



Submit by Monday 30 November 2009

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 17: STAGE 2

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

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

Name: Fauna & Flora International	Address: 4 th Floor, Jupiter House, Station Road, Cambridge, CB1 2JD, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Addressing the illegal trade in the critically endangered Ustyurt Saiga

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: April 2010	Duration of project: 3 years	End date: March 2013			
Darwin funding requested	2010/11 £ 61,900	2011/12 £ 79,435	2012/2013 £ 53,200	2013/14 £ 0	Total £ 194,535

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

Improved understanding of the illegal trade in Ustyurt saiga products, strengthened capacity and improved cooperation at the local, regional and national levels and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, to address the trade and its drivers.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Hotham	A researcher will be based at Imperial College for the first two years of the project and will be appointed should the application be successful.	Bykova
Forename (s)	Paul		Elena
Post held	Regional Director		Researcher
Institution (if different to above)			National Academy of Science, Uzbekistan
Department	Eurasia Programme		Laboratory of Vertebrates, Institute of Zoology
Telephone	01223 571000		+998 (0) 71-2501144 (land line); +998 (0) 97- 715 45 82 (mobile)
Email	Paul.hotham@fauna-flora.org		esipov@sarkor.uz

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
6173	Mr Mike Appleton	Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands, India
7149	Mr Mike Appleton	Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project, Cebu, Philippines
9001	Mr Jamison Suter	Reviewing Management of Sapo National Park and Creation of Liberian Protected Area System
10009	Mr Mike Harding	Research, survey and biodiversity planning on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau, China
10100	Mr Alex Page	A National Strategy for Sustainable Wildlife Use in the Commonwealth of Dominica
10011	Dr Sara Oldfield	Community based conservation of Hoang Lien Mountain Ecosystem, Vietnam
11016	Ms Kerstin Swahn	Institutional strengthening and capacity building for Guyana's Protected Area System
13004	Mr Paul Hotham	Developing a model for the conservation of Croatia's grassland biodiversity
13005	Mr Evan-Bowen Jones	Community Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Awacachi Corridor, Ecuador
13008	Mr Stephen van der Mark	Establishing community-based forest biodiversity management around Sapo Park, Liberia
13025	Mr William Oliver	Pioneering Community-based Conservation Sites in the Polillo Islands, Philippines
14037	Dr Jenny Daltry	Building University Capacity to Train Future Cambodian Conservationists
14038	Mr David Brown	Ha Long Bay Environmental Awareness Programme
14043	Dr Matt Walpole	Mpingo Conservation Project – Community Forestry in Kilwa.
15039	Ms Alison Gunn	Participatory implementation of a management plan, Maderas Volcano Nature Reserve
EIDPO028	Dr Jenny Daltry	Phase II – Building University Capacity to Train and Support Cambodia Conservationists
EIDPR079	Mr Paul Hotham	Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan
EIDPR081	Mr Paul Hotham	Carnivore conservation through human-wildlife conflict resolution and alternative livelihoods
EIDPR82	Dr Stephen Browne	Conservation through protecting traditional cultural beliefs and livelihoods
EIDPR83	Dr Martin Fisher	Enabling developing country conservationists to publish to international standards
EIDPR099	Dr Stephen Browne	Improving biodiversity conservation and management in the Gaoligongshan Mountain Range
17-017	Robert Bensted-Smith	Innovative Governance Models for Marine Protected Area Management in Ecuador
17-016	Richard Lamprey	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Kenya's Marine and Coastal Resources
17-014	Pippa Howard	Developing a Cross-sectoral Environmental Governance Platform for the Nimba Mountains
17-013	Liesje Birchenough	Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan

