



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post to the Project Leader)

Name: Dr Nicola Bradbear	Address: Bees for Development, PO Box 105, Monmouth NP25 9AA
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Equitable access to pasture use for beekeepers in Kyrgyz Republic
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date: 1 April 2012		Duration of project: 24 months			End date: 30 March 2014	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £-	2012/13 £78,548	2013/2014 £71,098	2014/15 £	2015/16 £	Total £149,646
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost:						
Bees for Development Trust: 11%:					confirmed	
Conservation, Food and Health Fund OR The Christensen Foundation: 11%:					unconfirmed	

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To enable beekeepers to create viable and sustained livelihoods by achieving legitimate and recognised access and use rights to contested pasture to keep bees. This will lead directly to poverty alleviation and conflict mitigation and will contribute to biodiversity maintenance.

5. Principals in project. One page CVs in Appendix 2. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more UK personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Bradbear		Zholdoshova
Forename (s)	Nicola		Umut
Post held	Director		Coordinator
Institution	Bees for Development		Rural Development Fund
Department			
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
15/001	Janet Seeley	Bees, biodiversity and forest livelihoods, India
EIDPR120	Nicola Bradbear	Honey bees in Kyrgyz Republic

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution), and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Applicant institution and website where available: Bees for Development (BfD) www.beesfordevelopment.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><u>Role and responsibilities</u></p> <p><i>Project design:</i> A Darwin Scoping Award visit to Kyrgyz Republic allowed Bees for Development to meet with core partner The Rural Development Fund (RDF), as well as with other relevant organisations, beekeepers and other stakeholders, and to jointly with them develop this proposal.</p> <p><i>Project implementation:</i> Bees for Development (BfD) will take lead responsibility for Project management and will provide technical advice on aspects concerning apiculture and beekeeping livelihoods, the role of bees and the value of pollination. These skills are not available in the nation. BfD will be the grant-holder with responsibility for financial accounting.</p> <p><i>Project monitoring and evaluation:</i> BfD supported the development of the logical framework attached, and will lead in project monitoring and evaluation, including the building of partners' capacity in these areas.</p> <p><u>Capacity</u> BfD has technical knowledge in bee science, apiculture and expertise in supporting marginalised communities in developing countries to strengthen their livelihoods sustainably through beekeeping enterprise development. BfD has considerable experience of producing and disseminating information and technical materials to build the capacity of partner organisations and beekeepers, including through training of trainers.</p> <p><u>BfD previous relevant experience:</u></p> <p><i>We have undertaken work and research</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerning land access rights for beekeepers in India and Rwanda • Concerning poverty alleviation and the development of rural livelihoods by means of beekeeping in many countries • In current and former Russian States in North and South Caucasus countries (Chechnya, Ingushetia, Georgia), where the bees and apicultural practises are similar • In this region: Afghanistan, Pakistan.
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<p>Lead Partner and website where available: The Rural Development Fund (RDF) www.rdf.in.kg</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><u>Role and responsibilities</u></p> <p><i>Project design:</i> RDF (Kyrgyz Republic) identified the marginalisation of beekeepers in pasture lands as highly problematic for livelihoods and ecosystem management. RDF worked closely with BfD during the scoping mission to identify the issues and bottlenecks in beekeeping and to prepare this proposal.</p> <p><i>Project implementation:</i> RDF is the main local partner and will be responsible for management and implementation within the nation. RDF will deploy local staff responsible for Project implementation. RDF will propose 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. RDF will support the 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. RDF will support the development of educational materials and events to improve public perception of the value of bees in providing ecosystem services and sustainable alternative livelihoods.</p> <p><i>Project monitoring and evaluation:</i> RDF will monitor project activities and input to evaluation as specified below.</p> <p><u>Capacity</u> RDF has considerable expertise in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting development of policy reforms and legislation related to arable land, pasture land, forests and national parks. • Management of natural resources and livestock. • Facilitating community dialogues. • Community led mapping of natural resources. • Development of community organisations. RDF established and supports a community foundation in the target area. <p>RDF contributed directly to the continuing pasture reforms and forestry sector reforms and it has already closely engaged with the National Working Group (NWG) for strategy development for non-grazing pasture users in the Kyrgyz Republic, the mechanism by which the Project will influence national government. Through its network of experienced field supervisors RDF will work at local level with pasture users' associations, local governments, and National Park management.</p> <p>RDF has sound financial management systems in place, with experience of handling projects financed by major donors like DFID, USAID and the World Bank.</p> <p><u>Previous relevant experience</u> RDF have implemented over 20 projects of complex nature. Previous work in Chon-Kemin includes extensive participatory research and community dialogue on traditional pastoral knowledge and practices to preserve sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity. Other work includes management of rangelands for grazing and non-grazing purposes; governance issues in forest management; and conflicts between the different users of natural resources.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Republican Association of Beekeepers: No website</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><u>Role and responsibilities</u> The Republican Association of Beekeepers (RAB) is both a supporting local Partner and a Project beneficiary. Its support letter is appended.</p> <p><i>Project design:</i> RAB participated directly in the design of this project through consultation with RDF and with BfD during the scoping mission.</p> <p><i>Project implementation:</i> RAB will participate fully in the policy and legislative development processes through the lobbying policy changes in the Parliament and Government. RAB will distribute information resources generated by the project to beekeepers in the other regions. RAB will develop manual for farmers and provide TOT on apiculture.</p> <p><i>Project monitoring and evaluation:</i> RAB will help administer baseline and monitoring surveys including the Improved-Access Monitoring Survey.</p> <p><u>Capacity</u> RAB is a well-respected organisation with the means to communicate and seek the opinions of the majority of the beekeeping community. Their involvement in the policy and legislative development processes will ensure both the validity of these processes and build their capacity to engage in such processes in the future.</p>
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<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>The Project will work closely with the Pasture Department (support letter appended) as the lead state agency implementing the pasture reforms; notably developing the legal framework for beekeeping, which will complement and build upon the Pasture Law. The joint effort of the Project and Pasture Department to devise the legal basis for the beekeepers as non-grazing pasture users will ensure that the resultant law and regulations will be effective and lasting. Kyrgyz Land and Forest Users Association is the national users association and supports this proposal (letter appended).</p> <p>The Project will engage also with the local Pasture Users Union (PUU, support letter appended) to develop community maps of beekeepers' migratory routes, which will be subsequently incorporated into the Pasture Use Plans.</p> <p>We have also consulted widely in the Chon-Kemin community in the development of these plans, and append letters of support from local organisations: Kok-Oirok community and Kok-Oirok local self-governing body.</p>	
<p>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please give details:</p>	
<p>9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p>	
<p>9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.</p>	

