



Biodiversity Challenge Funds Projects Darwin Initiative, Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, and Darwin Plus

Half Year Report

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 2-3 pages** in length.

If there is any confidential information within the report that you do not wish to be shared on our website, please ensure you clearly highlight this.

Submission Deadline: 31st October 2025

Please note all projects that were active before 1st October 2025 are required to complete a Half Year Report.

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

Project reference	31-017
Project title	Biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods improvement in southern Tajikistan
Country(ies)/territory(ies)	Tajikistan, Sari Khosor and Nuriddin Mahmudov subdistricts
Lead Organisation	Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)
Partner(s)	Kulob Botanic Garden, Zam Zam, Ganji Tabiat
Project Leader	Joachim Gratzfeld
Report date and number (e.g. HYR1)	31 October 2025 / HYR2
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.bgci.org/our-work/projects-and-case-studies/co-creation-of-public-engagement-activities-to-promote-alternative-livelihoods-in-southern-tajikistan/

1. Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – September) against the agreed project implementation timetable (if your project started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to end of September).

Progress against timetable

Activity 1.1 Conduct distribution surveys of project target species and carry out collection of propagules (Years 1 and 2).

Field surveys were conducted from 2-4 July 2025 in Sari Khosor, and 6-7 July 2025 in Nuriddin Mahmudov. Led by the Director and Senior Horticulturist of Kulob Botanic Garden (KBG), two further special surveys for *Crataegus darvasica* (CR) were conducted in Shamsiddin Shohin district on 14 and 21 September 2025, escorted by military forces due to the unstable security situation in the cross-border area of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The initial expedition was unsuccessful, but the second located three individual trees.

Once all data have been analysed, a distribution survey report will be prepared and made available with the next annual report. It will include maps showing the locations of individuals of seven of the project target species, along with other threatened and/or socio-economically important taxa as identified during the fieldwork.

Activity 1.2 Trial propagation methods at KBG and develop *ex situ* conservation collections/seed orchards at KBG and forest department nurseries in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon (Years 1 and 2).

Fieldwork on 20 July, 18 August, 6 - 8 September and 21 September, 2025, concluded with seed collections of: *Amygdalus bucharica* - about 3,000; *Amygdalus vavilovii* - 142 (significantly lower number of trees compared to *A. bucharica*); *Pyrus tadzhikistanica* - 50 (out of a total of 350, the majority of which were empty, likely due to the extreme drought); *Pyrus korshinskyi* - 1,030; *Acer turkestanicum* - 800; as well as *Crataegus darvasica* - 1,500. These will undergo processing, including stratification, during November and December 2025, and will be sown in February 2026 in the nurseries.

Given the critical status of *C. darvasica* and the extremely limited number of individuals observed, the following conservation measures were proposed to the Director of the Natural Reserve Dashtijum: i) installation of protective fencing around the three trees; and ii) placement of informational signage at the site to raise awareness and discourage disturbance.

30,372 seeds of the project target species (*Pyrus tadzhikistanica*, *Malus sieversii*, *Amygdalus bucharica*, *Amygdalus vavilovii*, *Juglans regia*, *Prunus avium*, *Acer turkestanicum*, *Populus alba*, *Morus alba*, *Pistacia vera*, *Punica granatum* and *Ficus carica*) have been sown at the three project nurseries (8,650 KBG; 12,020 Hasorak village, Shamsiddin Shohin district; and 9,702 Shahidon village, Baljuvon district) of which 18,692 (61.5%) have been successfully propagated (5,221 KBG; 7,650 Hasorak village, and 5,822 Shahidon village). To date, *ex situ* collections have been established for *P. tadzhikistanica*, *M. sieversii*, *A. bucharica*, *A. vavilovii*, *J. regia*, *P. avium*, *A. turkestanicum* and *Cercis griffithii* at KBG; for *A. bucharica*, *P. avium*, *M. sieversii* as well as *P. alba*, *M. alba*, *P. vera*, *P. granatum* and *F. carica* at the forest department nursery in Shamsiddin Shohin; and for *P. tadzhikistanica*, *J. regia*, *A. vavilovii*, *P. avium* and *M. sieversii* at the forest department nursery in Baljuvon. Further *ex situ* collections are planned (including for *Crataegus darvasica*, and depending on seed availability, *Celtis caucasica* and *Ulmus cf. androssowii*) at the three nurseries.