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

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

8. Please list all the institutions involved including the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead UK institution and website where available:</p> <p>Fauna & Flora International</p> <p>www.fauna-flora.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FFI is one of a few international NGOs working in the Eurasia region and the only one working on the Ustyurt Plateau. We have established a strong reputation for dealing with the unique problems of biodiversity conservation resulting from economic transition across much of the region. FFI has been working on the conservation of the critically endangered saiga antelope on the Ustyurt Plateau in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan since 2004. During this period we have collaborated closely with Imperial College and the host country partners cited below; providing a solid foundation for this project. With over 20 years of regional experience the Project Leader Paul Hotham, is a recognised expert in species and landscape conservation, capacity development and transboundary cooperation. Paul has led previous Darwin projects - 13004 "Developing a model for the conservation of Croatia's grassland biodiversity"; EIDPR079 "Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan", and; EIDPR081 "Carnivore conservation through human-wildlife conflict resolution and alternative livelihoods". He will be responsible for the project's overall management and, together with the Project Technical Co-ordinator and in-country co-ordinator, for the coordination and delivery of operational activities including; contracting of relevant staff / partner positions; coordination of work-plan delivery; logistics; coordination of project steering committee; project evaluation and reporting. The FFI team will provide logistical and technical support to the Imperial College on the delivery of the project's research component. We will also be responsible for the technical delivery of the project interventions: - assessment and capacity development of enforcement agencies, development of trade intervention and inter-agency cooperation strategies, awareness-raising, incorporation of livelihoods research into parallel projects, engaging with Corporate business to develop offsets.</p>
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<p>Lead host country Partner and website where available:</p> <p><u>Uzbekistan</u> Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Science, Uzbekistan (IoZ RUz)</p> <p>http://zoology.fan.uz/index.htm</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The IoZ RUz will be the main implementing partner in Uzbekistan. The IoZ RUz is the Uzbek state zoological research institute with responsibility for species research for scientific and conservation purposes including work on the saiga antelope. IoZ also focuses on the development and implementation of strategies for threatened species conservation and is responsible for the Uzbek Red Data Book and Scientific aspects of CITES implementation. Two members of IoZ staff have worked closely with FFI on saiga conservation over the last 5 years, Elena Bykova and Alexander Esipov. They will continue to work on the Darwin project and will be joined by an Uzbek Technical assistant (funded with co-finance) and a Saiga trade research assistant. The IoZ RUz team will work closely with the FFI in-country coordinator (35% funded by Darwin) to deliver all aspects of project activity in Uzbekistan. Activities will include undertaking field based research in cooperation with Imperial College and the implementation of trade/conservation interventions, awareness-raising, community outreach and logistical organisation with FFI. They will also cooperate with Kazak IoZ colleagues to harmonise activities and project delivery across the border.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Uzbekistan</u> State Inspection of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Guards and rational Use of Animal and Vegetative World (Gosbiocontrol), under the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan,</p> <p>http://www.uznature.uz/en/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Gosbiocontrol will be main cooperating state agency at the national level. Gosbiocontrol is the lead governmental agency for nature protection and sustainable use of flora and fauna in Uzbekistan and a main cooperating partner with FFI on conserving the Ustyurt saiga antelope in Uzbekistan. Their responsibilities include anti-poaching activities and the management of the implementation of international environmental conventions and agreements in Uzbekistan, including CITES, CBD and CMS. They are responsible for the implementation of the Medium Term Work Programme under the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on saiga antelope conservation, including monitoring and protection of the species. Gosbiocontrol will play an important role in the project being involved in all project-related decision making and taking the lead in dealing with the state. They will also be key collaborators in engaging customs, border and local police services in the project and supporting capacity building activities. They will ensure coordination of the work of state rangers with that of the police and customs in support of saiga protection and illegal trade control interventions. It is anticipated that Gosbiocontrol will, through this and secured parallel projects, gain significant benefit from interaction with the wider project team – developing their own capacity and learning and understanding new approaches to conservation delivery and outreach.</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Kazakhstan</u> Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Science, Kazakhstan (loZ RKz)</p> <p>Website: None</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The loZ RKz will be the main implementing partner in Kazakhstan. Their responsibilities are similar to those of the loZ RUz including, research, development and implementation of strategies for threatened species conservation, scientific aspects of the Red Data Book and CITES monitoring. loZ RKz has ongoing cooperation with the loZ RUz and has worked previously with FFI (2004/2005) on developing alternative livelihood schemes in Ustyurt as well as participating in a previous Darwin project on saiga conservation coordinated by Imperial College (12-028 “Using saiga antelope conservation to improve rural livelihoods”). The Kazaks’ experience of researching and protecting the Ustyurt saiga is more robust than that of Uzbekistan and the project will greatly benefit from this. The team will be led by experienced saiga researchers Professor A. Bekenov and Dr Iu. Grachev, and include a Kazak Technical assistant (funded with co-finance) and a saiga trade research assistant (funded by Darwin). They will work closely with the FFI in-country coordinator based in Uzbekistan to deliver all aspects of project activity delivery in Kazakhstan. They will also cooperate with loZ RUz colleagues to harmonise activities and project delivery across the border. Activities will include undertaking field based research in cooperation with Imperial College and the implementation of trade/conservation interventions, awareness-raising, community outreach and logistical organisation with FFI. loZ RKz will also play an important role in strengthening links with the Kazak border police and customs authorities – both key project beneficiaries – and will provide guidance in all matters of dealing with the state.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>UK</u> Imperial College London, Department of Life Sciences</p> <p>http://www.iccs.org.uk</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Imperial College London will lead the research component of the project, particularly in identifying key actors in and drivers for trade in saiga products, the economic value of these activities, regional markets and trade chains. Prof. Milner-Gulland of Imperial College London is a recognised expert on saiga ecology and conservation, with 20 years experience. She is the founder and chair of the international network, the Saiga Conservation Alliance, of which Elena Bykova is Executive Secretary and FFI is an Institutional Member. She will lead the research, contributing expertise regarding saiga, livelihoods and poaching gained under an earlier Darwin Initiative project, “Using saiga antelope conservation to improve rural livelihoods” 12/028 (Russia and Kazakhstan), and the post-project “Evaluating approaches to public engagement in saiga conservation” EIDP018 (based in Russia). Under project 12/028, she worked with loZ RUz and RKz to develop and successfully implement a methodology for assessing the drivers of poaching by rural households, which will be extended in this project to cover the commodity chain more broadly. Under EIDP018, she evaluated the impact of public engagement under 12/028 in Russia; the lessons from that study will be applied to the monitoring and evaluation components of this study. The Imperial College team will lead the design of the research component, in collaboration with in-country partners, and will build research capacity in these partners by twinning UK and in-country young scientists to carry out the research in tandem; they will also provide appropriate job training in research methods through active learning and tailored courses.</p>
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>In addition to the aforementioned partners, we have met and discussed the project with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Police within the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Jaslyk village, Uzbekistan • Border Committee of Republic of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan • Custom Committee of Republic of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan • A range of extractive industries & associated infrastructure businesses located on the Ustyurt • Committee of Forestry and Hunting within the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan • Game and hunting management authority (“Okhotzooptom”), Kazakhstan • United Nations Development Programme, Uzbekistan (UNDP) • TRAFFIC UK • TRAFFIC Europe • Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA). 	
9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>We intend to engage with further organisations addressing international trade and consumer demand for Saiga products including WWF China, Wildlife Conservation Society China, and the Convention on Migratory Species and CITIES Secretariats. We will also be working with a number of local communities on the Ustyurt Plateau, both in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.</p>	
9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>Addressing trade in saiga horn requires close cooperation with government institutions. Through our previous work on saiga conservation in Uzbekistan we have well established relationships with the State Committees for Nature Protection both for Uzbekistan as a whole and for the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan (the province containing the Ustyurt Plateau). These agencies will be central to law enforcement at the regional level. We also have close links to the local police in the two main villages in Uzbek Ustyurt and with the administration of the main village on the Kazak side. The chiefs of police of both Uzbek villages are members of FFI’s ‘Saiga Friends’ groups, local advocates for saiga conservation. We have commenced work with these groups to address saiga trade through a training seminar which aims to raise awareness on how to identify saiga products and on enforcement approaches amongst police and customs officials at national, regional and local levels. The seminar will take place in early December 2009 and provides an opportunity to gain an insight into the capacity needs of these groups. During initial discussions, both police and customs officials have clearly and vociferously articulated that training and capacity support for improved trade enforcement was both very much needed and very welcome. The seminar will be implemented with the technical support of the State Committees for Nature Protection of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, and we expect also to deliver it in Kazakhstan in 2010.</p>	
9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>The project will continue to liaise with the following institutions in both countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Institutes of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan - Scientific Authorities of the National Focal Point for implementing CITES; • The State Committee on Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Management Authority of the National Focal Point for implementing CITES whose Chairman is the National Focal Point for CBD and CMS; • The State Committee of Forestry and Hunting of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan – the Management Authority of the National Focal Point for implementing CITES, as well as CBD and CMS; • The Department of State Inspection on Protection and Rational Use of the Flora, Fauna and Reserves of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Enforcement Authority for the National Focal Point for implementing CITES. 	

