financed by co-funding).

**Output 2: Training package developed and capacity of enforcement agencies, customs service, local and border police strengthened**

**Activity 2.2** *Develop training modules to deliver the illegal trade intervention strategy*

Based on the training needs of law enforcement bodies in Uzbekistan identified during a training and resource needs assessment (see annual report 2010/2011) and formal and informal planning and evaluation meetings, a training of trainers (ToT) has been developed. The training is tailored for the customs service, the border and transport police and rangers. It focuses on the importance of biodiversity conservation, anthropogenic threats to the Ustyurt environment, national and international red data books and species listed hereunder, national and international laws and conventions, transboundary agreements, and the identification of threatened species. Training materials include a manual and a poster guide on identifying ungulate horn in Uzbekistan. The need to develop a similar training in Kazakhstan is currently being explored and a formal needs assessment is planned for June 2012.

**Output 3: Cooperation and coordination**

**Activity 3.1** *Develop saiga trade intervention strategy/ies*

**Activity 3.2** *Identify roles and responsibilities of enforcement agencies and provide support*

**Activity 3.3** *Develop and implement a plan to co-ordinate inter-agency cooperation*

As the socio-economic survey confirmed besides horn, saiga meat plays an increasing incentive to poach. Whereas saiga horn is distinctive in its shape and people can easily be trained to identify it, saiga meat is difficult to distinguish from livestock meat once cut into pieces. Initial discussions with the State Committee for Nature Protection of Uzbekistan and the Forestry and Hunting Committee of Kazakhstan were held to explore the use of odor detection dogs to identify saiga meat and horn along local transport routes. Contacts to WWF Germany have been established to learn from their current approach to use odor detection dogs at customs checkpoints across Europe to identify endangered animals and plants. A national assessment of using odor detection dogs was implemented in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to explore feasibility of their application. In addition, we are assessing the feasibility of developing and applying saiga meat identification tool kits based on species specific antibodies as have been used successfully for roadside drug testing elsewhere. Further, through the FFI office in China and funded through a parallel initiative we are exploring addressing the demand for saiga horn in Asia, particularly China, connecting as well to other stakeholders among others WCS China, CI China, IFAW China, WildAid, and Traffic.

Building on discussions on improving cooperation between the different in-country law enforcement agencies (rangers, customs service, local and border police), the training developed under Activity 2.2 includes a dedicated discussion session on identifying ways and possibilities on strengthening exchange and enhancing joint actions between the various law enforcement bodies involved. FFI is actively supporting dialogue between Uzbekistan and

Kazakhstan and a high level formal transboundary political meeting between the countries has been under preparation.

**Output 4: Awareness-raising campaign addressing issues of illegal trade in saiga**

**Activity 4.1** *Conduct assessments of awareness and perceptions of local people*

**Activity 4.2** *Develop and implement an information campaign*

**Activity 4.2** *Conduct highly visible random police inspections*

**Activity 4.3** *Disseminate information on project progress and evaluation*

During the two six-week socio-economic surveys in each country (see **Output 1**) special attention was given to investigating awareness and perceptions of local people of the trade in saiga/ wildlife products. Building on our findings we are in the process of developing a wider media campaign in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The campaign consists of a video clip that will be repeatedly shown on national television during peak viewing times. The video's message will be reinforced by a parallel poster campaign. The message of the media campaign is threefold: i) a homage to the saiga as an inherent part of the nomadic culture and a symbol of the Uzbek steppe, ii) emphasis on the severe reduction of saiga numbers in the past and particularly within the last year, ii) the prohibition of hunting and trade of the animal and the fines that await those who break the law. The video clip has been approved by the International Department of the State Committee for Nature Protection and is currently being adapted to Kazakhstan. USAID Kazakhstan are supporting the broadcast of the video clip by exploring opportunities to show it at Air Astana flights and at local TV stations on the Ustyurt through Internews Europe.

Working in close cooperation with SCA, the annual Saiga Day was held in two major settlements on the Uzbek Ustyurt in April 2011. Organized by local schools and with the help of so called 'saiga friends' the awareness and outreach events were attended by representatives of the local administration, environmental and law enforcement agencies, public organizations, local residents and the mass media. Heads of the village councils, school principals and representatives of the State Committee of Nature Protection gave welcome speeches, emphasizing the importance of nature conservation with a special focus on saiga. School children and parents were engaged in concerts, dances, plays, poetry and quizzes on saiga and environmental conservation. Further, we reprinted an award winning saiga comic book that was developed for Kazakhstan aimed at raising awareness of school children.

