



Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

Project Reference:	19-015
Project Title:	Equitable Access to Pasture Use for Beekeepers in Kyrgyz Republic
Host Country(ies):	Kyrgyz Republic
Contract Holder Institution:	Bees for Development Trust
Partner Institution(s):	Rural Development Fund (RDF)
Darwin Grant Value:	£149,646 GBP
Start/End Dates of Project:	July 15, 2012 - March 30, 2014
Project Leader Name:	Dr Nicola Bradbear
Project Website:	http://www.beesfordevelopment.org/what-we-do/internationalprojects/kyrgyzstan
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1. Project Rationale

Beekeeping is a natural resource-based activity important economically and ecologically. Beekeeping produces honey, beeswax, pollen and propolis all of which have value for trade, income generation, and products are useful for human nutrition and health. Beekeeping contributes to the maintenance of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources, prevents extinction of rare and endemic species of plants, and improves the natural restoration of pastures. Through pollination, honey bees increase the productivity of wild and crop plants.

In Kyrgyzstan the number of beekeepers is falling. One reason for this is the difficulty beekeepers face in gaining access to pasture lands, where bees can forage and which are important honey producing areas. Numbers of beekeepers decreased from 12,000 in the late 1980s, to around 1,000 in 2011. The new Pasture Law (2009) decentralized the management of all pastures to local governments and Pasture Users' Unions (PUU). This law also changed leasing arrangements to allow better access for users to pastures, and to ensure sustainable use of these lands. However, this new framework accommodated only livestock grazers, while other rangeland users, including beekeepers, were excluded. Lack of access to rangelands resulted in acute conflicts with shepherds, pasture users and local authorities. The legal framework was unclear and did not take into account the needs and rights of beekeepers, as legitimate users of pasture resources.

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.

The **Purpose of the Project** is to support beekeepers by providing rights of access to pastures for viable and sustainable beekeeping, to help reduce poverty, and to mitigate conflict related to the use of local natural resources. As a result of improving beekeeping as an alternative livelihood to herding among the ethnic Kyrgyz population, the project would also improve biodiversity by reducing over-grazing of common-land pastures.

The Project worked to address three major problems:

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 yet many more people could utilise these areas sustainably for beekeeping and benefit from this additional livelihood opportunity.

The **Project Objectives** are:

1. To increase awareness amongst pasture users, local communities, local and state institutions about benefits and misconceptions of beekeeping;
2. To facilitate community dialogues involving beekeepers, shepherds, members of local association of pasture users and community residents to discuss problems of beekeeping and their solutions;
3. To build capacity of young beekeepers and shepherds on beekeeping for its further development in the area;
4. To conduct a legal and institutional review for development of recommendations 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 so that maps of beekeeping can be included 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.

2. Project Achievements

2.1 Purpose/Outcome

Purpose Statement from Logframe:

To enable beekeepers to create viable and sustained livelihoods by achieving legitimate and recognised access and use rights to contested pasture.

Target:

That all beekeepers can obtain access to pastures

Means of Verification:

Interviews with beekeepers

By the end of the Project, we can report that beekeepers are able to access pastures provided arrangements are agreed through consultation with local authorities and the local population. There is now increased transparency and accountability within the grazing committees that means that beekeepers are being dealt with more fairly, with guidelines being followed in the correct way. The current agreement is that beekeepers can site their hives in one location free of charge for a maximum period of one month. After one month, fees become payable or they need to relocate.

2.2 Goal/ Impact: Achievement of Positive Impact on Biodiversity and Poverty Alleviation

The goal of the Project is poverty alleviation and conflict mitigation and will contribute to biodiversity maintenance.

The logframe shows that this will be measured by recording the number of beekeepers and their income levels.

We can report that the Project has achieved outputs that will contribute to the overall goal of poverty alleviation and conflict mitigation. However, it is not possible to prove these changes within the short period of two years. We are confident that as a result of the Project the number of beekeepers will stop declining because of harassment, stemming from unfavourable legislation.