9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories?
If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

Yes No

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

With a 95% reduction in population over the last 20 years, the saiga antelope *Saiga tatarica* has experienced one of the fastest declines recorded for mammals in recent decades. Once migrating in herds up to 100,000 strong across the plains of Central Asia and Russia, the species is now separated into 5 sub-populations and listed by IUCN as **critically endangered**. The main threat to the saiga is illegal hunting for meat and horn^{1,2}, the latter being used in Traditional Chinese Medicine. As only males bear horns, poaching has resulted in heavily skewed sex ratios causing a significantly reduced reproduction rate.

This project addresses the regional supply and commodity chain of illegal saiga trade on the Ustyurt Plateau. The Ustyurt is a temperate desert approximately 200,000km² in size, shared between the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan) and Kazakhstan. At an estimated 10,000 individuals, the Ustyurt saiga population faces the highest risk of extinction and has been identified as a priority for intervention³. The project is designed to be replicable for other saiga populations.

The saiga is regarded as a keystone species of the Ustyurt steppe and reducing illegal hunting and trade will not only conserve the species but also make a significant contribution to the conservation of the wider steppe ecosystem and the many threatened species it supports. Highly adapted to the semi-desert, the saiga migrates over long distances and once in numbers not found in other ungulates on the Ustyurt. The drastic decline of saiga may be contributing to substantial ecological changes across the steppe ecosystem. A lack of cyclic grazing leads to changes in vegetation and the invasion of weeds⁴. The saiga is also an important prey base for several raptor species, and there have been extensive declines in the number of wintering large predatory birds such as eagles and vultures, correlated to saiga's decline⁵.

Although protected under national and international laws and conventions, poaching and illegal trade are still primary threats to the Ustyurt saiga. The low motivation and limited capacity of customs services and the border police compromise the effective control of illegal cross border trade. Regional 'traders' in both countries play an important role in international trade chains serving consumer demand for saiga horn in East Asia. Despite horn being the prime reason for hunting saigas, the local market for saiga meat is substantial, particularly as the profitability of poaching for horn is increasingly limited by biased sex ratios and low saiga densities. Unemployment is high on the Plateau and poverty is a major driver of saiga trade with revenue from trade thought to provide a significant proportion of income to poor households. This project will follow an integrated approach including: researching harvest, trade and consumption of meat and horn; engaging local people, especially poachers, in the development of effective conservation measures; strengthening capacity and facilitating improved transboundary cooperation for law enforcement; increasing understanding of local livelihood needs.