The first Reporting Committee to inform about project progress, disseminate results and discuss further steps was held in Kazakhstan in October 2011, facilitated by ACBK and FFI and attended by representatives from the Forestry and Hunting Committee, the Territorial Inspection, the Institute of Zoology and UNDP. Further, the Project Leader, the Saiga Programme Manager and the in-country Coordinator attended the USAID/ Sustainable Conservation Approaches for Priority EcoSystems Programme SCAPES Annual Meeting in Easton, Maryland, in December 2011 to present project findings.

## **4.2 Progress towards project outputs**

**Output 1: Research into the saiga product commodity chain, drivers of poaching and alternative livelihood options**

**Indicator 1.1** *Saiga product commodity chain identified and awareness raised*

**Indicator 1.2** *Drivers of poaching and trading key actors identified*

**Indicator 1.3** *Role of poaching and trading as a livelihood strategy understood*

**Indicator 1.4** *Conservation interventions tailored to research results*

**Indicator 1.5** *Alternative livelihood opportunities identified*

The socio-economic survey increased our understanding in saiga product commodity chains and trade hubs. Obvious challenges during the survey were to build up trust with communities in the shortage of time to address sensitive issues such as illegal hunting and trade. A variety of different drivers of poaching and trade were identified although not yet sufficiently quantified. Particularly in Kazakhstan it is important for us to deepen our knowledge of the role of outsiders versus local people involved in organised hunting and trade. The same applies to the role of poaching and trade as livelihood strategy. While living standards in Uzbekistan are far lower than in Kazakhstan, profits from saiga trade are likely to be more important for the individual in

Uzbekistan as a means of critically contributing to a household's income. In Kazakhstan it is generally the better off who are involved in organised trade, however, often 'ordering' a certain amount of horn and meat from locals. While we gained a good initial understanding of current livelihoods one of the key challenges for our future work will be to link the development of income sources to a reduction of poaching and illegal trade. Through a parallel initiative, the project will address gaps in the past survey through continuous engagement with and learning from communities. The potential for conducting participatory rural appraisals to build on the results of the socio-economic survey is currently being explored.

**Means of verification:** Socio-economic survey report (Annex 1); an article informing about the socio-economic survey was published in the May-August 2011 journal of ACBK (Annex 2); draft paper on trade in saiga products on the Ustyurt for submission to a peer-review journal; 3 local people trained in conducting socio-economic survey.

**Output 2: Training package developed and capacity of enforcement agencies, customs service, local and border police strengthened**

**Indicator 2.2** *Tailored training package developed with manuals to ensure replicability*

A training package has been developed, including a training manual in Russian language and a poster guide to identify horns of endangered ungulates in Uzbekistan in Uzbek/Russian and Karakalpak/Russian. See **Activity 2.2**.

**Means of verification:** Training material and manual (Annex 3).

**Output 3: Cooperation and coordination**

**Indicator 3.1** *Collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy developed and implemented*

**Indicator 3.3** *Cooperation and coordination plan developed and implemented*

**Indicator 3.4** *Ongoing exchange on trade / saiga conservation issues*

A saiga trade intervention strategy has been discussed with various actors. A strong focus lies on fostering cooperation between relevant agencies and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Special attention has been given to supporting national efforts to control the trade along transport routes by exploring the application of odour detection dogs and saiga meat identification tool kits.

**Means of verification:** Informal reports on meetings held; draft action plan developed under the international agreement between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

**Output 4: Awareness-raising campaign to raise and address issues of illegal trade of saiga**

**Indicator 4.1** *Awareness raising campaign developed and implemented*

**Indicator 4.3** *Random police inspections of market goods carried out*

**Indicator 4.4** *Information on project progress and evaluation disseminated*

The awareness raising campaign, consisting of a saiga video clip and posters in Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh and Russian language, is developed for Uzbekistan and almost completed for Kazakhstan. A shorter version of the video clip for Kazakhstan is currently under preparation. A series of police inspections led to two successful confiscations of saiga horn in Uzbekistan. Project progress is regularly communicated with and results are disseminated to relevant stakeholders and partners during informal and formal meetings.

