



12-028

DEFRADepartment for -
Environment,
Food & Rural Affairs**DARWIN INITIATIVE****APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2**

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 10pt or the paragraph spacing.

Submit by 13 January 2003**1. Name and address of organisation**

Imperial College [REDACTED]

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Using saiga antelope conservation to improve rural livelihoods

3. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

Details	Project leader	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Russia and overall)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Kazakhstan)
Surname	Milner-Gulland	Lushchekina	Bekenov
Forename(s)	Eleanor Jane	Anna Anatolievna	Amankul Bekenovich
Post held	Reader in Conservation Science	Senior Scientific Researcher	Director of Institute
Institution (if different to above)		Institute of Ecology & Evolution, Russian Academy of Science	Institute of Zoology, Kazakhstan Ministry of Education
Department	Environmental Science and Technology	Laboratory of the Landscape Ecology of Mammals	Laboratory of Theriology
Telephone	[REDACTED]		
Fax	[REDACTED]		
Email	[REDACTED]		

4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)**Aims**

To be counted among the leading institutions of the world for research, teaching and education in environmental science; to attract the most able students worldwide and to educate them in a way that fosters technical excellence, originality and breadth of vision; and to communicate the significance and intellectual excitement of scientific fields.

Activities

Key activities are teaching and research. Imperial College is renowned for its scientific and technological activities, and the Department of Environmental Science and Technology combines these strengths with expertise in legal, medical, economic, management and sociological aspects of the environment, with particular emphasis on cross-linkages between the disciplines.

Achievements

The Department has 150 MSc and 80 PhD students, and 40 members of academic staff. The Department was rated as nationally excellent with some internationally excellent research in the recent Research Assessment Exercise, and as Excellent in the Teaching Quality Assessment. Its research income last year was £5.7 million, from a very wide variety of funding sources.

5. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

The Department has received 3 previous awards, 05/127, 08/126, 09/012. EJM-G was Principal Investigator on 05/127 (completed) and 09/012 (in its final year).

6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.

This project builds on a long record of successful research collaboration with partners in Central Asia, starting in 1990. Host country collaborators have been fully involved in project planning from the start. Partners will be: *Centre for the Wild Animals of Kalmykia/ Kalmykian State University* (Iu.N.Arylov) - Has carried out extensive field research on saiga antelopes. Will train & supervise rangers, young scientists and wardens, and participate in monitoring. *"Chernye Zemli" State Biosphere Reserve / Kalmykian State University* (B.S. Ubushaev) - Experienced in social survey techniques, has carried out attitude surveys concerning saigas. Liason with villagers and attitude surveys. *Department of Hunting Management, Kalmykia* (O.M. Bukreeva, B.I. Ubushaev) - Saiga expert. Will develop & implement monitoring programme. *Department of Environment Protection and Nature Conservation, Kalmykia* (R.A. Medzhidov) - liaison with governmental bodies and mass media, training of young scientists. *Institute of Zoology, Kazakhstan* (A.B. Bekenov, Iu.A. Grachev) - saiga experts, scientific advisor to Kazakh government. Project leader in Kazakhstan, monitoring & training, provide scientific expertise. *Kazakhstan State Agricultural University* (V.V. Ukrainsky) - Former director of State Hunting Cooperative, long experience in saiga management. Will provide expertise for saiga management authority, and train young scientists. *Institute of Ecology & Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow* (V.M. Neronov, A.A. Lushchekina) - saiga experts, experienced in involving local people in saiga monitoring and in developing educational materials. Will provide project leadership and overall scientific direction for Kalmykia

7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?

a) As detailed above and in the letters of support, this project is collaborating with a wide range of institutions, generating a broad base of support. The project is supported at Governmental level, as well as by NGOs and scientific institutions. We have also obtained the support of UNEP and UNDP-Almaty, who are working to develop a GEF proposal based on the outcomes of this project. b) The emphasis on training young scientists, international collaboration and building capacity for Saiga Management Authorities (SMAs) all act to ensure that the project will continue despite changes in personnel. Training the next generation of scientists is particularly crucial and timely in Central Asia, where recent crises have left a hole in the age profile of scientists at the middle-ranking levels. Building the infrastructure for SMAs as well as training individuals is important for resilience.

8. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.

A pilot project in Betpak-dala (Kazakhstan) took place in Summer 2002, carried out by our project partners and coordinated by WWF International. They visited villages in the saiga range area and consulted local leaders and hunters about their willingness to participate in the project. Local communities were supportive of the project's aims and activities. In Kalmykia in 2001, project partners assessed awareness of saiga conservation among villagers, and conducted education campaigns. A major international workshop on the conservation of the saiga was held in Kalmykia in May 2002, organised by our host country partners, funded by international donors and supported by the Kalmykian Government. The majority of the participants were range state scientists and policy makers. An Action Plan for the saiga antelope was agreed. Our project addresses the key requirements for saiga conservation highlighted in this action plan, and involves all the main stakeholders in the region.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

Purpose: To save the critically endangered saiga antelope from extinction and support impoverished rural communities by building a framework integrating saiga conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with communities' needs and aspirations. *Objectives:* • To assist the governments of Kalmykia (Russia) and Kazakhstan to set up SMAs for immediate conservation action and (eventually) sustainable use of the saiga antelope. • To involve rural communities in saiga conservation, scientific monitoring and sustainable use through a warden scheme, and hence ensure local support for and participation in saiga conservation. • To conduct assessments of alternative livelihood opportunities for local people, as a step towards relieving rural poverty and dependence on unsustainable resource use. • To act as a flagship for community-based conservation of natural resources in the region. • To assist range states in developing an international strategy for saiga conservation, that leads to the recovery of the species. • To put in place a saiga monitoring scheme, and use its results in high quality scientific research on the linkages between human activity and reproductive success. • To share expertise between scientists in saiga range states and train young scientists in conservation, ecology and social research techniques.

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

It is an entirely new initiative. However, it is based on more than a decade of collaboration between project partners, working together on projects researching the ecology and conservation of the saiga antelope.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

This project is relevant to the dry and sub-humid lands thematic programme, and the economics, trade and incentives, public education & awareness and sustainable use cross-cutting themes. The project directly supports the implementation of Russia and Kazakhstan's obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as it deals with conservation of threatened species (Article 8b-f,i-l). As a transboundary project, it provides a mechanism for Russia and Kazakhstan to collaborate in international efforts in species protection (Article 5), and will also strengthen local capacity through delivery of training courses (Article 12) and public education (Article 13). Our project explicitly works to support range state governments, enabling them to put in place the mechanisms for locally-based conservation and management of their natural resources (Articles 6,11), and to address the relationship between the environment and community development at the local level. This Darwin project will be a flagship for conservation in the region as a whole, opening up the possibilities for conservation and sustainable use of the region's resources by local people (Article 10); something which was not part of the Soviet philosophy. Liaison has already occurred with UNDP-Almaty. In Russia, preliminary liaison with the CBD (Mr. Maxim Yakovenko) and UNDP (Mrs. Elena Armand) focal points has already occurred, and further liaisons are planned on commencement of the project.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?

This is a national and international priority project. It directly supports the implementation of the host countries' obligations to the CBD. It was identified as a national priority in Kazakhstan's National Strategy and Action Plan on Conserving and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (1999) and in the Kazakhstan 2030 Strategy. The saiga was identified as a priority species in the IUCN-SSC Antelope Specialist Group's Action Plan (2000) and has been uplisted from Near-Threatened to Critically Endangered in the 2002 IUCN Red Data Book. The species was included in Appendix 2 of the Convention on Migratory Species at the last Conference of the Parties. A recent workshop in Kalmykia, supported by CMS, CITES, USFWS, WWF and IUCN among others, led to the agreement of the text of a Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan stating that conserving the saiga is a top priority. We have worked for several years with scientists in Kazakhstan and Russia, who strongly support this project and have identified a particular need for training and for exchange of expertise between range states in the planning and implementation of community-based conservation projects.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

