

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-023
Project title	Community-based conservation of snow leopard and its habitat in Pakistan
Country/ies	Pakistan
Lead Partner	Snow Leopard Foundation
Project partner(s)	Snow Leopard Trust
Darwin Initiative grant value	£267,450
Start/end dates of project	1 June 2022 to 31 March 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Annual Report #1: June 2022 to March 2023
Project Leader Name	Dr. Muhammad Ali Nawaz
Project website/blog/social media	-
Report author(s) and date	Tayyab Shahzad, Jaffar Ud Din, Hussain Ali , Shoaib Hameed, Muhammad Ali Nawaz April 28, 2023

1. Project summary

Nestled amid the mighty mountain ranges of the Hindu Kush, Pamir, Karakoram, and Himalayas, northern Pakistan harbors an enchanting landscape and rich biodiversity. The economy is predominantly agropastoral and millions of the marginalized mountain communities depend on the fragile ecosystem services for sustenance. With the explosion of the human population, the dependency of the local communities on biodiversity and other ecosystem services in the region is increasing and resulting in the escalation of many conservation issues. Iconic species such as the snow leopard is facing human-induced and economically fueled threats such as retaliatory killing & poaching, loss of natural prey, and habitat degradation. Addressing the human-wildlife conflict under the umbrella of snow leopard conservation is thus essential to safeguard local livelihoods and conserve wildlife species and their habitat. The Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF) has been implementing conservation and livelihood improvement initiatives in the region in collaboration with the wildlife departments and the local communities. To expand the spatial coverage of its interventions through the replication of tested conservation tools in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), the SLF team identified thirteen sites in consultation with the wildlife department and local communities. This project is thus developed to foster the community-based conservation of snow leopards and their habitat in the newly identified sites in GB. Specifically, the project is supporting

the communities to conserve snow leopards, their prey, habitat, and local livelihoods through human-snow leopard conflicts mitigation and compensation measures like predator-proof corrals, livestock insurance & vaccination, and establishment of snow leopard enterprises by involving local women. The capacity building of the communities and youth in project management, environmental education, and awareness raising through the development and dissemination of thematic resource material are some other important initiatives that the project will deliver.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The Snow Leopard Trust (SLT), Community-based Organizations (CBOs), and the Provincial Wildlife Departments constitute key project partners in this project and hence were taken on board during the planning and implementation of the project activities.

The SLT provided overall guidance during the planning of the project activities. For instance, the project proposal was developed in consultation with the SLT and based on the needs identified during meetings with local communities and the provincial wildlife department. The SLT also provided a letter of support for the project (E1) and arranged matching funds to supplement the operational and field costs associated with the project implementation. The SLT kept informed about the progress and achievements during the reporting period (E2).

The local communities being direct beneficiaries were mobilized and engaged in the implementation of the project interventions at the grassroots level. For instance, the CBOs led the construction of predator-proof corrals as per the conservation agreements signed (E3 to E6). These grassroots structures also contributed their share in kind as per agreement. Project site communities also participated enthusiastically in the establishment and management of the Livestock Insurance Schemes (LISs) as per the tripartite agreements (E7 to E11) signed and augmented the seed grant provided by the project with the in-cash community share. The CBOs also identified potential participants for the training in CBO management and snow leopard enterprises (SLE). The Ecosystem Health Workers (EHWs) from the local communities successfully launched livestock vaccination and deworming campaigns under the umbrella of the CBO management in their respective valleys.

The Government Wildlife Departments extended support during the wildlife surveys and wildlife surveillance in the project sites through their field staff. They also participated in the establishment of the LISs and endorsed the agreements (E7 to E-11). As the ground to kick off the project activities was set during the reporting period and key interventions were initiated, the project implementation would be in full swing in year two, the project management will take the UK British High Commission in the subsequent years. A letter in this connection is drafted and will be shared with the High Commission in May 2023.

Other stakeholders included the Provincial Livestock Department which supported the communities and project team to identify essential vaccines and dewormers for livestock vaccination campaigns and helped monitor the campaigns in the project sites.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

The project activities and milestones planned for the reporting period were achieved. Progress made against each project output is summarized below.

Output 1: Conservation and income-generating initiatives including livestock vaccination, predator-proof corrals, livestock insurance, and handicrafts enterprises established in 12 valleys.

Conducted meetings of 13 CBOs to foster community mobilization, gender empowerment and develop baseline (E12, E13 & E14). Carried out baseline surveys focusing on household income, number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes, valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes, livestock losses due to snow leopards and other predators, existing insurance coverage for livestock loss, women trained and engaged in handicrafts, illegal killing of wild ungulates and snow leopard, communities' attitudes towards conservation, wildlife status in the project area and prepared the report (E14). Identified and

procured vaccines for Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic septicemia, and Enterotoxaemia diseases as per vaccination protocol and dewormer (Ivermectin) as per feedback from the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Livestock Department. Vaccinated 112,013 cattle/ yak and 111,170 goat/sheep through the local EHWs (E15).

Monitored vaccination drives to collect and compile vaccination data and made payments to 53 EHWs (E16). Identified sites for the construction of predator-proof corrals in consultation with the CBOs and prepared feasibility and cost estimates. Signed agreements with three Valley Conservation and Development Organizations (VCDOs [CBOs]) for the construction of predator-proof corrals (E3 to E6) and transferred funds to their bank accounts and monitored the construction work. Signed agreements with the VCDOs for the establishment of 5 LISs (E7 to E11). Monitored collection of community share by the VCDOs as per agreements. The five VCDOs contributed PKR 3,104,325 in total in the LIS funds while the Parks and Wildlife Department, Government of GB donated PKR 2,400,000 for the five funds established. The project set aside a seed grant of PKR 1,999,975 in total (E17). Formed committees for the provision of compensation to community members for livestock loss due to predators. An amount of PKR160,000 was paid to the affectees of the predator-induced livestock losses in Khyber Valley in a ceremony attended by the Chief Minister, GB as Chief Guest (E18).

Developed contents and selection criteria for SLE and community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and importance of wildlife conservation training of men and women community members. Facilitated the communities to identify trainees as per the selection criteria. Signed agreements with two VCDOs for the initiation of the Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) (E37 & E38). Arranged 15 days of SLE training for 16 women (E19) and wage rate for SLE work was agreed with the participants of the SLE training (E40 & E41).

Output 2: Effectiveness of conservation initiatives on livestock losses, household income increased, attitudes towards conservation including gender effects are improved in 12 valleys and a new Protected Area added.

Construction of 4 corrals was initiated (E3 to E6). The usage and efficacy of these corrals will be monitored in the subsequent years. Similarly, SLE was established in two sites, and a baseline for five more sites was developed to engage 100 womenfolk in the SLE business by the end of the project. Conducted awareness-raising and learning sessions with 16 activists from 10 project valleys regarding the importance of snow leopards and other predators in the ecosystem and enhancing public tolerance of large carnivores in the project valleys (E20). Similarly, convened meetings with the GB Wildlife Department to share a draft plan of Khudaabad Valley (E21) and declare the valley as a Community Controlled Hunting area (CCHA).

Output 3: Capacity of 20 community activists built for community/ financial management and record keeping, 26 teachers, 200 students for conservation, 8 members of academia, 22 Wildlife Department staff, and 28 community members for survey techniques through training and provision of resource material.

Conducted a 2-day training workshop for 16 community activists (15 men & 1 woman) in community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation (E20). Developed session plan for conducting 4-day training for teachers in environmental education for conservation and training skills (E22). Developed content and designed five leaflets/booklets on conservation-related topics. Printed five leaflets/booklets on conservation-related topics (E25 to E29).

Output 4: Impact of conservation initiatives on the abundance of wild ungulates and Snow leopards understood.

Provided relevant equipment/materials and conducted ungulate surveys in collaboration with the Parks and Wildlife Department, GB, and local communities. Collected and analyzed the survey data, and prepared and printed the survey report (E23 & E24).

