



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 2013

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-015
Project Title	Equitable Access to Pasture Use for Beekeepers in Kyrgyz Republic
Host Country	Kyrgyz Republic
UK contract holder institution	Bees for Development
Host country partner institutions	Rural Development Fund (RDF)
Other partner institutions	Republican Association of Beekeepers (Kyrgyz Republic)
Darwin Grant Value	£149,646 GBP
Start/end dates of project	July 15 2012 - March 30 2014
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2012 - March 2013 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Nicola Bradbear
Project website	http://www.beesfordevelopment.org/what-we-do/internationalprojects/kyrgyzstan
Report authors, main contributors and date	Martin M. Jones (BfD), Altynai Achilova (RDF), 30 April 2013

2. Project Background

Beekeeping has many benefits: products including honey, and beeswax, useful for human health and income generation. Beekeeping benefits the entire area, as bees pollinate plants, including agricultural crops. Beekeeping contributes to preservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources, prevents extinction of rare and endemic species of plants and improves the natural restoration of pastures. In Kyrgyz Republic the number of beekeepers has sharply reduced year on year in recent times for various reasons, one of which is a difficulty in gaining access to rangelands.

Numbers of beekeepers have decreased from 12,000 in the late 1980s, to around 1,000 now. The new Pasture Law (2009) de-centralised the management of all pastures to local governments and Pasture Users' Unions (PUU). This law also changed arrangements for lease to use rights to allow better access for users to pastures, and to ensure sustainable use of these lands. However, this new framework accommodates only livestock grazers, while other rangeland users, including beekeepers, are excluded. Lack of access to rangelands resulted in acute conflicts with shepherds, pasture users and local authorities. This happens because of an unclear legal framework which does not take into account the needs and rights of beekeepers, as equal users of pasture resources.

Beekeepers in Kyrgyz Republic face also the constraints common to beekeepers in all countries (new honey bee diseases, new agrochemicals) yet they have no educational support providing current research knowledge and skills. Therefore some of the remaining beekeepers are not succeeding, as they lack awareness of good management practices (e.g. concerning disease control).

The purpose of the Project is to support beekeepers by providing rights and access to pastures for viable and sustainable beekeeping, poverty reduction, conflict management and mitigation concerning the use and access to natural resources in the pilot communities.

Three major problems are being addressed:

1. That beekeepers are deprived of access to rangelands and this is undermining their livelihoods. Relationships with other land users and the authorities are antagonistic and beekeepers positions are not secure. Reported threats and the use of bribery are common.
2. That many pastoralists have little knowledge about beekeeping. This lack of awareness threatens the livelihoods of beekeepers, as well as depriving the pastoralists of a much needed, feasible and sustainable alternative source of income.
3. That the contested rangeland areas are suffering severe environmental degradation through over-grazing by animals, and many more people could benefit from the livelihood options that beekeeping can provide.

Project objectives are:

1. To increase awareness amongst pasture and land users, local communities, and local and state institutions about the benefits of, and misconceptions concerning beekeeping;
2. To facilitate community dialogues involving beekeepers, shepherds, members of local associations of pasture users and community residents to discuss problems of beekeeping and their solutions;
3. To build the capacity of young beekeepers and shepherds on beekeeping and its further development in the area;
4. To conduct a legal and institutional review for recommendations for development, aimed at supporting and strengthening rights of beekeepers to pasture access.
5. To create a map of beekeepers movement in the pastures, which will be used as a planning tool and including maps of beekeeping in pasture management plans;
6. To strengthen the capacity of the Republican Association of Beekeepers on presentation and promotion of the rights of beekeepers at local and national levels.

3. Project Partnerships

RDF is the main partner organisation responsible for management and implementation of Project activities, including:

- Promotion of legal and institutional changes to improve the tenure regime for beekeepers through its access to and skilled knowledge of Kyrgyz legal documents relevant to beekeeping.
- Support of production of beekeeper-generated maps that must be included in the Pasture Use Plans needed to inform changes in policy by facilitating participatory rural appraisal and community dialogue.
- Development of educational materials and events to improve public perception of the value of bees in providing ecosystem services and sustainable alternative livelihoods.

Partnerships are established at three levels:

- At national level RDF works with the Pasture Department, Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic and Northern Republican Association of the Beekeepers of the Kyrgyz Republic (RAB). As the lead state agency implementing the pasture reforms the Pasture Department assists in promotion of legal framework for the beekeepers as non-grazing pasture users and will revise equal access of beekeepers to rangelands. RAB participates in policy and legislative development processes through the lobbying policy changes in the Parliament and Government, distributes information resources generated by the Project to

beekeepers in the other regions and will develop manual for farmers and provide training on apiculture.