The main aim of the project is to build capacity for the sustainable management, conservation and use of the saiga antelope. In the short run, the species is Critically Endangered, hence we will contribute to sustainable livelihoods by a) employing local people as saiga wardens, and b) exploring the potential for alternative income-generating activities. In the longer term, we expect that the Saiga Management Authority will regulate sustainable use of the saiga antelope, concentrating particularly on the lucrative trophy hunting market. The framework for sustainable use will have local communities at its heart. This will be the first such project in the Former Soviet Union, and will act as a demonstration project for the region as a whole. Because of its cultural significance and high profile in the region, the saiga antelope will act as a flagship species for investment in a sustainable rural economy.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

- Laying the foundations for functional SMAs in Kalmykia and Betpak-dala to continue saiga protection, using village wardens.
- A framework for sustainable use of saigas for when the population recovers.
- Investigating sustainable livelihood alternatives for rural people; imperative to address rural poverty.
- Scientific research increasing understanding of interactions between human activity and saiga reproductive success.
- Training rangers, wardens and young scientists to continue monitoring and scientific work after the project ends.
- Developing understanding among decision-makers in the region of the philosophy and methods of community-based conservation, enabling scientists & policy-makers to exchange expertise and experience between the 2 countries, acting as a flagship project for involving rural people in the conservation of their natural heritage.
- Active involvement in the project and resource ownership through an SMA will aid in the empowerment of rural people and increase their ability for self-determination.

Dissemination of project outputs will be through the network of scientists, scientific publications, workshops of scientists and stakeholders, presentations to Ministers, and input to proposals for further funding, including a GEF project. We will also collaborate with a film company making a film about the project for local and international dissemination.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

• A functioning framework for saiga management that integrates conservation with local needs and aspirations, and which has the support of both government and rural people. • A foundation for rural development in the region based on wise use of natural resources, including recommendations for alternative livelihood activities to tackle rural poverty. • Training and public awareness for local people providing them with information, new skills and celebrating traditional values of wildlife. • An international network of scientists to exchange knowledge, and trained scientists, rangers and wardens to continue research and conservation. • A strong exit strategy involving the development of a transboundary GEF project for saiga conservation based on our project's outputs, which UNEP have already expressed strong interest in leading. • A catalyst for future investment, both for saigas in particular and more broadly in the conservation of natural resources. • Perhaps most importantly, if the project is successful, we will bring saiga populations in Betpak-dala and Kalmykia back from the brink of extinction and onto the road to recovery.

16. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?

Potential problems include the legal and administrative requirements for setting up SMAs with the necessary powers to be effective. The range state Governments have shown a strong commitment to saiga conservation and support our project, hence we expect them to act to set up SMAs. There are uncertainties concerning the length of time until saigas could be sustainably used. However the ability of the saiga population to recover was demonstrated when it rebounded at the beginning of the 20th Century from extremely low numbers; it is a highly resilient species. The state of the rural economy may affect the potential for some alternative livelihoods, but this is of less significance to project success.

17. How will the work be distinctive and innovative? How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

This is the first time that a project of this sort has been developed in the Former Soviet Union, hence it will be an important and innovative demonstration project. An international network of scientists working on a transboundary conservation project will be innovative within the region. This project is also innovative in applying community-based conservation principles to a migratory species; this requires a subtle management structure with incentives structured at several scales (the national scale, regional Saiga Management Authorities and local village wardens). We will take best practice from Soviet-era conservation policy, and integrate it with Western ideas about community-based projects, to produce a distinctive solution that is appropriate to the local situation, and will also hopefully be transferable. The special place of the saiga in the region's culture and affections means the project will attract much local attention. There is also currently heightened international attention and concern about the species. All our publications, education and training materials, including an international film, will highlight this as a Darwin project.

18. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.