PROJECT DETAILS**10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, changes highlighted yellow)****The problem**

Kyrgyz people are traditionally nomadic, with livestock the dominant sector within agriculture. State owned pastures occupy over 50% of agricultural land. The new Pasture Law (2009) decentralised 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. Numbers of beekeepers have decreased from 12,000 in the late 1980s, to around 1,000 now. This is due to beekeepers' difficulties in gaining access to rangelands, which has resulted in acute conflicts with shepherds and bribery to local authorities. Because beekeeping has an outdated and thus ineffective legal status, beekeepers are increasingly marginalised as they are denied access to pastures by herders (*de facto* situation), and have no legal framework for recourse (*de jure* situation). Beekeepers in Kyrgyz Republic face also the constraints common to beekeepers in all countries, 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).

Three major problems will be addressed:

1. 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 do not feel safe as they endeavour to pursue their work. Threats and the use of bribery are common.
2. Pastoralists have little knowledge about beekeeping and 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. 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.

Why this is a priority

Legitimate access and use rights to rangelands are needed now to maintain beekeepers' livelihoods, and to develop environmentally-sustainable land use systems for all users. This Project is highly opportune because there is current appreciation at the national level of the need to improve pasture legislation - to mitigate conflicts between different users and to promote sustainable landscape management. RDF has an agreement with the Pasture Department (MoA) to jointly address these problems and support development of legal and policy frameworks.

Work with communities

Institutional mechanisms and arrangements will be tested on the ground in Chon-Kemin district, (north of Kyrgyz Republic) which represents various biodiversity landscapes, including National Park buffer zones. The Project will raise awareness among targeted rural communities, local governments, executives of the relevant state institutions, community organisations and shepherds, on the rights of beekeepers' to practice in the pasturelands used also by herders, as well as the benefits brought by bees and their keepers to the habitat.

We will work in close partnership:

At national level with the Northern Republican Association of the Beekeepers of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Pasture Department, Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic

At local level with pasture users' associations, local government, and National Park management. Local community foundation Kok-Oirok developed the natural resources management plan which will serve as a foundation.

