



Darwin Initiative – Final Report

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

Darwin project information

Project Reference	18-015
Project Title	Addressing the illegal trade in the critically endangered Ustyurt Saiga
Host country(ies)	Uzbekistan & Kazakhstan
Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International
Partner Institution(s)	State Committee for Nature Protection, Uzbekistan Forestry and Hunting Committee, Kazakhstan Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK) Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency, Kazakhstan (SMEDA)
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Project Website	n/a
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1 Project Rationale

This project addresses the regional supply and commodity chain of the illegal saiga trade on the Ustyurt Plateau, a temperate desert of approximately 200,000km² in size, shared between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. At an estimated 6,500 individuals in 2012, the Ustyurt saiga population faces the highest risk of extinction of all remaining saiga populations and has been identified as a priority for intervention by the Convention on Migratory Species.

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**.

Although protected under national and international laws, the main threat to the Ustyurt saiga is illegal hunting for horn and meat, the former being used in traditional Chinese medicine. 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 saiga, the local market for meat has grown as the profitability of horn is increasingly limited by biased sex ratios (as only males bear horns poaching has resulted in there being fewer males to hunt). 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 followed an integrated approach including: researching harvest, trade and consumption of meat and horn; engaging local people in the development of effective conservation measures; strengthening capacity and facilitating improved transboundary cooperation for law enforcement; and increasing understanding of local livelihood needs.

The centre of the Ustyurt Plateau is at 44°20'29 N 56°47'59 E (see Map 1).

Map 1: The Ustyurt Plateau is a temperate desert of approximately 200,000km² in size, shared between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan



2 Project Achievements

2.1 Purpose/Outcome

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

Indicator 1 *Research completed and results disseminated*

Indicator 2i *Capacity of enforcement agencies improved*

Indicator 2ii *Number of saiga products trafficked reduced*

Indicator 3 *Transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies improved*

Good progress has been made in respect of improving our understanding of trade routes and hubs. Although there are still gaps in understanding socio-economic dependencies on trade, particularly in quantifying the role better-off outsiders play in the organised trade, we feel our research under this project provides a good foundation to build on future work.

During a series of meetings and targeted one-day training the awareness and knowledge of the customs about saiga was raised. Further, the Dog Training Centre under the Customs Committee of Kazakhstan gained substantial knowledge on developing a training programme for sniffer dogs to support the detection of illegally traded wildlife products through a one-week exchange trip to the Canine Training Centre of the World Customs Organization in the Czech Republic which already uses dogs to help enforce CITES. Kazakhstan has the potential to serve as a unique training platform for the wider Central Asian region in this respect. In addition based on identified needs the capacity of ranger patrols was strengthened during a 3-day training course in the use of GPS, legal aspects of seizure and arrest and in international laws and conventions on saiga.

It is yet too early to assess progress towards a reduction in trafficked saiga products, however, random police inspection have led to an increase of confiscation in horn and carcasses in both countries. Kazakhstan has increased its patrols on the Ustyurt by 8 rangers and 4 vehicles as of August 2012 (and an increase by 5 rangers is still planned for this year).

Following initial progress in increasing transboundary cooperation, political tensions beyond our control have delayed the implementation of a transboundary meeting. However, in January 2013 the action plan under the bilateral agreement between the two countries on conserving the Ustyurt saiga has been finally signed which is now providing an official framework to follow up with facilitated transboundary discussion on its implementation.

Means of verification: Socio-economic survey report (see Annex 1 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); two draft papers for submission to peer-review journals; training pre- and post-evaluations, reports on saiga horn and carcass confiscation in both countries; informal reports on meetings held; action plan under the bilateral agreement between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on conserving the Ustyurt saiga signed.

2.2 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

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.

Indicator 1 Regular monitoring shows stabilisation or upward trend in saiga numbers

Indicator 2 Customs officers observe a decline in illegal trade in saiga products

For the first time since 2005 the annual aerial surveys conducted in Kazakhstan of the Ustyurt saiga population in April 2012 suggest a slight increase in population (from 6.100 to 6.500). Even though this is only a small change in numbers it is a great change when compared with the 47% decrease in population in 2010. Although it is difficult to attribute the upward trend in saiga numbers directly to our work the project contributed to an increase in recognition of the critical status of the Ustyurt saiga at the national levels, resulting in strengthened efforts being undertaken by both governments to counteract the rapid decline in saiga numbers.

It is too early to assess progress on supporting the development of sustainable livelihoods on the Ustyurt. The socio-economic surveys conducted under this project have, however, laid a foundation for the establishment of environmental resource centres in villages close to the Ustyurt (financed by on-going co-funding). The centres aim to develop a proactive civil society and to promote a local constituency for conservation by providing access to information and strengthening cultural connections to the Ustyurt. This is a long term goal of our work that goes beyond the end of Darwin Initiative funding.

Means of verification: Yearly data from aerial and/or ground surveys collected by the State Committee of Forestry and Hunting of Kazakhstan.

2.3 Outputs

Output 1: Research into the saiga product commodity chain, drivers of poaching and alternative livelihood options

Indicator 1.1 Saiga product commodity chain identified and awareness raised

Indicator 1.2 Drivers of poaching and trading key actors identified

Indicator 1.3 Role of poaching and trading as a livelihood strategy understood

Indicator 1.4 Conservation interventions tailored to research results

Indicator 1.5 Alternative livelihood opportunities identified

The socio-economic survey increased our understanding of saiga product commodity chains and trade hubs. Challenges during the survey included a lack of time to build sufficient trust with communities to be able to discuss sensitive issues such as illegal hunting and trade as thoroughly as we would have liked. That said, a variety of different drivers of poaching and trade have been identified although not yet sufficiently quantified. In this respect it is important to further deepen our knowledge of the role of outsiders versus local people in organised hunting and trade and the role of poaching and trade as livelihood strategy. While we have gained a good initial understanding of current livelihoods, a key challenge remains to link the strengthening of sustainable income sources to a reduction of poaching and illegal trade. Through a parallel funded initiative, we are currently exploring the establishment of environmental resource centres (see **Section 2.2**). Through the provision of a computer and access to affordable internet and a small library, the centres will build up a knowledge base and provide a platform to meet and discuss community concerns focusing on but not limited to environmental problems. The centres might offer seminars for adults on requested topics, e.g. access to micro-loans, small sustainable business development and sustainable natural resource management. We have already had requests for seminars on small scale gardening,

simple water saving and conservation techniques, health care, etc. In addition, information on job and/or higher education opportunities could be provided.