**Means of verification:** Socio-economic survey report (Annex 1); poster highlighting current legislation and punishment (Annex 4); poster guide to endangered ungulate horn identification (Annex 5); informal reports on local police inspections; draft paper on the linkage between knowledge, attitudes and social norms with respect to saiga conservation for submission to a peer-review journal; Reporting Committee list of participants and agenda (Annex 6).

**4.3 Standard Measures**

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for	Total planned during

						reportin g period	the project
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training - UK national - Uzbek/Kazakh national	0 0	1 3	0 0	1 3	1 3	1 3
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	0	0	0	0	0	2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) - law enforcement training for rangers, customs service, local and border police	0	0	150	0	150	350
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	0	0	0	0	0	2
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	0	1	0	1	1	1
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	7	13	8	7	18	40
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0	0	2	0	0	2
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0	1	0	0	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0	1	0	0	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	2	4	4	8	4	12
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	1	2	2	3	2	5
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	5	1	5	6	5	15
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0	0	5	0	5	10
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	1	0	3	1	2	5



18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0	0	2	0	2	5
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	0	0	2	0	2	4
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	0	0	1	0	1	2
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0	0	1	0	1	2
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£517	£2,118	£530	£2,635	£2043	£3,090
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£45,250	£85,200	£62,200	£130,400	£85,200	£192,650

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Vesti ACBK*	Project Ustyurt Landscape Conservation Initiative Update, Gulmira Izimbergenova, May-August 2011	ACBK, Astana	Print media	n/a

#### 4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

**Purpose: Improved understanding of the illegal trade in Ustyurt saiga products and strengthened capacity and improved cooperation at the local, regional and national level and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to address the trade and its drivers**

**Indicator 1** *Research completed and results disseminated*

**Indicator 2ii** *Number of saiga products trafficked reduced*

**Indicator 3** *Transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies improved*

Good progress has been made in respect of improving our understanding of trade routes and hubs. Although there are still gaps in understanding socio-economic dependencies on trade, particularly in quantifying the role better-off outsiders play in the organised trade in Kazakhstan, we feel our research under this project provides a good foundation to build on future work. It is yet too early to assess progress toward a reduction in trafficked saiga products, however, random police inspection have led to a series of confiscation in horn in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan has reportedly increased its patrols on the Ustyurt. The project places FFI in a unique position of acting as a mediator between the two countries. We have provided ongoing support to the development of an action plan under the international agreement signed and ratified by the two countries on increasing cooperation on saiga conservation.

**Means of verification:** Socio-economic survey report (Annex 1); two draft papers for submission to peer-review journals; reports on saiga horn confiscation in Uzbekistan; informal reports on meetings held; draft action plan developed under the international agreement between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

#### **4.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

It is yet too early to assess progress. However, it is anticipated that the project will impact widely on the capacity, scale of cooperation and coordination of enforcement staff that will directly impact on the status of biodiversity and in particular the Ustyurt saiga. Increased international awareness of the Ustyurt saiga population's critical state and in response to growing international pressure, both countries have increased their patrols on the Ustyurt. As a possible result, the severe population decline of Ustyurt saiga has slowed down last year. There are two official population estimates for the Ustyurt saiga population this year based on two different methodologies used for extrapolating counts obtained from aerial surveys in Kazakhstan in April 2011. One estimate is 4,800 saiga which is based on the same methodology used in past years. Thus, compared to the population estimate of 4,900 from 2010 the population decrease is far lower than in the previous year, when it was about 47%. Even more positive is the second population estimate of 6,100 animals, which is based on a new and more reliable methodology which was developed by ACBK with the support of leading international experts.

#### **5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

Based on Monitoring, Evaluation, Feedback and Learning workshops held in both countries in the first project year (see Annual Report 2010/2011) we have developed conceptual models for both countries and a set of indicators and progress markers together with a wide range of key stakeholders. A follow up workshop was conducted in August 2011 in Uzbekistan to train in-country staff to apply outcome mapping, a tool to monitor behavioural changes of key beneficiaries. This training was held in collaboration with Pact Inc, our US partner in a larger Ustyurt landscape scale conservation initiative. Set indicators include, but aren't limited to: the development and delivery of research and training; development and implementation of the collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy; increasing coordination and cooperation; implementation of an awareness campaign, and support to sustainable livelihoods.