Population of blue sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*), Himalayan ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Astor markhor (*Capra falconeri falconeri*) and Ladakh urial (*Ovis vignei vignei*) was estimated, using double

observer method, in ten districts, including Hunza, Nagar, Ghizer, Gilgit, Astor, Shigar, Skardu, Karmang, Ghanche, and Diamer depending on the IUCN range of each of these species. Using Bayesian statistics in BBRecapture package of R, the estimated population of blue sheep was 695 (380 -1,154 at 95% CI), the ibex estimated population was 6,055 (5,185-7,192 at 95% CI), the estimated population of markhor was 1,463 individuals (1,212-1,739 at 95% CI) and the estimated population of Ladakh urial was 151 individuals (62-282 at 95% CI). Using 2% rule of total population, 14 blue sheep, 121 Himalayan ibex and 29 markhors can be harvested. While 12 blue sheep, 127 Himalayan ibex and 21 Markhors can be harvested using the 25% of trophy males' rule.

Current population status of Himalayan ibex in the project sites including Misgar, Khyber, Ghulkin, Shimshal, Chipurson, Qurumber and Yasin (Thoi, Darkut and Nazbar) valley was estimated to be 699, 396, 282, 191, 180, 278 and 9, respectively. The population of the main ungulate (blue sheep) in Shimshal valley was estimated to be 633 (E24). The estimated population of Himalayan ibex in Khudaabad was 14 (Table 4, page 19 of E39). The estimated population of the two main ungulates, Astore Markhor and Ladakh Urial in Bunji valley was 392 and 133, respectively (E23).

Arranged toolkit and collected 90 noninvasive genetic samples of snow leopards during surveys through trained persons (E35). Recorded and stored the samples collected. Identified genetic lab (Dmitri A. Petrov Lab, Department of Biology, Stanford University) for analysis of genetic samples and made agreements with the consultant for analysis of the samples. Sent the genetic samples to the lab to initiate the analysis. Published two scientific papers on wild ungulates in international peer-reviewed scientific journals. The links to the papers published are provided below.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989422002906>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/15/9567>

3.2 Progress toward project Outputs

Conservation agreements were signed with the VCDOs and livestock vaccination/ deworming campaigns were launched in 21 valleys while livestock insurance schemes were established in 5 valleys as conservation and income-generating initiatives. The community members trained as Ecosystem Health Workers are collecting data on livestock vaccination and losses due to diseases and predation. The report will be prepared during the second year of the project. Agreements were signed with the VCDOs and the construction of predator-proof corrals (E30) in 3 valleys and handicrafts enterprises' training (E19) was imparted to 16 womenfolk in 2 valleys. A baseline survey report (E14) on the socioeconomic and ecological attributes and public tolerance of snow leopards in the project sites was developed. The progress on project initiatives are monitored and recorded by the VCDOs on the proceedings register provided and maintained at the VCDOs offices (E20, page 2-5 & 2-6). The project staff review and collect the records maintained by the VCDOs during the visit to the project sites to participate in the scheduled meetings.

In the 9 project valleys¹, the average reported losses to livestock due to diseases for the years 2020 and 2021 was 1568 animals & for the year 2022 was 1555 (E31). Most of the conservation initiatives were just started so their effectiveness for reducing livestock losses and household income generation was not significant. The effectiveness of conservation initiatives of the project in reducing livestock losses, increasing household income, and subsequent attitudes towards conservation can be better judged at the completion stage of the project.

The women from the two communities of Khyber and Gulkin valleys actively participated in Snow Leopard Enterprises training (E19). One woman from the community participated in community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation training (E20). Livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals were completely curtailed as noted during field visits. Awareness sessions were provided to communities on the conservation of snow leopards and associated species (E20) and agreements were signed (E3 to E11) having clauses that the communities will protect wildlife and biodiversity in their areas. The Valley Conservation and Development Plan of Khudaabad Valley (E21) was shared with the Parks and Wildlife Department, GB for endorsement, and wildlife

¹ Khyber, Nazbar, KhudaAbad, Qurambar, Shimshal, Phandar, Chipursan, Ghulkin & Darkot valley

surveys were conducted to declare the Khudaabad as a Community Controlled Hunting Area (CCHA).

The capacity of 16 community members was built in community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation (E20). After the training, the trainees have initiated to update their financial records as an outcome of the training. The impact of conservation initiatives on the abundance of wild ungulates and snow leopards will be understood at the completion stage of the project. The results of the wildlife surveys were published in scientific journals.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989422002906>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/15/9567>

3.3 Progress toward the project Outcome

By the end of the first year of the project, the number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes increased to 7,303, and by the end of the project, these are expected to further increase up to 8,000. The number of valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes in GB was 26. Construction of four corrals was initiated that will protect 2,000 livestock from predation by large carnivores. By the end of the project, 20 predator-proof corrals will be built protecting 10,000 livestock from predation losses, saving ~10% of livestock holdings in 13 project valleys per annum. Against the target of 4 livestock insurance schemes in program valleys, 5 schemes were established. The targets set for women trained and engaged in handicrafts were also met. Moreover, it is expected that the project will achieve its outcome targets of insurance programmes providing ~30% of market value for livestock lost to carnivore predation in 12 project valleys and family income of 100 women increased by at least PKR10,000 per month by the end of the project.

The achievement of targets and signing of agreements will motivate men and women in the project communities to have a measurable enhancement in positive attitudes towards conservation as compared to valleys with no interventions and therefore, the illegal killing of wild ungulates and snow leopards will cease in the 13 project communities by the end of the project. The indicators are adequate for measuring the intended Outcome of the project.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions:

0.1 Communities and other relevant stakeholders remain willing to engage in collaborative, multi-pronged conservation management initiatives and own these initiatives

Comments: All communities except Phander Valley remained willing to engage in collaborative, multi-pronged conservation management initiatives and owned these initiatives. Phander Valley community is not supporting conservation initiatives owing to intra-community conflicts and conflicts with the wildlife department over the creation of the National Park. SLF has decided to request the Darwin Initiative to allow it to change this community with another surrounding community provided the conflict is not settled.

0.2 US and online markets for handicrafts and livestock products remain sustainable

0.3 There is no unrest due to COVID or severe socio-political situation that prevents work with communities. Based on experience and our sustained field presence, we expect occasional delays but not a cessation of our work.

Comments: The assumptions 0.2 and 0.3 still hold true.

0.4 Project benefits are distributed equitably among men and women members and available to disadvantaged groups in the communities.

Comments: Most of the project benefits were distributed equitably among men and women members, however, against the target of 7 women trained in community/financial management, record keeping, and the importance of wildlife conservation, only one woman attended the training workshop. The target of the remaining 6 women will be met during the second year of the project.

0.5 Communities are willing to subscribe to livestock compensation programs.

Comments: Communities have provided 1.55 times more amount than the share of the project in LISs.

0.6 Conflicts between communities and other stakeholders are not negatively impacting project implementation.

0.7 The political situation during project implementation is conducive to the achievement of project results.

Comments: The assumptions 0.4 to 0.7 still hold true.

1.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long enough to provide make better coordination in managing community-based conservation project initiatives.

Comments: All field implementers except the Social Organizer remained with the organization. Due to her personal reasons the Social Organizer left the organization and she was replaced with another female Social Organizer.

1.2 We will be able to find effective community champions within a reasonable amount of time

Comments: Effective community champions were found and trained for community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation.

1.3 Local communities understand that critical habitats in their vicinities will benefit livelihoods and ecological security, they remain interested in corrals, handicrafts, and insurance as good options for mitigating human-wildlife conflicts, and leadership within the community remains cohesive enough to manage multi-pronged programmes.

1.4 Local community-based institutions would establish an effective institutional mechanism to facilitate conservation outcomes.

1.5 Project interventions will focus on short to mid-term benefits to avoid a long gestation period that would not be conducive to win community support for conservation.

1.6 Communities are willing to subscribe to livestock compensation programs

Comments: The assumptions 1.2 to 1.6 still hold true.

4.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long enough to make training worthwhile.

Comment: Please refer response to the comment for assumption 1.1.

4.2 Communities remain interested in corrals, handicrafts and insurance as good options for mitigating conflicts and leadership within the community remains cohesive enough to manage multi-pronged programmes.

Comments: Assumption 2.3 still holds true.

6.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long enough to make training worthwhile.

Comment: Please refer response to the comment for assumption 1.1.

6.2 Capacities of the community groups will be adequate after the training to execute the task.

6.3 Community champions are supporting CBOs to implement wildlife conservation agenda in the respective valleys within a reasonable amount of time

6.4 Communities remain interested in corrals, handicrafts and insurance as good options for mitigating conflicts and leadership within the community remains cohesive enough to manage multi-pronged programmes.

Comments: The assumptions 3.2 to 3.4 still hold true.