Means of verification: Socio-economic survey report (see Annex 1 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); article informing about the socio-economic survey was published in the May-August 2011 update of ACBK (see Annex 2 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); draft paper on trade in saiga products on the Ustyurt for submission to a peer-review journal; 3 local people trained in conducting socio-economic surveys.

Output 2: Training package developed and capacity of enforcement agencies, customs service, local and border police strengthened

Indicator 2.1 Training needs identified

Indicator 2.2 Tailored training package developed with manuals to ensure replicability

Indicator 2.3 Training delivered

Indicator 2.4 Training impacts evaluated

Based on identified needs a training package for law enforcement personnel was developed for Uzbekistan. This included a training manual in Russian language and a poster guide to identify horns of endangered ungulates in Uzbek/Russian and Karakalpak/Russian languages. Due to the unforeseen challenges of receiving official registration status in Uzbekistan (the Darwin Initiative has been informed through respective project and budget change requests) training in Uzbekistan was not implemented. However, we are now in promising contact with UNDP Uzbekistan to pass the material on for application in the framework of one of their initiatives focusing on the Ustyurt saiga region.

In Kazakhstan, general awareness and knowledge of the customs about saiga was raised and specifically the capacity of the Dog Training Centre under the Customs Committee increased on developing a training programme for sniffer dogs to support the detection of illegally traded wildlife (see **Section 2.1**). In addition, through the provision of training and GPS units, rangers increased their knowledge in the use of GPS, legal aspects of seizure and arrest and in international laws and conventions on saiga.

Means of verification: Results of training and resource needs assessment; training material and manual (see Annex 3 and 5 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); informal reports on meetings held; signed training participant's lists (total of 41 person days of training of rangers, 13 customs officials trained and a delegation of 4 attended a one-week training in the Czech Republic); training pre- and post-evaluations.

Output 3: Cooperation and coordination

Indicator 3.1 Collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy developed and implemented

Indicator 3.2 Transboundary meetings held

Indicator 3.3 Cooperation and coordination plan developed

Indicator 3.4 On-going exchange on trade / saiga conservation issues

A saiga trade intervention strategy was discussed with key actors and continuously developed throughout the project. As a result cooperation between the Forestry and Hunting Committee and the Customs Committee in Kazakhstan has been strengthened substantially, particularly with respect to developing a national training programme on the application of odour detection dogs.

FFI has provided continuous support in developing an action plan under the bilateral agreement between the two countries on conserving the Ustyurt saiga. The Action Plan was signed by both countries in January 2013 (see **Section 2.1**). However, this later than anticipated signing of the plan, which was caused by political tensions beyond our control, meant that we were unable to support a transboundary meeting within the project's delivery period (the Darwin Initiative has been informed through respective project and budget change requests). However, secured co-funding will allow us to facilitate an exchange later this year; this will be a legacy of the project.

Means of verification: Informal reports on meetings held; action plan under the bilateral agreement between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on conserving the Ustyurt saiga signed.

Output 4: Awareness-raising campaign to raise and address issues of illegal trade of saiga

Indicator 4.1 Awareness raising campaign developed and implemented

Indicator 4.2 Levels of community awareness of saiga trade higher post-project

Indicator 4.3 Random police inspections of market goods carried out

Indicator 4.4 Information on project progress and evaluation disseminated

A broad awareness raising campaign, consisting of video clips, posters and comic books for school children in Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh and Russian language, was developed for both countries and fully implemented in Kazakhstan.

We have prepared 3 different versions of a saiga video clips, one version for Uzbekistan (104 sec in length; in Russian, Uzbek and Karakalpak language), and two for Kazakhstan due to limitation of general advertisements to 30 sec (104 sec and 30 sec in length; in Russian and Kazakh language). The saiga video clip was broadcasted 150 times on the state channel of Kazakhstan-Aktobe during October 2012 and 152 times on the commercial channel Rika-TV during November and December 2012. In addition, both InterNews and OSCE Kazakhstan in Kazakhstan broadcasted the videos for free, the later in their Aarhus Centres in the cities of Aktay, Atyrau, Karaganda, Pavlodar and Shymkent. Further, the clips were published on the FFI YouTube channel.

A total of 1500 posters emphasizing the national laws banning the hunting and trade in saiga products (Annex 4 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012) were printed and distributed to the Forestry and Hunting Committee of Kazakhstan, the Territorial Inspection, Okhotzooptom, the Customs Control Committee, local village governments, eco-youth clubs established under a parallel initiative, and national partners. With the support of local government, the posters were displayed on billboards at the province capital regional airports and railway stations.

We translated from Russian to Kazakh language, and printed 1000 copies of a previously published saiga comic book and distributed them to local Kazak schools and partners. As the Kazakh language is closely related to the Karakalpak language, the book was also distributed on the Uzbek Ustyurt (Karakalpakstan). We also supported the re-printing and distribution of an additional 1000 Russian language saiga comic books.

A project flyer for general distribution was developed in English and Russian (800 copies in total, see Annex 7) and wide media coverage of the saiga awareness campaign was achieved through articles in ACBK's update and FFI website, the SCA's Saiga News and National Geographic.