Reporting Committees (RC) are scheduled to meet 6-monthly to inform stakeholders and evaluate project progress. The first such meeting took place in Kazakhstan in October 2011; committee members include representatives from the governmental focal points, main host country partners, other relevant key stakeholders and FFI. In Uzbekistan formal RC meetings are dependent on FFI receiving registration (see **Point 7** below) but informal discussions are held with key partners and stakeholders on a regular basis.

The Imperial College London, in collaboration with IoZ RUz and ACBK, was directly involved in monitoring the progress of the research component. Overall project progress is monitored through the evaluation of project outputs by international saiga conservation bodies, including the Secretariat of the CMS MOU on saiga conservation.

The capacity of enforcement agencies to deal with illegal trade, as well as, the number of saiga products trafficked is monitored throughout the project in close cooperation with the SCNP Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan and the FHC of Kazakhstan. Regular interviews with members of the RC along with transboundary meetings will be used to assess the improvement of transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies.

#### **6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/a. No review was received.

#### **7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

The project has encountered unforeseen difficulties which have caused a set-back in the implementation of the project, as reported in our approved change requests submitted on 29<sup>th</sup> of October 2010, 28<sup>th</sup> of January and 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2011, and 27<sup>th</sup> of January 2012 (revised 7<sup>th</sup> of February). This was caused by the need for FFI to become officially registered in Uzbekistan to operate as a legal entity. The expected time to receive official status was underestimated and has caused a delay in the implementation of certain project activities.

In parallel we are nevertheless successfully implementing a range of activities by supporting governmental and non-governmental partners. While we have regained most of the lost time,

some activities initially planned to be completed in the second project year will now only be completed in the third year of the project. Also, the results of the socio-economic survey conducted in 2011 under this project indicate that a stronger emphasis is required on Kazakhstan to address illegal trade in saiga effectively. Thus, a possible refocusing of activities to Kazakhstan has been discussed.

## 8. Sustainability

The project increases understanding of illegal trade in saiga products in the countries and strengthens capacity of responsible agencies to address illegal trade activity and local drivers of trade. Exchange between enforcement agencies and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan is enhanced, establishing contacts that sustain beyond the project. Research findings and training materials are widely disseminated to enable others to learn from and replicate successful elements of the project. Training to law enforcement agencies and researchers supports the capacity building process of the country. The analysis of livelihood options will inform the development of sustainable income generating opportunities for local people, to be developed through a secured parallel initiative.

The increased international awareness of the Ustyurt saiga population's critical state and in response to growing international pressure, both countries have increased their patrols on the Ustyurt. Kazakhstan has tightened its law by increasing fines to people involved in poaching and/or illegal trade in saiga and has substantially increased the state budget allocated for saiga conservation.

Critical to a sustainable outcome of the project will be financial sustainability. While in the lifetime of the project initial needs of enforcement agencies to address illegal trade in saiga are met, attention is being paid to enable state agencies to fund on-going operational post project needs. As such, in cooperation with USAID, UNDP and ACBK, we are currently in the process of preparing a donor's roundtable aiming at leveraging future funding for the conservation of the Ustyurt saiga. Further, UNDP Kazakhstan is anticipating to start a larger initiative on desert conservation, with the Ustyurt Plateau chosen as a model site. Financial sustainability for conservation on the Ustyurt will also be explored through developing offset mechanisms in cooperation with the Uzbek Government/UNDP/GEF project on mainstreaming biodiversity into the oil and gas sector policies and operations.

## 9. Dissemination

Regular updates on project progress and formal research reports are shared during formal and informal meetings with project partners and relevant stakeholders during local, national and regional meetings. Articles are published regularly at ACBK updates and FFI websites. Two articles for submission to peer-review journals are under preparation. Project findings and outcomes were presented at the USAID/ Sustainable Conservation Approaches for Priority EcoSystems Programme SCAPES Annual Meeting in Easton, Maryland, in December 2011.

All training and workshop material, posters, leaflets and presentations are carrying the Darwin Initiative logo and clearly credit the support of DEFRA. In addition, the Darwin Initiative will be acknowledged as supporter in any publications, publicity and media releases in the UK and overseas that will result from this project.