Meeting CBD obligations

Resolution of these problems will assist Kyrgyz Republic to implement CBD Articles 8(c), (d), (e), (f), (i), (j) by enabling currently marginalised beekeepers to gain legitimate and secure access to the herb rich pasturelands on which their livelihoods depend. This achievement will require changes in government policy at local and national levels concerning support for beekeeping, and will specifically concern amendments to the new Pasture Law (2009) and its implementation. We

must also create awareness in the wider community of the benefits provided by bee populations, and the ecosystem service of beekeepers in biodiversity maintenance.

Changes will be achieved through the following activities:

- a. Awareness raising campaigns among land users and executives of relevant local and national level state institutions to address common misconceptions and prejudices towards beekeepers;
- b. Community dialogues 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;
- c. Developing and implementing an apiculture apprenticeship training scheme for young herders to stimulate their active participation in the process, and popularise apiculture;
- d. Legal and institutional review to develop recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights of beekeepers to pastures;
- e. Creating a beekeeper generated map of bee forage habitats and beekeepers' migratory routes, as a planning tool and instrument for communicating the issues with pasture tenure to wider groups of decision makers;
- f. Building capacity of the beekeepers' associations, affording them identity, representation and means to effect changes nationally and locally in Pasture Users' Associations.

RDF together with BfD will:

- Suggest legal and institutional changes to improve the tenure regime for beekeepers;
- Develop methodology to create the beekeepers-generated map of bee forage areas and migratory routes, and ensure its inclusion into the Pasture Use Plans as well as its wider use to inform the policy decisions;

RDF will:

- Conduct rapid institutional appraisal and review of legal documents relevant to beekeeping;
- Prepare the framework and implement the community dialogues and help to forge socially agreed-upon arrangements;
- Oversee the production of the beekeeper-generated maps and inclusion into Pasture Use Plans.

Bees for Development will:

- Provide technical expertise in devising the apiculture apprenticeship training scheme;
- Develop teaching and information materials for young herders;
- Raise the capacity of the beekeepers associations to promote beekeepers' interests nationally;
- Supervise project implementation; and
- Communicate internationally the project approach and lessons learned.

Local Beekeepers' Association

Engaging with the Association will ensure local familiarity and identification with the Project - to make certain the effectiveness of the work and successful mobilisation of beekeepers. Association Members will be fully involved in developing and implementing the apiculture apprenticeship training scheme, using new teaching materials, and in building the maps of beekeeping areas and migratory routes.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

RDF and Bees for Development assessed the existing situation, identified the players, and learned about the issues and opportunities for development of beekeeping with a Darwin Scoping Award in 2010. The Scoping Mission allowed crucial consultation with the various stakeholders: families dependent on beekeeping for their livelihoods, herders, beekeepers' associations, personnel within the National Academy of Science, and the Association of land and forest users. Following the scoping assessment, RDF and Bees for Development have together planned future work and elaborated this Proposal.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is funding pilot work in Suusamyry valley (2008-12) that aims to reduce unsustainable livestock grazing through a "cost effective and replicable pasture management system". Although this project aims to improve livelihoods, it does not introduce alternatives to grazing.
2. A GEF small grants facility provided some grants for beekeeping training in 2007-08 following a request by local communities. This demonstrates their interest in this traditional skill. However, without the legal framework and access to pastures that the current proposal aims to secure, beekeepers are less able to benefit from such training.
3. RDF is implementing a TCF funded project Promoting Community Joint Forest Management in Kyrgyz Republic. It aims at developing a model for participation of local communities in management of forest resources, and will supplement the proposed project in terms of community mobilisation, preparation of community maps and small grants for apiculture development.
4. Local community foundation Kok-Oirok is implementing a GEF small grant program on protection of the local landscapes from degradation. RDF has been providing technical support to the community foundation and this proposed project will build on its results.
5. Early findings from Eco-Net state that no large scale conservation projects have been carried out in the Chui zone.¹

Concerning case (1) we are in contact with project implementers and will learn from their approaches and share our findings.

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes No
If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

Conservation, Food and Health Foundation: £21,500: unconfirmed. Result expected in January 2012.

The Christensen Foundation: £21,500: unconfirmed. Result expected in January 2013.