Activity 1.3 Provide tree saplings purchased from nurseries in Kulob and Shamsiddin Shohin districts to project communities for planting in home gardens and orchards and monitor survival and growth rates (Year 1-3).

A total of 20,400 saplings are planned for purchase in Year 2. The delivery and planting of the saplings are scheduled to take place between November 2025 and March 2026.

Out of 26,150 saplings - 18,662 saplings of 7 tree species that were delivered in Year 1 to 231 households in Shahidon, Afardi, Boghi Zoghon, Sari Khosor of Baljuvon district and Kisht, Khirmanjo, Sari Marghzor, Anjirob, Yol, Dashtijum, Hasorak, Shuj, Shoinak, Kumrogh, Ruikash, Lov and Jirk of Shamsiddin Shohin district were planted in home gardens and orchards, whilst 7,488 saplings were planted in degraded forest areas.

At the time of planting, saplings measured between 70-100 cm. A year later, growth assessments indicated an average increase ranging from 10-60 cm, depending on the tree species. Trees that exhibited slower growth, with height increases of 10 - 20 cm include *A. vavilovii*, *M. alba* and *J. regia*. In contrast, *M. sieversii*, *P. tadzhikistanica*, *P. avium* and *P. granatum* demonstrated more vigorous growth, reaching up to 60 cm in additional height.

Monitoring of sapling survival rates is ongoing. To accurately evaluate the establishment success of planted saplings, survival rate monitoring is conducted annually in autumn, following the end of the growing season. This timing allows for a reliable assessment as it reflects the saplings' ability to withstand seasonal environmental conditions and successfully establish at the planting sites.

Activity 1.8 Establish the forest restoration management plan with members of the community and forest departments and launch at project closing event as part of Output 4 (Year 3).

Provisional forest restoration management plans for Nuriddin Mahmudov and Sari Khosor subdistricts have been drafted following co-creation discussions with community groups and households with long-term, joint forest management agreements with the Forestry Department, as well as with the local forestry department officials in Shamsiddin Shohin and Baljuvon. Drafts will be completed in the second half of Year 2 and shared with the local forestry

department teams to obtain agreement on the details and enabling forestry staff to present the plan back to the communities and obtain agreement from the village leaders. The final agreed version will be presented to national forestry department officials in Year 3 to ensure it aligns with relevant policies and plans including the future Forestry Sector Development Programme.

Activity 2.4 Implement participatory market-led pilots for alternative revenue generation, such as promotion of wild, edible plant species, apiculture, hygienically dried fruit/vegetable products from home gardens and orchards generated through solar drying boxes, planting of native, but fast-growing tree species for alternative timber supply (for species see Q.17 of proposal) etc. (Years 2 and 3).

Training in beekeeping was conducted in August and September 2025, while training in agroforestry, fruit drying, as well as market opportunity and value chain development is planned for October and November 2025 (see Activities 3.1-3.5). The importance and relevance of these activities were identified during the Year 1 co-creation workshops, where community members emphasized their value for improving livelihoods in rural areas. These priorities were further informed by market assessment focus group discussions and individual market surveys with selected participants and socio-economic household surveys. Bee boxes along with hives were purchased in March 2025 and distributed to 50 target households. Additionally, 69 target households received fruit and vegetable drying machines in September 2025.

Activity 2.5 Maintain soil fertility and provide livestock fodder in home gardens and orchards through sowing of Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) (Years 1–3).

1,005 kg of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) and sainfoin (*Onobrychis grandis*) were distributed to 93 farmers to grow in their home garden and orchard plots, improving soil fertility through nitrogen fixation as well as providing livestock fodder. No harvesting was conducted during the first year, as it was the initial season for establishing alfalfa and sainfoin. Harvesting and data collection are ongoing. It was noted that alfalfa does not take well in the drier and colder areas of Baljuvon where farmers have limited access to water, especially considering the extreme drought conditions this year. As an alternative, sainfoin was provided to farmers in Sari Khosor.