The research component will identify key actors in and drivers for trade in saiga products, the economic value of these activities, regional markets and trade chains. Alternative livelihood options will be explored and the results fed into a community small grants programme being implemented under a parallel USAID funded project. The latter will provide seed money and training to individuals and groups to develop sustainable income generating projects. Those who rely on hunting and trade as a livelihood option, and so will be most affected by the Darwin project, are targets for this action. FFI has successfully engaged a network of local saiga monitors and friends who act as key informants and saiga advocates. This network will help build trust with communities and aid access into trade circles. The research findings will be used to inform: a) delivery of an effective illegal trade intervention strategy; b) training for enforcement staff; c) a targeted campaign to raise awareness of the illegality of the trade in saiga products on both sides of the border. Training and support will be provided by UK experts to strengthen the capacity of, and collaboration between, enforcement agencies, customs services, and the local and border police to

implement existing legislation in Ustyurt. The project will link with international organisations addressing consumer demand for saiga horn including TRAFFIC, WWF and WCS.

The project utilises UK expertise from FFI and Imperial College London in cooperation with the overseas partners. FFI has 5 years of experience of working on saiga conservation on the Ustyurt and will provide overall project leadership, technical support on species conservation and alternative livelihoods development. Prof. Milner-Gulland of Imperial College, London will lead the research component of the project and will supervise young scientists in the UK and in host countries. This project will build on both UK partners' previous work in the region and will be used to inform and leverage support from a newly established FFI initiative focusing on conserving the Ustyurt ecosystem at a landscape level, with the saiga as a flagship species. In particular, the research element will inform components focusing on livelihoods and capacity development for the Saigachy state protected area. Further, this project will function as a model to inform the design of future interventions addressing the conservation of saiga, and other species affected by trade, in the region.

By addressing illegal trade in saiga products the project will assist the governments of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to fulfil their obligations under CBD (specifically articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18), CMS and CITES. The saiga is listed in Appendix II of CMS, under the auspices of which a MoU has been signed by both countries, associated with a Medium Term Work Programme (MTWP); FFI has signed the MoU as a cooperating partner. Specific objectives of MTWP Action addressed by this project include Objective 1 and hereunder the specific Programme 6, and Objective 3. Further, the saiga is listed in Appendix II under CITES, of which both countries are signatories. This project will address specific Objectives 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, and 3.3 of the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2013.

1. Milner-Gulland, E.J., Kholodova, M.V., Bekenov, A., Bukreeva, O.M., Grachev, Iu.A., Amgalan, L. and Lushchekina, A.A. (2001). *Dramatic declines in saiga antelope populations*. *Oryx* 35: 340-345.
2. Kühn, A., Balinova, N., Bykova, E., Esipov, A., Arylov, Iu.A., Lushchekina, A.A., Milner-Gulland, E.J. (2009) *The role of saiga poaching in rural communities: Linkages between attitudes, socio-economic circumstances and behaviour*. *Biological Conservation*.
3. CMS (2008) *Progress towards the Fulfilment of the CMS Medium Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope (for the period Oct 2006-Oct 2008)*. A document prepared for the CMS Secretariat by the Saiga Conservation Alliance
4. Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative (TGCI) (2008) *Compendium of Regional Templates on the Status of Temperate Grasslands Conservation and Protection*. Prepared for The World Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative Workshop 'Life in a Working Landscape: Towards a Conservation Strategy for the World's Temperate Grasslands' Hohhot, China. A project implemented by the Grasslands Protected Area Task Force of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with assistance from the Asian and South American Regional Offices (ARO and SUR).
5. Birdlife International (2009) *Important Bird Area factsheet: Saiga Nature Sanctuary, Uzbekistan*. Download from the datazone art <http://birdlife.org> on 06/07/2009.

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

Please give details:

This project is a development of existing work in both Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan funded by British American Tobacco, the Disney Foundation, the Wildlife Conservation Network and very recently USAID, as well as work in 2003-6 funded by the Darwin Initiative. Through this work we have established good relationships with a range of stakeholders including local communities and governmental bodies on which to build the proposed project, which will be a vital component of our wider conservation work in the region. Working together to conserve the critically endangered saiga antelope on the Ustyurt Plateau since 2004, we have developed an effective partnership with the IoZ RUz and trusted relations with local communities and authorities in the main villages of the Uzbek Ustyurt through our local saiga monitoring and friends groups. Our work in the region has initiated the reassignment of the Saigachy Protected Area in Uzbekistan. As already noted (9c) our engagement with these groups and other groups highlighted the great need for this project. This project, although building upon previous and ongoing work, has a unique and distinctive identity in focusing on the issue of most pressing concern for the Ustyurt population; poaching for trade in horn and meat products.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? Yes No

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

There are no other projects anywhere within the saiga range specifically addressing the supply end of trade in saiga products, despite the fact that poaching is still ongoing range wide. WCS is initiating trade surveys and consumer awareness campaigns in China. UNDP Uzbekistan is currently developing a proposal on 'Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas sector policies and operations'. If successful, this will commence in early 2010 and will include community awareness raising elements regarding the saiga. FFI will partner with UNDP to complement efforts and avoid duplication. In Kazakhstan the Altyn Dala landscape initiative includes the Betpak Dala saiga population, with a focus on the saiga as a component of landscape-level conservation planning. The Ustyurt is not included in this initiative. Ustyurt harbours one of the three main populations of saiga antelopes. It is the only one with a significant transboundary component and the only population currently declining, due to ongoing poaching on both sides of the border. Hence, conservation of this relatively remote and neglected population is of primary importance for saiga conservation range-wide, (CMS, 2006). Saiga conservation projects exist in Russia and Mongolia in the range of other saiga sub-populations. We have excellent collaborative relationships with saiga conservationists in these areas through the Saiga Conservation Alliance. Hence, we will share information and transfer knowledge and best practice with our colleagues. We will co-operate with all organisations working on issues related to saiga trade including CMS, TRAFFIC, WWF, ACBK and WCS.