Only one of the above two unconfirmed funding sources is needed to complete the project budget.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)* Yes No

*If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWA etc)

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

¹ Kyrgyz Republic Eco-Net Fact Sheet, page 4.
R18 St2 Form

State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) is the national focal point for the CBD. SAEPF is a target of this project's awareness raising concerning the right of access by beekeepers to pasturelands, and the benefits brought by bees and their keepers to the habitat through pollination services.

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

The project addresses issues of in-situ protection and conservation, present and sustainable use of biological diversity in pasture grass ecosystems, and the rehabilitation of these ecosystems through management strategies, covered by CBD Articles 8(c), (d), (e), (f) and (i).

We propose to assist the nation to implement CBD Article 8(j) by enabling currently marginalised beekeepers to gain legitimate and secure access to the herb rich pasturelands on which their bees forage and beekeepers' livelihoods depend.

National submissions from Kyrgyz Republic to the CBD identify severe implications for biological diversity caused by over-grazing of pasture lands. While 29 percent of pasture grass ecosystems (meadow, steppe, savannah and desert) are identified as degraded, these ecosystems are home to 233 species listed in the nation's Red Book.²

Project specific issues were identified by RDF through interaction with beekeepers and additional stakeholders during two years of research and consultation on pasture management following decentralisation.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

The legitimate claim of beekeepers to pasture use will be recognised, socially agreed, and become legally enforceable. Management of the biologically diverse pasture grass ecosystems of Chon-Kemin - through Pasture Users Unions - will allow for the complementary uses of grazing and beekeeping.

The ecosystem service provided by bees' pollination, combined with the non-extractive nature of beekeeping while contributing to people's livelihoods, will be more widely appreciated and understood.

Through dialogue, training and mentoring, the indigenous skills of beekeeping will be shared and extended to young people.

A broader range of sustainable livelihood options will be available to both grazing and beekeeping pasture users, and thus the resilience of the whole community will be strengthened.

These strategies will contribute in the long term to more sustainable management of Chon-Kemin pasture grass ecosystems, and the conservation of their extensive biological diversity.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

Chon-Kemin valley has varied landscape zones (semi-desert, steppes, meadows and forests) containing 630 species of plants, over 4,000 insect species, 14 amphibian and reptile species, 46 animal species, 96 bird species, and nine fish species.³

Kyrgyz pasture grass ecosystems are rich in biological diversity, and provide important ecosystem services in soil formation, stream flow regulation, protection of soil from erosion, and prevention of torrents including landslides that cause damage – measured financially - in millions of dollars⁴.

Kyrgyz pasture lands were reported 29 percent degraded in 2008 and are severely threatened through over-grazing.⁵ They provide habitat for 233 species listed in the Kyrgyz Red Data Book⁶,

² Fourth National Report on Conservation of Biodiversity of Kyrgyz Republic, pages 12 and 25.

³ Biosphere Territory Chon-Kemin including the National Park, Framework Plan for Project Implementation, Swiss Confederation Technical Cooperation, page 6.

⁴ Fourth National Report on Conservation of Biodiversity of Kyrgyz Republic, pages 12, 25.

including two bird species occurring in the Chon-Kemin valley.⁷

By reducing grazing pressure by providing skills in feasible, alternative livelihoods and understanding of the value of bees in maintaining these pasture grass ecosystems, this project will contribute to conserving this biological diversity.

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The Darwin name and logo will be advertised on all hard copy, electronic and video material published to disseminate the results of this work. In the UK this will include publication through the *Bees for Development Journal*, *Bees for Development* website and Information Portal, display materials in our public gallery and at events, and UK press releases (2 national and 4 local) which DEFRA press office will be advised of before publication. In the UK the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs will be named as funder of The Darwin Initiative.

In Kyrgyz Republic all publications will use the Darwin name and logo and refer to the funder as the UK government. Publications will include hard copy information materials such as brochures, posters, and training materials that will be distributed and displayed to project stakeholders and the general public at events; policy briefs and position papers that will target stakeholders; radio shows that will share the experience of project implementation; and project reports that reflect on lessons learned. All these publications will be made available through the website of RDF and Kyrgyz conservation organisations (for example <http://www.caresd.net/index.html?en=1>), as well as through the networks of *Bees for Development* mentioned above.

14. What will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and local communities) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

Long term benefits

By addressing the identified anthropogenic causes of biodiversity loss with alternative livelihoods skills, this Project aims to develop more environmentally sustainable land-use systems for all pasture users in Chon-Kemin.