Activity 2.6 Provide ongoing support to local communities for monitoring and evaluation of initiated value chains (Years 2 and 3).

Ongoing support to project beneficiaries is being provided at least twice a month through field visits, phone calls, as well as during the distribution of saplings, metallic nets, jars, bee boxes and hives and fruit drying machines.

Activity 3.1 Conduct a gender disaggregated needs-assessment and develop training materials and programmes for training of trainers (ToT) and members of the communities engaged in alternative agro-business models development (Years 1 and 2).

Training materials and programmes have been prepared for the Training-of-Trainers (ToT) on apiculture, and a draft version of the fruit drying training module has been developed. Additional content on the use of newly procured fruit and vegetable drying machines were incorporated into the training materials in September 2025. Agroforestry training modules were compiled relevant to the realities of Tajikistan, considering e.g. livestock impacts, annual water availability, protection from dust as well as use of native species. This also includes the importance of wind breaks with varying intervals between them per associated crop to protect from dust and increase snow and water retention. The training will be delivered in October and November 2025.

Activity 3.2 Carry out pre- and post-training assessments to evaluate increased skills and application of practical knowhow (Years 1 and 3).

Pre- and post-training assessment forms to evaluate skill improvement and the application of practical knowledge were utilised during the apiculture training sessions held in August 2025. These forms will also be used in the remaining ToTs (e.g. fruit drying and agroforestry) to ensure consistent monitoring of learning outcomes across all training modules.

Activity 3.3 Provide ToT training for community representatives and local officials on market, small-scale farm businesses, forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (Years 2–3).

The first two Training-of-Trainers (ToT) on beekeeping were conducted in Shamsiddin Shohin district. A total of 23 participants (including 5 women) attended the ToT on 17 August, and 25 participants (including 14 women) attended the ToT on 22 August 2025. Similar ToTs were conducted in Baljuvon district on 5 September in Shahidon village and 6 September in Boghizogon village of Sari Khosor. A total of 25 participants (16 women) attended the ToT in Shahidon and 25 participants (8 women) attended the ToT in Boghizogon village. As beekeeping is predominantly a male-oriented activity in the region, the majority of the participants were men. Attendance lists disaggregated by gender as well as photos will be used to evidence the different groups participating in the training courses.

Activity 3.5 Undertake a study visit (by KBG/GT) to institutions in the UK including BGCI, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew as well as Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and satellite gardens, to further enhance their technical and institutional management competencies and boost their operations and diversify their funding base (Year 2).

A study tour (late June to early July 2025) was conducted by the KBG and GT teams to institutions in the UK, including BGCI, the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew as well as in Turkey the Istanbul Botanic Garden and Istanbul University Herbarium. The purpose of the visits was to enhance knowledge of institutional management competencies, improvement of operational effectiveness and diversification of funding. A report has been produced outlining activities and learnings from the visit.

Activity 4.1 Run 3 major stakeholder events (Open Days at KBG) (Years 1–3).

The first Open Day at KBG was held on 28 April 2025. 28 schoolchildren from grades 8 to 11 participated in the event, accompanied by 4 teachers. Additionally, 21 students from Kulob State University (Biology and Chemistry Department) took part in the activities. The event also welcomed 5 children with special needs, accompanied by their parents. 1 government representative and 1 member of the NGO Association of Parents of Disabled Children also attended the Open Day. The next Open Day is planned for April 2026.

Activity 4.5 Deliver at least 4 co-creation workshops with co-creation participants and deliver co-created outreach activities to local communities and prepare an evaluation (Years 2 and 3).

4 co-creation workshops were organised on 24 and 25 June 2025 with 12 participants (6 women), 6 participants each from Sari Khosor and Nuriddin Mahmudov.

Report against Standard Indicators

- DI-AO1 Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training: at least 325

By the end of September 2025, 141 people have received training, including 98 on *apiculture* (including 43 women) and 43 on *enhancing producer group working skills* (including 16 women).