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

At least one must be selected.

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

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

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

The Ustyurt saiga faces the highest risk of extinction of all populations and is consequently a priority for intervention. Best estimates suggest that the Ustyurt supported 17,800 saiga in 2006 declining to 10,000 individuals in 2008. Data regarding saiga meat and horn commodity chains, the actors involved, their roles and motivations are scarce. Poor enforcement of laws and conventions designed to protect saigas results largely from limited capacity amongst, and poor cooperation between relevant institutions. These issues, and the activities proposed to address them, have been identified and developed during ongoing work on the Ustyurt saiga (since 2004), in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. This project addresses the lack both of understanding of the illegal trade in saiga products and of capacity and cooperation amongst institutions responsible for saiga protection at local, regional and national levels. Improving their capacity will have knock-on effects for general species conservation region-wide.

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

- Significantly enhanced knowledge of the drivers and structure of poaching and illegal trade from household to regional scales
- Development and implementation of appropriate interventions based on sound science
- Research skills and experience built among young scientists, both UK and in-country
- Alternative livelihoods approaches will be improved and targeted to communities most affected by the enhanced enforcement resulting from this project
- Host country capacity to combat illegal trade will be strengthened
- In-country, bi-lateral and international cooperation for conservation will be improved, with knock-on benefits for other species
- Awareness of the illegality of trade will be raised within local communities

- Training materials including manuals will be available for future use
- Reduction in trade in saiga and other species products (e.g. falcons, tortoises) from the Ustyurt region
- Host countries will be better able to meet commitments under CBD, CMS and CITES.

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

The saiga is a keystone species of the Central Asian rangelands having an important influence on ecosystem structure. Highly adapted to steppe conditions it is the only migratory wild ungulate in the region, and until its recent decline, the only wild ungulate found in significant numbers. Its grazing has the potential to maintain floral diversity and conditions required by a range of taxa including breeding birds. It provides a prey base for predators (e.g. Caracal, Grey wolf, jackal). Importantly it is of major social and cultural importance to local people; it has substantial potential for generating revenue and food, and is a source of pride and spiritual fulfilment. It can serve as a flagship for steppe ecosystems at a time of increasing pressure for infrastructural development and industrialisation. Saigas have remarkable recovery potential, being adapted to the harsh conditions of the region; experience shows that with protection, populations rebound rapidly.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

Addressing illegal trade in saiga products assists the governments of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to fulfil obligations under CBD, CMS and CITES. Both countries are parties to CBD and specific articles addressed include Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, and 18. The saiga is listed in Appendix II of CMS, under the auspices of which a MoU has been signed by both countries, associated with a Medium Term Work Programme (MTWP); in 2008 FFI signed the MoU as a cooperating partner. Specific objectives of the Action Plan of the MTWP addressed by this project include Objective 1 and hereunder programme 6, and Objective 3. Further, the saiga is listed in Appendix II under CITES, of which both countries are signatories, and has been subject to a significant trade review. This project will address the specific Objectives 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, and 3.3 of the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2013.

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

Regular updates on project progress and project interim and final results will be shared with stakeholders during local, national and regional meetings, and with the wider public through dissemination of press and media releases via the FFI and Saiga Conservation Alliance websites, and *Saiga News*. We will present findings at meetings of the signatories of the CMS MOU on saiga conservation. Research papers will be submitted to peer-reviewed journals to be shared with the wider scientific community. We will work closely with other international organisations working on saiga trade issues, such as TRAFFIC, WWF and WCS to share experience and lessons learnt. Project research into the drivers of trade will inform the development of follow-up initiatives, targeted at reducing product demand beyond the scope of influence of the host country agencies (in the Far East) and at local level consumption of meat products.

All training, seminar and workshop material, posters, leaflets and presentations will carry the Darwin logo and will clearly credit the support of the Darwin Initiative. In addition, the Darwin Initiative will be acknowledged as the main supporter in any publications, publicity and media releases in the UK and overseas that will result from this project.

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

Long-term benefits of the project include:

- Strengthened capacity and knowledge on the management and control of illegal wildlife trade
- A measurable reduction in the trade in saiga and / or other species products (e.g. falcons, tortoises)
- Stabilisation or improvement of saiga numbers

- iv) Both countries will be meeting CITES and CMS commitments
- v) Transboundary cooperation will be taking place improving overall management of shared resources

The project is designed to be replicable for other saiga populations. We will share experience and project materials with colleagues in other range states (particularly Russia and Mongolia) to enable those addressing similar issues elsewhere to benefit from the knowledge gained in this project.

