



Submit by 13 January 2006

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR POST-PROJECT FUNDING 2006

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and on the merit of your current / recently completed Darwin Initiative project. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants).

1. Name and address of UK organisation

<p>Imperial College London Division of Biology, Silwood Park Campus, Buckhurst Road, Ascot, SL5 7PY, UK</p>

2. Post-Project details

Project Title: Evaluating approaches to public engagement in saiga conservation				
Proposed start date: 1 st May 2006 Duration of project: 20 months				
Darwin funding requested	Total	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	£64600	£37500	£27100	£

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (162/-/---)

Using saiga antelopes as a tool for improving rural livelihoods. 162/12/028

4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals where different from the original project. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post-Project funding.

Details	Project leader	Other main UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Milner-Gulland		Lushchekina
Forename(s)	Eleanor Jane		Anna Anatolieva
Post held	Reader in Conservation Science		Leading Scientific Researcher
Institution (if different to above)			Institute of Ecology & Evolution, Russian Academy of Science
Department	Division of Biology		Laboratory of the Landscape Ecology of Mammals
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

5. Define the purpose (main objective) of the Post-project in line with the logical framework. How is it linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project?

To safeguard the future of the saiga antelope in Kalmykia through constructive engagement with the public. The purpose of the original project was “to save the critically endangered saiga antelope from extinction and support impoverished rural communities by building a framework integrating saiga conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with communities’ needs and aspirations.” The post-project will actively implement the framework for engagement developed in the original project, and specifically builds on our highly successful public engagement work, both in Kalmykia and the UK.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date?

We have contributed to the stabilisation of the saiga population in Kalmykia; developed a sound foundation for ongoing population monitoring and implemented it over 3 years; contributed to a substantial improvement in public awareness of the plight of the saiga in Kalmykia, Kazakhstan and internationally; catalysed additional funding for saiga conservation and for development of alternative livelihoods; carried out social surveys in locations throughout the saiga range to elucidate attitudes to saigas and incentives to poach and poaching prevalence; trained students and rangers in Kalmykia & Kazakhstan; evaluated options for alternative livelihoods; interacted with governments and NGOs to implement conservation actions. See Appendix 1 for letters showing international and range state recognition of these achievements.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs will be achieved within the original project term?

The original project is now nearing its end and the project purpose and outputs have already been fulfilled. We are now preparing for our final dissemination phase; writing papers for international journals, reports to range state governments, and ensuring our message is widely disseminated. We have also ensured the legacy of the project by catalysing additional funds for saiga conservation; two projects funded by DGIS through FFI on alternative livelihoods, a SEPS project providing cows to needy families, an INTAS project on saiga ecological monitoring, funding for field costs from the Wildlife Conservation Society, small grants for activities in Kalmykia from PTES, Zoo Help Foundation, Large Herbivore Foundation, USFWS. We have left a network of saiga scientists communicating via an e-bulletin, a strong monitoring framework that local collaborators are trained to implement, and a much higher awareness of saiga issues worldwide and locally.

8. Please list the overseas partner organisation(s) that will be involved in the Post-project and explain their role and responsibilities in this work and in the original project (if applicable).

Original partners: *Institute of Ecology & Evolution* A. Lushchekina; host country coordinator. Same role as originally. *Centre for Wild Animals* Iu. Arylov. Original: Training & monitoring. Post: Hub for educational & awareness activities, visitor centre, rotating cows. *Chernye Zemli Reserve* G. Erdnendov. Original: Monitoring & training. Post: Scientific monitoring & data analysis. *Centre for Ecological Projects* R. Medzhidov. Original: attitudinal surveys. Post: Evaluation of approaches to public engagement, public awareness campaigns, hosting exchange visitors. New partners: *Stepnoi Sanctuary* A. Khludnev. Monitoring, anti-poaching & public engagement. *Yashkul School* E. Khalysheva. Educational and awareness-raising activities. *Arshan Children’s Home* N. Dzhénova. Educational and awareness-raising activities. *Dharma Centre* B. Elistaev. Cultural and religious awareness-raising.