Due to the unforeseen challenges of receiving official registration status in Uzbekistan (the Darwin Initiative has been informed through respective project and budget change requests) the media campaign was not implemented in Uzbekistan. However, we are currently in discussion with UNDP Uzbekistan to seek opportunities to publicise and use the materials created through this Darwin project, through one of their initiatives, which focuses on the Ustyurt saiga region.

Random police inspections have led to the confiscation of horn and carcasses in both countries (see above 2.1). Project progress and results were regularly communicated to relevant stakeholders, partners and the public during informal and formal meetings. A poster presentation of the project and its progress, in English and Russian, was also given at the international conference 'Conservation of steppe and semi desert ecosystems in Eurasia', Almaty, March 13-14 2013.

Means of verification: Socio-economic survey report (Annex 1 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); poster highlighting current legislation and punishment (Annex 4 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); poster guide to endangered ungulate horn identification (Annex 5 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); saiga video clips, poster presentations, reports on saiga horn and carcass confiscation in both countries; draft paper on the linkage between knowledge, attitudes and social norms with respect to saiga conservation for submission to a peer-review journal; articles in ACBK's update and on the FFI website, in SCA's Saiga News (see Annex 1) and National Geographic; Reporting Committee list of participants and agenda (Annex 6 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012).

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

The project supported the implementation of specific articles and objectives under all three conventions, the CBD, CITES and the CMS. Particular contributions were made to:

- i) halting the decline of the Ustyurt saiga population (contribution to CBD, Article 8: the recovery of threatened species); **Indicator:** *Annual Ustyurt saiga population surveys suggest a slight increase*
- ii) the development of training programmes for law enforcement personnel (CBD, Article 12: establishment of programmes for technical education in identification and conservation of biodiversity components); **Indicator:** *Law enforcement training package with manuals; the development of training programmes for saiga sniffer dogs supported*
- iii) increasing the capacity of enforcement agencies such as customs and ranger patrols (CITES Objective 1.7: the reduction of illegal wildlife trade); **Indicator:** *Pre- and post-training evaluations*
- iv) raising public and governmental awareness and knowledge of the fate of the saiga and the importance to conserve the species (CBD, Article 13, CITES Objective 3.2: promoting understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity, propagate these measures through the media and increase awareness of CITES); **Indicator:** *Awareness campaign developed and implemented, trainings on international agreements and convention conducted; pre- and post-training evaluations*
- v) conducting and sharing results of socio-economic research in both countries to better understand the role of poaching and trading of saiga as a livelihood strategy (CBD, Article 17: facilitating information exchange including technical scientific and socio-economic research); **Indicator:** *Socio-economic surveys*
- vi) identifying regional saiga product commodity chains (Objective 1, Programme 6, of the Medium Term Work Programme under the CMS MoU on saiga: assessing impacts of human induced threats on saiga antelope populations); **Indicator:** *Saiga trade studies*
- vii) moderate a dialogue on transboundary cooperation on saiga conservation (CBD Article 5 and 18, CITES Objective 1.6, Objective 3, MTWP, CMS MoU: facilitating transboundary cooperation between Contracting Parties for the conservation of biological diversity and the management of shared wildlife resources and the promotion of international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation); **Indicator:** *Action plan under the bilateral agreement between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on the conservation of the Ustyurt saiga signed*

We closely cooperated with national focal points for CBD, CITES and CMS in both countries on all key aspects of our work. Our main governmental partners were:

- 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 for 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 Forestry and Hunting Committee under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Kazakhstan – the Management Authority of the National Focal Point for implementing CITES, as well as CBD and CMS;
- The State Biological Control Service (Gosbiocontrol) under the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Enforcement Authority for the National Focal Point for implementing CITES, as well as 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.

Means of verification: Yearly data from aerial and/or ground surveys collected by the State Committee of Forestry and Hunting of Kazakhstan; training material and manual (see Annex 3 and 5 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); signed training participant's lists (total of 41 person days of training of rangers, 13 customs officials trained and a delegation of 4 attended a one-week training in the Czech Republic); training pre- and post-evaluations; poster highlighting

current legislation and punishment (Annex 4 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); poster guide to endangered ungulate horn identification (Annex 5 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); saiga video clips, poster presentations, reports on saiga horn and carcass confiscation in both countries; draft paper on the linkage between knowledge, attitudes and social norms with respect to saiga conservation for submission to a peer-review journal; articles in the ACBK update and on the FFI website and in the SCA's Saiga News (see Annex 1) and National Geographic; socio-economic survey report (see Annex 1 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); article on the socio-economic survey was published in the May-August 2011 update of ACBK (see Annex 2 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012); draft paper on trade in saiga products on the Ustyurt for submission to a peer-review journal; 3 local people trained in conducting socio-economic surveys; action plan under the bilateral agreement between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan on conserving the Ustyurt saiga signed; Reporting Committee list of participants and agenda (Annex 6 to 2nd Annual Report 2011/2012).

4 Project Partnerships

The Uzbek FFI team initially comprised an in-country Project Coordinator based in Tashkent, supported by an Uzbek Project Manager, who was hired under the auspices of a parallel project. Following the shift part way through the project to adopt a greater focus on Kazakhstan, the Project Coordinator decided to leave the project and the Project manager was promoted into the Coordinator's post. Throughout, the local team was supported by a Saiga Trade Researcher and Technical Assistant. Day-to-day supervision of the Project Coordinator and Project Manager was provided by the Project Technical Coordinator based in Cambridge via email and Skype. Regular trips by the Project Technical Coordinator and the Project Leader to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have allowed for face to face meetings with all relevant partners and stakeholders to be held.