- At local level the main partners are the Pasture Users' Associations, local self-government, National Park management and local communities. The Pasture Users' will participate in development of the community maps of beekeepers' migratory routes, which will be incorporated into the Pasture Use Plans.
- Internationally the UK lead organisation, Bees *for* Development (BfD), takes responsibility for Project management and provides technical expertise in devising the apiculture apprenticeship training scheme, provides teaching and information materials for young herders, raises the capacity of the beekeepers associations to promote beekeepers' interests nationally, supervises project implementation; and communicates internationally the project approach and lessons learned.

Communication between partners at national and local level is done by regular meetings, participation in round tables, focus groups and field trips to communities.

Communication between BfD and RDF is principally conducted by e-mail and Skype conversation. In addition BfD has visited Kyrgyzstan twice in Year One of the Project: in 2012 BfD Project Officer, Elizabeth McLeod participated in conducting rapid rural needs assessment, and in 2013 BfD Trainer, Clive de Bruyn, delivered a beekeeper-focussed Training of Trainers programme with the participation of RAB.

4. Project Progress

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Main activities during reporting period July 15 2012 – April 15 2013

Output 1.1 - Situational analysis on beekeeping in Kyrgyzstan and needs assessment in pilot areas

A broad spectrum of work, detailed below, was undertaken to gain a baseline assessment of existing knowledge.

i. Review of the documents and collection of data related to beekeeping in Kyrgyzstan;

RDF obtained information from various sources since the Kyrgyz Statistical Committee does not have full and current data related to beekeeping. RDF requested information from the Ministry of Agriculture of Kyrgyz Republic, Kyrgyz Agrarian University and RAB. Information about beekeeping in pilot areas was collected during focus-groups and interviews.

RDF obtained information about:

- Numbers of honey bee colonies;
- Honey production in tonnes;
- Preliminary number of beekeepers in existing beekeepers' associations (in total 10 associations were interviewed);
- Honey bee races;
- Melliferous plants of Kyrgyzstan and in Chon-Kemin valley and productivity of each plant;
- Beekeeper's calendar and season dates for the Chon-Kemin valley

Currently RDF is endeavouring to collect additional information about the value of local bee species in conservation of biodiversity of the areas and the positive influence of honey bees on improvement of degraded pastures and natural resources.

ii. *Preparation of methodology for Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and for semi-structured interviews with stakeholders*

Guidance for focus groups was developed along with questionnaires for interviewing community members and beekeepers (1 guidance for focus-group discussions, 3 questionnaires for interviews with stakeholders).

Main objectives of PRA were:

- To inform about the Project, its goals and objectives and to speak about the importance of beekeeping and its impact in livelihood improvement;
- To investigate possibilities for beekeeping in Kok-Oirok;
- To identify the main problems faced by local and non-local beekeepers;
- To research and understand the actual access of beekeepers to pastures;
- To identify the main institutions interested in beekeeping and taking part in decision-making processes;
- To research the seasonal calendar of migratory routes of beekeepers.

iii. *Conducting PRA and interviews with community members and stakeholders regarding beekeeping in pilot areas;*

The RDF team visited communities in Kok-Oirok several times and undertook PRA and meetings with representatives of local communities to collect information:

- 5 general meetings in communities were conducted to launch the Project;
- 5 focus groups were conducted in villages;
- 15 semi-structured interviews were conducted with head of pasture department of Kok-Oirok community, with local beekeepers, non-local beekeepers, and members of young families interested in beekeeping.

During the focus-group discussions and meetings, attitudes of local beekeepers, non-local beekeepers, herders and local people were identified. Feedback from discussions and information revealed from participants were documented and will be used for further Project activities.

iv. *Organising meetings with stakeholders to inform about project goals, objectives;*

RDF had inception meetings with representatives of the Pasture Department, Ministry of Agriculture, RAB and members of RAB to discuss beekeeping issues, particularly the legal framework, enabling beekeepers to become equal users of pastures as well as users of rangelands. RDF organized 10 interviews with Members from different beekeeping associations, meetings were held in Bishkek in RDF office, in beekeepers apiaries, on the markets and Honey Fair.

v. *Sketch mapping of beekeepers tracks on pastures and on the territory of pilot areas.*

Sketch maps in each village were developed to indicate the main migratory routes and places where beekeepers set their hives. Information from the sketch maps were transferred to base maps in order to use it in extensive Participatory Mapping with GPS.

Currently RDF is working on development of a concept framework for GPS mapping and developing tools for participatory mapping involving local researchers. During the focus-group meetings with communities, RDF identified a possible group of local researchers to be involved in collection of GPS data for maps.