9. Please provide written evidence of commitment and capability of overseas partner in achieving the purpose and outputs of this project. Are formal agreements in place for overseas partner responsibility in this project?

Written evidence is attached at Appendix 2. We have very strong support for the project’s goals in Kalmykia, and both previous and proposed partners and the Kalmykian government feel that our original project was instrumental in improving the status of the saiga and public understanding of its needs. We have formal agreements with all partners and with the relevant government bodies, and will sign new agreements with all parties setting out our new roles and responsibilities should the post-project be funded.

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

The original project has built a solid foundation of cooperation and consultation with all sectors of society. We have held regular meetings with government at all levels and have their strong support (see letters at Appendix 1 from the local District Governor, State Biodiversity Committee and Kalmykian Prime Minister). The project involved in-depth studies of two communities close to the Reserve and heavily involved in poaching, with researchers living in the villages and becoming part of the community. These uncovered incentives to poach, built relationships with local people, and elicited ideas for livelihood development and saiga protection. We also carried out a broad-scale survey of public attitudes, understanding of local laws and ideas for solutions to the saiga crisis; training of school children, students and rangers; engagement with the local media. Since then we have engaged local communities in a "rotating cow" project based on their own suggestions for livelihood alternatives. Our post-proposal's main aim is to build on these relationships with civil society to consolidate the position of the saiga as a cultural and economic asset.

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

There are no other relevant Darwin projects, in fact there are no other international conservation or development projects in Kalmykia. Within Kalmykia, all local organisations working on saiga conservation and livelihood enhancement are part of our team. FFI have a livelihoods project in Kazakhstan which arose out of our original Darwin project, and we work closely together. FZS and WWF have a saiga conservation project in Kazakhstan; we have an MOU with them to collaborate and exchange ideas. Our Russian partners have received support for their work from various international organisations (e.g. PTES, USFWS, ZHF, LHF, CZS, ARC, UNESCO), but our strong partnership ensures that this funding is complementary to the Darwin project.

12. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make references to the relevant article(s), of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

The project will assist in the implementation of Article 6a,b (developing national plans, 100%) by direct conservation intervention and cooperation with management authorities, Article 7b,c,d (monitoring biodiversity & threats, 75%) by maintaining a high-quality saiga monitoring programme, Article 8c-f,i,l (in situ conservation, 100%) by supporting saiga protection directly, Article 9e (ex-situ conservation, 50%) by supporting the Centre for Wild Animals, Article 11 (incentives, 50%) by providing alternatives to local people, Article 12a,b (training 50%) by capacity-building in local NGOs, Article 13a,b (public awareness, 100%) by interactions with all sectors of civil society especially educators, Article 18 (technical/scientific cooperation, 20%) by joint research between UK and host country partners. It addresses the Dry and Sub-humid Lands Thematic Programme, and the cross-cutting themes of Protected Areas (50%) and Public Education & Awareness (100%). A. Lushchekina has good contacts with the Russian CBD focal point V.G. Stepankov, as well as with E. Armand, Moscow UNDP office, which will be maintained during the post-project.

13. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with the National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

The saiga antelope is the only individual species mentioned as a “region or object of biodiversity requiring special attention” in the “Priority Actions at the Federal Level: Ecosystems of forest steppes, steppes and semi-deserts” section of the Russian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, highlighting its special significance to the host country. In 2002, Kalmykia hosted an international meeting (convened by A. Lushchekina) to develop an action plan for saiga conservation under the auspices of the Convention on Migratory Species. The Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve, the main stronghold for saigas in Russia and one of our partners, was set up by the Federal Government in 1994 with saiga protection as a key aim.