2.3 Outputs

Outputs as set out in logframe	Changes achieved, with evidence	Comments on problems and their resolution
<p>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</p>	<p>Community dialogues and focus group discussions conducted regularly throughout the project period helped bring these different groups to a new-shared understanding about bees and their compatibility with using pastures for grazing.</p> <p>Evidence: These changed perceptions enabled achievements to be made in improving the tenurial regime for beekeepers (Output 2).</p> <p>Ablasov Bakyt head of Kok Oyrok village and Maksatbek Davletbakov head of Pasture Committee informed us that they are now running an information campaign about the importance of beekeeping and provision of free access to the Kok-Oyrok's pastures for beekeepers during the season. The target of this campaign is village assemblies.</p>	
<p>2. Improved tenure regime for beekeepers achieved through</p> <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 	<p>Policy and legislation was reviewed and recommendations were made. These recommendations on the law on beekeeping, while agreed in principle, have not yet been passed into law. Changes to the Pasture Law have been made in favour of beekeepers.</p> <p>Local government and Pasture Users Unions now understand that they have a role to play in meeting the needs of beekeepers, because they are legitimate and lawful pasture users.</p> <p>Evidence: As a result of joint work by the specialist S. Agarov from the Ministry of Agriculture, the specialist K. Kудaybergenov from the Pasture Department and A. Omorbekov the lawyer engaged by the Project a revision document was developed giving rights</p>	<p>According to project staff, slow progress of legal reform and process is due to weak political will and two years was insufficient to complete all the processes.</p> <p>This result accentuates the need and value of local, socially agreed solutions – as in Output 3.</p>

Outputs as set out in logframe	Changes achieved, with evidence	Comments on problems and their resolution
	<p>of access to pasture for non-grazing purposes. Paragraph 17, Chapter IV of the new rules indicates that payment for the siting of beehives for up to one month is not charged. The document was approved by the government of Kyrgyz Republic and entered into force from 2013. This is significant support for beekeepers taking into account that majority of beekeepers move from one place to another and do not place their apiaries at one location more than for one month.</p>	
<p>3. Socially agreed-upon arrangements provide (currently excluded) beekeepers access to pasture.</p>	<p>Maps of bee forage areas and the movements of non-local beekeepers are now with the PUU. The PUU has correct information that means they can properly incorporate the needs of beekeepers into Pasture Use Plans. The maps are also being used by RAB to inform their members about suitable and accessible bee forage locations in Kok-Oyrok ayil okrug.</p> <p>Evidence: Head of Kok-Oyrok pasture committee Maksatbek Davletbakov reported that these maps were presented and discussed with the Pasture Committee of Kok-Oyrok ayil okrug, beekeepers and representatives of local government and were accepted. The maps will be used in the work of pasture committees and local authorities for effective management of pasture and other natural resources in the field.</p> <p>The Chairman of the RAB, S. Tihonov reported that members of the association currently use these maps as they place their apiaries on the territory of the Kok-Oyrok village.</p>	
<p>4. Beekeepers associations at national and local level have the information and skills</p>	<p>The advocacy skills of the national beekeeping association (RAB) were found to be strong even at the start of the Project. What has changed is that by</p>	

Outputs as set out in logframe	Changes achieved, with evidence	Comments on problems and their resolution
to better advocate for beekeepers, influence policy processes and present a positive image of beekeeping	<p>participating in Project activities (e.g. meetings, trainings) RAB have forged new and stronger working relationships with institutions that affect them. The awareness raising campaign (Output 6) has given RAB materials and messages that they can use in their advocacy work.</p> <p>Evidence: The Chairman of RAB reported that RAB members learned more about the possible ways of organising and conducting advocacy campaigns. They decided to organize additional meeting with all interested parts (public organizations, Ministry of Agriculture, Parliament members) to develop an action plan to lobby for the law "<i>On Beekeeping</i>."</p>	
5. 60 young herders are equipped with the skills to start beekeeping and with continued support to generate income from small beekeeping businesses	<p>The beekeeping training and small grants programme for young herders was delivered successfully. The approach was altered from a focus on youth only, to a family orientated training. 10 households in each village participated. Follow-up mentoring advice was provided after the initial formal training.</p> <p>Evidence: The most active participants of training Sariev Zhanybek and Isakov Edil independently started their own beekeeping businesses after the training. Working with the local trainer S. Abdil they help other families with advice about the practical aspects of beekeeping. Because of this work, another local trainer Abykaev Abiyrbek wrote a guidebook "<i>Beekeeping maintenance</i>" which is very popular among local beginning beekeepers. A. Abiyrbek also provides practical and consultancy assistance for beginning beekeepers.</p>	There was a problem with language but this was resolved by identifying a Kyrgyz speaker and by translating existing materials from Russian to Kyrgyz.