Output 1.2 - Facilitate community dialogue between herders and beekeepers

RDF conducted a series of meetings with specialists from Kyrgyz Agrarian University and RAB to identify a trainer who will be involved in conducting community dialogues. With assistance from RDF the trainer prepared a module for community dialogue on pollination and the value of honey bees.

The main goal of the exercise was to create a dialogue among different users of natural resources (herders and beekeepers in particular) to inform about the value of pollination, the influence of honey bees on biodiversity conservation, the importance of bees in sustainable management of natural resources, and opportunities for local people to improve their livelihoods.

The community dialogues seek to:

- gather different users of natural resources in one place and to discuss issues together,
- inform about pollination, types of pollination and the role of bees in pollination,
- inform about value of honey bee in management of resources, in recovering degraded pastures and in improvement of livelihoods,
- discuss the beekeeping calendar,
- discuss possibilities for the development of beekeeping in Kok-Oirok,
- Discuss existing and possible problems around beekeeping and different user-groups.

The dialogues also seek to identify a preliminary list of possible participants for a workshop on beekeeping planned to be held in summer 2013 (Output 4.1).

In early March 2013, RDF organised community dialogues with herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions to raise awareness about the importance of beekeeping, and the needs and rights of beekeepers with the aim of reducing common misconceptions and prejudices. The main format of the dialogues included discussions, interactive games and works in mini-groups. The process of the dialogues was fully documented in protocols and will be used in further project activities.

Output 2.1 - Legal and institutional review to develop recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights of beekeepers to pastures

The main legal documents were collected by RDF's Legal Adviser and a framework developed for analysing the legal situation concerning beekeeping in Kyrgyzstan. These documents were collected and are being used by the Project:

- Pasture Law (2009) with new changes approved in January 2012;
- Regulations related to access of secondary resources to pastures;
- A draft version of the Law on beekeeping;
- Miscellaneous beekeeping-related regulations.

The Legal Adviser will prepare suggestions on legal and institutional changes to improve the tenure regime for beekeepers.

To discuss the legal situation on beekeeping and secondary use regimes, RDF organised a round table with participation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Pasture Department, representatives of beekeepers associations from different regions, representatives of veterinary services, NGOs. During the round table, participants discussed the main problems of beekeepers, disease control issues and legal issues.

RDF has also collected information about the regulation and legal frameworks used in different countries of Europe, Russia, and Africa for preparation of recommendations.

Output 4.1 - Building capacity of the beekeepers' associations – Training of Trainers (ToT)

A Training of Trainers event for RAB members helped to identify possible trainers for the summer workshop with local communities on beekeeping. A BfD specialist in beekeeping, Mr Clive De Bruyn, conducted a Training of Trainers course for RAB members. Before delivery of ToT, RDF undertook preparatory work:

- Interviews with RAB Director, RAB members,
- Interviews in Ministry of Agriculture,
- Interviews with local beekeepers in Kok-Oirok,
- Interviews with bee producers and buyers during Honey Fair, that was held in Bishkek,
- Visit to Laboratory in Manas University in Bishkek,
- Lecture in University Manas with Department staff and students,
- Visit to apiary of one of RAB beekeepers.

Participants from RAB were invited according to ToT objectives, since these beekeepers will be involved in conducting training for community beekeepers. RDF provided translation during interviews and training, logistics, hand outs, as well as organising transportation to Kok-Oirok. The training, prepared by BfD, covered the following themes:

- Honey products
- Marketing of honey products
- Disease control

Nine people from RAB participated in the training. All training process and discussion were documented and will be used for further Project activities.

Output 5.1 - Training programme for herders in beekeeping as an alternative livelihood.

An apiculture training apprenticeship scheme for young herders is being developed for implementation in the summer of 2013. This is being done by developing training modules and conducting trainings on beekeeping (especially concerning disease control, marketing of honey and other bee products) as an alternative livelihood, taking into consideration all collected data and field work results, protocols of meetings, round tables, focus-groups and community dialogues. RDF is identifying the appropriate beekeeping trainer amongst RAB and other experienced beekeepers, and developing a range of information materials to support a training module and workshop.

Output 6.1 - Awareness raising campaigns among stakeholders

RDF developed informational posters to inform stakeholders about Project goals and activities, to raise awareness of local people on beekeeping, pollination. Following informational materials were designed and printed:

1. Poster about the Project, its goal and activities, in Kyrgyz and Russian languages;
2. Poster about pollination, in Kyrgyz and Russian languages;
3. Poster about reasons for beekeeping, in Kyrgyz and Russian languages;
4. Poster about herbs and plants in Kok-Oirok that are pollinated by bees, in Kyrgyz and Russian languages;
5. Poster about beekeeping cycle, in Kyrgyz and Russian languages;
6. Leaflet about the Project, its goal and activities in Kyrgyz and Russian languages.