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

Catalysed by our original Darwin Project, we have launched a DEFRA/British Council SEPS project, “Rotating cows as a tool for saiga conservation”, led by the Centre for Wild Animals. This directly impacts sustainable livelihoods through providing cows to the neediest families from a cow bank, which also provides dairy products to local children. The post-project will continue to support CWA while this project reaches sustainability. We will also contribute indirectly to sustainable livelihoods through our education and outreach campaigns emphasising saigas as a component of Kalmykia’s cultural and natural heritage which can contribute to future prosperity; our emphasis on capacity-building of local environmental NGOs; and our support of environmental education for children and the international links of local educators.

15. What will be the impact of the work and how will this be achieved? How will these help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

A stable or increasing saiga population in the area - through support of protection efforts and a change in local attitudes to poaching, continuing and extending the original project. *Strong capacity for conservation in local NGOs* - through increasing their control of project activities including research and action, and through technical support, taking the original project’s capacity-building to the next level. *An evaluation of the impact of different public engagement strategies* - a scientific attitudinal study of broad value to conservation, which we are able to carry out due to the natural experiment of having a range of interventions geographically separated but concerning the same saiga population. A new objective for the post-project. *Raised public awareness in Kalmykia & UK* - Strong and sustainable international links formed through the educator exchange, high media publicity in both places, strong cultural and educational messages through links with schools and Buddhist groups. A major dissemination activity, new to the post-project.

16. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.

The existing project instituted saiga monitoring, raised public awareness and carried out research on attitudes to saiga conservation and potential for livelihood alternatives. This post-project is distinct in a) evaluating the effectiveness of different conservation interventions, b) building alliances between conservationists and educational and religious groups, c) forging relationships between UK and Kalmykian educators for the long term. The seeds for this work were sown during the original project, but this post-project will have a very different flavour, moving from monitoring and fact-finding to engagement and action. The project’s aim is to develop long-term international and cross-sectoral alliances for conservation, help local NGOs to connect more to the outside world and stand independently, and equip local children for a more sustainable future. A small further input of resources now will have a major impact because the previous project laid the foundations for all these opportunities, but without funding this accumulated potential will not be realisable.

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

The legacy will be left in the environmental awareness of all sectors of society but particularly children, in twinning links with UK individuals and organisations, in the technical and skills-based capacity of local conservation NGOs to work independently and effectively, in the maintenance of the rotating cows project, in the provision of a long-term saiga monitoring database by which success can continue to be measured, and in the existence of a healthy saiga population.

18. Please provide a clear exit strategy and describe what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy

We aim to ensure that at the end of the project, all sectors of Kalmykian society feel strongly about the cultural and ambassadorial value of the saiga and are keen to conserve it, and that targetted communities perceive concrete benefits from conservation and costs of continued poaching. This is the foundation of long-term sustainability. Our strategy of hands-off management of NGOs whom we already know and trust will ensure that capacity is built for the future. Careful selection of UK exchange participants, and nurturing of their relationship with Kalmykian counterparts, will ensure that the international isolation of Kalmykian educators and conservationists is reduced, and they receive ongoing international support. Supporting the development of environmental education in local schools will also have a long-lasting legacy. We will ensure a planned exit by carrying out a SWOT analysis of each partner NGO near the end of the project, to ensure potential is realised, and initiating discussion on future plans and funding needs at the mid-project meeting. We have a good track record in maintaining continuity of conservation action, and a strong foundation of success and collaboration to build upon.

19. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

All engagement with the public in the UK and Kalmykia will include the Darwin Initiative name in any text, and the logo on any visual materials. Our original project was highly successful at dissemination, and the Darwin name appeared in all media reports. The fact that Darwin is the main international conservation project operating in Kalmykia means that a very clear message is put across. In the UK exchange competition it will be made clear that candidates would be part of a Darwin project and expected to support and promote the Darwin Initiative's mission.