- DI-AO3 Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity: 10

Between April-September 2025, capacity of 3 local organisations were enhanced (KBG, GT and Zam Zam).

- DI-AO5 Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training: at least 25

Quarter 3 and 4 of Year 2, and Year 3.

- DI-BO1 Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed: 1
2 provisional sub-district forest restoration management plans have been drafted for Sari Khosor and Nuriddin Mahmudov.

- DI-CO1 Number of best practice guides and knowledge products, published and endorsed: at least 1

The office of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Dushanbe is creating a portal with a database of conservation organisations; GT has also been added to the database listing all of its projects, including project 31-017.

- DI-DO1 Area of land (or sea) under ecological management:

<p>The total area of land under ecological management will be provided in the annual report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>DI-DO1a Area under Sustainable Management Practices:</u> The area with agroforestry trials exceeds the initially planned 80 hectares indicated in the project. • <u>DI-DO1b Area improved through restoration:</u> Restoration action through tree planting over an area of at least 80 hectares, has been initiated. • <u>DI-DO3 Number of people with enhanced livelihoods:</u> From Quarter 2 Year 3 onwards. • <u>DI-DO3a Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected: ≥ 100</u> Bee boxes and hives to promote apiculture and contribute to enhancing livelihoods, have been provided to 50 households. Fruit tree saplings have been distributed to 231 households. • <u>DI-DO3b Number of people with improved income: ≥ 100</u> From Quarter 3 Year 2 onwards. • <u>DI-DO7 Number of threatened species with improving conservation status: ≥ 3 threatened species</u> Propagule collection, propagation and planting of saplings of 4 threatened species (<i>P. tadzhikistanica</i> (CR), <i>M. sieversii</i> (VU), <i>A. bucharica</i> (VU), <i>C. darvasica</i> (endemic, CR) is ongoing.
--

2. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

Challenges

- Major and prolonged heat and drought from May/June 2025 have been affecting outplanted saplings. Comprehensive survival rates will be established in late autumn.
- Exchange rate fluctuations (USD/TJS) could affect purchasability of equipment and saplings. To minimise the impact, second, contract installment payments had been issued earlier in July than in autumn.
- Not all areas intended for seed collection (especially of *Crataegus darvasica*) near the Afghan border (lower Zarbuz, Panj River) were given permission by the authorities to visit. Distribution maps will highlight areas not surveyed due to travel restrictions. See also Outcome, Output 1 and 2 Assumption below.

Lessons learnt

• Training

In June 2025, the project ran a 2-day co-creation session with community members to develop the public engagement interventions that will be piloted in the coming months. The sessions were very successful, and participants contributed valuable ideas and insights. However, co-creation is a highly participatory methodology that requires active engagement from all participants to achieve meaningful results. This approach can be challenging to implement in certain cultural contexts where participants may not be familiar with this way of working or may initially feel hesitant to express their views openly. To ensure a more effective participation in future sessions, it is important to clearly explain the co-creation process in advance, set expectations about the level of involvement required, and continue creating safe and inclusive environments that encourage everyone to contribute.

• Agroforestry

Project beneficiaries in Sari Khosor have expressed a preference for sainfoin over alfalfa, citing its better suitability to the local, agro-climatic conditions characterised by cooler temperatures, limited irrigation availability and calcareous (lime-rich) soils (sainfoin is more drought-tolerant, requires less irrigation and performs better in alkaline soils than alfalfa), compared to Nuriddin Mahmudov where environmental conditions are more favorable for alfalfa, yet where also sainfoin can thrive. However, wild boar in Nuriddin Mahmudov,

attracted by alfalfa, have caused damage to the project's planting efforts. As a result, more sainfoin - which does not attract wild boar - is being planted in home gardens and orchards in Nuriddin Mahmudov. This experience underscores the importance of flexibility and participatory engagement in project implementation. Incorporating beneficiary feedback and local ecological realities enhanced community ownership, improved the relevance of the interventions, thereby increasing the likelihood of long-term sustainability.



Image: Consultation with local communities in Sari Khosor on project progress, benefits and challenges.