## 10. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012)**

Item	Revised Budget (from approved change requests of Jan 12)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual (total)			
Paul Hotham – Project Leader			
Maria Karlstetter – Project Technical Coordinator			

Alisher Sakhabutdinov - In-country Coordinator	
Cassie Bradley – Administrative support	
Adam Phillipson – Researcher	
Elena Bykova – Leader & specialist (UZ)	
Alexander Esipov - Principal Advisor (UZ)	
Gulbakhor Kamalova - Technical Assistant (UZ)	
Roza Urazimbetova – Saiga Trade Researcher (UZ)	
Gulmira Izimbergenova – Leader & Specialist/ Saiga Trade Researcher (KZ)	
Aizhana Issayeva (formerly Nursultan Habitovich) – Saiga Trade Researcher/ Technical Assistant (KZ)	
Overhead costs	
Travel and subsistence	
Operating costs	
Capital items/equipment (specify)	
Others: Consultancy	
Others (bank charges)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2011-2012

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>		<p>It is too early in the project to assess impact.</p> <p>However, both countries have increased their patrols on the Ustyurt; population decline has slowed down.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b> Improved understanding of the illegal trade in Ustyurt saiga products and strengthened capacity and improved cooperation at the local, regional and national level and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to address the trade and its drivers.</p>	<p><b>P1</b> Research on harvest, trade networks, and local markets for both meat and horn completed and results disseminated.</p> <p><b>P2i</b> Capacity of enforcement agencies improved resulting in a measurable change in successful illegal trade interventions</p> <p><b>P2ii</b> Number of saiga products trafficked reduced.</p> <p><b>P3</b> Transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies improved.</p>	<p>Improving understanding of trade routes and hubs</p> <p>Confiscation of illegally traded horn in Uzbekistan</p> <p>Supporting the development of an action plan under the bi-lateral agreement on conserving the Ustyurt saiga between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Conduct training for rangers, customs service, local and border police</p> <p>Continue support to both governments to complete action plan under bi-lateral agreement on saiga conservation</p> <p>Facilitate cross-border exchange</p>
<p><b>Output 1:</b> Research into the saiga product commodity chain, the drivers of poaching and alternative livelihood options completed and used to inform the development of conservation interventions and engagement with poachers and the wider local communities.</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Saiga product commodity chain identified and awareness raised.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Drivers of poaching and trading key actors identified.</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Role of poaching and trading as a livelihood strategy understood.</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Conservation interventions tailored to research results.</p> <p><b>1.5</b> Alternative livelihood opportunities identified by those</p>	<p>Understanding in saiga product commodity chains increased.</p> <p>Different drivers of poaching and trade identified and role of poaching; role of trade in saiga in livelihood strategy partly understood; need to quantify different drivers and better understand impact of organised trade in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Initial understanding of potential alternative livelihoods established; need to link development of income sources to a reduction of poaching and trade in saiga.</p> <p>Research results incorporated in design of future conservation measures.</p>	

	most affected by enhanced enforcement activity.	
Activity 1.1 Conduct research to identify key actors and drivers of trade in saiga products, regional markets and trade chains for saiga products		Completed. Two six-week socio-economic and demographic surveys conducted in both countries.
Activity 1.2 Utilise research results together with results of wider operational landscape and needs assessments in order to determine trade interventions.		Ongoing process. Research results incorporated in design of future conservation measures, informing the design of an awareness campaign and parallel sustainable livelihoods development and cultural values components (financed by co-funding).
Activity 1.3 Conduct research to identify alternative livelihood options for local community with a particular focus on those engaged in saiga trade and poaching.		Partially completed as part of the socio-economic survey. Continuous research will be implemented under a parallel funded initiative currently exploring the conduction of participatory rural appraisals based on initial results.
Activity 1.4 Share learning on alternative livelihoods options so as to inform the development of livelihood interventions to be delivered under a secured parallel FFI initiative.		Ongoing. Initial findings and reports were disseminated to all stakeholders; two articles for submission to peer-review journals are under preparation.
<b>Output 2:</b> Training package developed and capacity of enforcement agencies, customs service, local and border police strengthened at the local, regional and national level in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.	<p><b>2.1</b> Training needs identified.</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Tailored training package developed with manuals to ensure replicability.</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Training delivered to in-country partners, including customs service, local and border police of both countries.</p> <p><b>2.4</b> Training delivery and impacts evaluated.</p>	A training package has been developed, including a training manual in Russian language and a poster guide to identify horns of endangered ungulates in Uzbekistan in Uzbek/Russian and Karakalpak/Russian.
Activity 2.1 Conduct Training and Resource Needs Assessments (TRNA) for each of the target groups to be engaged in illegal trade intervention.		Completed for Uzbekistan in 1 <sup>st</sup> project year (see annual report 2010/2011); planned for Kazakhstan in June 2012.
Activity 2.2 Develop training modules to improve target group skills to deliver the illegal trade intervention strategy.		Training of Trainers (ToT) for law enforcement agencies developed for Uzbekistan. Training materials include a manual and a poster guide on identifying ungulate horn in Uzbekistan. The need to develop a similar training in Kazakhstan is currently being explored.
Activity 2.3 Deliver training to target groups - customs service, local and border police of both countries.		Postponed to third project year due to unforeseen difficulties in receiving registration in Uzbekistan.
Activity 2.4 Evaluate training delivery and impacts.		See above.