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

4 *students* from Kalmykian State University Biological Faculty will be trained for 2 weeks in transect methods for saiga monitoring, to contribute to the longterm monitoring programme. They will be selected on aptitude & enthusiasm by CWA staff lecturing at the university. Effectiveness of training measured by quality & repeatability of biological data obtained. *Children* at 1 school and 1 children's home in Kalmykia will receive ongoing environmental training linked to saiga conservation, and their teachers will have capacity built to deliver environmental education. Effectiveness & outcome measured by sustained interest in saiga conservation (e.g. membership of saiga club, volunteering at CWA). School & home chosen due to close links to original project, enthusiasm of children & teachers, and proximity to saiga reserve and breeding centre (hence maximising local impact). *Capacity-building* of original partners - CEP to carry out ecological research, school teachers to teach conservation, and CZBR to collect, store and analyse long-term monitoring data throughout project; effectiveness will be measured by their ability to continue our work after project ends and quality of papers/reports produced.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

21. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 1 of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To safeguard the future of the saiga antelope in Kalmykia through constructive engagement with the public.</p>	<p>a) Saiga population continues to be stable or increasing in project area</p> <p>b) Local institutions have the will and capacity to continue saiga conservation.</p> <p>c) Kalmykian public shows positive attitudes towards saiga conservation.</p> <p>d) Ongoing international links established for environmental educators.</p>	<p>a) Monitoring of saiga populations in Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve and Stepnoi Sanctuary.</p> <p>b) Local institutions carry out project work competently and enthusiastic with hands-off guidance by project leaders.</p> <p>c) Attitudinal surveys and indirect measures of poaching activity in three project areas. High level of media and official interest in project activities sustained.</p> <p>d) Exchange with UK educators leads to sustained contact and support for Kalmykian participants, and particularly for local schools.</p>	<p>a) Monitoring protocols sound and give an unbiased representation of saiga population dynamics.</p> <p>b) Capacity-building equips these institutions with the ability to continue to operate once Darwin support is removed.</p> <p>c) Surveys are reliable indicators of level of public support and poaching activity. Media and official interest reflect or drive public interest.</p> <p>d) International links with environmental educators are a useful means of providing moral and actual support for saiga conservation.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>a) Saiga monitoring system is in place and being used to provide data for assessment of conservation success.</p> <p>b) Successful visitor centre at the Centre for Wild Animals of Kalmykia.</p> <p>c) Continuation of rotating cows project based at Centre for Wild Animals and serving areas to the west of the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve.</p>	<p>a) Spatially—referenced data on population size and structure in the two zones, with particular focus on calf production.</p> <p>b) Visitor numbers exceed 500 individuals in year 2, exhibition judged by visitors as being of high quality and interest.</p> <p>c) 2 cows per year given to needy families together with support for veterinary & maintenance costs, first-born female calves returned to the scheme.</p>	<p>a) An international journal paper based on analysis of the datasets. Physical presence of a dataset.</p> <p>b) All visits to Centre recorded in guest book, and their comments recorded and acted upon.</p> <p>c) Records of herd size and animal locations kept at CWA.</p>	<p>a) Saiga monitoring is carried out to a high standard and data collation is efficient and timely. This relies on the support of CZBR management.</p> <p>b) Visitor centre opens to public on time, and CWA continues to be adequately core-funded.</p> <p>c) The rotating cow project proves a success (this scheme is about to be launched).</p>