Our project includes all the key people and institutions who are involved with saiga conservation in the two countries. Hence there are no competing projects. Collaborating projects, working with us and with the same personnel, aim to provide matching funding for the Darwin Project, and are currently seeking funds (FFI and WWF-International). Their objectives are to put in place the foundations for a functioning SMA in Betpak-dala, Kazakhstan. The Darwin Project will assist the Kalmykian authorities to set up a parallel SMA in Kalmykia and will monitor ecological and socio-economic indicators of success in both locations. We will support the SMAs through training and capacity-building, and will facilitate learning through the exchange of best practice. Although many Darwin projects have similar aims, there are none that are directly relevant to our project.

19. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Training and development are integral to the project, and have several components: 1) Two young scientists from the host countries will be employed on the project. These will be selected by the partner institutions, and will be trained continuously throughout the project. Their progress will be monitored by their home institutions and through publications and attainment of higher qualifications. 2) 20 undergraduate students. In both places, undergraduates from the local universities will be involved in data gathering for the biological and social surveys. They will be trained in survey methods. 3) 20 village wardens will be selected by village heads for training in workshops at the start of the project (5 per village, 4 villages). They will be monitored and revisited by team members throughout the project, and their progress assessed. They will be trained to pass on their monitoring techniques to future village wardens. 4) 6 rangers will be trained in the use of equipment and their legal powers at the start of the project, and will be revisited and assessed by project members throughout the project. 5) 20 scientists will be trained in the theory and practice of sustainable use projects during a workshop at the beginning of the project, and will pass on their experiences to others at a workshop on lessons learnt during the Darwin project at a workshop at the end. 6) Local people, particularly children, will receive education and public awareness materials on saigas. The effectiveness of these materials will be assessed as a component of the project's attitude surveys.

20. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.

Our exit strategy is: 1) During the project we will work with UNEP, UNDP and the range states to develop a transboundary GEF project proposal based on the results of the project. This approach has already been agreed, see letters of support. This will secure longer-term investment for saiga conservation and sustainable development in the project areas. 2) By concentrating on capacity building, and on training and laying the foundations for sustainable Saiga Management Authorities, the main focus of the entire project is on leaving a secure foundation for future conservation action.

Continued work after the project ends involves monitoring the saiga population and securing further funding for SMA development, until such time as the saiga population can sustain trophy hunting. From then, we expect that the SMAs will become more reliant on saiga hunting as a source of funding, so that in the long term they will be self-supporting. Our investigation into alternative income sources will include an assessment of the saiga population size, hunting levels and revenues that would be required in order to fund the SMA's activities in the long term. We will also make recommendations to government concerning other sources of income; for example FFI has had success with camel breeding in Kazakhstan and small craft businesses in Kyrgyzstan.

21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
April 2003	Project planning meeting held in Elista, Kalmykia (KM). Develop monitoring protocols and attitude survey questionnaires. Workshop on lessons from previous sustainable use projects elsewhere (KM). Consultation with authorities on legislative frameworks.
May 2003	Workshops in participating villages in saiga summer range, training of village wardens (KM). First saiga monitoring exercise in birth areas (KM).
June-July 2003	Livelihood assessments (KM) and attitude surveys (KM & Betpak-dala, BD) in villages in saiga summer range. Training of rangers and setting up SMA infrastructure (KM).
Aug-Sept 2003	Development of educational materials.
Sept 2003	6 month project progress meeting (KM). Exchange of ideas between project partners.
Oct-Nov 2003	Workshops in participating villages in saiga winter range, training of village wardens (KM).
Dec 2003	First saiga monitoring exercise in rutting areas (KM & BD).
Jan-Feb 2004	Livelihood assessments (KM) and attitude surveys (KM & BD) in villages in saiga winter range. Public awareness and education campaign in winter range (KM & BD).
March 2004	Project meeting, exchange of experience and results (Almaty). Report back to stakeholders on progress.
April 2004	Repeat attitude surveys (KM & BD) and retrain village wardens in saiga summer range (KM).
May 2004	Repeat saiga birth area monitoring procedure, assess its effectiveness and revise as necessary (KM & BD).
June-July 2004	Consultation of village leaders in summer range on options for sustainable hunting schemes and alternative income-generating activities (KM). Public awareness and education in saiga summer range (KM).
August 2004	Monitor and assess ranger training and SMA, ability to administer a sustainable hunting scheme (KM & BD).
Sept 2004	18 month project progress meeting (Elista). Start developing GEF project and targeting donors.
Oct-Nov 2004	Consultation of village leaders in winter range on options for sustainable hunting schemes and alternative income-generating activities (KM).
Dec 2004	Repeat saiga monitoring exercise, rutting areas. Assess effectiveness & revise as necessary (KM & BD).
Jan-March 2005	Prepare reports on framework for sustainable hunting scheme and on options for alternative income generating activities and present to Governments, NGOs and other stakeholders.
April 05-Mar 06	Continue monitoring, public awareness, attitude surveys & training as in years 1 & 2, revise as necessary. Ensure sustainable hunting framework is put in place in SMA (KM). Continue development of GEF project.
May 2005	Present results of monitoring, surveys and consultations to summer range villages, gather feedback and review actions as a result (KM & BD).
June-July 2005	Implement small-scale feasibility studies for alternative income-generating activities (KM).
Oct 2005	Present results of monitoring, surveys and consultations to winter range villages, gather feedback and review actions as a result (KM & BD).
Oct 05 - Mar 06	Wide dissemination of project findings within host countries and internationally. Ensure continuation funding.
Mar 2006	Workshop on lessons learnt and future applications of project findings within the region (Almaty).