9.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long enough to make training worthwhile.

Comments: Please refer response to the comment for assumption 1.1.

9.2 We will be able to find effective community champions within a reasonable amount of time

9.3 400 or more genetic samples of snow leopards are detected for collection and analysis.

9.4 Project management will be able to identify, document and disseminate the best practices.

Comments: All the assumptions 4.2 to 4.4 still hold true.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

The original application stated snow leopard, its wild prey, landscapes, and local livelihoods are safeguarded through integrated conservation and livelihood improvement programs and gender mainstreaming as the impact of the project. The project has signed conservation agreements with the community stating their willingness to conserve biodiversity in their area (E3 to E11). Livestock vaccination and predator-proof corrals are saving the losses of livestock (E31). Insurance schemes have been established for the compensation of predation-induced losses of livestock (E18). These initiatives have an impact on human development and well-being (Poverty alleviation).

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Pakistan's focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was briefed about the progress of the project. The project is assisting in achieving the goals and objectives of Pakistan's National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) 2017-2030 (E32) including conserving biodiversity at priority sites, focussing on in-situ site-specific conservation, mainstream biodiversity as an essential element of human development by increasing awareness and promoting integration with key sectors such as poverty alleviation and agriculture/livestock and reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems and species. The project is also supporting the action of NBSAP regarding "Recovery plans will be prepared and implementation to improve the conservation status of major threatened species of fauna (annex 2) in different ecosystems." Annex-2 contains snow leopards along with the other threatened species in Pakistan.

Pakistan's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 2021 (E33) has mentioned Ecosystem restoration including biodiversity conservation, NBSAP, and snow leopard and ecosystem protection as the adaptation actions to manage risks from climate impacts. The project is supporting such initiatives. The project is also supporting gender equality described as cross-cutting co-benefits in the NDC document.

The project is supporting the main objective of CBD "conservation of biological diversity". It is also identifying and monitoring snow leopards and associated wildlife (CBD's Articles-7: Identification & monitoring components of biological diversity), promoting the maintenance of viable populations of snow leopards and associated species (CBD's Article 8: In-situ conservation), providing economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for snow leopard conservation (CBD's Article 11), promoting research contributing to snow leopard conservation (CBD's Article 12 and Nagoya Protocol's Article 8) and facilitating the exchange of information relevant to snow leopard conservation through the dissemination of brochures and survey reports on websites of GB Wildlife Department (CBD's Article 17). Livestock vaccination and wildlife conservation supported climate change adaptation for livestock and wildlife related to Article-4.1(b) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

The economy in the project landscape is predominantly agropastoral and the human-carnivore conflict is posing a serious threat to the household economy. The project is contributing to poverty reduction by saving losses to the livestock through its vaccination (E31) and protection in predator-proof corrals. Insurance schemes have been established for the compensation of predation losses to livestock (E7 to E11). During the second year of the project, the communities will start selling the products developed under the snow leopard enterprises initiative and earn additional revenue which will help enhance the household economy and reduce poverty.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ² .	Nil
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ³ .	Nil

The project trained 16 women in snow leopard enterprises (E19). Moreover, one woman and 15 men were trained in community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation (E20). Livestock vaccinations (E15) and insurance schemes (E7 to E11) are supporting women, as women are primarily responsible for livestock rearing in the project area.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Gender disaggregated data was collected on demographic, socio-economic, and ecological factors, available natural resources and their uses, livestock holdings, their production and grazing patterns, pastures, their capacities, attitude/perceptions and local behavior towards predators, wild ungulates and environmental threats, climate change and its relation to livelihoods, natural disasters' occurrence during the last 3 years, occupations of the community members and household incomes. This information was analyzed for the planning of conservation and development initiatives. Gender-based indicators were used for project monitoring. The project's M&E is the responsibility of SLF. The SLF followed participatory monitoring of the project initiatives/activities and outputs. M&E plans were developed for the first year of the project using participatory processes and tools. Standard M&E frameworks and methodologies were prepared and shared with the monitoring team of the project that involves the Deputy Director, SLF, Regional Program Manager for GB, and M&E Officer. Biodiversity surveys and monitoring were done under the supervision of relevant experts of SLF, and GB Wildlife Department and results were discussed in their joint meetings.

Before starting field activities through the VCDOs/CBOs, their organizational and financial management and record-keeping capacities were assessed. Their capacity was built based on the gaps identified (E20). The VCDO/CBOs formed monitoring committees to monitor the implementation of the construction of predator-proof corrals. The finance section of SLF and the internal auditor assist in project financial monitoring.

8. Lessons learnt

Climatic conditions in the project sites are harsh and unpredictable and call for adaptive management. The unexpected floods of 2022, necessitate introducing community-based early warning, preparedness, response, relief, recovery, and mitigation measures. The program area of the SLF falls in a remote region of northern Pakistan where the working season for the implementation of field activities is short and there are also unexpected weather events, most of the field activities need to be focussed from April to October. The implementation of the project requires motivated and physically fit team members and abiding by the field and health safety protocols. Early snowfall during the past year delayed the construction of corrals. Strengthening and sensitization of the stakeholders particularly, the local communities is essential for the successful implementation of the project.

² A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

³ Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

Respect for the culture, traditions, and norms of the communities, in turn, earns veneration and makes the mobilization drive impactful. Conservation cannot be effective without the support of the local communities being the primary beneficiary and community-based interventions are essential to gain trust and inculcate a sense of stewardship for the snow leopards, their wild prey, and habitat in the masses.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

This is the first annual report and based on the review of this report measures will be taken in the future.

10. Risk Management

New risk:

The communities may not be ready to conserve wildlife against the project investments

Adaptations to the project design to address changes to risk:

It is planned that the valley where the community is not ready to accept the conservation agenda will be replaced with another adjoining potential valley where the community is ready to conserve wildlife against the project investments.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The design of the project e.g., refining methods, or exit strategy has not been enhanced over the last year. There was early heavy snowfall in the project sites, therefore, the completion of predator-proof corrals was delayed and the cost of materials used for corral construction increased due to the depreciation of the Pakistani rupee. Where required, the VCDOs were provided advance amounts at the onset as per agreements so that they can procure the necessary material earlier and initiate the construction work as soon as the season is feasible.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The intended sustainable benefits for the post-project are still valid. The local communities have contributed more than the foreseen contribution, about 1.55 times higher than the project contribution in the LISs (E17) which shows their increasing interest and capacity resulting from the project. This will develop LISs with built-in self-sufficiency. As community members pay insurance premiums, they build the insurance fund until it reaches a self-sustaining level.

Local communities will take responsibility for conflict management, with long-lasting benefits, including improved resilience towards predators, increased leadership and management skills, and greater long-term sustainability of conservation efforts. Valley Conservation Development Organizations (VCDOs) and Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) groups will have increased capacity to sustainably manage long-term conservation-linked livelihood improvement programs that will continue to scale and mature beyond this project. Building capacities of Valley Conservation Development Organizations will ensure that these initiatives are sustainable.

Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF) is supporting bottom-up approaches, encouraging communities to take ownership of schemes and resources. This project builds on long-term partnerships and community relationships and is focused on the delivery of multi-pronged, collaborative schemes of individual programmes that are well-piloted working closely with communities. Therefore, this Darwin project will support the development of a robust, self-sustaining programme that will continue under SLF's guidance in the longer run.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin Initiative logo was used in the publication of five brochures/ booklets and survey reports published using project resources. The Rut season survey 2022-23 of wild ungulates was conducted and the booklet showcasing the survey results was published in collaboration with Forests, Wildlife and Parks Department, Government of GB. In these publications, Darwin Initiative was mentioned as a distinct project. The Darwin Initiative logo was also used on the branding of the International Snow Leopard Day event in Gilgit on 25 October 2022 (E36) and livestock vaccination campaigns. In Pakistan, the Darwin Initiative project was introduced to the Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan and Forests, Wildlife and Parks Department, Government of GB. The pictures of training under the project were uploaded on the SLF Facebook account (<https://www.facebook.com/slfpak>). The logo of UKaid was used in the inaugural ceremony of the Nature Club established in Fatima Jinnah Degree College for Women where the World Wildlife Day 2023 was celebrated. The activity was highlighted in SLF's twitter account (https://twitter.com/SLF_PAK/status/1632036125203103744/photo/3). The project was also uploaded to the online database of the Economic Affairs Division which has approved an MOU with the SLF for implementation of the projects.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes [If yes, please provide their name and email] Tayyab Shahzad, [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/No√ [If yes, please provide date and details of training]
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 0% [and number] Planned: 25% [2 staff members]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. There was no issue of safeguarding in the past 12 months.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. The safeguarding policy will be further updated, if required, in the next 12 months.	

Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				

⁴ M&E Cost has already been covered in the above heads of the costs.

TOTAL				
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Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin Initiative?

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

The social mobilization, organization, and sensitization of the project site communities to develop informed attitudes toward wildlife conservation and participate in the conservation and livelihood improvement measures as authoritative partners were the key outcomes of the project during the reporting period. The successful initiation of the human-conflict mitigation and compensation measures alongside women's empowerment through capacity building and engagement in conservation-linked income generation activities were the major milestones that the project secured during the reporting period. The participatory surveys of wildlife in the project sites improved our understanding of the ecology and conservation needs of the key species and the results were disseminated through journal publications as well as grey literature.

The livestock vaccination/ deworming campaigns were launched in 21 valleys, and livestock insurance schemes were established in 5 valleys as conservation and income-generating initiatives constitute major achievements that the project made during the reporting period. Other major initiatives included the initiation of the construction work on predator-proof corrals in 3 valleys and the Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) which is a conservation linked income generating activity focusing on womenfolk in the project valleys in tandem with the capacity building of the CBOs in project management.

In the 9 project valleys including Khyber, Nazbar, KhudaAbad, Qurambar, Shimshal, Phandar, Chipursan, Ghulkin & Darkot, the cumulative average of losses to livestock due to diseases for years 2020 and 2021 was 1568 animals & the losses for the year 2022 were 1555 animal heads which indicates a serious threat to the local economy. Most of the conservation initiatives were at the initial stage so their effectiveness for reducing livestock losses and income generation at the household level could not be gagged during the reporting period. The women from the two communities of Khyber and Gulkin valleys actively participated in Snow Leopard Enterprises training. One woman from the community participated in community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation training. The capacity of 16 community members was built for community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation. After the training, the trainees initiated to update their financial records as an outcome of the training.

An engaging image, video or graphic* that we consent to be publicised

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	E42 Livestock vaccination picture 1	Livestock vaccination in Darkut valley, GB, Pakistan	-	Yes
Image	E43 Livestock vaccination picture 2	Livestock vaccination in Thoi valley, GB, Pakistan	-	Yes
Image	E44 Int Snow leopard Day 2022 Pic	Group photo of participants of International Snow Leopard Day 2023 celebration in Gulkin, GB, Pakistanm	-	Yes
Image	E45 Financial management training picture 1	Group work during community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and importance of wildlife conservation training	-	Yes
Image	E46 Financial management training picture 2	Group photo of community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and importance of wildlife conservation training participants	-	Yes
Image	E47 SLE Training picture 1	Participants working during SLE training	-	Yes
Image	E48 SLE Training Picture 2	Session by Regional Program Manager, SLF-GB during SLE training	-	Yes
Image	E49 SLE Training Picture 3	Group photo of SLE training participants	-	Yes
Video	E50 Livestock vaccination video	Video on livestock vaccination in Phandar valley, GB, Pakistan	-	Yes

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Snow leopards (SL), their wild prey, landscapes, and local livelihoods are safeguarded through integrated conservation and livelihood improvement programs and gender mainstreaming.</p>		<p>Communities were mobilized and sensitized to foster conservation and livelihood improvement agenda. The capacity building, conservation, and livelihood improvement measures initiated as per the work plan contribute towards biodiversity and landscape conservation and economic empowerment of the target communities.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p><i>Snow leopards (SL), their wild prey, landscapes and local livelihoods are safeguarded through integrated conservation and livelihood improvement programs and gender mainstreaming.</i></p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, the number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes increased from 552 to 8,000.</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project, the number of valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes increased from 7 to 12.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals will be completely curtailed, saving about 11% of livestock holdings in 13 project valleys per annum.</p> <p>0.4 By the end of the project, insurance programmes will provide about 30% of market value for livestock lost to carnivore predation in 12 project valleys.</p> <p>0.5 By the end of the project, number of women trained and engaged in</p>	<p>By the end of the first year of the project,</p> <p>0.1 The number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes increased to 7,303.</p> <p>0.2 The number of valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes increased to 12.</p> <p>0.3 Livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals were completely curtailed.</p> <p>0.4 Insurance program provided 30% of market value for livestock lost to carnivore predation in 5 project valleys.</p> <p>0.5 Number of women trained and engaged in handicrafts was increased to 16 but there was no change in their family income as there was no sale of handicrafts.</p>	<p>Livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals will be evaluated on an annual basis.</p>

	<p>handicrafts will be increased from 0 to 100, and their family income increased by at least PKR10,000 per month in project valleys.</p> <p>0.6 By the end of the project, men and women in the project communities will have a measurable increase in positive attitudes towards conservation as compared to valleys with no interventions, measured through questionnaire survey.</p> <p>0.7 By the end of the project, the illegal killing of wild ungulates and SL will cease in the 13 project communities.</p> <p>0.8 By the end of the project, a viable population of SL and wild ungulates will be confirmed through field surveys in the project sites.</p>	<p>0.6 Baseline of positive attitude of men and women towards conservation was noted through focus group discussion.</p> <p>0.7 No report of illegal killing of wild ungulates and SL in the project valleys was received from the community or the GB Wildlife Department.</p> <p>0.8 A viable population of wild ungulates (Himalayan Ibex: 2,035, Blue sheep: 633, Astor markhor: 392, and Ladakh Urial: 133) was confirmed through field surveys in the project sites.</p>	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Conservation and income-generating initiatives including livestock vaccination, predator-proof corrals, livestock insurance, and handicrafts enterprises established in 12 valleys.</p>	<p><i>1.1 Vaccination of 50,000 cattle/ yak and 100,000 goat/sheep for Black Quarter, Enterotoxaemia, Foot and Mouth or other necessary vaccines and medicine used for protection against ectoparasites as recommended by the Livestock Department, twice (spring and autumn seasons) in a year.</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Twenty additional corrals built (2 corrals in year 1, 8 in year 2 & 10 in year 3), protecting 14,000 livestock by project end, over baseline of 6 corrals in project valleys</i></p> <p><i>1.3 15,000 livestock in 12 communities protected through insurance schemes by project end (4 in year 1 and 8 in year 2), over baseline of 7 valleys and 5000 livestock.</i></p>	<p>1.1 Vaccinated 112,013 cattle/ yak and 111,170 goat/sheep for Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic septicemia, and Enterotoxaemia vaccines and Ivermectin medicines for protection against ectoparasites and endoparasites recommended by the Livestock Department.</p> <p>1.2 Initiated construction of additional four corrals.</p> <p>1.3 3,319 livestock in 5 communities were protected through insurance schemes.</p> <p>1.4 Sixteen households in 2 communities were engaged in producing and selling quality handicrafts under the umbrella of Snow Leopard Enterprises</p> <p>1.5 Eleven Conservation contracts were signed with communities in 5 valleys.</p>	

	<p>1.4 One hundred households in 7 communities (16 in year 1, 52 in year 2 & 32 in year 3) engaged in producing and selling quality handicrafts under the umbrella of Snow Leopard Enterprises by project end, over a baseline of 0 households.</p> <p>1.5 Twelve new conservation contracts (8 in year 1 and 4 in year 2) signed for 12 communities by Year 2.</p>		
1.1	Attend already established Valley Conservation and Development Organizations (VCDOs)/Community based Organizations (CBOs) meetings, provide guidance for community mobilization and gender empowerment and collect project related baseline data	1.1	<p>Attended meeting of 13 Valley Conservation and Development Organizations (VCDOs), provided guidance for community mobilization and gender empowerment and collected project-related baseline data.</p> <p>Meetings of VCDOs will be attended on a need basis.</p>
1.2	Conduct baseline surveys regarding household income, number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes, valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes, livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals, insurance coverage for livestock lost to carnivore predation, women trained and engaged in handicrafts, illegal killing of wild ungulates and SL, communities' attitudes towards conservation, SL and wild ungulates population in project area	1.2	<p>Conducted baseline surveys regarding household income, number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes, valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes, livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals, insurance coverage for livestock lost to carnivore predation, women trained and engaged in handicrafts, illegal killing of wild ungulates and SL, communities' attitudes towards conservation, SL and wild ungulates population in project area</p> <p>-Baseline surveys were completed in the project sites</p>
1.3	Conduct end-line surveys of household income.	-	End-line surveys of household income will be conducted during the final quarter of the project.