3. Have any of these issues been discussed with NIRAS and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?

Discussed with NIRAS:	Not applicable
Formal Change Request submitted:	Not applicable
Received confirmation of change acceptance:	Not applicable
Change Request reference if known: Not applicable	

4a. Please confirm your actual spend in this financial year to date (i.e. from 1 April 2025 – 30 September 2025)

Actual spend: £ [REDACTED]

4b. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g. more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this financial year (ending 31 March 2026)?

Yes No Estimated underspend: £

4c. If you expect an underspend, then you should consider your project budget needs carefully. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a re-budget Change Request as soon as possible, and not later than 31st December. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a re-budget so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes to your project if necessary. **Please DO NOT send these in the same email as your report.**

NB: if you expect an underspend, do not claim anything more than you expect to spend this financial year.

5. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to BCFs management, monitoring, or financial procedures?

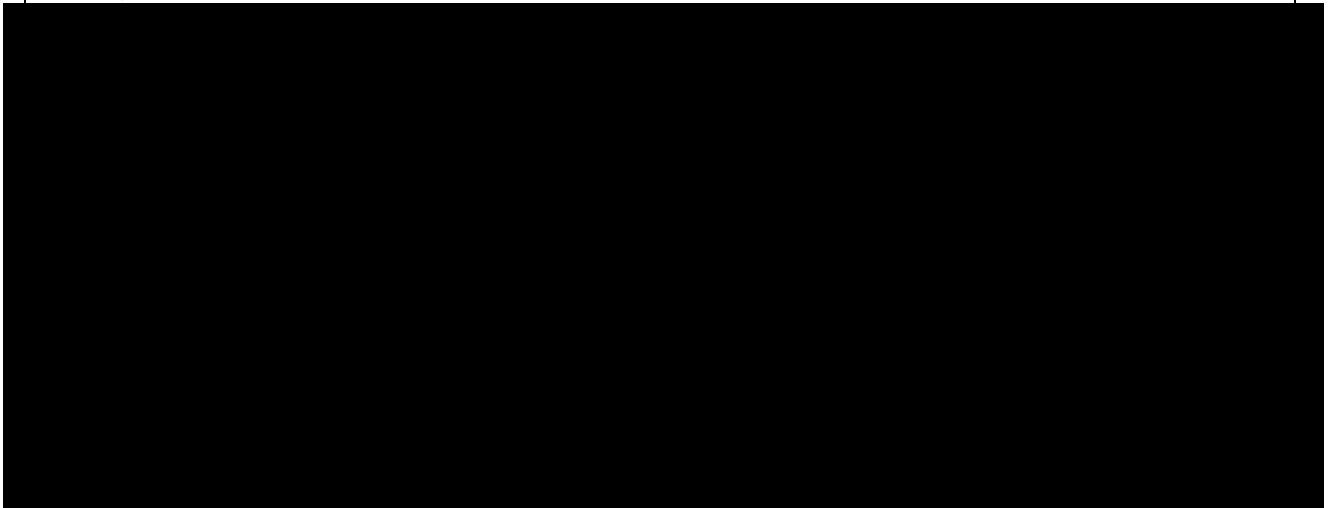
Suspicions or allegations related to fraud and error concerns should be reported to fraudanderror@Defra.gov.uk

Not applicable.

6. Project risk management

6a. If your project has an Overseas Security and Justice assessment, please provide an update on any related risks, and any special conditions in your award paperwork if relevant for your project.

The risk register is updated periodically (challenges highlighted in Section 2. above have been added).



7. Please use this section to respond to any feedback provided when your project was confirmed, or from your most recent Annual Report. As a reminder, all projects that were scored as 'Not Yet Sensitive' in the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) assessment of their latest Annual Report should demonstrate how they are meeting the minimum GESI-Sensitive standard.

- Reviewer: It is not clear that Output and Outcome Assumptions have been actively tested for this Annual Report. Suggest confirming that in subsequent reporting. Evidence of formal testing in the next Half Year review would be beneficial

Outcome and Output 1 Assumption: Community members and local forest authorities cooperate and are receptive to new methodologies and approaches.