Outputs as set out in logframe	Changes achieved, with evidence	Comments on problems and their resolution
<p>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</p>	<p>A vibrant awareness raising campaign (brochures, comics, posters, radio, Honey Fair) was delivered to a wide range of audiences. Common misconceptions and prejudices against beekeepers have reduced considerably.</p> <p>Evidence: One of the most important changes has been the response of the youth. A quiz on beekeeping was carried out in three Kok Oyrok schools; students acquired interesting information about bees.</p> <p>Practising beekeepers report that they now have reduced complaints from neighbours when hives are placed near other peoples' land. Previously people would fear bees and complain. This has stopped.</p> <p>A notable positive achievement has been the competition among journalists. Professional journalists like Irina Baymurakova, editor of national newspaper "Slovo Kyrgyzstana", and Kifayat Askerova and Alexandr Niksdorf competed to write articles on beekeeping for national and regional media. This has allowed distribution of information all over the country. Young journalists published articles on the same theme in media websites.</p>	

3. Project Support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

This Project contributes to the Kyrgyz Republic's obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in particular in relation to Article 8 (c), (d), (f), (i), (j). The recommendations developed that are based on project results will focus on changing public policy to support beekeeping at local and national levels, as well as the introduction of changes and additions to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

CBD Article 8	How the Project provides support
(c) Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;	Through addressing the balance of using pastures for grazing and beekeeping, progress can be made to reduce overgrazing and help to maintain biological diversity of the natural pastures
(d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;	Enhanced understanding and education about the role of bees and their ecological importance achieves progress in the conservation of bees and the habitats which they support through pollination
(f) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, inter alia, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;	Training herders in beekeeping is one step towards reducing degradation of pastures through over-grazing.
(i) Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;	Inclusion of the needs of beekeepers' into decisions about pasture use can secure sustainable development and use of pastures in the future.
(j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;	Recognition of the rights of beekeepers to pasture use secures equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity

4. Project Partnerships

This Project was delivered by the formal partnership of Bees *for* Development (BfD) and RDF. The collaborative relationship with Northern Republican Association of the Beekeepers of the Kyrgyz Republic (RAB) was also very important. RAB was a beneficiary of the Project and they played an important partnership role in delivering some of the activities e.g. the beekeepers training programme for herders. RDF was the main implementing organization, responsible for management and implementation of project activities in the target area.

Partnership was established at three levels:

- BfD took overall lead responsibility for Project management and provided technical expertise in devising the apiculture apprenticeship training scheme; in developing training and information materials for young herders; supervised project implementation; and communicated the Project approach and lessons learned to an international audience.
- At the national level, RDF worked with Pasture Department under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, and Northern Republican Association of the Beekeepers of the Kyrgyz Republic (RAB). The Pasture Department is the lead state agency implementing the pasture reforms and assists in promoting the legal framework for the beekeepers as non-grazing pasture users, and will revise equal access of beekeepers to rangelands. RAB participated in policy and legislative development processes through the lobbying policy changes in the Parliament and Government. RAB distributed information resources generated by the Project to beekeepers in other regions and will develop a manual for farmers and continue to provide training on apiculture.
- At local level, the main partners were the Pasture Users' Union, local self-government, National Park management and local communities. The Pasture Users' Union participated in development of community maps of beekeepers' migratory routes, which will be subsequently incorporated into the Pasture Use Plans.