1.4 Establish new VCDOs and CBOs as per project requirements and attend meetings to provide guidance for community mobilization and gender empowerment	-	New VCDOs and CBOs will be established as per project requirements and their meetings will be attended to provide guidance for community mobilization and gender empowerment
1.5 Identify and procure vaccines as per vaccination protocol and medicine for ectoparasites as per feedback from the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Livestock Department.	1.5 Identified and procured vaccines for Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic septicemia, and Enterotoxaemia diseases as per vaccination protocol and medicine for ectoparasites (Ivermectin) as per feedback from the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Livestock Department.	Vaccines and medicine for ectoparasites will be identified and procured twice a year as per vaccination protocol and feedback from the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Livestock Department.
1.6 Vaccinate 50,000 cattle/ yak and 100,000 goat/sheep for Black Quarter, Enterotoxaemia, Foot and Mouth or other necessary vaccines or medicines for protection against ectoparasites recommended by the Livestock Department.	1.6 Vaccinated 112,013 cattle/ yak and 111,170 goat/sheep for Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic septicemia, and Enterotoxaemia vaccines and Ivermectin medicines for protection against ectoparasites and endoparasites recommended by the Livestock Department.	Livestock in and around the project valleys will be vaccinated and medicines for protection against ectoparasites twice a year as recommended by the Livestock Department.
1.7 Monitor, collect and compile data, and make payments to the Ecosystem Health Workers	1.7 Monitored, collected, and compiled vaccination data and made payments to 53 Ecosystem Health Workers	Livestock data will be monitored, collected, and compiled and payments will be made to the Ecosystem Health Workers during the project duration.
1.8 Approve selected sites, prepare feasibility and cost estimates for the construction of 20 predator-proof corrals	1.8 Approved selected sites, prepared feasibility and cost estimates for construction of 4 predator-proof corrals	Sites for 16 predator-proof corrals will be selected as per approved selection criteria, feasibility will be conducted and cost estimates will be prepared for construction of 16 predator-proof corrals.
1.9 Sign agreements with the VCDO/CBO for the construction of Predator-proof corrals	1.9 Signed agreements with 3 VCDOs for the construction of Predator-proof corrals. provided payment to the account of VCDOs and monitored corrals' construction.	Agreements will be signed for the construction of 16 predator-proof corrals.

1.10 Provide payment to the account of VCDO/CBO in installments	1.10 Provided payment to the account of VCDO/CBO in installments	Payment will be provided to the account of VCDO/CBO in installments for the construction of predator-proof corrals.
1.11 Monitor construction of corrals by the VCDO/CBO	1.11 Monitored construction of corrals by the VCDO/CBO	The VCDO/CBO will construct and monitor the construction of corrals.
1.12 Prepare completion report of corral construction		A completion report of corral construction will be prepared.
1.13 Sign agreements with the VCDOs/CBOs for 5 livestock insurance schemes (LISs)	1.13 Signed agreements with the VCDOs for 5 livestock insurance schemes (LISs)	Agreements will be signed for establishing/strengthening 7 LISs.
1.14 Monitor the collection of community share by the VCDOs/CBOs for LISs	1.14 Monitored collection of community share by the VCDOs for LISs. 5 VCDOs contributed PKR3,104,325 for LISs and the Parks and Wildlife Department, Government of GB contributed PKR 2,400,000. SLF provided a project share of PKR1,999,975 as a seed grant for LISs to VCDOs	The collection of community shares by the VCDOs/CBOs for 12 LISs will be monitored.
1.15 Form committee for provision of compensations to community members for livestock loss due to predators	1.15 Formed committees for the provision of compensations to community members for livestock loss due to predators. In Khyber VCDO compensation of PKR160,000 was provided to the community members for the yaks that died due to an attack by a snow leopard during a meeting of stakeholders chaired by Chief Minister, GB.	Committees will be formed for the provision of compensation to community members for livestock losses due to predators.
1.16 Provide project share for LISs to VCDOs/CBOs	1.16 Provided project share for five LISs to VCDOs/CBOs	Project share will be provided for seven additional LISs.
1.17 Develop and provide selection criteria for different trainings of men and women community members to VCDOs/CBOs to identify the relevant community members	1.17 Developed selection criteria for SLE and community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and importance	Selection criteria will be provided for different training sessions of men and women community members to

	of wildlife conservation training of men and women community members, shared the selection criteria with the VCDOs who selected participants for the training based on the criteria.	VCDOs/CBOs to identify the relevant community members.
1.18 Sign agreements for Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) with VCDOs/CBOs	1.18 Signed agreements for Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) with two VCDOs.	Agreements will be signed with five VCDOs for SLEs.
1.19 Provide 15 days training to women for SLE	1.19 Provided 15 days of training to 16 women for SLE.	15 days of SLE training will be provided to 84 women
1.20 . Order and purchase SLE products from women twice per year to be sold through Snow Leopard Trust (SLT) and private companies.	-	Order will be placed and SLE products will be purchased from women trained for SLE twice per year to be sold through Snow Leopard Trust (SLT) and private companies
Output 2. Effectiveness of conservation initiatives on livestock losses, household income increased, attitudes towards conservation including gender effects are improved in 12 valleys and a new Protected Area added.	<p>2.1 <i>Livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals will be completely curtailed, saving about 2% of livestock holdings in communities per annum from predation by project end,</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>By the end of the project, 100+ households in 7 valleys receive profits from SLE sales.</i></p> <p>2.3 <i>By the end of the project, men and women in the project communities have increased acceptance of SL and other predators.</i></p> <p>2.4 <i>By the end of the project, Khudaabad valley community will present its draft plan to the Wildlife Department for the declaration of Khudaabad valley as a Community-controlled Hunting area (CCHA) in year 2 and the valley will be declared as CCHA in year 3.</i></p>	<p>Livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals were completely curtailed. Awareness sessions were provided to communities for the conservation of snow leopards and associated wildlife and agreements were signed containing clauses that the community will protect wild animals and biodiversity in the area. The Valley Conservation and Development plan of Khudaabad valley was shared with the Parks and Wildlife Department, the Government of GB, and wildlife surveys were conducted to declare Khudaabad as a Community Controlled Hunting Area (CCHA).</p>

Activities		
2.1 Monitor corral usage on an annual basis		Work was initiated to construct 4 corrals.
2.2 Provide wages of SLE products and conservation bonus payments to SLE participants.		-
2.3 Conduct awareness raising sessions in 13 project valleys regarding the importance of snow leopards and other predators in the ecosystem to enhance public tolerance of large carnivores in their valleys.		Conducted awareness raising session with 16 activists from 10 project valleys regarding the importance of snow leopards and other predators in the ecosystem to enhance public tolerance of large carnivores in their valleys.
2.4 Monitor predation of snow leopard and its prey through interaction with VCDOs/CBOs		-
2.5 Conduct meetings with GB Wildlife Department to share plan of Khudaabad valley to declare it as a Community Controlled Hunting area (CCHA).		Conducted meetings with GB Parks and Wildlife Department and shared draft plan of Khudaabad valley to declare it as a CCHA.
Output 3. Capacity of 20 community activists built for community/ financial management and record keeping, 26 teachers, 200 students for conservation, 8 members of academia, 22 Wildlife Department staff and 28 community members for survey techniques through training and provision of resource material	<p><i>3.1 20 community activists (at least 30% women) have increased capacities for community/financial management, record keeping and importance of wildlife conservation in Year 1 and are successfully managing the CBOs' finances and records after getting the training (Year 2 & 3).</i></p> <p><i>3.2 20 community activists trained for community/financial management, record keeping and importance of wildlife conservation have worked as community conservation champions (at least 30% women) actively engaged in dialogue with 20 communities to guide them for project initiatives and sensitize</i></p>	The capacity of 16 community members was built for community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation as a result of their participation in the training (E20). T trainees initiated to update their financial records as an outcome of the training. A session plan of teachers' training was prepared (E22). Five brochures/booklets were prepared and got printed (E25 to E29).
		After completion of construction, its usage will be monitored.
		After the sale of SLE products wages of SLE products and conservation bonus payments will be provided to SLE participants.
		Awareness-raising sessions in 13 project valleys regarding the importance of snow leopards and other predators in the ecosystem to enhance public tolerance of large carnivores in their valleys will be conducted.
		Predation of snow leopards and their prey through interaction with VCDOs/CBOs will be monitored on an annual basis.
		Follow-up meetings will be conducted with GB Parks and Wildlife Department.