Posters are used during the organisation of community dialogues, round tables and focus-groups. RDF will update and develop additional posters for trainings and will distribute existing leaflets and posters to Honey Fayres and Beekeeping Meetings.

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1 Changed perceptions and understanding among herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions about the role of beekeepers and their land use needs and rights.

Community members became interested in Project activities, are aware about the Project and informed about pollination, honey bees' value, and the importance and feasibility of beekeeping for improvement of livelihoods. Members of the community are ready to be involved in Project activities, while stakeholders are prepared to support Project activities.

Progress, measured against Standard Output Measures, has been made as follows:

- Documented data on beekeeping in Kyrgyzstan
- Methodology for Participatory Rural Appraisal:
 - Tools for Semi-structured interviews with stakeholder – 3 questionnaires;
 - Guidance for focus groups was developed along with questionnaires for interviewing community members and beekeepers - 1 guidance.

- General meetings in communities;
- Focus groups were conducted in communities;
- Semi-structured interviews with stakeholders;
- Creation of sketch maps of beekeepers' tracks on pastures and on the territories of pilot areas,
- Module of community dialogues;
- Community dialogues in communities.

Output 2 – Improved tenure regime for beekeepers achieved through changes in policy, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks; enhanced roles by local government and Pasture Users Unions to regulate tenure relations between herders and beekeepers.

The legal and institutional review is currently underway. Progress, measured against the Project's Standard Output Measures, has been made as follows:

- Data base collected on legal framework: Laws, regulations on pasture use, secondary use regimes and beekeeping.

Output 3 Socially agreed-upon arrangements provide (currently excluded) beekeepers access to pasture.

Work with the pasture communities to improve *de facto* access for beekeepers is currently underway. Progress, measured against Standard Output Measures, has been made as follows:

- Inception meetings with national and local partners;
- Round table with representatives of Ministry of Agriculture, Pasture Committee and Beekeepers Associations.

Output 4 Beekeepers associations at national and local level have the information and skills to better advocate for beekeepers, influence policy processes and present a positive public image of beekeeping. Training of Trainers sessions have taken place for RAB members and the RDF is in regular contact with RAB and other associations to build their capacity with regard to advocacy.

Output 5 - 60 young herders are equipped with the skills to start beekeeping and with continued support to generate income from small beekeeping businesses. This is planned for summer 2013; however the Community Dialogues and Training of Trainers programmes have helped lay the ground-work for implementation of this.

Output 6 - Awareness raising campaigns among all land users and executives of relevant local and national level state institutions to address common misconceptions and prejudices towards beekeepers, distribution of information about the ecological functions of bees, the value of beekeeping, and the role of bees in pollination and maintaining ecosystems.

Information materials have been developed and printed in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. Design of a communications strategy is planned for May 2013 with implementation following shortly after.

4.3 Standard measures

Table 1. Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes						
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above):					
	60 young herders are equipped with the skills to start beekeeping and with continued support to generate income from small beekeeping	0		0	0	60

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
	businesses.					
	Number of participants of community dialogues.	50		50	45	0
	Number of beekeepers, participated in Training of Trainers.	10		10	12	12
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided:					
	Training of Trainers.	1 week		3 weeks	3 weeks	80 days
	Community dialogues	2 weeks				
7	Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country:			3	3	6
	Module for Training for Trainers.	1				
	Module for Community Dialogues.	1		3	3	6
	Module for Participatory Mapping	1				
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	3		3	/	4
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings			0	/	1
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated: Collaborative meeting with beekeepers and stakeholders to prepare draft recommendations and amendments to the new Pasture Law (2009) and associated normative rules.	1		1	1	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0		0	/	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	1		1	/	4
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	1		1	/	4
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	1		1	/	4

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced: Prepare information and educational materials in Russian and especially Kyrgyz (booklets and posters, brochures), about the value of bees for pollination and sustainable beekeeping and distribute among stakeholders and members of the public in series of events (through meetings, Honey Fair, radio).	6		6	/	10
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	275			275	1,000 copies
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	5,000 each edition, UK + 130 countries		5,000 each edition, UK + 130 countries	5,000 each edition, UK + 130 countries	5,000 each edition, UK + 130 countries
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1		1	1	2
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	0		0	/	1
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0		0	/	2
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	0		0	1	2
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0		0	/	2
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	0		0	/	2
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£921		£921	/	£921

Table 2 Publications

Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Journal	2012, Bees for Development Journal	Bees for Development, Monmouth UK	www.beesfordevelopment.org	£2,500

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

It is of course difficult to quantify progress against the Project purpose and outcomes at this point - as they are contingent upon completion of activities planned for the second year of the Project. Firm progress has been made against the outcomes planned for year one and the Project proceeds smoothly to year two and achieve of the project purpose.