<p>d) Public awareness campaign in area north of the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve carried out by Centre for Ecological Projects.</p> <p>e) Continuation of anti-poaching activities by rangers of the Stepnoi Sanctuary (east of the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve).</p> <p>f) A comparison of public attitudes and behaviours in the three regions, drawing lessons for future engagement with the public in the Chernye Zemli region.</p> <p>g) A high level of positive media attention and official support for our work achieved within Kalmykia.</p> <p>h) Project staff engaged actively with environmental education in local schools and temples, and children enthused by saiga conservation.</p> <p>i) International links established between educators in the UK and Kalmykia, leading to ongoing support for saiga conservation at the grassroots level in both countries.</p>	<p>d) At least 100 households visited in at least 3 villages, and public meetings held in 3 villages. Information on saiga conservation distributed.</p> <p>e) Rangers in Stepnoi sanctuary continue to patrol effectively throughout the period.</p> <p>f) A report on the study produced by the UK project team.</p> <p>g) At least 3 articles in local newspapers and 1 article on local TV per year. Positive meetings with relevant officials on a regular basis.</p> <p>h) Project establishes and supports active saiga clubs at Yashkul school Arshan children's home and the Dharma Centre; children develop environmental understanding and interest.</p> <p>i) An exchange involving 3 UK and 3 Kalmykian participants, leading to high media coverage in Kalmykia and sustained contacts between them, including fund-raising and continued personal friendship.</p>	<p>d) Detailed reports by CEP to project leaders.</p> <p>e) Regular reports from Director to project leaders, supplemented by direct observation.</p> <p>f) Study published as an article in an international journal.</p> <p>g) A weekly search of the media by local project collaborators. Minutes taken of all relevant meetings</p> <p>h) Register taken at organised activities. Evidence of active enthusiasm through initiatives taken by children, such as paintings/stories and saiga club.</p> <p>i) Scans of media coverage of the exchange visits in both countries. Funds raised by UK counterparts. Records of continued personal contact from e-mails/letters.</p>	<p>d) Villagers are receptive to public awareness campaigns.</p> <p>e) Patrolling effort will continue to be adequately funded by Provincial government (Darwin project can only provide supplementary funds for monitoring activities).</p> <p>f) A short-term study can adequately characterise behaviours and obtain unbiased attitudinal responses.</p> <p>g) Our current high level of visibility in the local media is sustained and heightened. Media presence translates into public attitudes.</p> <p>h) Enthusing children and highlighting the cultural and religious significance of saigas improves the long-term future for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>i) Our experience so far, that personal contacts are hugely important in supporting sustained conservation efforts, is borne out when applied at a larger scale.</p>
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<p>Activities</p> <p>a) Monitoring saiga populations in CZBR and SS.</p> <p>b) Anti-poaching patrols by SS rangers.</p> <p>c) CWA visitor centre opened and exhibition mounted.</p> <p>d) CEP public awareness campaign.</p> <p>e) Rotating cows project by CWA.</p>	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</p> <p>Throughout project: Monitoring of saiga herds, anti-poaching patrols in Stepnoi Sanctuary, CWA visitor centre open, project activities with local schools and temples, rotating cow project.</p> <p>May 2006: Calf monitoring. CWA visitor Centre opened. Technical support given to local schools.</p> <p>June-July 2006: CEP public awareness campaign.</p> <p>September-October 2006: Imperial College field study in collaboration with CEP, of attitudes to saiga conservation in 3 contrasting areas.</p> <p>October 2006: Competition in UK and Kalmykia to choose exchange participants. Darwin project takes over ongoing maintenance costs of rotating cow project.</p> <p>March 2007: Attitude study report completed.</p>
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<p>f) Study of attitudes to saiga conservation in areas with 3 contrasting types of public engagement.</p> <p>g) Exchange between UK and Kalmykian educators.</p> <p>h) Visits to local schools & temples, including targeted technical support for international communication and environmental education.</p>	<p>April 2007. Project workshop to discuss project progress and develop recommendations based on report.</p> <p>May 2007. Calf monitoring. UK participants visit Kalmykia. Extensive media coverage of visit.</p> <p>June 2007. Kalmykian participants visit UK.</p> <p>July-December 2007. Support to Kalmykian partners to build capacity and funding base, to ensure sustainability of conservation and public engagement activities. Preparation of reports and articles for publication.</p>
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22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial Year	Key milestones
Throughout	Apr 2006 - Mar 2008	Rangers in Stepnoi Sanctuary (SS) and Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve (CZBR) carry out anti-poaching patrols and monitoring of saiga herds. Project team members in Kalmykia develop close ongoing relationship with local schools and cultural/religious leaders. CWA carries out rotating cow project and maintains visitor centre at Yashkul Saiga Breeding Centre.
1 st -21 st May 2006	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Monitoring of calving in Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve
Mid-May		Opening of Centre for Wild Animals (CWA) Yashkul Saiga Breeding Centre's visitor centre
21 st -30 th May		Project team visits local schools, children's home and temple to get feedback on technical and educational support required for participation in project programme, and to meet and enthuse students and interact with religious and cultural leaders.
Mid June-Mid July		Centre for Ecological Projects (CEP) carries out public awareness campaign in areas to the north of Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve
mid August		Project delivers technical support to local school and children's home in preparation for new school year
end August		CEP delivers report on public awareness campaign to project leaders.
early September-end October		Imperial College team works with CEP to carry out attitudinal study in 3 areas
1 st October		Darwin project takes over maintenance cost of CWA Rotating Cows project from SEPS project, which initiated it.
early October		Advertisements and articles placed in UK media for competition to find 3 people for Kalmykian exchange. Targets are: The Wildlife Trusts newsletters, BBC Wildlife, Times Education Supplement, county council schools liason departments, Women's Institutes, individual schools. Potential composition of exchange team: a sixth-form student, a UK nature reserve warden, a school teacher.