Potential difficulties include a lack of motivation, corruption and political obstruction to transboundary or inter-regional cooperation. We have taken the potential for corruption and its potential impacts into consideration in project planning, monitoring and reporting based on experience gained in our long engagement with the region. To reduce the potential for misunderstanding, politicking and corruption, all project activity, accounting and reporting will be transparent and communicated to the project steering committee and stakeholders. This will be facilitated through all meetings, a project annual bulletin and website updates.

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

The project will increase understanding of illegal trade in wildlife products and strengthen capacity of responsible agencies to address illegal trade activity and local drivers of trade; both stable end points. The roles and responsibilities of the agencies will be clarified and transparent working relationships will be put in place, thus ensuring trade intervention work can be sustained post project. Research findings and training materials will be widely disseminated to enable others to learn from and replicate successful elements of the project. Research training of young scientists will ensure long-term improvements in scientific capacity, regardless of where this is deployed in the future. Initial training needs of enforcement agencies will be addressed but we plan that the responsible state agencies will continue to fund on-going operational needs post project. The analysis of alternative livelihoods and local product demand reduction options will inform the development of sustainable income generating opportunities, to be delivered through a secured parallel initiative. Sustainable finance support mechanisms for interventions will be explored through a parallel study into the potential of carbon markets for Ustyurt as well as collaboration with the UNDP project engaging oil and gas industries in ongoing biodiversity offset mechanisms.

16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

We will strengthen capacity of target enforcement agencies (including customs, civil and border police services) at the local, regional and national levels to address trade in saiga products. Needs will be identified through participatory Training and Resource Needs Assessments (TRNA) at the beginning of the project. The TRNA will identify the required training, thus the actual training packages cannot be identified until it has been completed.

It is anticipated that up to 350 personnel will receive training (260 Uzbek and 90 Kazak).

Training will be delivered through 17 (9 Uzbek, 6 Kazak and 2 joint) workshops and site based mentoring by UK and host country experts. In addition to enhancing relevant practical skills, training will improve knowledge and understanding of issues related to wildlife poaching, trade and relevant national and international legislation. Training topics may include: Application and relevance of international treaties; Understanding the drivers and mechanism of wildlife trade; National wildlife trade laws; Cross-border coordination and collaboration; Identification of wildlife products; Basic confiscated wildlife handling techniques; Trade market monitoring. Training will be developed in close cooperation with host country partners.

Training effectiveness will be measured through participant pre and post activity knowledge and skills evaluation; repeating the organisational TRNA process at the end of the project and medium term (6-12 months) post training follow-up questionnaires and participants interviews to assess use and values of skills. Subsequent training will be adapted according to evaluation results.

Training of young researchers (1 Uzbek, 1 Kazak) will involve joint research with a UK young scientist, supervised by EJMG and in-country partners. Specific training needs will be met by one-to-one tuition focused around hypothesis formulation, study design, data collection, analysis and reporting. Evaluation will be through qualifications gained (if applicable), project leader assessment of quality of reporting, peer-review of research papers and regular meetings.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Effective protection of the Ustyurt (Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) population of the critically endangered Saiga antelope from illegal hunting. Thereby helping these countries to meet their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.	SG1 Regular monitoring shows stabilisation or upward trend in saiga numbers in subsequent years. SG2 Customs officers observe a decline in illegal trade in saiga products.	SG1 Yearly data from aerial and/or ground surveys collected by the State Committees of Nature Protection, the State Committee of Forestry and Hunting of Kazakhstan and of the Institutes of Zoology of both countries. SG2 Data from customs services, reports from local and border police.	
Purpose Improved understanding of the illegal trade in Ustyurt saiga products and strengthened capacity and improved cooperation at the local, regional and national level and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to address the trade and its drivers.	P1 Research on harvest, trade networks, and local markets for both meat and horn completed and results disseminated. P2i Capacity of enforcement agencies improved resulting in a measurable change in successful illegal trade interventions P2ii Number of saiga products trafficked reduced. P3 Transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies improved.	P1 Reports on research results spread by print and online media and scientific papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals. P2 Number of prosecutions / seized products recorded. P3 Reports on meetings held and information exchanged between relevant authorities of both countries.	Relevant stakeholders are cooperative and share information. Customs officers, the local and border police are interested in training. Authorities of both countries recognise the value of the project and transboundary cooperation to meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets. Corruption on all levels is being addressed adequately by relevant authorities.
Outputs 1. Research into the saiga product commodity chain, the drivers of poaching and alternative livelihood options completed and used to inform the development of conservation interventions and engagement with poachers and the wider local communities.	1.1 Saiga product commodity chain identified and awareness raised. 1.2 Drivers of poaching and trading key actors identified. 1.3 Role of poaching and trading as a livelihood strategy understood. 1.4 Conservation interventions tailored to research results.	1a. Research reports submitted. 1b. Popular and possible scientific papers on research results published. 1c. Alternative livelihood opportunities implemented in scope of wider conservation initiative on the Ustyurt informed by research results.	Mutual trust between the project and communities is maintained and expanded, allowing for reliable cooperation and reception of relevant and veritable information. Motivated and well qualified young scientists are recruited to work with the research team. Authorities of both countries maintain goodwill and regard this research as important to