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

Progress towards improved biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits cannot be anticipated to occur and to be measurable in year one of the Project. These are much longer-term goals to which year two's planned activities will contribute.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons learned

The progress of the Project is monitored through regular internal management meetings within RDF, which *Bees for Development* participates in by Skype/telephone, and quarterly internal Project progress reports. Reporting is against the defined output indicators of: numbers of community dialogues conducted; number of community GIS maps generated; number of young herders trained and mentored in beekeeping; beekeepers' associations' confidence and effectiveness in policy influencing; number of policy documents published; number of public awareness events undertaken; and number of drafts for legislative change proposed.

5.1 Have there been any changes made to the M&E plan over the reporting period?

Bees for Development's Project Officer, Elizabeth McLeod, is currently on maternity leave. She was replaced temporarily by Rebecca Cardy and then by Martin M. Jones who is running the Project until November 2013 - when Elizabeth McLeod is expected to return from maternity leave.

5.2 What are the indicators of achievements (both qualitative and quantitative) and how are you measuring these?

The impact of the Project is evaluated in terms of numbers of beekeepers and their access to pasture lands, with the Project purpose to ensure that all beekeepers have access to pastures. A baseline measure was taken at outset through interviews with beekeepers. The process will be repeated at the end of the Project to understand what difference the Project has made. The Republican Association of Beekeepers (RAB) will provide access to beekeepers in Chon-Kemin and a list of active beekeepers in the area from which the survey sample can be taken. A method for measuring this key indicator will be introduced through an Improved Access Monitoring System. Through training RAB will implement the Improved Access Monitoring System. RDF will contribute through the design and implementation of the survey and with BfD in analysis of its results.

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

N/A

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

8. Sustainability

One of the major outputs of the first year of implementation of the Project RDF has been the development of multiple collaborations with different stakeholders and to strengthen relationships with existing partners to help achieve the Project outputs and more importantly, to sustain the impacts long-term. The Training of Trainers programme contributing to reinforcing sustainability of the Project beyond the life of the Project.

Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013)

		Budget	Transfer	Variance	Comment
Staff Cost					
UK	Project Leader (BfD)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Project Coordinator (BfD)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Book Keeper (BfD)			0%	All project funds transferred
KR	Institutional Expert/ Project manager			0%	All project funds transferred
	Conflict management specialist			0%	All project funds transferred
	Public Info & Awareness			0%	All project funds transferred
	Trainer			0%	All project funds transferred
	Community development specialist			0%	All project funds transferred
	Community mapping specialist			0%	All project funds transferred
	Social mobiliser			0%	All project funds transferred
	Team assistants x 2			0%	All project funds transferred
	Accountant			0%	All project funds transferred
	Procurement & logistics specialist			0%	All project funds transferred
Overhead costs					
UK	Office rental, heating etc.			0%	All project funds transferred
	Audit costs (maximum of £1,500)			0%	All project funds transferred
KR	Office rental (25%)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Utilities (25%)			0%	All project funds transferred
	External audit (proportion)			0%	All project funds transferred
Travel and subsistence					
UK	International travel			0%	All project funds transferred

	National travel			0%	All project funds transferred
	Fieldwork travel and subsistence			0%	All project funds transferred
KR	Fieldwork travel and subsistence			0%	All project funds transferred
Operating costs					
UK	Publication and distribution of Bees for Development Journal			0%	All project funds transferred
	Brochure and poster (design and printing)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Fieldwork operating costs (not travel)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Information legislative data system			0%	All project funds transferred
	External audit (proportion)			0%	All project funds transferred
KR	Public education			0%	All project funds transferred
Capital items/equipment (specify)					
UK	Computer (proportion)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Desktop computer for RDF			0%	All project funds transferred
	Desktop computer for RAB			0%	All project funds transferred
KR	Printer for RAB			0%	All project funds transferred
Others: Consultancy					
KR	Legal adviser (land laws)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Technical experts x 3 (trainings and micro-grants)			0%	All project funds transferred
Others (please specify)					
UK	Communications (telephone, internet, print)			0%	All project funds transferred
	Communications (telephone, internet, fax)			0%	All project funds transferred
KR	Stationary and office supplies			0%	All project funds transferred
	Equipment maintenance (e.g. computer system support)			0%	All project funds transferred

9. Dissemination

Dissemination activities included participation in Inception meetings and Round Tables with presentations concerning the Project, and distribution of informational materials. RDF uses its website to inform the public about Project activities.