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

Communication between BfD and RDF was via e-mail and Skype conversation. BfD visited the host-country four times. In 2013, a BfD consultant trainer delivered a 'Training of Trainers' with participation of RAB.

The rationale and the impetus for the Project stemmed from the host country and an approach was made by RDF to Bees *for* Development to enter into partnership, specifically to address issues surrounding apicultural development. The Project application was drawn up in a fully collaborative way between RDF and BfD. Throughout delivery of the Project, decision-making has been shared. For example, RDF advised on a change of approach to the herder-training programme based on their close understanding of the social dynamics in the target location.

Both BfD and RDF faced exceptional, unexpected staff changes during the course of this relatively short Project, and lack of staff continuity has been a considerable challenge. This has been met through close adherence to the Project plans, continuous communication and good progress reporting, so that new staff could efficiently continue the work of departing staff.

At the start of the second year of the Project, a student from Harvard University joined the Project in Kyrgyzstan for six weeks in the role of Bees *for* Development intern. She contributed much to partnership development, publicity and the production of a film about the Project.

Partners are keeping in touch and will build on this successful project. A number of follow-on project ideas have been aired and planned but none has yet come to fruition.

5. Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

5.1 Technical and Scientific Achievements and Co-Operation

In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, two organisations, BfD and Rural Development Fund, have worked together in a biodiversity-focused project and this has strengthened scientific and technical cooperation on a number of levels. RDF has new knowledge and experience on bees and their ecological importance and role in pollination. This new knowledge will strengthen their capacity for advocacy in Kyrgyz Republic. BfD provided training on honey bee management and honey marketing and trade to the Project partners.

5.2 Knowledge Transfer

Knowledge about bees and the ecosystem services that they provide was communicated widely, including to audiences with a pre-disposition against bees. Some segments of society in Kyrgyz Republic are unusual in having strong, incorrect and entrenched ideas that honey bees harm ecosystems. This was changed. Transfer of knowledge and skills was made through trainings, regular community dialogues, joint resource mapping, round tables and expert meetings on the development of beekeeping in Kyrgyzstan.

5.3 Capacity Building

Representatives from various organisations and line ministries were involved in trainings and Project activities. These include the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University and local government bodies. Through interaction with the Project, these institutions have strengthened their capacity and professional knowledge of bees and their ecological and economic importance.

The main work carried out to improve and build capacity was performed by RDF experts jointly with RAB representatives. The main achievements were at local level with representatives of local institutions and local communities.

The Project included five elements of capacity building for local communities:

- Training of beekeepers and Pasture Users' Unions members in participatory GIS mapping
- Training of young herders in beekeeping
- Training of trainers for young herders through 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 their importance as a source of income.

RDF has interacted with young herders through multiple focus groups during two-years of work on the devolution of pasture management. RDF's consultations revealed an emerging interest amongst Kyrgyz people in beekeeping, yet there are no vocational schools and no training materials in Kyrgyz language. This bottleneck in knowledge transfer was addressed by the Project: young herders and their families were trained in beekeeping. Continued support will be provided by trained trainers through RAB. Beneficiaries were 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 public was targeted with pollination and livelihoods messages. An awareness raising campaign among herders was based on the methodology of Community Dialogues facilitated by RDF.

5.4 Sustainability and Legacy

The sustainability of the Project will be ensured by the fact that RDF is one of the leading NGO's in the country. For 10 years, RDF has carried out projects aimed at land administration issues, and the achievements of this Project will be used at all levels in decision-taking process in the future. Moreover, RDF is currently implementing several projects in Kok-Oyrok Ail Okmoty that will subsequently allow RDF together with RAB to provide continued support and monitoring of the processes initiated by this Project.