Our main implementing partner in Uzbekistan was the Institute of Zoology which sits within the Academy of Science (IoZ RUz). Our relationship with IoZ RUz is formalised through a signed Partnership Agreement. The IoZ RUz is a state institution responsible for species research for scientific and conservation purposes and includes work on the Uzbek Red Data Book and scientific aspects of CITES implementation (see also **Section 3**). FFI initiated this partnership some 9 years ago through the provision of a small grant support to IOZ RUz to raise awareness of the fate of the saiga. Our contacts at the IoZ RUz are renowned internationally for their experience on saiga conservation in Uzbekistan (Leader & Specialist and Principal Advisor). Under this project they took the lead on engaging with local communities, advising the project's awareness and outreach component and were responsible for providing training to and mentoring of researchers in conducting the socio-economic survey and wider research activities in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, they led the development and implementation of training modules for the law enforcement personnel.

The State Biological Control Service (Gosbiocontrol), under the State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP) was the main cooperating state agency at the national level in Uzbekistan. Gosbiocontrol is the lead governmental agency for nature protection and the sustainable use of flora and fauna in the country. They are responsible for anti-poaching activities and the management of the implementation of international environmental conventions and agreements, including CITES, CBD and CMS (see also **Section 3**). Gosbiocontrol was involved in all relevant activities implemented under this project and hosted all official meetings. They were consulted on a weekly and often daily basis on project and registration matters. Gosbiocontrol staff was involved in all relevant project activities, including workshops and training events and their advice and support was crucial for the continued delivery and success of the project.

The SCNP Karakalpakstan was our main cooperating governmental agency in respect to supporting the re-designation of the Saigachy Reserve, the future management of which falls under their responsibility. The head of SCNP Karakalpakstan regularly attended project meetings and training events.

Our main implementing partner in Kazakhstan was the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK), a national NGO which has gained significant recognition for their successful work on conserving the Betpak Dala saiga population. A Kazakh Leader & Specialist was recruited under ACBK, who also fulfilled the tasks of the Kazakh Saiga Trade

Researcher; she was supported by a Kazakh Technical Assistant. ACBK led the implementation of project activities in Kazakhstan and worked in close cooperation with Uzbek colleagues and UK experts and researchers. Day to day supervision was provided by the Project Technical Coordinator via email, Skype and regular visits to the country.

The Forestry and Hunting Committee (FHC) under the Ministry of Environment together with Okhotzoprom, the responsible state agency for implementing anti-poaching activities, were our main partners within the government of Kazakhstan. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between FHC and FFI on implementing the project and they were consulted on a regular basis on developing anti-poaching and trade control strategies for the Ustyurt. Staff members attended relevant workshops and training events and supported field trips.

The Institute of Zoology within the Academy of Science in Kazakhstan (IoZ RKz), provided advice on research activities, where relevant.

Imperial College London led on the design of the research component of the project, in collaboration with FFI and in-country partners. They built the research capacity of in-country partners by twinning UK and in-country researchers to carry out the socio-economic survey. In parallel they focused on identifying key actors in and the drivers of trade in saiga products, the economic value of these activities, regional markets and trade chains. A dedicated researcher was recruited to lead on the development of the survey methodology and to provide training to in-country researchers.

Other collaboration

Close cooperation has been established with UNDP Uzbekistan. With the onset of the UNDP/GEF/Uzbek Government Medium-Sized Project 'Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan's oils and gas sector policies and operations' in April 2011. Both of our initiatives have and continue to build synergies, in the framework of FFI's wider landscape scale approach, to conserve the Ustyurt ecosystem using the saiga antelope as a keystone species.

We have consulted CITES and have drawn on their expertise to develop the training modules for customs officers and local and border police.

We have recently engaged with a new partner, the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (SMEDA). SMEDA is a local NGO active at the district level in the Aktobe region of Kazakhstan, which incorporates the largest range of the Ustyurt saiga. Its two major areas of work are developing small scale / start-up businesses and capacity building for the local NGO sector. SMEDA's expertise in working on livelihood issues with local communities in particular and its good local knowledge are considered useful for our future work aimed at building sustainable sources of income generation.

Besides the many informal meetings and discussions held on implementing the project, two formal Reporting Committees were held in October 2011 and August 2012 in Kazakhstan. The meetings were led by FFI and ACBK and involved representatives from the FHC, the Territorial Inspection, Okhotzoprom, the Ministry of Environment, the Dog Centre of the Customs Control Committee, the Institute of Zoology, USAID and SMEDA. During the meetings an update of past achievements was provided, including an introduction to the Monitoring and Evaluation tools used in the project, and next steps for Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan were discussed. The meetings provided a useful platform for open discussions on progress made, project strategy and lessons learned with key stakeholders.

5 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

5.1 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The 6-week socio-economic and saiga trade studies we conducted in each country increased our understanding of saiga product commodity chains, trade hubs and the role of poaching and trade in people's livelihoods (see also **Section 2.3 Output 1**). Further, the capacity of national researchers who were trained by a UK researcher from Imperial College London in survey techniques was developed. A research protocol and training manual was prepared and translated into Russian for local research teams. Two papers on results gained through this research have been prepared for peer review submission.

In addition to facilitating transboundary cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan (see **Section 2.1**) the project enhanced cooperation and knowledge exchange between Kazakhstan and the Czech Republic on the theme of using sniffer dogs to enforce CITES. At the national level, cooperation between the Forestry and Hunting Committee and the Customs Committee on addressing the illegal saiga trade was strengthened.

5.2 Transfer of knowledge

The results of the socio-economic and saiga trade studies were shared with the national governments. These are now being used to guide the design of anti-poaching and trade intervention strategies and to strengthen the local constituency for conservation (see **Section 2.2**). Further transfer of knowledge was facilitated through trainings held (see **Section 2.3 Output 2**) and the awareness campaign (see **Section 2.3 Output 4**).