22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)

1) The foundations of a functional administrative structure for the Saiga Management Authorities, with trained and well-equipped rangers will enable effective long-term saiga management. 2) Reduced poaching, through alternative employment and raised public awareness, will lead to saiga populations showing evidence of stabilisation, which will be picked up by an effective monitoring scheme. 3) Trained young scientists, international dialogue between team members and Governmental involvement in developing a GEF proposal will lay the building blocks for international saiga conservation action, based on an understanding of the potential and limits of sustainable use projects. 4) An assessment of sustainable livelihoods will provide policy advice to NGOs and Governments. 5) Rural communities will be fully involved in the wardening scheme and actively participating in saiga conservation. 6) Scientific studies will improve understanding of the linkages between saiga reproductive ecology and human disturbance.

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month (starting April)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
Entire project	8	Estimate 72 weeks spent in the host countries by UK staff
Entire project	23	£186,947 matching funds, exclusive of in-kind donations (not all confirmed)
Entire project	5	2 young scientists trained in scientific monitoring and data analysis.
2003/April	14A	1 workshop on theory & practice of sustainable use projects
2003/April	20	2 sets of computing equipment for host country scientists, £3000
2003/May,Oct	6A/B	20 village wardens trained in saiga monitoring techniques, 2 weeks.
2003/May, Oct	14A	2 workshops in participating villages on the aims of the project
2003/June	6A/B	6 rangers trained in law enforcement and equipment use, 1 week.
2003/June	20	Equipment for saiga management authorities, £5000
2003/July	4A/B	20 undergraduates will be trained in social survey techniques, for 1 week.
2003/Sept	7	1 set of educational materials produced for public awareness campaigns
2004/Jan,June	15,18,19A/B	6 -Estimate one of each in each country during public awareness campaign
2004/July	14B	Presentation of interim results to Society for Conservation Biology Meeting
2005/March	9	2 reports to Government & NGOs, 1 on income-generating options & 1 on recommendations for a sustainable hunting scheme.
2005/May,Oct	14A	2 workshops in villages on project results & plans for continuation
2006/March	14A	1 workshop on lessons learnt and potential for transfer of project ideas
2006/March on	21	Foundations laid for 2 Saiga Management Authorities
2006/March on	11A	Estimate 2-4 scientific papers in international journals
2006/March on	17	1 international network of saiga experts for exchange of best practice

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.