Forest authorities have expressed interest in electronic data capture tools and developing forest restoration management plans, both discussed at meetings with the Forestry Department director in Dushanbe during the visit by BGCI and GT on 13 October 2025. Further, KoboToolbox online training during Year 3 for Forestry Department staff was agreed. All target community members have attended training (98 participants on apiculture) completed in the period with pre- and post-surveys to gauge improvements of knowledge and understanding as well as for the project team to appreciate the participants' views of the importance of training. A final socio-economic survey in the final quarter of the project will also confirm how beneficiaries feel towards the activities they received training in and how they feel they have been provided knowledge and equipment to continue the activities beyond the project.

Outcome, Output 1 and 2 Assumption: Extreme weather (e.g. droughts and floods), geophysical (e.g. earthquakes) hazards, and other events such as pandemics and political unrest, will not occur or greatly impact project work.

Crataegus darvasica is a rare and threatened species endemic to a remote area within the Dashtijum Natural Reserve. *C. darvasica* occurs in the riparian tugay ecosystem including floodplain vegetation. The habitat lies within a high-security cross-border zone, access to which is restricted due to regional instability and military oversight. Whilst the planned field survey did not obtain permission in Year 1, it was successfully conducted on 14 September 2025, under the escort of military forces. Drought has been a challenge this year, reducing survival rates in

orchards in particular. Dead saplings are being replaced. Potential impacts on honey production for higher bee mortality resulting from drought is also being mitigated by provision of access to sugar water.

Outcome and Output 1 Assumption: Viable propagules of project target species from walnut-maple forests are available for collection.

In this reporting period, seeds were collected from *A. bucharica*, *A. vavilovii*, *P. tadzhikistanica*, *P. korshinskyi*, *A. turkestanicum* as well as *C. darvasica*; germination and propagation details and rates will be provided in the Year 2 report.

Output 2 Assumptions: Local communities are agreeable to participate in the surveys.

Target beneficiaries have taken part with great interest in all surveys (socio-economic, household, pre- and post-training).

Community members see the added value of agroforestry and take responsibility in participating in the agroforestry trials.

Agroforestry training is due to take place in October and November 2025. This will include pre- and post-surveys to understand what community members have learnt and the value they attribute to the trials.

Value chains from start to finish are developed based on a shared understanding by all stakeholders including farmers, processors, distributors, and retailers, as regards the input resources and their provenance, processing techniques, final produce and marketing strategy.

The market options being supported have been selected following the co-creation workshops, socio-economic survey and market analysis workshops as well as household surveys with local farmer beneficiaries. Green Market Systems Development approaches are intended to be used in the second half of the year to assess the target markets' current situation and identify actors that could be engaged to improve successful outcomes longer term.

Output 3 Assumptions: Local communities and authorities are keen to participate in project activities and training opportunities.

98 participants from local communities took part in beekeeping training in August 2025. Training on agroforestry practices, fruit and vegetable drying and marketing are planned for the second part of the year. Participant lists give information on 98 trained community members provided with beehives who also purchased further hives of their own accord, demonstrating keen interest in the activity. A final, socio-economic survey in the last Quarter of the project will assess how beneficiaries view the added value of the training they received and how they feel they have been provided knowledge and equipment to continue the activities beyond the project.

Women and vulnerable groups are able to participate in the capacity development activities.

Training on agroforestry, fruit and vegetable drying, marketing, and beekeeping will be conducted by the end of December 2025 targeting 65% women and members of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (e.g., physical disabilities), widows and individuals living in poverty. Apiculture is considered a male activity (hives are moved to the mountain areas and back down to homes every year, a labour-intensive activity), hence fewer women were trained (40%), however, forthcoming training on other topics will include more women.

Output 4 Assumptions: Representatives from aid organisations, current conservation initiatives, forest departments and other institutions supporting conservation efforts in Tajikistan are keen to participate in outreach events facilitated by the project.