5.3 Capacity building

We have strengthened the capacity of ranger patrols (total of 15) and the customs service (total 13) through formal trainings and exchange trips (see **Section 2.1 and 2.3 Output 2**) and the provision of field equipment (GPS units). Pre-and post-training evaluation of the ranger training indicates an average increase in knowledge of 1.3 in the use of GPS (for a self-assessment of knowledge with scores on a scale from 0-3; average pre-training score 1; average post-training score 2.3), of 0.9 for laws and regulation (from 2.1-3), and of 1.1 for agreements and conventions (from 0.6-1.7). The training on saiga for the customs increased knowledge scores by 0.5 (from 1.6-2.1).

In addition, 2 Uzbek and 2 Kazakh researchers received training in conducting socio-economic and saiga trade studies by a UK researcher from Imperial College London.

With FFI's support, the Uzbek Project Manager was awarded a 13-month scholarship by the Klaus Töpfer Fellowship Program. Funded by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, this programme aims to build professional excellence and technical, management and leadership skills in conservation. The training is provided through four one-week residential training events held in Germany. As part of the training programme the Project Manager explored opportunities for strengthening local constituency for conservation on the Kazak Ustyurt. His work was based on the results of the socio-economic survey conducted by the Darwin project and was embedded in our sustainable livelihoods work (financed with co-funding).

5.4 Sustainability and Legacy

The project increased understanding of illegal trade in saiga products in both countries and strengthened capacity of responsible agencies to address illegal trade activity and local drivers of trade. Exchange between enforcement agencies and between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan has been enhanced with established contacts sustaining beyond the project. Research findings and training materials were widely disseminated to enable others to learn from and replicate successful elements of the project. Training to law enforcement agencies and researchers has strengthened national enforcement and research capacity. The results of the socio-economic survey have informed the development of environmental resource centres, which will now be developed using secured co-funding (see **Section 2.2**).

Future investment of time and resources on saiga conservation by the national governments will be critical to ensure the outcomes of the project are sustained. A legacy of this project is that it has contributed to an increase in international engagement on and enhanced commitment by both national governments to protect the saiga. Both countries have increased patrolling on the Ustyurt. Kazakhstan has also tightened laws and increased the level of penalties for people caught engaging in poaching and/or illegal trade in saiga. It has also substantially increased the state budget allocated for saiga conservation with a new ranger group (8 rangers and 4 vehicles) being established in August 2012 dedicated to patrolling the Ustyurt Plateau.

Further, the donor community has been engaged in an effort to seek funding to meet post project needs. In cooperation with USAID and ACBK, an international donor meeting was held in Astana in June 2012. The meeting was hosted by the Forestry and Hunting Committee and

sought to raise the awareness of donors of the conservation issues and funding needs for saiga conservation on the Ustyurt. Participants included representatives from the OSCE, JICA, the EC and UNDP. UNDP Kazakhstan anticipates starting a new desert conservation initiative in summer 2013, with the Ustyurt targeted as one of the model sites. FFI has also secured finance that allows all project staff to continue their employment and, together with UNDP, to build on the results achieved by this project.

6 Lessons learned

The project encountered unforeseen difficulties which delayed some aspects of implementation, as reported in approved change requests submitted in October 2010, January and October 2011, and January and October 2012. The key difficulty was the need for FFI to officially register a presence in Uzbekistan. The anticipated time to register was, with hindsight, underestimated. Ultimately, our failure to register prevented us from implementing training and awareness raising activities in Uzbekistan. However, we anticipate these activities and materials now being delivered through a project being implemented by UNDP Uzbekistan, thus ensuring that the efforts made through the Darwin project are not wasted.

The difficulties we faced in Uzbekistan caused us to increase our focus on Kazakhstan. Given the challenges that i) the situation on the Kazakh Ustyurt differs in many ways from the environment in Uzbekistan (politically, socio-economically and biodiversity-wise) and ii) our knowledge and understanding of the Kazakh Ustyurt was limited due to our shorter history of engagement in Kazakhstan, we conducted an in-depth project strategy review in February 2012 and adapted work plans and budgets to accommodate change. Following this change, we went on to successfully implement a range of activities through governmental and non-governmental partners in Kazakhstan.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Based on Monitoring, Evaluation, Feedback and Learning workshops held in both countries in the first project year (see Annual Report 2010/2011), we have developed conceptual models, through a participatory process with partners and stakeholders, for both countries, which include measurable impact indicators and progress markers. Follow up workshops were conducted in August 2011 and October 2012 to train in-country staff to apply outcome mapping, a tool to monitor behavioural changes of key beneficiaries, and to develop a theory of change. These trainings were held in collaboration with Pact Inc, our US partner in a larger Ustyurt landscape scale conservation initiative. Standardised protocols for collecting data on indicators have been developed and supporting documents have been filed.

Two Reporting Committees were held in October 2011 and August 2012 in Kazakhstan involving representatives from the FHC, the Territorial Inspection, Okhotzoooprom, the Ministry of Environment, the Dog Centre of the Customs Control Committee, the Institute of Zoology, USAID and SMEDA. During the meetings the Monitoring and Evaluation tools used in the project were discussed and agreed upon. The meetings provided a very useful platform for an open discussion of progress made, project strategy and lessons learned among key stakeholders.

The capacity of enforcement agencies to deal with illegal trade, as well as, the number of saiga products confiscated was monitored throughout the project in close cooperation with the SCNP Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan and the FHC of Kazakhstan. For all trainings pre-and post-evaluations of gained knowledge were conducted (see **Section 5.3**).

Imperial College London, in collaboration with IoZ RUz and ACBK, was directly involved in monitoring the progress of the research component of the project. Overall project progress was monitored through the evaluation of project outputs by international saiga conservation bodies, including the Secretariat of the CMS MOU on saiga conservation. In the framework of a parallel funded Ustyurt Landscape Conservation Initiative a formal mid-term evaluation will be conducted in 2013 by USAID evaluators.