1) A scientific monitoring scheme will be set up using village wardens. Together with project scientists, wardens will monitor saiga population dynamics, providing indicators of saiga recovery. Rigorous monitoring is essential to project's scientific research component, giving data on reproductive success, behaviour during rutting, presence of birth aggregations, level of human disturbance, and the effects of hunting and disturbance on population dynamics. Tagging newborn saigas will provide longterm data on survival, fecundity and migration. This monitoring will continue after project completion, giving a time series of data. This is an important legacy, as anecdotal evidence from Kalmykia suggests reproductive collapse has occurred due to selective hunting for males. 2) Repeated attitude surveys at the beginning, middle and end of the project will monitor participating villagers' views of project relevance and achievements. 3) The delivery of outputs such as training, reports and workshops will be monitored through attendance records and physical documentation. 4) The project will evaluate annually the effectiveness of the frameworks it helps to set up (SMA, ranger and warden schemes) and revise them if necessary. 5) The success of the project in helping to building a legal framework for conservation and sustainable use, international cooperation for saiga conservation and a funded GEF project will be judged on results. 6) Training and capacity building for collaborating scientists will be monitored and evaluated through the achievement of academic qualifications and publication of high quality papers.

25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?

The project will be driven by the host country partners. They will therefore also do the bulk of the monitoring. The main role of the UK team is in providing advice and expertise on best practice in scientific and management techniques, and supporting the host country researchers as required. 1) The scientific monitoring scheme for saigas will be devised and run by host country scientists. They have been monitoring saiga populations for decades, and their involvement will ensure continuation. 2) The host country researchers will be responsible for carrying out the attitude surveys, again with inputs of advice and expertise from the UK teams. 3) UK teams can play a valuable role in providing a more detached perspective for training, identification of alternatives and legal frameworks, and ensuring publications are written to the style of Western journals.

26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?

1) By using best practice in accounting and in tracking expenditure, and ensuring that equipment is sourced in the cheapest location (UK or host country). 2) Ensuring that matching funds from collaborating projects are used to the benefit of both projects, and that there is no duplication of effort or expense (e.g. that each fieldwork trip has several purposes, rather than having separate trips). 3) The trust that has built up between team members over long previous contact will ensure team members strive to do their best for the project. EJM-G has successfully coordinated 4 large research projects in the Former Soviet Union, with many of the same partners, and so has personal knowledge of the ways in which value for money can be ensured.

7. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2003 – 30 September 2003	30 October 2003	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	30 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	30 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006	30 April 2006	-
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	30 October 2006	
Final report	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2006	3 months after project completion	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To save the critically endangered saiga antelope from extinction and support impoverished rural communities by building a framework integrating saiga conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with communities' needs and aspirations.</p>	<p>1) Foundations of SMAs in place. 2) Saiga populations show evidence of stabilisation or improvement. 3) Building blocks for transboundary saiga conservation action in position. 4) Assessment of sustainable rural livelihoods completed and acted upon. 5) Rural communities fully involved in a saiga wardening scheme and actively participating in conservation of saiga antelopes.</p>	<p>1) Required local and national Government structures exist in the range states. 2) Data from monitoring scheme on saiga numbers and reproductive success. 3) GEF project in development stage, international agreements signed by range states. 4) Project reports on sustainable alternative livelihoods completed. 5) Project monitoring shows community support for saiga conservation.</p>	<p>1) Government willingness to adopt new conservation philosophy. 2) Poaching is the main threat to saiga numbers and saigas rebound rapidly. 3) International willingness to act for saiga conservation. 4) Alternative livelihood opportunities exist in the area. 5) Rural communities have an interest in conserving their natural heritage.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1) Foundations of SMAs able to continue saiga protection. 2) Trained rangers, wardens and young scientists to continue monitoring. 3) An understanding in the region of the philosophy and methods of community-based conservation. 4) Sustainable livelihoods for rural people. 5) Scientific research focussed on linkages between human activities and saiga ecology.</p>	<p>1) Saiga rangers employed, equipment purchased, legal powers established. 2) 2 young scientists, 6 rangers and 20 wardens trained in conservation and monitoring. 3) Workshops held on lessons from elsewhere (yr 1) and from saiga project (yr 3). Educational materials for local people. 4) Framework for a sustainable use scheme for saigas set up, eventually providing revenue and resource ownership to local communities. Assessment of alternatives done. 5) Papers in scientific journals.</p>	<p>1) Darwin reports, confirmation from Ministry. 2) Young scientists obtain degrees and publish results. Reports and attendance records from training days. 3) Proceedings of workshops published & widely disseminated in the region. Videos, posters & booklets, local press coverage. 4) Wardens continue to work after project, local community and government endorsement of sustainable use scheme. Darwin reports on alternatives.</p>	<p>1) Ministries support meaningful implementation of saiga management authority. 2) Suitable people are found to participate in training. 3) Community-based conservation is appropriate for Central Asian rangelands. 4) Saigas recover enough for sustainable use to be possible. Communities given rights over their resources by government. Rural economy is not in complete collapse, alternatives exist. 5) Monitoring will provide good quality data.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1) Establish saiga management authority & village wardens, KM. 2) Develop monitoring scheme for saiga populations and local community attitudes, KM & BD. 3) Assess livelihood alternatives for rural people, KM. 4) Raise public awareness of threats to saigas. 5) Exchange best practice among scientists in region, train scientists, do scientific research.</p>	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</p> <p>1) Yr 1. Assist KM authorities in establishing SMA, consult village leaders, train wardens and rangers. Yr 2. Monitor and adjust scheme as necessary. Consult stakeholders on options for sustainable use. Yr 3. Monitor and adjust scheme as necessary. Ensure sustainable use framework is in place. 2) Yr 1. Establish monitoring protocols for saigas. Conduct attitude surveys in KM & BD. Yr 2. Continue monitoring, repeat attitude surveys. Yr 3. Review monitoring programme for long-term implementation. Discuss attitude survey results with stakeholders, review actions as a result. 3) Yr 1. Livelihood assessments. Yr 2. Discuss options with villagers. Yr 3. Implement pilots for feasible alternatives. 4) Yr 1. Develop educational materials for schools & villages. Carry out awareness raising in winter range areas. Yr 2. Extend awareness campaign to summer range. Aid range states to develop international conservation programmes. Yr 3. Disseminate project results widely. 5) Yr 1. Workshop - lessons from community-based conservation elsewhere. Select young scientists for training. Yr 2. Progress meeting for project participants. Interim analysis of monitoring data. Yr 3. Workshop - lessons from saiga project, publish scientific papers in international journals.</p>		

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team, their role in the project and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2002/2003 %	2003/2004 %	2004/2005 %
United Kingdom project team members and role			
E.J. Milner-Gulland, Imperial College. Project Leader	25	20	20
Aline Kuhl, Imperial College. Research Assistant, scientific research.	100	100	100
Abigail Entwistle, FFI. Advisor, Alternative Income Sources/GEF	10	10	10
Robin Sharp, ESUSG. Advisor, Sustainable use schemes/training.	5	5	5
Monica Lundervold. Liason with villager hunters and rangers, BD.	2	2	2
Host countries project team members and role			
V.M. Neronov, overall project direction in range states	25	20	20
A.A. Lushchekina, Leader in Kalmykia	50	50	50
A.B. Bekenov, Leader in Kazakhstan	25	20	20
Iu.A. Grachev, Scientific monitoring, BD	50	50	50
V.V. Ukrainsky, Liason with villagers & SMA, training, BD	25	20	20
B.S. Ubushaev, Social surveys, village liason, warden training, KM	20	20	20
Iu.N. Arylov, Student and young scientist training, KM	20	20	20
B.I. Ubushaev, liason with hunters, ranger training, KM	20	20	20
O.M. Bukreeva, saiga monitoring, KM	25	20	20
Young scientists, data collection and analysis, research, KM & BD.	100	100	100
R.A. Medzhidov, liaison with government & mass media, training, KM	15	15	15