The Open Day that took place at KBG on 28 April 2025 brought together representatives from the Department of Ecology of Kulob, local NGOs, as well as schoolchildren and students from the Biology Department of Kulob State University and the Medical College of Kulob. The event received media coverage from both local and national television channels, including Kulob TV and Ilm va Tabiat (Science and Nature), which broadcast the event to a wider audience reaching over 5,000 people. Planning for the Network Meeting of Botanical Institutes of Tajikistan is underway, bringing together scientists, students and researchers from botanic gardens, other botanical institutes and aid organizations. Details will be provided in the Year 2 report.

Community representatives can be identified to take part in co- creation activities.

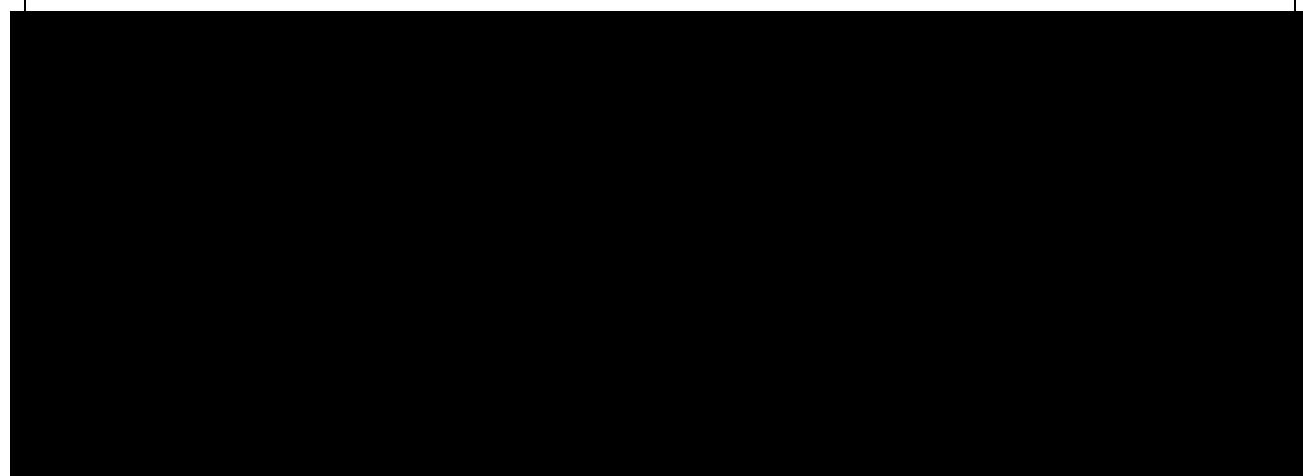
This was achieved with a 2-day co-creation workshop organised with 6 participants of Sari Khosor and 6 participants from Nuriddin Mahmudov (50% women) on 24 and 25 June 2025.

The project will create sufficient local supply to ensure local buy-in is sustainable.

Seeds of wild target tree species are being collected for cultivation in the established nurseries at KBG, Sari Khosor and Nuriddin Mahmudov, with the goal of producing 10,000 seedlings by the end of the project to ensure sustainable local buy-in. To date, 30,372 seeds of the project target species have been sown at the three project nurseries (8,650 KBG; 12,020 Hasorak village, Shamsiddin Shohin district; and 9,702 Shahidon village, Baljuvon district) of which 18,692 (61.5%) have been successfully propagated for future supply, along with the establishment of *ex situ* conservation collections.

Policy representatives such as from forestry and agriculture departments engage in project activities.

Forestry departments at both local and national levels are engaged in the project activities, and we are exploring opportunities to involve representatives from the agriculture department and other policy representatives including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). BGCI and GT will meet with national and local Forestry Department officials and CBD representatives in October 2025.



Checklist for submission

Have you responded to feedback from your latest Annual Report Review ? You should respond in section 6, and annex other requested materials as appropriate.	Yes
Have you reported against the most up to date information for your project ?	Yes
Have you clearly highlighted any confidential information within the report that you do not wish to be shared on our website?	Not applicable
Include your project reference in the subject line of submission email.	Yes
Submit to BCF-Reports@niras.com	Yes
Please ensure claim forms and other communications for your project are not included with this report.	Yes