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

N/a. No review was received.

7 Darwin identity

At all trainings and workshops banners with the Darwin Initiative logo were displayed and all education and awareness raising materials, posters, comic books, leaflets, video clips and presentations carried the Darwin Initiative logo and clearly credited the support of DEFRA. In addition, the Darwin Initiative is acknowledged as a supporter in all publications, publicity and media releases in the UK and overseas that resulted from the project.

Articles were published within ACBK updates, on the FFI website, in the SCA's Saiga News and National Geographic. Two articles for submission to peer-review journals were prepared. Project findings and outcomes were presented at the USAID/Sustainable Conservation Approaches for Priority EcoSystems Programme (SCAPES) Annual Meeting in Easton, Maryland, in December 2011 and at the international conference on 'Conservation of steppe and semi desert ecosystems in Eurasia', Almaty, March 2013.

This project, together with the USAID funded Ustyurt Landscape Conservation Initiative, formed a larger programme of work. There was and remains a good understanding and appreciation of the Darwin Initiative by our governmental focal points and partners.

8 Finance and administration

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend since last annual report	2012/13 Grant (£)	2012/13 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	XXX	XXX	0.13	
Consultancy costs	XXX	XXX		
Overhead Costs	XXX	XXX	-1.21	
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	-3.72	
Operating Costs	XXX	XXX	2.63	
Capital items (see below)	XXX	XXX	0.22	
Others (see below)	XXX	XXX	3.63	
TOTAL	XXX	XXX		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Paul Hotham, Project Leader (UK)	XXX
Maria Karlstetter, Project Technical Coordinator (UK)	XXX
Berdiyev Jollibekov, Incountry Coordinator (Uz)	XXX
Cassie Bradley, Administrative Support (UK)	XXX
Roza Urazimbetova, Technical Assistant (Uz)	XXX
Gulmira Izimbergenova, Principal Advisor/ Leader & Specialist (Kz)	XXX
Gulnara Temirbekova, Technical Assistant (Kz)	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)

Field equipment for Kazakhstan	XXX
4 GPS Etrex 20 for Kazakh rangers	
TAL	XXX
Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Bank charges	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund	XXX
USAID/SCAPES Sustainable Conservation Approaches for Priority Ecosystems Program	XXX
Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
USAID/SCAPES Sustainable Conservation Approaches for Priority Ecosystems Program	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

8.3 Value for Money

The funding from the Darwin Initiative allowed us to conduct crucial research, the results of which are now informing future work on saiga conservation on the Ustyurt. Further, it enabled us to explore and develop innovative approaches to address illegal trade in particular through engagement with the customs service and exploring their use of sniffer dogs to enforce CITES. The grant thus addressed urgent needs and filled an important financial gap in our overarching programme of work focused on the Ustyurt saiga.

Where ever possible host government expertise was used without compromising on the quality of work. Further, close cooperation with a wide range of partners allowed us to compliment activities (particularly through cooperation with ACBK, UNDP and Imperial College), to leverage effort, avoid duplication and share costs, thus maximising the value for money.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year 2012/2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Good progress - Both countries have increased their patrols on the Ustyurt. Kazakhstan has increased their staff numbers and strengthened fines; Uzbekistan conducted motorbike and gun confiscations; data from aerial surveys suggest population decline has slowed down.</p>	<p>Do not fill not applicable</p>
<p>Purpose/Outcome 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.</p>	<p>P1 Research on harvest, trade networks, and local markets for both meat and horn completed and results disseminated.</p> <p>P2i Capacity of enforcement agencies improved resulting in a measurable change in successful illegal trade interventions</p> <p>P 2ii Number of saiga products trafficked reduced.</p> <p>P3 Transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies improved.</p>	<p>Achieved - Improved understanding of trade routes and hubs; results of socio-economic survey shared. Scientific papers prepared (#2, one submitted to peer-review journal).</p> <p>Increased capacity and staff numbers of enforcement personnel; increased awareness of urgency for saiga conservation resulting in strengthened fines.</p> <p>Series of confiscations and arrests in both countries.</p> <p>Action plan under the bi-lateral agreement on conserving the Ustyurt saiga between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan approved.</p>	<p>Do not fill not applicable</p>
<p>Output 1. Research into the saiga product commodity chain, the drivers</p>	<p>1.1 Saiga product commodity chain</p>	<p>Achieved - Understanding in saiga product commodity chains increased.</p>	

<p>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.</p>	<p>identified and awareness raised.</p> <p>1.2 Drivers of poaching and trading key actors identified.</p> <p>1.3 Role of poaching and trading as a livelihood strategy understood.</p> <p>1.4 Conservation interventions tailored to research results.</p> <p>1.5 Alternative livelihood opportunities identified by those most affected by enhanced enforcement activity.</p>	<p>Achieved - Different drivers of poaching and trade identified and role of poaching; role of trade in saiga in livelihood strategy largely understood. Our research results led to the development of a concept for proactive engagement with villages through the establishment of environmental resource centres aimed at strengthening the local constituency for conservation.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Conduct research to identify key actors and drivers of trade in saiga products, regional markets and trade chains for saiga products.</p>		<p>Achieved - Two six-week socio-economic and demographic surveys conducted in both countries.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Utilise research results together with results of wider operational landscape and needs assessments in order to determine trade interventions.</p>		<p>Achieved - Research results incorporated in design of future conservation measures, informing the design of an awareness campaign and parallel community engagement measures (see above).</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Conduct research to identify alternative livelihood options for local community with a particular focus on those engaged in saiga trade and poaching.</p>		<p>Achieved - Conducted as part of the socio-economic survey (see above); further research was conducted (funded with co-finance) through extensive consultations with governmental authorities at the central, regional and local level, local NGOs, UNDP and other key stakeholders.</p>
<p>Activity 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>Achieved - Findings and reports were disseminated to key stakeholders; two articles for submission to peer-review journals were prepared, one submitted. Community support measures under development under parallel initiative.</p>
<p>Output 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.</p>	<p>2.1 Training needs identified.</p> <p>2.2 Tailored training package developed with manuals to ensure replicability.</p> <p>2.3 Training delivered to in-country partners, inc' customs service, local and border police of both countries.</p> <p>2.4 Training delivery and impacts evaluated.</p>	<p>Achieved - Capacity of rangers and customs officials raised (28 in total); dissemination of training material is planned post project (funded with co-finance).</p> <p>Continuous support (funded with co-finance) is provided to the rangers and customs to expand the training in Kazakhstan and conduct it in Uzbekistan.</p>