	<p><i>them for conservation of snow leopard and its wild prey by end of yr 2.</i></p> <p><i>3.3 26 teachers (13 men and 13 women; 13 in year 2 & 13 in 1st. quarter, year 3) have increased capacities for conservation and training skills and each disseminated the learned skills among 20 students by end of 1st quarter of year 3.</i></p> <p><i>3.4 Capacity of 200 students (at least 50% participation from girls) increased towards biodiversity conservation through engagement in 13 nature clubs and nature study camps by end of 1st quarter of year 3.</i></p> <p><i>3.5 By the end of the project, 28 CBO members (4 in year 1, 12 in yr. 2 & 12 in yr. 3), 8 academics (at least 50% women) (2 in year 1, 3 in yr. 2 & 3 in yr. 3), and 22 Wildlife Department staff (4 in year 1, 9 in yr. 2 & 9 in yr. 3) trained in wildlife survey techniques, that are effectively conducting wildlife surveys.</i></p> <p><i>3.6 By the end of the project, resource materials including 5 posters (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) and 5 leaflets (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) on conservation topics developed and disseminated among stakeholders, resulting in increased understanding of stakeholders on snow leopard conservation.</i></p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 Insert activities relevant to this Output</p> <p>3.1 Conduct 2-days training workshop for 20 community activists (13 men & at least 7 women) in</p>	<p>3.1 Conducted a 2-day training workshop for 16 community activists (15 men & one woman) in community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting,</p>	<p>At least 6 women will be trained in community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and the importance of wildlife conservation.</p>

community/financial management, record keeping, and the importance of wildlife conservation	<i>and the importance of wildlife conservation</i>	
Activity 3.2, Etc. 3.2 Engage 20 community conservation champions (13 men & at least 7 women) in dialogue with communities	-	20 community conservation champions (13 men & at least 7 women) will be identified and engaged in dialogue with communities.
3.3 Conduct 4-day training for 26 teachers (13 men and 13 women; 13 in year 2 & 13 in 1st. quarter, year 3) for conservation and training skills	3.3 <i>Developed session plan for conducting 4-day training for teachers in Environmental education for conservation and training skills</i>	The 4-day training will be conducted for 26 teachers (13 men and 13 women; 13 in year 2 & 13 in 1st. quarter, year 3) for conservation and training skills.
3.4 Establish Nature clubs in 13 valleys	-	Nature clubs in 13 valleys will be established/ strengthened.
3.5 Conduct 2-day nature study camps for 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls)	-	2-days nature study camps will be conducted for 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls)
3.6 Conduct one-day workshops teaching wildlife survey techniques for 28 men members of CBO (4 in year 1, 12 in yr. 2 & 12 in yr. 3), 8 members of academia (4 men & 4 women; 2 in year 1, 3 in yr. 2 & 3 in yr. 3), and 22 Wildlife Department staff (all men; 4 in year 1, 9 in yr. 2 & 9 in yr. 3)	-	One-day workshops teaching wildlife survey techniques for 28 men members of CBO, 8 members of academia, and 22 Wildlife Department staff will be conducted.
3.7 Collect technical material and design 5 posters and 5 leaflets on conservation related topics	3.7 <i>Collected technical material and designed 5 leaflets/booklets on conservation-related topics</i>	-
3.8 Print 5 posters and 5 leaflets on conservation related topics	3.8 <i>Printed 5 leaflets/booklets on conservation-related topics</i>	-
3.9 Disseminate printed 5 posters (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) and 5 leaflets (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) among stakeholders	-	Five posters will be printed. Five posters and leaflets will be disseminated among stakeholders

<p>Output 4. Impact of conservation initiatives on the abundance of wild ungulates and Snow leopards understood.</p>	<p>4.1 <i>By the end of Year 1, baseline ungulate populations were determined through field surveys in all 13 project valleys.</i></p> <p>4.2 <i>By the end of the project, ungulate population trends and wild prey indices will be determined by comparing baseline data to field survey data collected in Year 1.</i></p> <p>4.3 <i>By the end of the project, 400 genetic samples (60 in yr. 1, 240 in yr. 2 & 100 in yr. 3) will have been collected and analyzed (100 in yr. 2 and 300 in yr. 3) to determine a reliable SL population estimate in the 12 project valleys.</i></p> <p>4.4 <i>By the end of the project, reported killings of predators and wild herbivores will be reduced by 50% in participating households and communities.</i></p> <p>4.5 <i>By the end of the project, two peer-reviewed papers will have been submitted for publication.</i></p> <p>4.6 <i>By the end of the project, one best practice will have been documented and shared with stakeholders.</i></p>	<p><i>The baseline ungulate populations determined through field surveys in all 13 project valleys included Himalayan Ibex: 2,035, Blue sheep: 633, Astor markhor: 392, and Ladakh Urial: 133.</i></p>
<p>4.1 Provide relevant equipment/materials and conduct ungulate surveys through trained persons</p>	<p><i>Provided relevant equipment/materials and conduct ungulate surveys through trained persons</i></p>	<p>Ungulate surveys will be conducted on an annual basis in and around the project valleys.</p>
<p>4.2 Analyse the ungulate survey results and prepare the report</p>	<p><i>Analysed the ungulate survey results, prepared the report, and printed.</i></p>	<p>The ungulate survey results will be analysed and the report will be prepared.</p>
<p>4.3 Provide relevant materials and collect genetic samples of wildlife during surveys through trained persons</p>	<p><i>Provide relevant materials and collected 90 genetic samples of wildlife during surveys through trained persons</i></p>	
<p>4.4 Record and store the collected samples after proper processing</p>	<p><i>Recorded and stored the collected samples after proper processing</i></p>	<p>The genetic samples collected during surveys will be recorded and stored after proper processing.</p>

4.5 Identify Labs for analysis of genetic samples and make agreements with them	<i>Identified Labs for analysis of genetic samples and made agreements with the consultant for analysis of the samples.</i>	Lab. will be identified for analysis of the available genetic samples.
4.6 Send the stored genetic samples to Labs for analysis	<i>Sent the stored genetic samples to Labs for analysis</i>	The available genetic samples will be analysed through a Lab.
4.7 Collect data from conservation champions on the killing of predators and wild herbivores	-	Data from conservation champions on the killing of predators and wild herbivores will be collected on an annual basis.
4.8 Prepare 2 scientific papers and send to scientific journals for publication	<i>Published two papers in international peer-reviewed scientific journals</i>	Scientific papers will be prepared and sent to scientific journals for publication
4.9 Respond to the queries of scientific journals	<i>Responded to the queries of scientific journals.</i>	Queries from scientific journals will be responded to.
4.10 Document one best practice and share it with stakeholders	-	One best practice will be documented and shared with stakeholders.