RDF will continue presenting Project results after finish of the Project activities among stakeholders with its own contribution.

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

The most significant impacts of the Project will be shown when we achieve our long term objective for Kyrgyz beekeepers to have fair access to pastures for their bees, and for numbers of beekeepers to begin to increase once again.

This project has already generated considerable international interest. Perhaps because both partner organisations BfD and RDF maintain websites that attract high traffic levels, BfD has received numerous enquiries relating to the Project. One was from a student from Harvard University who we have accepted to work as an intern with BfD and RDF during summer 2013.

The Project also proved to be a popular attraction when BfD undertook recruitment processes to identify a temporary Project Officer for Elizabeth McLeod's maternity cover, with many candidates applying because of great interest to be involved with project work with partner organisations in Kyrgyz Republic.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2012-2013

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>The goal of the project is poverty alleviation and conflict mitigation and will contribute to biodiversity maintenance.</p> <p>To sustain the livelihoods of beekeepers and herders in the Kyrgyz Republic by means of complementary pasture management for beekeeping and grazing.</p>	<p>Numbers of beekeepers at start and close of Project.</p>	<p>Preliminary data on number of local and non-local beekeepers in Kok-Oirok is collected.</p> <p>Data on poverty level in Kok-Oirok is obtained.</p>	<p>Data will be updated taking into consideration new local beekeepers, involved in beekeeping and non-local beekeepers, preferred to go to pastures of Kok-Oirok.</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To enable beekeepers to create viable and sustained livelihoods by achieving legitimate and recognised access and use rights to contested pasture.</p>	<p>All beekeepers can obtain access to pastures.</p>	<p>N/A during the first year.</p>	<p>Recommendations on legitimate access to rangelands will be developed</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Changed perceptions and understanding among herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions about the role of beekeepers and their land use needs and rights.</p>	<p>PRA and Community dialogues will be conducted.</p>	<p>Community members became interested in Project activities, are aware about Project and informed about pollination, honey bees' value and importance of beekeeping for improvement of livelihoods. Members of community are ready to be involved in Project activities and stakeholders are ready to support Project activities.</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>a. Conduct meetings with local community members, herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions as well as beekeepers about the Project's task and goal, as well as about the ecological functions of bees, the value of beekeeping and the role of bees in pollination and maintaining ecosystems. During the meetings participatory rural appraisal will be carried out through focus-group discussions to learn about knowledge and attitude of herders and public. Feedbacks of discussions and information revealed from participants will be documented, analysed and prepared for further use.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the documents and collection of data related to beekeeping in Kyrgyzstan was done; - Prepared methodology for Participatory Rural Appraisal and for semi-structured interviews with stakeholder; - Conducted PRA and interviews with community members and stakeholders regarding beekeeping in pilot areas; - Sketch mapping of beekeepers tracks on pastures and on the territory of pilot areas were created. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
b. Organise community dialogues, and raise awareness among herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions about the importance of beekeeping, and the needs and rights of beekeepers with the aim of reducing common misconceptions and prejudices.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocols of community dialogues were collected; - Organized meetings with stakeholders to inform about Project goals. RDF will continue its work on changing of perception among stakeholders about the role of beekeepers and their land use needs and rights.	
Output 2 Improved tenure regime for beekeepers achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in policy, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks. • Enhanced roles by local government and Pasture Users Unions to regulate tenure relations between herders and beekeepers. 	Suggestion of legal and institutional changes to improve the tenure regime for beekeepers with recommendations.	Legal and institutional review is in process.	
Activities a. Conduct a legal and institutional review of the current policies and laws concerning access to pasture land for secondary users including beekeepers; b. Conduct a collaborative meeting and discussions to prepare draft recommendations and amendments to the new Pasture Law (2009) and associated normative rules; c. Prepare final draft of recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights for beekeepers to pastures, and propose these two decision-makers. d. Deliver position papers in appropriate meetings and lobby decision-making stakeholders.		All these planned activities will be implemented during the second year of the Project.	
Output 3 Socially agreed-upon arrangements provide (currently excluded) beekeepers access to pasture.	Beekeeper-generated maps of bee forage areas and migratory routes are agreed by other users.	Development of participatory mapping and GPS mapping concept is underway.	