Activity 2.1. Conduct Training and Resource Needs Assessments (TRNA) for each of the target groups to be engaged in illegal trade intervention.	Achieved - TRNAs conducted for both countries.	
Activity 2.2. Develop training modules to improve target group skills to deliver the illegal trade intervention strategy.	Achieved - Training of Trainers for law enforcement agencies developed; including a manual and a poster guide on identifying ungulate horn.	
Activity 2.3 Deliver training to target groups - customs service, local and border police of both countries.	Achieved - Three-day ranger training in the use of GPS, laws and legislation on confiscation and arrests, and on international agreements and conventions conducted; 1-day customs training on saiga conducted; one-week exchange trip to the Canine Training Centre of the World Customs Organization in the Czech Republic conducted to learn about the use of dogs to help enforce CITES.	
Activity 2.4 Evaluate training delivery and impacts.	Achieved - Prior and post training self-assessments conducted for all events.	
Output 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 3.2 Transboundary meetings held. 3.3 Cooperation and coordination plan developed and implemented. 3.4 Ongoing exchange on trade / saiga conservation issues.	Achieved - An action plan under the bilateral agreement between the two countries on conserving the Ustyurt saiga was signed; continuous co-funding will support a transboundary meeting post project; close contacts were established with the CMS, WWF Germany and CITES and on-going exchange is taking place.
Activity 3.1 Develop national, and if feasible a bi-lateral, saiga trade intervention strategy/ies in close cooperation with all partners.	Partly Achieved - National assessments of using odour detection dogs were conducted in both countries; contacts with WWF Germany were established; the development of a saiga meat identification tool kit has been explored. The strategy to use dogs in saiga trade interventions is on-going but as the dogs are not yet in place we consider this only partly-achieved.	
Activity 3.2 Identify roles and responsibilities of the various enforcement agencies and support them to deliver the saiga trade intervention strategy.	Partly achieved as 3.1 - Stakeholder assessment conducted through a series of formal and informal meetings and planning workshops and the sniffer dog training supported. As the dogs are not yet in place we consider this only partly-achieved.	
Activity 3.3 Develop and implement a plan to co-ordinate inter-agency (national and bi-lateral) activities related to illegal trade.	Partly Achieved as 3.1 - Cooperation between the Forestry and Hunting Committee of Kazakhstan and the Customs Committee of Kazakhstan strengthened through a formal letter of cooperation. Formal bi-lateral coordination has not been possible in the project timeframe.	
Activity 3.4 Hold transboundary meetings to foster exchange of experience	Failed to implement due to the late signing of the action plan under the bi-lateral agreement, which was caused by political tensions beyond our	

and share lessons learned between host countries.		control. Ongoing co-funding will support a transboundary meeting post project.
<p>Output 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.</p>	<p>4.1. Awareness raising campaign in support of the implementation of the trade intervention strategy developed and implemented.</p> <p>4.2. Levels of community awareness of saiga trade higher post-project.</p> <p>4.3 Random police inspections of market goods carried out</p> <p>4.4 Information on project progress and evaluation disseminated to all stakeholders and the wider public.</p>	<p>Achieved - Awareness raising campaign, consisting of a saiga video clip and posters developed and implemented.</p> <p>A series of police inspections led to successful confiscations of saiga horn, guns and motorbikes in both countries.</p> <p>Project progress was regularly communicated with and results were disseminated to relevant stakeholders and partners during informal and formal meetings.</p>
Activity 4.1 Conduct assessments of awareness and perceptions of local people of the trade in saiga / wildlife products.		Achieved - Assessment conducted as part of the socio-economic survey (see above).
Activity 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.		Achieved - Awareness raising campaign developed, consisting of saiga video clip, posters, bill boards and broadcasted widely. The celebration of Saiga Days supported each year; transboundary community exchange facilitated; saiga comic books and project flyers printed and disseminated widely.
Activity 4.3 Conduct highly visible random police inspections of market goods at the local and regional level.		Achieved - Patrols led to successful confiscations of saiga horn, guns and motorbikes in both countries
Activity 4.4 Disseminate information on project progress and evaluation to all relevant stakeholders and the wider public.		<p>Achieved - Stakeholders and the wider public were informed on project progress through articles in online and print journals and on websites of partnering state agencies and NGOs, presentations at international conferences and meetings; one article has been submitted for publication to a peer-review journal.</p> <p>Two Reporting Committees held in Kazakhstan.</p>

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

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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.</p>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>SG1 Regular monitoring shows stabilisation or upward trend in saiga numbers in subsequent years.</p> <p>SG2 Customs officers observe a decline in illegal trade in saiga products.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>SG2 Data from customs services, reports from local and border police.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>P1 Research on harvest, trade networks, and local markets for both meat and horn completed and results disseminated.</p> <p>P2i Capacity of enforcement agencies improved resulting in a measurable change in successful illegal trade interventions</p> <p>P 2ii Number of saiga products trafficked reduced.</p> <p>P3 Transboundary coordination of enforcement agencies improved.</p>	<p>P1 Reports on research results spread by print and online media and scientific papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals.</p> <p>P2 Number of prosecutions / seized products recorded.</p> <p>P3 Reports on meetings held and information exchanged between relevant authorities of both countries.</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders are cooperative and share information.</p> <p>Customs officers, the local and border police are interested in training.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Corruption on all levels is being addressed adequately by relevant authorities.</p>