At the national level, improvements to the legal regime governing beekeeping in the Kyrgyz Republic will benefit existing and potential beekeepers throughout the country. Public awareness about the value of bees for biological diversity will be enhanced, and experiences about their role in diversifying livelihoods in a sustainable way will be shared through events, publications and radio shows: this will improve the motivation and means to protect bees and their vital role in maintaining ecosystems.

Potential problems to achieving these benefits

Potential problems in achieving these benefits are: the political situation in the country becoming unstable and so preventing legislative reform; the time frame for passing of legislation being extended due to political or economic developments; population growth increasing the demand for grazing land; and industrialisation reducing the extent of pasture ecosystems.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The Project results are likely to be stable and sustainable long after Project end as the institutional and legal arrangements will be developed in a participatory process and adopted at national level.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid, page 15.

⁷ Biosphere Territory Chon-Kemin including the National Park, Framework Plan for Project Implementation, Swiss Confederation Technical Cooperation.

Sustainability will be ensured by the following:

- a. An improved tenure regime for beekeepers, including their formal recognition as non-grazing pasture users, allowing them representation at local level decision making;
- b. Strengthened role of beekeepers' associations to represent beekeepers, to give them a high profile identity, and to influence future policy making;
- c. Improved public understanding of the environmental benefits of beekeeping for the health of the rangelands.

In Chon-Kemin district the socially agreed-upon arrangements reached between herders and beekeepers as a result of the profound dialogues, will help to break down the barriers between beekeepers and the wider community and this will help sustain the beekeeping sector in the long term. Mentoring and training of trainers will help to ensure that alternative beekeeping livelihood skills become established among community members. This will be a sustainable end point in Chon-Kemin.

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

The project includes five elements of capacity building for local communities:

- Training of beekeepers and PUU members in participatory GIS mapping
- Training of young herders in beekeeping
- Training of trainers for young herders through the RAB
- Training of beekeepers' associations in advocacy and lobbying
- Education of members of the public about the pollination services of bees, their essential place within the ecosystem, and the generation of alternative income sources.

RDF has interacted with young herders through multiple focus groups during its two years of action research on the devolution of pasture management. RDF consultations demonstrate that there is little public understanding of beekeeping; that there is an emerging interest amongst Kyrgyz people in beekeeping, but given that there are no vocational schools and no training materials in Kyrgyz language, they currently cannot learn the trade to take it up independently.

The public will be targeted with pollination and livelihoods messages. Awareness raising among herders will be based on the successfully-established methodology of Community Dialogues facilitated by RDF.

A target number of 60 young herders and their families will be trained in beekeeping. Continued support will be provided by trained trainers through RAB. Beneficiaries will be provided with skills and knowledge to enable them to generate income and strengthen the financial, social and environmental elements of their livelihoods. Training effectiveness will be measured by the number of young herders who choose to take up and continue beekeeping.

The scoping study established the low capacity of beekeepers' associations in advocacy. RAB is fully supportive of the proposed training in:

- Rights of beekeepers,
- Legal and institutional issues that affect them,
- Lobbying and how to influence policy processes.

Effectiveness will be measured through feedback from trainees and the policy makers they target.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Changes are highlighted in yellow. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

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 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.

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> <p>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.</p> <p>2 Legal and institutional review to develop recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights of beekeepers to pastures.</p> <p>2.1 Conduct a legal and institutional review of the current policies and laws concerning access to pasture land for secondary users including beekeepers;</p> <p>2.2 Conduct a collaborative meeting and discussions to prepare draft recommendations and amendments to the new Pasture Law (2009) and associated normative rules;</p> <p>2.3 Prepare final draft of recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights for beekeepers to pastures, and propose these two decision-makers.</p>			

- 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 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).
- 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.**
- 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.