a. Create a beekeepers' map of bee forage areas, the beekeepers' migratory routes (with seasonal characteristics of migration) as a planning and dialogue tool. The map will be created by local community members and beekeepers,		All these planned activities will be implemented during the second year of the Project.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>trained in participatory GIS-mapping skills.</p> <p>b. Conducting meetings to mediate access arrangements, promoting rights of beekeepers to access pastures and incorporating the maps of the beekeepers' migratory routes into the Pasture Use Plans (main document guiding the use of pastures at local level by Pasture Committees).</p>			
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Beekeepers associations at national and local level have the information and skills to better advocate for beekeepers, influence policy processes and present a positive public image of beekeeping.</p>	<p>RAB and the local beekeepers association are more confident in communications with policy makers and public.</p> <p>Communications from beekeepers associations are better received by policy makers.</p>	<p>RDF has regular communication with RAB and other beekeepers associations on issues related to advocacy concerning beekeepers rights to rangelands.</p>	
<p>a. Conduct training workshops for members and executives of the beekeeping associations in order to build capacity on publicity and advocacy (rights of beekeepers, legal and institutional issues that affect them, lobbying and how to influence policy processes).</p>		<p>Training for Trainers was organised for RAB members.</p>	
<p>Output 5</p> <p>60 young herders are equipped with the skills to start beekeeping and with continued support to generate income from small beekeeping businesses.</p>	<p>Number of young herders trained.</p> <p>Number of young herders active in beekeeping at the start and the end of the Project</p>	<p>This is planned to take place in summer 2013.</p>	
<p>a. Develop an apiculture training apprenticeship scheme for young herders by developing training modules and conducting trainings on beekeeping (especially concerning honey bee disease control, marketing of honey and other bee products) as an alternative livelihood.</p> <p>b. Provide a seed grants program for young herders trained in beekeeping to get started. The Seed grant program strategy, implementation and monitoring mechanisms will be developed for delivering seed grants.</p> <p>c. With the Republican Association of Beekeepers, develop the Training for Trainers scheme to empower selected beekeepers with additional livelihood skills, and help to ensure the sustainability of the Project beyond 2014.</p>		<p>This is planned for summer 2013.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 6</p> <p>Awareness raised among all land user groups, local government executives and PUUs about the importance of bees and beekeeping for pollination, health of pastures and ecosystem integrity.</p>	<p>Plan of awareness raising programme.</p>	<p>Communication strategy for the Project is in process of development. RDF will finish that plan in May 2013.</p>	
<p>a. Prepare information and educational materials in Russian and especially Kyrgyz (booklets and posters, brochures), about the value of bees for pollination and sustainable beekeeping and distribute among stakeholders and members of the public in series of events (through meetings, Honey Fair, radio).</p> <p>b. Hold public events celebrating bees, biodiversity and beekeeping, to generate pride, confidence and recognition through organizing the Honey Fair in the capital.</p>		<p>Informational materials about Project goals, pollination, reasons for beekeeping and beekeeping cycle were developed and printed for distribution.</p> <p>RDF will follow the communication plan for implementation of the awareness raising activities.</p>	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: 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.			
Sub-Goal: To sustain the livelihoods of beekeepers and herders in the Kyrgyz Republic by means of complementary pasture management for beekeeping and grazing.	Numbers of beekeepers at start and close of Project	Base line survey of numbers of beekeepers Final survey of numbers of beekeepers	
Purpose To enable beekeepers to create viable and sustained livelihoods by achieving legitimate and recognised access and use rights to contested pasture.	That all beekeepers can obtain access to pastures	Interviews with beekeepers	That markets for honey remain strong, and beekeepers are interested to continue their work after access becomes available.
Outputs Output 1 Changed perceptions and understanding among herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions about the role of beekeepers and their land use needs and rights.	Community dialogues will be conducted.	Number of dialogues conducted.	That PUU understands and accepts that access for beekeepers and bees does not reduce pasture for grazing.
2. Improved tenure regime for beekeepers achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in policy, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks. • Enhanced roles by local government and Pasture Users Unions to regulate tenure relations between herders and beekeepers. 	Suggestion of legal and institutional changes to improve the tenure regime for beekeepers with recommendations.	Number of policy documents	That changes to policy are approved within the Project time frame. That the legislative process remains functional. That political and economic developments allow time for the legislature to consider amendments to the beekeeping and pasture laws.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
3. Socially agreed-upon arrangements provide (currently excluded) beekeepers access to pasture.	Beekeeper-generated maps of bee forage areas and migratory routes are agreed to by other users.	Number of maps generated (GIS and other documentation) Pasture management plans that incorporate beekeepers' uses.	That agreements forged at the PUUs are respected in practice.