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Snow leopards (SL), their wild prey, landscapes and local livelihoods are safeguarded through integrated conservation and livelihood improvement programs and gender mainstreaming. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: Conservation and livelihood programs supporting additional 8000 households in 12 valleys reduce livestock losses, increase income and improve attitudes, leading to stable or increased abundance of Snow-leopards and wild ungulates. (Max 30 words)	0.1 By the end of the project, the number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes increased from 552 to 8,000. 0.2 By the end of the project, the number of valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes increased from 7 to 12. 0.3 By the end of the project, livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals will be completely curtailed, saving about 11% of livestock holdings in 13 project valleys per annum. 0.4 By the end of the project, insurance programmes will provide about 30% of market value for livestock lost to carnivore predation in 12 project valleys. 0.5 By the end of the project, number of women trained and engaged in handicrafts will be increased from 0 to 100, and their family income increased by at least PKR10,000 per month in project valleys. 0.6 By the end of the project, men and women in the project communities will have a measurable increase in positive attitudes towards conservation as compared to	0.1 Annual reports from field teams highlighting the number of communities approached, champions identified, meetings held, schemes adopted and conservation contracts signed. 0.2 Field visit reports of visit to valleys. 0.3 Baseline and final survey reports for relevant communities highlighting livestock vaccinated, corral improvements, involvement in insurance programmes, premium payments, and involvement in handicraft production, sales and price received. 0.4 Annual reports of predation events reported for each of the 13 communities and those serving as controls. 0.5 Baseline and final survey reports for sample households in sample communities measuring household income and attitudes towards interventions, predators and ungulates. 0.6 Questionnaire survey report of attitude of men and women community members towards conservation.	0.1 Communities and other relevant stakeholders remain willing to engage in collaborative, multi-pronged conservation management initiatives and own these initiatives 0.2 US and online markets for handicrafts and livestock products remain sustainable 0.3 There is no unrest due to COVID or severe socio-political situation that prevents work with communities. Based on experience and our sustained field presence, we expect occasional delays but not a cessation of our work. 0.4 Project benefits distributed equitably among men and women members and

	<p>valleys with no interventions, measured through questionnaire survey.</p> <p>0.7 By the end of the project, the illegal killing of wild ungulates and SL will cease in the 13 project communities.</p> <p>0.8 By the end of the project, a viable population of SL and wild ungulates will be confirmed through field surveys in the project sites.</p>	<p>0.7 Annual reports of illegal killing of SL and wild herbivores from 13 project communities and 3 control communities, incorporating information from long-term community contacts (key informants), community champions, protected area staff and records from wildlife departments.</p> <p>0.8 Reports from wildlife surveys (genetic sampling and double observer techniques).</p>	<p>available to disadvantage groups among the communities.</p> <p>0.5 Communities are willing to subscribe to livestock compensation programs</p> <p>0.6 Conflicts between communities and other stakeholders are not negatively impacting project implementation.</p> <p>0.7 Political situation during project implementation is conducive to achievement of project results.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Conservation and income generating initiatives including livestock vaccination, predator-proof corrals, livestock insurance and handicrafts enterprises</p>	<p>1.1 Vaccination of 50,000 cattle/ yak and 100,000 goat/sheep for Black Quarter, Enterotoxaemia, Foot and Mouth or other necessary vaccines and medicine used for protection against ectoparasites as recommended by the Livestock Department, twice (spring and autumn seasons) in a year.</p> <p>1.2 Twenty additional corrals built (2 corrals in year 1, 8 in year 2 & 10 in year 3), protecting 14,000 livestock by project end, over baseline of 6 corrals in project valleys</p> <p>1.3 15,000 livestock in 12 communities protected through insurance schemes by project end (4 in year 1 and 8 in year 2),</p>	<p>1.1 Annual livestock vaccination reports.</p> <p>1.2a Agreements signed with VCDOs/CBOs for corral construction.</p> <p>1.2b Corrals completion reports.</p> <p>1.3 Agreements signed with VCDOs/CBOs for Livestock Insurance schemes.</p> <p>1.4 Handicrafts' production and sale, annual reports.</p>	<p>1.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long enough to provide better coordination in managing community based conservation project initiatives.</p> <p>1.2 We will be able to find effective community champions within a reasonable amount of time</p> <p>1.3 Local communities understand that critical habitats in their</p>

<p>established in 12 valleys.</p>	<p>over baseline of 7 valleys and 5000 livestock.</p> <p>1.4 One hundred households in 7 communities (16 in year 1, 52 in year 2 & 32 in year 3) engaged in producing and selling quality handicrafts under the umbrella of Snow Leopard Enterprises by project end, over baseline of 0 households.</p> <p>1.5 Twelve new conservation contracts (8 in year 1 and 4 in year 2) signed for 12 communities by Year 2.</p>	<p>1.5 Agreements/ Conservation contracts signed with VCDOs/CBOs for handicrafts/SLE.</p> <p>1.6 Baseline and end-line survey reports of household incomes.</p> <p>1.7 Programme data, stories, field reports and receipts collected by SLF to monitor corrals building, insurance scheme progress, livestock vaccination and handicraft production and purchases.</p>	<p>vicinities will benefit livelihoods and ecological security, they remain interested in corrals, handicrafts and insurance as good options for mitigating human wildlife conflicts and leadership within the community remains cohesive enough to manage multi-pronged programmes.</p> <p>1.4 Local community-based institutions would establish an effective institutional mechanism to facilitate conservation outcomes.</p> <p>1.5 Project interventions will focus on short to mid-term benefits to avoid long gestation period that would not be conducive to win community support for conservation.</p> <p>1.6 Communities are willing to subscribe to livestock compensation programs</p>
<p>2. Effectiveness of conservation</p>	<p>2.1 Livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals will be completely curtailed, saving about 2% of livestock holdings in</p>	<p>2.1 Annual livestock predation reports.</p>	<p>2.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long</p>

<p>initiatives on livestock losses, household income increased, attitudes towards conservation including gender effects are improved in 12 valleys and a new Protected Area added.</p>	<p>communities per annum from predation by project end, 2.2 By the end of the project, 100+ households in 7 valleys receive profits from SLE sales. 2.3 By the end of the project, men and women in the project communities have increased acceptance of SL and other predators. 2.4 By the end of the project, Khudaabad valley community will present its draft plan to the Wildlife Department for the declaration of Khudaabad valley as Community-controlled Hunting area (CCHA) in year 2 and the valley will be declared as CCHA in year 3.</p>	<p>2.2 Handicrafts' production and sale, annual reports. 2.3 Reports of surveys of community attitudes towards conservation. 2.4a Draft plan provided to the government to declare Khudaabad valley as a CCHA 2.4b Notification of the government to declare Khudaabad valley as a CCHA</p>	<p>enough to make training worthwhile 2.2 2.3 Communities remain interested in corrals, handicrafts and insurance as good options for mitigating conflicts and leadership within the community remains cohesive enough to manage multi-pronged programmes.</p>
<p>3. Capacity of 20 community activists built for community/financial management and record keeping, 26 teachers, 200 students for conservation, 8 members of academia, 22 Wildlife Department staff and 28 community members for survey</p>	<p>3.1 20 community activists (at least 30% women) have increased capacities for community/financial management, record keeping and importance of wildlife conservation in Year 1 and are successfully managing the CBOs' finances and records after getting the training (Year 2 & 3). 3.2 20 community activists trained for community/financial management, record keeping and importance of wildlife conservation have worked as community conservation champions (at least 30% women) actively engaged in dialogue with 20 communities to guide them for project initiatives and sensitize them for conservation of snow leopard and its wild prey by end of yr 2.</p>	<p>3.1 Project notes/ reports of training delivered to community activists in community/financial management, record keeping and importance of wildlife conservation. 3.2 Field implementer meetings with conservation champions to keep record of their involvement in community discussions 3.3 Project notes/ reports of training/refreshers for Ecosystem Health Workers delivered to Community members 3.4 Project notes/ reports of teachers' training. 3.5 Project notes/ reports of nature clubs and nature study camps.</p>	<p>3.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long enough to make training worthwhile. 3.2 Capacities of the community groups will be adequate after the training to execute the task. 3.2 Community champions are supporting CBOs to implement wildlife conservation agenda in the respective valleys. 3.3 Communities remain interested in corrals, handicrafts and insurance as good</p>