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

	Activities	2012-2013												2013-2014											
		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
1. Community dialogue between herders and beekeepers																									
1.1.	Inception meetings: PRA with PUU, herders, local govt.																								
1.2.	Facilitate community dialogues																								
Milestone 1: Four initial dialogues conducted						X																			
2. Legal and institutional review and recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights of beekeepers to pastures																									
2.1.	Legal and institutional review																								
2.2.	Collaborative meetings to draft recommendations																								
2.3&4.	Prepare and propose final drafts of recommendations																								
Milestone 2: First draft of amendments circulated to stakeholders																									
3. Work with the pasture communities to improve de facto access for beekeepers																									
3.1.	Beekeepers' map of forage areas and migratory routes																								
3.2.	Incorporate maps into the Pasture Use Plans																								
Milestone 3: Provision in Pasture Use Plans for beekeepers' access to and use of pasture																									
4. Beekeepers' associations able to effect changes at the national and local levels																									
4.1.	Training in advocacy for RAB members																								
Milestone 4: Beekeepers associations trained in advocacy																									
5. Training programme for young herders in beekeeping as an alternative livelihood																									
5.1.	Apiculture apprenticeship scheme																								
5.2.	Seed grants program to start up/support beekeeping																								
5.3.	Beekeeping training of trainers through RAB																								
Milestone 5: 60 herders trained in beekeeping techniques																									
6. Awareness raising campaigns among land users and executives of state institutions																									
6.1.	Production and distribution of information materials on pollination and sustainable beekeeping																								
6.2.	Public events celebrating bees																								
Milestone 6: Annual Honey Fair																									
7. Project start up and administration																									

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure	Description	Estimate
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	/
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	/
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc.)	/
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (i.e. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	/
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	/
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	/
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	/
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	/
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	/
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	100
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	80
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	6
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	4
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	/
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	/
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	/
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	/
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	/
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	/
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	/
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	/
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	1
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	4
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	4
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	4
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	10
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	1000 copies
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	5,000 each edition, UK + 130 countries
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	/
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	2
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	/
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	/
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	/
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	1
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	2
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	2
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	2
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	2
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£921
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	/

22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	/
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£41,700

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The progress of the project will be monitored through regular internal management meetings (which Bees for Development will participate in by telephone) and quarterly internal project progress reports. Reporting will be 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 as an alternative livelihood; 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. RDF and RAB will report on those activities for which they were responsible over the quarter.

The impact of the project will be evaluated in terms of numbers of beekeepers and their access to pasture lands, with the project purpose being to ensure that by the end of the project all beekeepers can gain access to pastures. A baseline measure will be taken at project 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 B/D in analysis of its results.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

Bees for Development Trust receives donations from the public and from Charitable Trusts, from donor-funded projects. Annual accounts are lodged with the Charity Commission, UK Charity Number 1078803, and available through its website.

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed

Bees for Development Trust in-kind funding of £20,200

Unconfirmed:

Conservation, Food and Health Foundation: £21,500: unconfirmed. Result expected in January 2012.

The Christensen Foundation: £21,500: unconfirmed. Result expected in January 2013.

(Only one of these two unconfirmed funding sources is needed for project work.)

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):

N/a

Funding in kind:

Bees for Development in-kind funding of £20,200: confirmed

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of the trustees of Bees for Development Trust

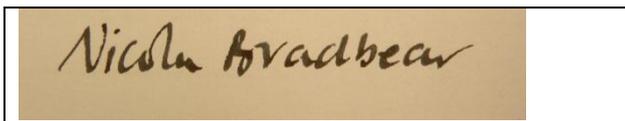
I apply for a grant of £149,646 in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	DR NICOLA BRADBEAR
Position in the organisation	Director

Signed



Date:

22 October 2011

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	YES
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	YES
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	YES
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	YES
Is the logframe no longer than 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	YES
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	YES
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	YES
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	YES
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	YES
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	YES
Have you read the Guidance Notes?	YES
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	YES

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ARIS	Community Development and Investment Agency
Ayil Okmotu	Executive body of local self-government
BfD	Bees <i>for</i> Development
KG	Kyrgyz Government
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
MEF	Monitoring and evaluation framework
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NWG	National Working Group for strategy development for non-grazing pasture users in the Kyrgyz Republic, formed under aegis of the Pasture Department
PC	Pasture Committees (executive body of the PUU)
PD	Pasture Department (department within the MOA responsible for pasturelands)
PUU	Pasture Users Union (local institution with local representatives of herders, livestock owners and non-grazing users e.g. herb collectors, hunters. Responsible for developing and implementing Pasture Use Plans which govern management and allocation of pasturelands within the ayil okmotu).
RAB	Republican Association of Beekeepers (the national beekeeping association and all its regional branches)
RDF	Rural Development Fund
SAEPF	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
TOT	Training of Trainers