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2003/2004 £		2004/2005 £		2005/2006 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
E.J. Milner-Gulland						
Aline Kuhl						
Abigail Entwistle (and other FFI staff)						
Robin Sharp						
Monica Lundervold						
V.M. Neronov						
A.A. Lushchekina						
A. Bekenov						
Iu.A. Grachev						
V.V. Ukrainsky						
B.S. Ubushaev						
Iu.N. Arylov						
B.I. Ubushaev						
R.A. Medzhidov						
O.M. Bukreeva						
Young scientists BD						
Young scientists KM						
Project coordinators BD						
Rangers and wardens KM						
Rangers and wardens BD						
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding (Imperial College)				
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding (FCO project)				
Travel and subsistence				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding (FCO project)				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding (FCO project)				
Conferences, seminars etc				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding (FCO project)				
Capital items/equipment (please break down)				
• Darwin funding Computers x3, 4500. SMA equipment in KM, 2000 Vehicle in KM, 3000				
• other funding (FCO project) Computers BD, 2000 SMA equipment in BD, 4000 2 vehicles in BD, 8000				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding (<i>Okhotzooprom</i>) Aerial surveys, BD				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding (FCO, Chevron, Imperial, ESRC)				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS				
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES				

30. How is your organisation currently funded?

The Department of Environmental Science & Technology (Imperial College) received £5.7 million in income in the financial year 2001/2. This consisted of: 21% - block grant from HEFCE; 73% research contracts; 6% other direct income. The research contracts break down into: 16% - UK government; 35% - EU; 10% - UK research councils; 14% - UK industry; 3% - charities; 22% - all other sources.

31. Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

The main source is a project based in Betpak-dala, Kazakhstan, with whom we are collaborating very closely. FFI has submitted a proposal for £[redacted] to the UK FCO for the setting up of a Saiga Management Authority in the same location (excellent feedback from FCO, but not confirmed), and have confirmed funding of [redacted] from Chevron. The FFI project will start in April 2003, and will be integrated into the Darwin project framework. FFI is seeking further funding from private sector donors for the Betpak-dala project; the success of the Darwin project will help to leverage this funding. We are also in close discussion with WWF International who are seeking complementary funding to help set up the SMA in Betpak-dala. We are confident that funding for the SMA in Betpak-dala will be found. If not, the Darwin project can stand alone successfully, as the SMA, public awareness and scientific monitoring would be fully funded in Kalmykia, and scientific monitoring and public awareness fully funded in Kazakhstan. The comparison between the two locations with and without an SMA would be extremely informative. Imperial College is donating £[redacted] in staff time and overheads for EJMGS involvement. The other UK and host country participants are also donating substantial sums in salary and overheads. Aline Kuhl's participation will be funded by a NERC/ESRC studentship (unconfirmed). In Kazakhstan, aerial survey monitoring of saiga numbers will be paid for by Okhotzooptom at a cost of [redacted] per year. The project aims to leverage substantial funding for project continuation, via the development of a GEF medium-sized project. UNEP has already agreed to coordinate the development of this project (see letter of support). The foundation of international cooperation and demonstration of feasibility from the Darwin project will be key to the success of the GEF project proposal.

32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.

The collaborating institutions in the host countries will pay the overheads and office expenses of the participants, and will give use of their field and office equipment free of charge. They will also provide accommodation for the project meetings and workshops without charge.

Gedeon Programmes, an international film company, will accompany our expeditions in Spring/Summer 2003. They will contribute towards expedition costs, and will donate film footage for use in local public awareness campaigns.

See letters of support for details.

33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.

Table D Darwin funding request

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	48460	33190	37140
+ Funding/Income from other sources	80811	73383	32753
= Total project cost	129271	106573	69893

34. FCO NOTIFICATION

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

CERTIFICATION 2003/04

On behalf of the trustees/company (delete as appropriate) Imperial College London

I apply for a grant of £48,460 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in paragraphs 21 and 23.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	MR. M. N. BACKLEY
Position in the organisation	SNR. CONTRACTS ADMINISTRATOR

Signed

Date:

09/01/03

Please return completed form to Defra by 13 January 2003 by e-mail to darwin@defra.gsi.gov.uk or in paper form to Zone 4/A2 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE.