<p>techniques through training and provision of resource material</p>	<p>3.3 26 teachers (13 men and 13 women; 13 in year 2 & 13 in 1st. quarter, year 3) have increased capacities for conservation and training skills and each disseminated the learned skills among 20 students by end of 1st quarter of year 3.</p> <p>3.4 Capacity of 200 students (at least 50% participation from girls) increased towards biodiversity conservation through engagement in 13 nature clubs and nature study camps by end of 1st quarter of year 3.</p> <p>3.5 By the end of the project, 28 CBO members (4 in year 1, 12 in yr. 2 & 12 in yr. 3), 8 academics (at least 50% women) (2 in year 1, 3 in yr. 2 & 3 in yr. 3), and 22 Wildlife Department staff (4 in year 1, 9 in yr. 2 & 9 in yr. 3) trained in wildlife survey techniques, that are effectively conducting wildlife surveys.</p> <p>3.6 By the end of the project, resource materials including 5 posters (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) and 5 leaflets (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) on conservation topics developed and disseminated among stakeholders, resulting in increased understanding of stakeholders on snow leopard conservation.</p>	<p>3.6 Project notes/ reports of wildlife survey training.</p> <p>3.7 Resource material on conservation topics developed for stakeholders.</p> <p>3.8 Post training response forms from field staff and stakeholders receiving different training.</p>	<p>options for mitigating conflicts and leadership within the community remains cohesive enough to manage multi-pronged programmes.</p>
<p>4. Impact of conservation initiatives on abundance of wild ungulates and Snow</p>	<p>4.1 By the end of Year 1, baseline ungulate populations determined through field surveys in all 13 project valleys.</p> <p>4.2 By the end of the project, ungulate population trends and wild prey indices will be determined by comparing baseline data to field survey data collected in Year 1.</p>	<p>4.1 Reports of field surveys of wild ungulates (double observer techniques).</p> <p>4.2 Ungulate population trends and wild prey indices.</p>	<p>4.1 Field implementers will remain with the organizations for long enough to make training worthwhile</p> <p>4.2 We will be able to find effective community</p>

leopards understood.	<p>4.3 By the end of the project, 400 genetic samples (60 in yr. 1, 240 in yr. 2 & 100 in yr. 3) will have been collected and analysed (100 in yr. 2 and 300 in yr. 3) to determine a reliable SL population estimate in the 12 project valleys.</p> <p>4.4 By the end of the project, reported killings of predators and wild herbivores will be reduced by 50% in participating households and communities.</p> <p>4.5 By the end of the project, two peer reviewed papers will have been submitted for publication.</p> <p>4.6 By the end of the project, one best practice will have been documented and shared with stakeholders.</p>	<p>4.3a Reports of field surveys of genetic sample collection.</p> <p>4.3b Reports of genetic analysis</p> <p>4.4 Reports of surveys of killing of Snow leopards and wild ungulates</p> <p>4.5 Papers submitted for peer review and publication.</p> <p>4.6 Report of best practice for its dissemination to stakeholders.</p>	<p>champions within a reasonable amount of time</p> <p>4.3 400 or more genetic samples of snow leopard are detected for collection and analysis.</p> <p>4.4 Project management will be able to identify, document and disseminate the best practices.</p>
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 1.21 Attend already established Valley Conservation and Development Organizations (VCDOs)/Community based Organizations (CBOs) meetings, provide guidance for community mobilization and gender empowerment and collect project related baseline data
- 1.22 Conduct baseline surveys regarding household income, number of households engaged in biodiversity conservation and livelihood programmes, valleys engaged in multiple conservation programmes, livestock losses inside predator-proof corrals, insurance coverage for livestock lost to carnivore predation, women trained and engaged in handicrafts, illegal killing of wild ungulates and SL, communities' attitudes towards conservation, SL and wild ungulates population in project area
- 1.23 Conduct end-line surveys of household income.
- 1.24 Establish new VCDOs and CBOs as per project requirement and attend meetings to guide community mobilization and gender empowerment
- 1.25 Identify and procure vaccines as per vaccination protocol and medicine for ectoparasites as per feedback from the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Livestock Department.
- 1.26 Vaccinate 50,000 cattle/ yak and 100,000 goat/sheep for Black Quarter, Enterotoxaemia, Foot and Mouth or other necessary vaccines or medicines for protection against ectoparasites recommended by the Livestock Department.
- 1.27 Monitor, collect and compile data, and make payments to the Ecosystem Health Workers
- 1.28 Approve selected sites, prepare feasibility and cost estimates for construction of 20 predator-proof corrals
- 1.29 Sign agreements with the VCDO/CBO for construction of Predator-proof corrals
- 1.30 Provide payment to the account of VCDO/CBO in instalments
- 1.31 Monitor construction of corrals by the VCDO/CBO

- 1.32 Prepare completion report of corral construction
- 1.33 Sign agreements with the VCDOs/CBOs for 5 livestock insurance schemes (LISs)
- 1.34 Monitor collection of community share by the VCDOs/CBOs for LISs
- 1.35 Form committee for provision of compensations to community members for livestock loss due to predators
- 1.36 Provide project share for LISs to VCDOs/CBOs
- 1.37 Develop and provide selection criteria for different trainings of men and women community members to VCDOs/CBOs to identify the relevant community members
- 1.38 Sign agreements for Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) with VCDOs/CBOs
- 1.39 Provide 15 days training to women for SLE
- 1.40 . Order and purchase SLE products from women twice per year to be sold through Snow Leopard Trust (SLT) and private companies.

- 2.1 Monitor corral usage on annual basis
- 2.2 Provide wages of SLE products and conservation bonus payments to SLE participants.
- 2.3 Conduct awareness raising sessions in 13 project valleys regarding importance of snow leopard and other predators in the ecosystem to enhance public tolerance of large carnivores in their valleys.
- 2.4 Monitor predation of snow leopard and its prey through interaction with VCDOs/CBOs
- 2.5 Conduct meetings with GB Wildlife Department to share plan of Khudaabad valley to declare it as a Community Controlled Hunting area (CCHA).

- 3.1 Conduct 2-days training workshop for 20 community activists (13 men & at least 7 women) in community/financial management, record keeping and importance of wildlife conservation
- 3.2 Engage 20 community conservation champions (13 men & at least 7 women) in dialogue with communities
- 3.3 Conduct 4-days training for 26 teachers (13 men and 13 women; 13 in year 2 & 13 in 1st. quarter, year 3) for conservation and training skills
- 3.4 Establish Nature clubs in 13 valleys
- 3.5 Conduct 2-days nature study camps for 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls)
- 3.6 Conduct one day workshops teaching wildlife survey techniques for 28 men members of CBO (4 in year 1, 12 in yr. 2 & 12 in yr. 3), 8 members of academia (4 men & 4 women; 2 in year 1, 3 in yr. 2 & 3 in yr. 3), and 22 Wildlife Department staff (all men; 4 in year 1, 9 in yr. 2 & 9 in yr. 3)
- 3.7 Collect technical material and design 5 posters and 5 leaflets on conservation related topics
- 3.8 Print 5 posters and 5 leaflets on conservation related topics
- 3.9 Disseminate printed 5 posters (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) and 5 leaflets (1 in year 1, 2 in yr. 2 & 2 in yr. 3) among stakeholders

- 4.1 Provide relevant equipment/materials and conduct ungulate surveys through trained persons
- 4.2 Analyse the ungulate survey results and prepare the report
- 4.3 Provide relevant materials and collect genetic samples of wildlife during surveys through trained persons

- 4.4 Record and store the collected samples after proper processing
- 4.5 Identify Labs for analysis of genetic samples and make agreements with them
- 4.6 Send the stored genetic samples to Labs for analysis
- 4.7 Collect data from conservation champions on the of killing of predators and wild herbivores
- 4.8 Prepare 2 scientific papers and send to scientific journals for publication
- 4.9 Respond to the queries of scientific journals
- 4.10 Document one best practice and share with stakeholders

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Total to date
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training,	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training,	People	Gender,	15 men & 16 women	15 men & 16 women
				Stakeholder group	Community members	
				Training type	SLE and community/financial management, record keeping, monitoring, reporting, and importance of wildlife conservation training	
	number of total training weeks aggregated across all people trained	number of total training weeks aggregated across all people trained	Training weeks		33 weeks	33 weeks
DI-A03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number of organisations	Organization type	VCDOs	VCDOs
				Numbers	8	8
DI-A06	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being	People	Gender	30,200 male & 28,224 female	30,200 male & 28,224 female
				Stakeholder Group	Community	
DI-C17	Number of unique papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	Number of unique papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	Numbers	-	2	2
DI-C18	Number of unique papers published in peer reviewed journals	Number of unique papers published in peer reviewed journals	Numbers	-	2	2

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Spatial density pattern of Himalayan Ibex (<i>Capra sibirica</i>) in Pakistan	Journal, Global Ecology and Conservation	Shakeel Ahmad, Hussain Ali, Muhammad Asif, Tanveer Khan, Nazakat Din, Ejaz Ur Rehman, Shoaib Hameed, Jaffar Ud Din, Muhammad Ali Nawaz, 2022	Male	Pakistani	Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2022.e02288
Density Pattern of Flare-Horned Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>) in Northern Pakistan	Journal, Sustainability	Shakeel Ahmad, Ejaz Ur Rehman, Hussain Ali, Nazakat Din, Jibrin Haider, Jaffar Ud Din and Muhammad Ali Nawaz, 2022	Male	Pakistani	MDPI, Basel, Switzerland	https://doi.org/10.3390/su14159567

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	x
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Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	x