4. Beekeepers associations at national and local level have the information and skills to better advocate for beekeepers, influence policy processes and present a positive public image of beekeeping.	RAB and the local beekeepers association are more confident in communications with policy makers and public. Communications from beekeepers associations are better received by policy makers.	Interviews with RAB and the local beekeepers association. Feedback from key policy makers in the Pasture Department, SAEPF and local Pasture Committees.	That members of the beekeepers associations are able to develop and use the skills they are trained in. That policy makers are receptive to beekeepers' messages.
5. 60 young herders are equipped with the skills to start beekeeping and with continued support to generate income from small beekeeping businesses.	Number of young herders trained. Number of young herders active in beekeeping at the start and the end of the Project	Training records Interviews with trainees and mentors	That young herders are prepared to accept messages about the value of beekeeping, and spend time developing these skills.
6. Awareness raised among all land user groups, local government executives and PUUs about the importance of bees and beekeeping for pollination, health of pastures and ecosystem integrity.	Plan of awareness raising programme.	Number of events undertaken.	That herders are willing to accept messages concerning the beneficial value of beekeeping.
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <p>1 Facilitate community dialogue between herders and beekeepers to forge socially agreed-upon arrangements between these user groups, affording the beekeepers de facto access and use rights to pasturelands.</p> <p>1.1 Conduct meetings with local community members, herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions as well as beekeepers about the Project's task and goal, as well as about the ecological functions of bees, the value of beekeeping and the role of bees in pollination and maintaining ecosystems. During the meetings participatory rural appraisal will be carried out through focus-group discussions to learn about knowledge and attitude of herders and public. Feedbacks of discussions and information revealed from participants will be documented, analysed and prepared for further use.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
1.2			Organise community dialogues, and raise awareness among herders, local government executives and Pasture Users Unions about the importance of beekeeping, and the needs and rights of beekeepers with the aim of reducing common misconceptions and prejudices.
2			Legal and institutional review to develop recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights of beekeepers to pastures.
2.1			Conduct a legal and institutional review of the current policies and laws concerning access to pasture land for secondary users including beekeepers;
2.2			Conduct a collaborative meeting and discussions to prepare draft recommendations and amendments to the new Pasture Law (2009) and associated normative rules;
2.3			Prepare final draft of recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights for beekeepers to pastures, and propose these two decision-makers.
2.4			Deliver position papers in appropriate meetings and lobby decision-making stakeholders.
3			Work with the pasture communities to improve de facto access for beekeepers.
3.1			Create a beekeepers' map of bee forage areas, the beekeepers' migratory routes (with seasonal characteristics of migration) as a planning and dialogue tool. The map will be created by local community members and beekeepers, trained in participatory GIS-mapping skills.
3.2			Conducting meetings to mediate access arrangements, promoting rights of beekeepers to access pastures and incorporating the maps of the beekeepers' migratory routes into the Pasture Use Plans (main document guiding the use of pastures at local level by Pasture Committees).
4			Building capacity of the beekeepers' associations, affording them identity, representation and means to effect changes at the national level and at the local level in Pasture Users' Associations.
4.1			Conduct training workshops for members and executives of the beekeeping associations to build capacity on publicity and advocacy (rights of beekeepers, legal and institutional issues that affect them, lobbying and how to influence policy processes).
5			Training programme for herders in beekeeping as an alternative livelihood.
5.1			Develop an apiculture training apprenticeship scheme for young herders by developing training modules and conducting trainings on beekeeping (especially concerning honey bee disease control, marketing of honey and other bee products) as an alternative livelihood.
5.2			Have seed grants program for young herders trained in beekeeping to start up their beekeeping. The Seed grant program strategy and implementation and monitoring mechanisms will be developed for delivering seed grants.
5.3			With the Republican Association of Beekeepers, develop the Training for Trainers scheme to empower selected beekeepers with additional livelihood skills, and help to ensure the sustainability of the Project beyond 2014.
6			Awareness raising campaigns among all land users and executives of relevant local and national level state institutions to address common misconceptions and prejudices towards beekeepers, distribution of information about the ecological functions of bees, the value of beekeeping and the role of bees in pollination and maintaining ecosystems.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
6.1	Prepare information and educational materials in Russian and especially Kyrgyz (booklets and posters, brochures), about the value of bees for pollination and sustainable beekeeping and distribute among stakeholders and members of the public in series of events (through meetings, Honey Fair, radio).		
6.2	Hold public events celebrating bees, biodiversity and beekeeping, to generate pride, confidence and recognition through organizing the Honey Fair in the capital.		

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of Project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	YES
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N/A
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	YES
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? 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.	