6. Lessons Learned

- Sufficient time must be allowed to train new beekeepers to a high standard. RDF together with representatives of RAB will continue to provide training for beginner beekeepers, and will provide them continued advice as needed in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between RDF and RAB;
- The law "On beekeeping" remains in draft form, partly, according to some comments, because of existing corrupt mechanisms in the promotion of laws. We have learned that legal reform can be achieved only with the support and backing of a wide group of stakeholders. Carefully crafted mechanisms to promote their interests need to be developed;
- It is important to continue community dialogues between shepherds and beekeepers;
- Training a young generation of herders in beekeeping can bring about significant changes to the overall relationship between beekeepers and herders. This approach works but needs to be continued for a longer time to achieve maximum impact;
- The Project has worked successfully with pasture committees concerning their regard of beekeepers as an additional income source. Further work is needed to advance appreciation that integrating beekeeping into comprehensive rangeland management plans can improve the quality of pasture;
- The community beekeeper maps developed by the Project can be a powerful tool if properly used by the Pasture Users' Union (PUU). This is one of the tools that can reduce conflict between beekeepers (local and visiting) and shepherds. These maps need to be kept up to date and issued and distributed before the grazing and beekeeping season;
- In the implementation of the small grants programme, potential applicants (beneficiaries) need to pass a test and confirm their competency to be eligible for support. The local community are in favour of the scheme and have suggested ways to make the scheme transparent and fair. These suggestions could be incorporated into future similar projects.

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

No major changes were made to the Project logframe.

The Project has been monitored through regular internal management meetings and quarterly internal Project progress reports. Reporting was done against the defined output indicators.

RDF are continuing monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the micro-grant component after the close of the Project.

6.2 Actions Taken in Response to Annual Report Reviews

The following actions were taken in response to the annual report review:

Comment	Action
1	This was not possible due to schedule and programme clashes
2	The mismatch of outputs in AR1 was noted. However, this was a mistake in the way activities were reported in AR1. The Output 1.1 Situational analysis is not a Project Output but a set of activities that formed part of more than one Output (e.g. these activities were the foundation work of Outputs 2 and 4). The original six Outputs as shown in the original Project Logframe have continued to be used as the Project framework.
3	An activity timeline was developed
4	The activity timeline was used for monitoring progress
5	The Darwin Initiative identify has been better promoted and highlighted.
6	Supplementary materials have been provided by RDF to Bees <i>for</i> Development, e.g. posters and maps.
7	<p>In addition to the biodiversity benefits stated in the Project application we can add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We learned during the Project that some groups within society are not only unaware of the benefits of honey bee pollination but were of the view that honey bees could have a deleterious impact on pastures. This view was challenged and corrected with gains made in wider understanding of the ecological role of bees. Bees <i>for</i> Development learned that the honey bees kept by beekeepers in the 1900's were mainly of imported stock, but the population has now reverted to a local type – imports more or less stopped with Kyrgyz independence. Beekeepers were advised about the dangers of importing bees as this brings considerable risk of disease spread, to honey bees, and to other native pollinators.
8	The conflict does lie in the fact that beekeepers and herders are different groups of people, ethnically and socially. Beekeepers are mainly of Russian origin and herders are mainly ethnic Kyrgyz. The Project has sought to break down this barrier by training Kyrgyz youngsters and their families in beekeeping so as to diminish the divide between these groups. One challenge that the Project tackled was the lack of beekeeping materials in the Kyrgyz language. By involving RAB in the delivery of the training programme, this institution, mainly with personnel of Russian ethnicity, came to work more closely and successfully with Kyrgyz communities.

7. Darwin Initiative identity

All published materials (posters, leaflets, and comics for training) produced within the Project contain the logo of Darwin Initiative and that of Bees for Development. PowerPoint presentations made during all Project activities included acknowledgement of Darwin Initiative support. The support of Darwin Initiative was acknowledged when presentations were made in meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, Pasture Department and local self-government.