<p>Output 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.</p>	<p>1.1 Saiga product commodity chain identified and awareness raised.</p> <p>1.2 Drivers of poaching and trading key actors identified.</p> <p>1.3 Role of poaching and trading as a livelihood strategy understood.</p> <p>1.4 Conservation interventions tailored to research results.</p> <p>1.5 Alternative livelihood opportunities identified by those most affected by enhanced enforcement activity.</p>	<p>1a. Research reports submitted.</p> <p>1b. Popular and possible scientific papers on research results published.</p> <p>1c. Alternative livelihood opportunities implemented in scope of wider conservation initiative on the Ustyurt informed by research results.</p> <p>1d. Young scientist training recognised by award of qualifications as appropriate.</p>	<p>Mutual trust between the project and communities is maintained and expanded, allowing for reliable cooperation and reception of relevant and veritable information.</p> <p>Motivated and well qualified young scientists are recruited to work with the research team.</p> <p>Authorities of both countries maintain goodwill and regard this research as important to meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.</p>
<p>Output 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.</p>	<p>2.1 Training needs identified.</p> <p>2.2 Tailored training package developed with manuals to ensure replicability.</p> <p>2.3 Training delivered to in-country partners, including customs service, local and border police of both countries.</p> <p>2.4 Training delivery and impacts evaluated.</p>	<p>2a. Pre and post project TRNA reports</p> <p>2b. Pre and post training reports on training delivered to in-country partners and project beneficiaries;</p> <p>2c. Participant pre and immediate post evaluation of training.</p> <p>2d. Participants 6 month post evaluation of training.</p> <p>2e. Training materials and manuals available</p>	<p>Customs officers, the local and border police are interested in receiving training.</p>
<p>Output 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</p>	<p>3.1 Collaborative saiga trade intervention strategy developed and implemented</p> <p>3.2 Transboundary meetings held.</p> <p>3.3 Cooperation and coordination plan developed and implemented.</p>	<p>3a. Reports on meetings held and information exchanged between relevant authorities of both countries and international organisations.</p> <p>3b. Transboundary trade intervention action/coordination plan.</p>	<p>Authorities of both countries regard transboundary cooperation important to meeting their obligations under CBD, CITES and CMS and related national targets.</p> <p>International organisations are willing to cooperate and share information.</p>

	<p>3.4 Ongoing exchange on trade / saiga conservation issues.</p>		
<p>Output 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.</p>	<p>4.1. Awareness raising campaign in support of the implementation of the trade intervention strategy developed and implemented.</p> <p>4.2. Levels of community awareness of saiga trade higher post-project.</p> <p>4.3 Random police inspections of market goods carried out</p> <p>4.4 Information on project progress and evaluation disseminated to all stakeholders and the wider public.</p>	<p>4a. Pre and post assessment of local awareness</p> <p>4b. Posters highlighting current legislation, levels of punishment and a guide for saiga product identification.</p> <p>4c. Reports of local police on random inspections</p> <p>4d. Reports, press releases, recording of radio and TV articles.</p> <p>4e. Articles and scientific papers on project work and research results spread by print and online media.</p>	<p>Local police maintain their interest and cooperation</p> <p>Corruption on all levels is being addressed adequately by all relevant authorities.</p>
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <p>0.1. Establish Project team</p> <p>0.2. Identify Steering Committee members and hold six-monthly meetings</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.2. Utilise research results together with results of wider operational landscape and needs assessments in order to determine trade interventions.</p> <p>1.3. Conduct research to identify alternative livelihood options for local community with a particular focus on those engaged in saiga trade and poaching.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.2. Develop training modules to improve target group skills to deliver the illegal trade intervention strategy.</p> <p>2.3. Deliver training to target groups - customs service, local and border police of both countries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3.2. Identify roles and responsibilities of the various enforcement agencies and support them to deliver the saiga trade intervention strategy.</p> <p>3.3. Develop and implement a plan to co-ordinate inter-agency (national and bi-lateral) activities related to illegal trade.</p> <p>3.4. Hold transboundary meetings to foster exchange of experience and share lessons learned between host countries.</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.

Monitoring activities:

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.

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	25	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity		Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	50	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	25	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

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

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above) - UK national - Uzbek/Kazakh national	1 4
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	1
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(i.e. not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	28
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	1
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	1
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	27
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	1
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	10
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	5
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	7
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	2
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	1
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country - Saiga video clip	302
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	UK	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£ 3,663
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project (See Section 8.2 above)	£ 328,000
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		
	none	

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Vesti ACBK (see Annex 8)*	Project Ustyurt Landscape Conservation Initiative Update, Gulmira Izimbergenova, January-April 2013	ACBK, Astana	Print media	n/a
Saiga News (see Annex 9)*	Mass media campaign for awareness raising in Kazakhstan, Gulmira Izimbergenova, Issue 16, Spring 2013	Saiga Conservation Alliance	Print and online media	n/a
FFI website article	Saiga saga profile raised in Kazakhstan, Ally Catterick, January 2013	FFI, Cambridge, UK	http://www.fauna-flora.org/news/saiga-saga-profile-raised-in-kazakhstan/	n/a
National Geographic, News Watch	Save the Saiga: Poachers Responsible for a Dwindling Population, Nicole Glass, February 2013	National Geographic, Washington	http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2013/02/22/save-the-saiga-poachers-responsible-for-a-dwindling-population/	n/a

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