<p><b>Output 3:</b> Cooperation and coordination; transboundary coordination and overall collaboration between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan improved; linkages made to other international organisations working on issues related to saiga trade</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy developed and implemented</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Transboundary meetings held.</p> <p><b>3.3</b> Cooperation and coordination plan developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>3.4</b> Ongoing exchange on trade / saiga conservation issues.</p>	<p>Saiga trade intervention strategy discussed with various actors. A strong focus lies on fostering cooperation between relevant agencies and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Special attention has been given to supporting national efforts to control the trade along transport routes by exploring the application of odour detection dogs and saiga meat identification tool kits.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Develop national, and if feasible a bi-lateral, saiga trade intervention strategy/ies in close cooperation with all partners.</p>		<p>Special attention is given to better control trade routes; national assessments of using odour detection dogs were conducted in both countries; contacts with WWF Germany were established; the development of a saiga meat identification tool kit is under exploration.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Identify roles and responsibilities of the various enforcement agencies and support them to deliver the saiga trade intervention strategy.</p>		<p>Initial assessment completed in 1<sup>st</sup> project year (see annual report 2010/2011). Refinement of roles and responsibilities ongoing.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Develop and implement a plan to co-ordinate inter-agency (national and bi-lateral) activities related to illegal trade.</p>		<p>A dedicated discussion session on improving cooperation between the different law enforcement agencies will be part of the ToT prepared under Activity 2.2.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Hold transboundary meetings to foster exchange of experience and share lessons learned between host countries.</p>		<p>A high level formal transboundary political meeting between the countries has been under preparation.</p>
<p><b>Output 4:</b> Awareness-raising campaign to raise and address issues of illegal trade of saiga; conducted at customs posts and local markets along the border between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan; lessons learned shared.</p>	<p><b>4.1.</b> Awareness raising campaign in support of the implementation of the trade intervention strategy developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>4.2.</b> Levels of community awareness of saiga trade higher post-project.</p> <p><b>4.3</b> Random police inspections of market goods carried out</p> <p><b>4.4</b> Information on project progress and evaluation disseminated to all stakeholders and the wider public.</p>	<p>Awareness raising campaign, consisting of a saiga video clip and posters developed for Uzbekistan and almost completed for Kazakhstan.</p> <p>A series of police inspections led to two successful confiscations of saiga horn in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Project progress is regularly communicated with and results are disseminated to relevant stakeholders and partners during informal and formal meetings.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Conduct assessments of awareness and perceptions of local people of the trade in saiga / wildlife products.</p>		<p>Completed as part of the socio-economic survey.</p>

<p>Activity 4.2 Develop and implement an information campaign to build understanding of the positive values of biodiversity to local culture and livelihoods and to raise- awareness of the illegality and consequences of wildlife trade.</p>	<p>Awareness raising campaign developed, consisting of saiga video clip and posters. We are currently negotiating the broadcasting of the clip with the national media.</p> <p>Saiga Day implemented in Uzbekistan; 1000 saiga comic books printed.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Conduct highly visible random police inspections of market goods at the local and regional level.</p>	<p>Increasing patrols in Uzbekistan led to the successful confiscations of saiga horn in Uzbekistan.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Disseminate information on project progress and evaluation to all relevant stakeholders and the wider public.</p>	<p>Stakeholders and the wider public have been informed on project progress through articles in online journals and on websites of partnering state agencies and NGOs, and presentations at international conferences and meetings; two articles for submission to peer-review journals are under preparation.</p> <p>First Reporting Committee met in Kazakhstan.</p>



## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p><b>Sub-Goal:</b> Effective protection of the Ustyurt (Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) population of the critically endangered Saiga antelope from illegal hunting. Thereby helping these countries to meet their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.</p>	<p><b>SG1</b> Regular monitoring shows stabilisation or upward trend in saiga numbers in subsequent years.</p> <p><b>SG2</b> Customs officers observe a decline in illegal trade in saiga products.</p>	<p><b>SG1</b> Yearly data from aerial and/or ground surveys collected by the State Committees of Nature Protection, the State Committee of Forestry and Hunting of Kazakhstan and of the Institutes of Zoology of both countries.</p> <p><b>SG2</b> Data from customs services, reports from local and border police.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b> Improved understanding of the illegal trade in Ustyurt saiga products and strengthened capacity and improved cooperation at the local, regional and national level and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to address the trade and its drivers.</p>	<p><b>P1</b> Research on harvest, trade networks, and local markets for both meat and horn completed and results disseminated.</p> <p><b>P2i</b> Capacity of enforcement agencies improved resulting in a measurable change in successful illegal trade interventions</p> <p><b>P 2ii</b> Number of saiga products trafficked reduced.</p> <p><b>P3</b> Transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies improved.</p>	<p><b>P1</b> Reports on research results spread by print and online media and scientific papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals.</p> <p><b>P2</b> Number of prosecutions / seized products recorded.</p> <p><b>P3</b> Reports on meetings held and information exchanged between relevant authorities of both countries.</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders are cooperative and share information.</p> <p>Customs officers, the local and border police are interested in training.</p> <p>Authorities of both countries recognise the value of the project and transboundary cooperation to meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.</p> <p>Corruption on all levels is being addressed adequately by relevant authorities.</p>
<p><b>Output 1:</b> Research into the saiga product commodity chain, the drivers of poaching and alternative livelihood options completed and used to inform the</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Saiga product commodity chain identified and awareness raised.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Drivers of poaching and</p>	<p>1a. Research reports submitted.</p> <p>1b. Popular and possible scientific papers on research results published.</p>	<p>Mutual trust between the project and communities is maintained and expanded, allowing for reliable cooperation and reception of relevant and veritable information.</p>

development of conservation interventions and engagement with poachers and the wider local communities.	trading key actors identified. <b>1.3</b> Role of poaching and trading as a livelihood strategy understood. <b>1.4</b> Conservation interventions tailored to research results. <b>1.5</b> Alternative livelihood opportunities identified by those most affected by enhanced enforcement activity.	1c. Alternative livelihood opportunities implemented in scope of wider conservation initiative on the Ustyurt informed by research results.  1d. Young scientist training recognised by award of qualifications as appropriate.	Motivated and well qualified young scientists are recruited to work with the research team.  Authorities of both countries maintain goodwill and regard this research as important to meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.
<b>Output 2:</b> Training package developed and capacity of enforcement agencies, customs service, local and border police strengthened at the local, regional and national level in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.	<b>2.1</b> Training needs identified. <b>2.2</b> Tailored training package developed with manuals to ensure replicability. <b>2.3</b> Training delivered to in-country partners, including customs service, local and border police of both countries. <b>2.4</b> Training delivery and impacts evaluated.	2a. Pre and post project TRNA reports  2b. Pre and post training reports on training delivered to in-country partners and project beneficiaries;  2c. Participant pre and immediate post evaluation of training.  2d. Participants 6 month post evaluation of training.  2e. Training materials and manuals available	Customs officers, the local and border police are interested in receiving training.
<b>Output 3:</b> Cooperation and coordination; transboundary coordination and overall collaboration between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan improved; linkages made to other international organisations working on issues related to saiga trade	<b>3.1</b> Collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy developed and implemented <b>3.2</b> Transboundary meetings held. <b>3.3</b> Cooperation and coordination plan developed and implemented. <b>3.4</b> Ongoing exchange on trade / saiga conservation issues.	3a. Reports on meetings held and information exchanged between relevant authorities of both countries and international organisations.  3b. Transboundary trade intervention action/coordination plan.	Authorities of both countries regard transboundary cooperation important to meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.  International organisations are willing to cooperate and share information.
<b>Output 4:</b> Awareness-raising	<b>4.1.</b> Awareness raising	4a. Pre and post assessment of	Local police maintain their interest and