	1.5 Alternative livelihood opportunities identified by those most affected by enhanced enforcement activity.	1d. Young scientist training recognised by award of qualifications as appropriate.	meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.
2. Training package developed and capacity of enforcement agencies, customs service, local and border police strengthened at the local, regional and national level in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.	2.1 Training needs identified. 2.2 Tailored training package developed with manuals to ensure replicability. 2.3 Training delivered to in-country partners, including customs service, local and border police of both countries. 2.4 Training delivery and impacts evaluated.	2a. Pre and post project TRNA reports 2b. Pre and post training reports on training delivered to in-country partners and project beneficiaries; 2c. Participant pre and immediate post evaluation of training. 2d. Participants 6 month post evaluation of training. 2e. Training materials and manuals available	Customs officers, the local and border police are interested in receiving training.
3. Cooperation and coordination; transboundary coordination and overall collaboration between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan improved; linkages made to other international organisations working on issues related to saiga trade	3.1 Collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy developed and implemented 3.1 Transboundary meetings held. 3.2 Cooperation and coordination plan developed and implemented. 3.3 Ongoing exchange on trade / saiga conservation issues.	3a. Reports on meetings held and information exchanged between relevant authorities of both countries and international organisations. 3b. Transboundary trade intervention action/coordination plan.	Authorities of both countries regard transboundary cooperation important to meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets. International organisations are willing to cooperate and share information.
4. Awareness-raising campaign to raise and address issues of illegal trade of saiga; conducted at customs posts and local markets along the border between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan; lessons learned shared.	4.1. Awareness raising campaign in support of the implementation of the trade intervention strategy developed and implemented. 4.2. Levels of community awareness of saiga trade higher post-project. 4.3 Random police inspections of market goods carried out 4.4 Information on project progress and evaluation disseminated to all	4a. Pre and post assessment of local awareness 4b. Posters highlighting current legislation, levels of punishment and a guide for saiga product identification. 4c. Reports of local police on random inspections 4d. Reports, press releases, recording of radio and TV articles. 4e. Articles and scientific papers on	Local police maintain their interest and cooperation Corruption on all levels is being addressed adequately by all relevant authorities.

	stakeholders and the wider public.	project work and research results spread by print and online media.	
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <p>0.1. Establish Project team 0.2. Identify Steering Committee members and hold six-monthly meetings 0.3. Monitor and evaluate project outputs and outcomes</p> <p>1.1. Conduct research to identify key actors and drivers of trade in saiga products, regional markets and trade chains for saiga products 1.2. Utilise research results together with results of wider operational landscape and needs assessments in order to determine trade interventions. 1.3. Conduct research to identify alternative livelihood options for local community with a particular focus on those engaged in saiga trade and poaching. 1.4. Share learning on alternative livelihoods options so as to inform the development of livelihood interventions to be delivered under a secured parallel FFI initiative.</p> <p>2.1. Conduct Training and Resource Needs Assessments (TRNA) for each of the target groups to be engaged in illegal trade intervention. 2.2. Develop training modules to improve target group skills to deliver the illegal trade intervention strategy. 2.3. Deliver training to target groups - customs service, local and border police of both countries. 2.4. Evaluate training delivery and impacts.</p> <p>3.1. Develop national, and if feasible a bi-lateral, saiga trade intervention strategy/ies in close cooperation with all partners. 3.2. Identify roles and responsibilities of the various enforcement agencies and support them to deliver the saiga trade intervention strategy. 3.3. Develop and implement a plan to co-ordinate inter-agency (national and bi-lateral) activities related to illegal trade. 3.4. Hold transboundary meetings to foster exchange of experience and share lessons learned between host countries.</p> <p>4.1. Conduct assessments of awareness and perceptions of local people of the trade in saiga / wildlife products. 4.2. Develop and implement an information campaign to build understanding of the positive values of biodiversity to local culture and livelihoods and to raise-awareness of the illegality and consequences of wildlife trade. 4.2. Conduct highly visible random police inspections of market goods at the local and regional level. 4.3. Disseminate information on project progress and evaluation to all relevant stakeholders and the wider public.</p>			
<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <p>All Indicators 1 – 4: Progress towards all indicators will be monitored through the reporting cycle from Project leader and co-ordinator to the Project Steering Committee (every six months) and wider Project team. Indicators 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a & 4c: Quality of these outputs will be evaluated by project leader and UK experts through assessments of reports and in situ review and evaluation. Indicator 2c: Participants' knowledge will be assessed against criteria at end of training module (post-training evaluation test). Indicator 2d: Follow-up assessments of participants will be conducted by questionnaire or interview six months after the course, to assess relevance and use of newly acquired skills and knowledge. Indicators 2c, 2e, 4b, 4d and 4e: Copies of all documentation/materials will be held on file and provided to Darwin through the Darwin reporting schedule. Indicator 1d: Young researcher reports will be evaluated (and qualifications awarded as appropriate) and submitted papers peer-reviewed.</p>			