8. Finance and Administration

8.1 Project expenditure over the Project period

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual			RDF underspent on salaries because of a change of staff member and a gap.
Consultancy Costs			RDF underspent on consultancy costs because of a slight variance in the daily rate
Overhead costs (including audit)			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			Slight overspend due to some additional stakeholder meetings
Capital items/equipment (see below)			Additional camera was purchased for field work
Others (please specify)			
TOTAL	£76,254.10	£76,354.72	Overspend by £100 equivalent, borne by RDF

Staff employed	£
Martin M. Jones – Project Coordinator (BfD)	
Nicola Bradbear – Project Leader (BfD)	
Cindy Smith - Bookkeeper (BfD)	
Mirgul Amanalieva - Institutional Expert (RDF)	
Rahat Achekeeva, Salavat Sulaimanov - Public Information and Awareness (RDF)	
Kenesh Shapakov, Erlan Karypbai Uulu - Trainer (RDF)	
Kuluipa Akmatova - Community Development Specialist (RDF)	
Jyldyz Tilekeeva - Social Mobiliser (RDF)	
Cholpon Uzakbaeva-Assistant, Salavat Sulaymanov - Assistant, Zamira Kenjekulova -Assistant , Ayjan Tursalieva - Assistant (RDF)	
Maksat Choduraev-Accountant (RDF)	
Jyldyz Djoldoshova - Procurement and Logistics Specialist	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
Camera	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	(£)
Communications (telephone, internet, fax) RDF (transferred)	
Stationary and office supplies RDF (transferred)	
Equipment maintenance (e.g. computer system support) RDF (transferred)	
Communications (telephone, internet, fax) BfD (spent in UK)	
TOTAL	

Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Bees for Development Trust (years 1 and 2)	
Other applications were submitted to raise an additional £21,500	
RDF	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	£
RDF this is for additional M&E of the micro-grant and training programme for young herders	
TOTAL	