<p>campaign to raise and address issues of illegal trade of saiga; conducted at customs posts and local markets along the border between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan; lessons learned shared.</p>	<p>campaign in support of the implementation of the trade intervention strategy developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>4.2.</b> Levels of community awareness of saiga trade higher post-project.</p> <p><b>4.3</b> Random police inspections of market goods carried out</p> <p><b>4.4</b> Information on project progress and evaluation disseminated to all stakeholders and the wider public.</p>	<p>local awareness</p> <p>4b. Posters highlighting current legislation, levels of punishment and a guide for saiga product identification.</p> <p>4c. Reports of local police on random inspections</p> <p>4d. Reports, press releases, recording of radio and TV articles.</p> <p>4e. Articles and scientific papers on project work and research results spread by print and online media.</p>	<p>cooperation</p> <p>Corruption on all levels is being addressed adequately by all relevant authorities.</p>
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**Activities** (details in workplan)

0.1. Establish Project team

0.2. Identify Steering Committee members and hold six-monthly meetings

0.3. Monitor and evaluate project outputs and outcomes

1.1. Conduct research to identify key actors and drivers of trade in saiga products, regional markets and trade chains for saiga products

1.2. Utilise research results together with results of wider operational landscape and needs assessments in order to determine trade interventions.

1.3. Conduct research to identify alternative livelihood options for local community with a particular focus on those engaged in saiga trade and poaching.

1.4. Share learning on alternative livelihoods options so as to inform the development of livelihood interventions to be delivered under a secured parallel FFI initiative.

2.1. Conduct Training and Resource Needs Assessments (TRNA) for each of the target groups to be engaged in illegal trade intervention.

2.2. Develop training modules to improve target group skills to deliver the illegal trade intervention strategy.

2.3. Deliver training to target groups - customs service, local and border police of both countries.

2.4. Evaluate training delivery and impacts.

3.1. Develop national, and if feasible a bi-lateral, saiga trade intervention strategy/ies in close cooperation with all partners.

3.2. Identify roles and responsibilities of the various enforcement agencies and support them to deliver the saiga trade intervention strategy.

3.3. Develop and implement a plan to co-ordinate inter-agency (national and bi-lateral) activities related to illegal trade.

3.4. Hold transboundary meetings to foster exchange of experience and share lessons learned between host countries.

4.1. Conduct assessments of awareness and perceptions of local people of the trade in saiga / wildlife products.

4.2. Develop and implement an information campaign to build understanding of the positive values of biodiversity to local culture and livelihoods and to raise- awareness of the illegality and consequences of wildlife trade.

4.2. Conduct highly visible random police inspections of market goods at the local and regional level.

4.3. Disseminate information on project progress and evaluation to all relevant stakeholders and the wider public.

**Monitoring activities:**

All Indicators 1 – 4: Progress towards all indicators will be monitored through the reporting cycle from Project leader and co-ordinator to the Project Steering Committee (every six months) and wider Project team.

Indicators 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a & 4c: Quality of these outputs will be evaluated by project leader and UK experts through assessments of reports and in situ review and evaluation.

Indicator 2c: Participants' knowledge will be assessed against criteria at end of training module (post-training evaluation test).

Indicator 2d: Follow-up assessments of participants will be conducted by questionnaire or interview six months after the course, to assess relevance and use of newly acquired skills and knowledge.

Indicators 2c, 2e, 4b, 4d and 4e: Copies of all documentation/materials will be held on file and provided to Darwin through the Darwin reporting schedule.

Indicator 1d: Young researcher reports will be evaluated (and qualifications awarded as appropriate) and submitted papers peer-reviewed.

### **Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

- Annex 1: Socio-economic survey report (4.1 MB)
- Annex 2: ACBK update, May-August 2011
- Annex 3: Draft law enforcement training manual, in Russian (3.2 MB)
- Annex 4: Poster on legislation and fines, in Russian and Kazakh language
- Annex 5: Poster guide to ungulate horn identification, in Russian
- Annex 6: Reporting Committee Meeting List of Participants and Agenda

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	