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

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0.1 Establish Project team and identification of Steering Committee members	1	■											
0.2 Steering Committee establishment and meetings	1	■				■				■			■
0.3 Monitor and evaluate project outputs and outcomes	18							■	■	■	■	■	■
1.1 Conduct research into trade in saiga products – actors, drivers, value, markets, etc.	24	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
1.2 Use results to develop trade interventions						■	■		■	■			
1.3 Research alternative livelihood options	3				■	■	■		■				
1.4 Share learning on alternative livelihoods to inform livelihood interventions	3					■	■			■			
2.1 Conduct TRNA for each of target group to be engaged in illegal trade intervention	3		■	■									■
2.2 Develop training modules to improve skills to deliver the illegal trade intervention strategy	6				■	■	■						
2.3 Deliver training to target groups	6				■	■	■		■	■			
2.4 Evaluate training delivery and impacts	1						■					■	■
3.1 Develop saiga trade intervention strategy/ies in close cooperation with all partners	9						■	■	■				
3.2 Identify roles/responsibilities and support delivery of saiga trade intervention strategy	18		■				■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3.3 Develop and implement plan to co-ordinate inter-agency (national and bi-lateral) activities	15			■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
3.4 Transboundary meetings to foster exchange and learning	1.5						■				■		■
4.1 Assess awareness and perceptions of local people on trade in saiga / wildlife products.	2	■											■
4.2 Develop and implement an information campaign	30		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
4.3 Conduct highly visible police inspections of market goods at the local and regional level.	18							■	■	■	■	■	■
4.4 Disseminate information to all relevant stakeholders and the wider public	21						■	■	■	■	■	■	■

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	√
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	√
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	√
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	√
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	√
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	√
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	√
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	√
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	√
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	√
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	√
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	√
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	√
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£3090
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project	£192,650

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

Monitoring of output indicators will be carried out by the Project Team and reported to the Project Steering Committee, comprising representatives from FFI, Imperial College, the main host country partners and other relevant key stakeholders. This Committee will meet every six months rotating between the host countries to evaluate project progress against set indicators. These indicators will include but not be limited to: development and delivery of training packages; delivery of research milestones; development and implementation of the collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy; coordination and cooperation plan; awareness campaign, and; identification of alternative livelihood opportunities.

In terms of achieving the overall project purpose, the progress of the research component will be closely monitored by our UK partners - Imperial College, London, in collaboration with the Institutes of Zoology of both host countries, and through evaluation of project outputs by international saiga conservation bodies (particularly the Secretariat of the CMS MOU on saiga conservation and the steering committee of the Saiga Conservation Alliance, which is primarily made up of range state representatives).

The improved capacity of enforcement agencies in dealing with illegal trade as well as the number of saiga products trafficked will be monitored throughout the project in close cooperation with the State Committee of Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan and the State Committee of Forestry and Hunting of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The improvement of transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies will be monitored and assessed through regular interviews of members of the Steering Committee and holding of transboundary meetings.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

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

In 2008, Fauna & Flora International had a total income of £10,376,324 from the following sources:

- 35% Government & Multilateral
- 24.5% Trusts & Foundations
- 24% Corporate
- 15% Individuals
- 1% Membership
- 0.5% Investment

Donor relationships have been maintained over a prolonged period of activity, demonstrating both a strong conservation performance and technical credibility, combined with effective financial management and reporting. Furthermore, conservation expenditure accounted for 82% of overall expenditure in 2008, with 13% being spent on Management and Administration and a further 5% on Fundraising and Communications.

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

Confirmed:

FFI: Ustyurt landscape project funded by USAID- £25,352 – costs for local travel, workshops, awareness raising and staff time.

FFI: Saiga conservation initiative funded by the Disney Foundation - £8,700 - costs for local travel, awareness raising and community work – saiga friends and monitors.

FFI: Saiga conservation initiative funded by British American Tobacco - £13,491 - costs for awareness raising, community work – saiga friends and capacity development workshops.

Imperial College: Estate charges and EJMG's time costs for research and supervision component (assuming one full year of supervision and EJMG's own time input at a rate of 5% per year throughout project): £XXX

Imperial College: Indirect costs for research component only (assuming one full year of a young researcher's time at a standard student stipend): £XXX (Research council rate; 80% indirect charges) x 2 years.

Unconfirmed:

ESRC: CASE studentship Imperial College/FFI to fund in-depth analysis of the issues of sustainable livelihoods and drivers of poaching: £XXX. To be decided spring 2010.

British American Tobacco - £27,544. FFI has an ongoing relationship with BAT and it is anticipated that funding will be continued beyond the current agreement period.

Other: Fundraising for the saiga antelope and the Ustyurt plateau is an ongoing aspect of FFI's work. It is anticipated that a number of smaller grants will be secured over the coming 3 years in support of wider programmatic work and to follow-up on the results of the Darwin project. Indications are that a further grant maybe secured from the USAID in-country mission office. However, it is not possible to speculate on contributed amounts at this stage.

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

Financial resources: None
Funding in kind: None

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

Yes (no written advice) ✓ Yes, advice attached No

CERTIFICATION 2010/11

On behalf of the trustees * of Fauna & Flora International

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £61,900 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 on the activities specified in the above application.

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

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

Name (block capitals)	PAUL HOTHAM
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR EURASIA PROGRAMME

Signed



Date:

30.11.2009

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	√
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	√
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	√
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	√
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	√
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	√
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	√
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	√
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	√
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	√
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	√

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 30 November 2009** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**.

However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a signed hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 1 December 2009**.

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