8.2 Value for Money

This Project provided good value for money because significant investments have been made in public understanding, changing perceptions amongst local institutions and in skills and knowledge transfer. These gains are long lasting with the potential to impact on many people, and for their lifetimes. The lessons learned by BfD and RDF will be used in further work programmes, adding additional value for money.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
The goal of the project is poverty alleviation and conflict mitigation and will contribute to biodiversity maintenance. To sustain the livelihoods of beekeepers and herders in the Kyrgyz Republic by means of complementary pasture management for beekeeping and grazing.			
<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>	All beekeepers can obtain access to pastures	External and local beekeepers have access to pastures through dialogue with local authorities and the local population. Greater transparency and accountability is applied by the grazing committee meaning the guidelines about access are followed consistently.	⇒
<p>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.</p>	PRA and community dialogues will be conducted	Local self-government bodies, Pasture Users Union and community members developed a good interest in Project activities, and showed a high level of engagement. All have a new understanding about pollination, honeybees' value and importance of beekeeping for improvement of livelihoods. This changed perception was key to the Project overall.	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Conduct meetings with local community members, herders, local government executives, Pasture Users Unions and beekeepers about the Project's tasks and goal, the ecological functions of bees, the value of beekeeping and the role of bees in pollination and maintaining ecosystems. During the meetings PRA will be carried out through focus-group discussions to learn about knowledge and attitude of herders and</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the documents and collection of data related to beekeeping in Kyrgyzstan was done; • Methodology for Participatory Rural Appraisal and for semi-structured interviews with stakeholders was completed; • PRA and interviews with community members and stakeholders regarding beekeeping in pilot areas were conducted; 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
public. Feedback from discussions and information revealed from participants will be documented, analysed and prepared for further use.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sketch maps of beekeepers tracks on pastures and on the territory of pilot areas were created. 	
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"> • Community dialogues were held; • Organized meetings with stakeholders to inform about project goals; • Regular meetings and discussions with stakeholders at a local level were carried out. 	
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Improved tenure regime for beekeepers achieved through:</p> <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.	<p>Progress has been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final draft recommendations were elaborated and discussed with the key stakeholders; • Greater clarity was achieved at local level concerning how the existing legislation should be interpreted and applied. 	
<p>Activities</p> <p>a. Conduct a legal and institutional review of the current policies and laws concerning access to pasture land for secondary users including beekeepers;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional review and the analysis of the legislation of Kyrgyz Republic was carried out; • Data base collected on legal framework: Laws, regulations on pasture use, secondary use regimes and beekeeping; 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>b. Conduct a collaborative meeting and discussions to prepare draft recommendations and amendments to the new Pasture Law (2009) and associated normative rules;</p> <p>c. Prepare final draft of recommendations to institutionalise access and use rights for beekeepers to pastures, and propose these two decision-makers.</p> <p>d. Deliver position papers in appropriate meetings and lobby decision-making stakeholders.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of meetings and discussions about the legislation were held which lead to a set of draft recommendations which, after review and consultation, were acceptable to all stakeholders and interested parts; • Final event of the Project was conducted on 28/3/14. 41 stakeholders attended the presentations and gave feedback. 	
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Socially agreed-upon arrangements provide (currently excluded) beekeepers access to pasture.</p>	<p>Beekeeper-generated maps of bee forage areas and migratory routes are agreed to by other users.</p>	<p>The map of forage areas and migratory routes was created by representatives of local community with participation of representatives of local authority, Pasture Users' Union and National Park. These are being used to guide the preparation of multi-purpose pasture management plans.</p>	
<p>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, 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>Selected and trained community representatives conducted participatory mapping and collected data was inputted into database for production of maps. These maps include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture vegetation; • Migratory routes for beekeeping (historical routes and current routes); • Potential migratory routes for beekeepers from local community, including separate routes for beekeepers from three villages (Kaiyndy, Karal Dobo, Tegirmenty); • Pasture condition, including degraded areas where it is crucial to maintain pollination services; 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflicts areas between various pasture users; • Potential areas for camping for beekeeping. <p>Meetings with all interested parts for discussion of developed map were conducted;</p> <p>Developed maps were presented to the Ayil Okmoty representatives to be used in the creation of pasture management plans.</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>RAB has the ability and has demonstrated this ability to communicate with a range of institutions on issues related to advocacy of beekeepers' rights to rangelands.</p>	
<p>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 in advocacy was delivered to RAB members.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<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>Through the course of the Project we learned that beekeeping, is a family enterprise and thus it was decided to take a family-orientated approach to the delivery of the training programme. The participants of the training programme included 2 representatives from 10 households in each village (6), making total 60 people. Some participants had limited experience in beekeeping, but the majority of participants had no prior knowledge and were complete beginners.</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 programme for young herders trained in beekeeping to get started. The Seed grant programme strategy and 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>- The training module for young shepherds was developed. The training programme was delivered and this included theoretical and practical parts;</p> <p>The strategy, plan of implementation and M&E process for the start-up grant programme was developed;</p> <p>- Potential participants (young shepherds) of start-up grant programme were selected based on the performance and interest they exhibited during the training course. 10 families were given start-up grants which comprised, amongst other inputs, five bee colonies and bee hives per family.</p> <p>- Further work developing the next stages of the training programme is still being worked on in partnership between RDF and RAB. This will continue after end of Project.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 6</p> <p>Awareness rose 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>The awareness raising strategy was delivered in full with substantial positive feedback. In June 2014 journalists who had been most effective as promoting beekeeping were acclaimed see website link http://www.rdf.in.kg/eng/news/134/</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>Comics were published and distributed to the representatives of local authorities, to Ayil Okmoty, pasture committees, to schools. School contests on beekeeping were carried out and comics were used to promote the topic and the contest.</p> <p>Interviews on television, and radio were conducted as well as published articles in national newspapers and websites.</p> <p>During organisation of the Honey Fair, the Project provided advisory assistance and support to RAB as needed.</p>	

Annex 2 Project's full logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</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>Base line survey of numbers of beekeepers</p> <p>Final survey of numbers of beekeepers</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>That all beekeepers can obtain access to pastures</p>	<p>Interviews with beekeepers</p>	<p>That markets for honey remain strong, and beekeepers are interested to continue their work after access becomes available.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Community dialogues will be conducted.</p>	<p>Number of dialogues conducted.</p>	<p>That PUU understands and accepts that access for beekeepers and bees does not reduce pasture for grazing.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2. Improved tenure regime for beekeepers achieved through:</p> <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. 	<p>Suggestion of legal and institutional changes to improve the tenure regime for beekeepers with recommendations.</p>	<p>Number of policy documents</p>	<p>That changes to policy are approved within the project time frame.</p> <p>That the legislative process remains functional.</p> <p>That political and economic developments allow time for the legislature to consider amendments to the beekeeping and pasture laws.</p>
<p>3. Socially agreed-upon arrangements provide (currently excluded) beekeepers access to pasture.</p>	<p>Beekeeper-generated maps of bee forage areas and migratory routes are agreed to by other users.</p>	<p>Number of maps generated (GIS and other documentation)</p> <p>Pasture management plans that incorporate beekeepers' uses.</p>	<p>That agreements forged at the PUUs are respected in practice.</p>
<p>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.</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>Interviews with RAB and the local beekeepers association.</p> <p>Feedback from key policy makers in the Pasture Department, SAEPF and local Pasture Committees.</p>	<p>That members of the beekeepers associations are able to develop and use the skills in which they are trained.</p> <p>That policy makers are receptive to beekeepers' messages.</p>
<p>5. 60 young herders are equipped with the skills to start beekeeping and with continued support to generate</p>	<p>Number of young herders trained.</p> <p>Number of young herders active in beekeeping at the start and</p>	<p>Training records</p> <p>Interviews with trainees and mentors</p>	<p>That young herders are prepared to accept messages about the value of beekeeping, and spend time developing these skills.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
income from small beekeeping businesses.	the end of the project		
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.

Activities

- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			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 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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
6.2	pollination and sustainable beekeeping and distribute among stakeholders and members of the public in series of events (through meetings, Honey Fair, radio).	Hold public events celebrating bees, biodiversity and beekeeping, to generate pride, confidence and recognition through organizing the Honey Fair in the capital.	

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	10	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	10	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	30	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	25	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	5	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	20	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
		re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution		Smaller contributions (e.g. of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	3
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	6
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	1
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(i.e. not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	165 60 young herders and their family members have received training to start beekeeping 50 participants of community dialogues. 10 beekeepers participated in Training of Trainers.
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	12 weeks 3 weeks Training of Trainers 5 weeks community dialogues 1 week training in advocacy 1 week training on grant applications 2 weeks training on beekeeping
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	6

Code	Description	Totals
		1 module for Training of Trainers 1 module for Community Dialogues 1 module for Participatory Mapping 1 module for start-up grants programme 1 module for young herders programme 1 module for advocacy training
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	5
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops	of 2

Code	Description	Totals
	organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	2 Collaborative meeting with beekeepers and stakeholders to prepare draft recommendations and amendments to the new Pasture Law (2009) and associated normative rules Final event of the Project was held on 28 March 2014 with 41 stakeholders attending. The results of the Project were presented. Participants stated their appreciation of the Project and encouraged the Republican Association of Beekeepers to continue with the legal reform processes that were started and not finalised.
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	4
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	13
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	4 Including publications in British Beekeepers Association Magazine, Darwin Initiative and Bees for Development Journal
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	3
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	10
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	875
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	5000 per quarter
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	2
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	2

Code	Description	Totals
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	0
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	0
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	2
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	0
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	4
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	0
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£921
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project (<i>See Section 8.2 above</i>)	
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		
	Film of Project activities and impact	1

Annex 5 Publications

Type *(e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	£
Project leaflet.	Information leaflet in Russian about project 2012. Information leaflet in Kyrgyz about project 2012.	Line Print, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£0.62
Posters	Visual material on beekeeping	Line Print, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£4.20
Brochure	Comics "Bees"	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£8.90
Brochure	Comics "Balchilik jaittyn berekesi"	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£3.50
Leaflet	Information leaflet "Bees" 2014.	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£0.22
Posters	"Bees"	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£2.82
Photos format A3	Bees	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£0.45
Posters	Information poster about RAB	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£2.03

Brochure 40*20	Information leaflet	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£0.79
Maps	Maps "Beekeeping in Chon Kemin"	OcOO "DSI" Bishkek	Rural development Fund www.rdf.in.kg	£3.50

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	19-015
Project Title	Equitable Access to Pasture Use for Beekeepers in Kyrgyz Republic
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