mid-December		UK exchange candidates chosen on the basis of a statement on how the exchange would benefit them as individuals and their institution, cultural links between the UK and Kalmykia, ability to act as an opinion-former, and the benefits for saiga conservation.
early January 2007		Complementary exchange candidates chosen in Kalmykia based on mutual interests with UK candidates, ability to benefit from programme and disseminate results in Kalmykia, English language ability, enthusiasm for conservation.
31 st March		Report from attitudinal survey completed.
early April	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Project meeting in Kalmykia, to discuss project progress, develop recommendations based on attitude survey report, liase with Kalmykian stakeholders, including government and NGOs, and prepare for next stage of the project. Initiation of fund-raising to ensure sustainability of activities post-project.
1 st -21 st May		Calving monitoring in CZBR
mid-late May		UK exchange participants visit Kalmykia for 10 days. Media publicity campaign, emphasising link with Kalmykian Year of Tourism, and with the saiga conservation efforts of the project.
mid June		Kalmykian exchange participants visit UK. Local and national media campaign emphasising Kalmykian-UK cultural links, the plight of the saiga and the potential for ongoing educational interactions.
July-December		Project team prepares and submits manuscripts to international peer-reviewed journals covering 1) an analysis of the long-term saiga monitoring data. 2) a comparative study of attitudes of local people to saiga conservation in areas with 3 contrasting styles of conservation intervention (CWA rotating cows, CEP public awareness campaign, SS anti-poaching patrols). 3) the role of international grassroots linkages in supporting conservation activities.
July-September		Campaign to increase media profile in Kalmykia, highlighting each separate aspect of our conservation and educational work.
August		Russian team leader carries out SWOT analysis of situation of each Kalmykian partner organisations, to guide their future saiga conservation strategy. Project team visits local schools and assesses success of project in terms of building environmental awareness and international partnerships.
October		Interview follow-up of UK-based exchange participants, to obtain their perspectives on the experience and on future related activities. Project team holds an electronic conference to assess overall success of project approach and plan future strategy
November-December		Finalisation of publications from project. Final fund-raising activities and actions to ensure smooth transition of Kalmykian partners to sustainability.

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

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
2006/05, 2007/05	4A/B	4 Students from Kalmykian State University Biological Faculty trained in transect methods for biological monitoring (2 per year). 2 weeks training during calving period.
2006/5-2007/12	6A/B	50+ Children & 2+ teachers at 1 school and 1 childrens' home receive ongoing environmental training linked to saiga conservation.
2007/6	6A/B	3 UK opinion-formers carry out 2 week visit to UK
2007/7	6A/B	3 Kalmykian educators carry out 2 week visit to UK
2006/5	7	Posters for educational displays at CWA Visitor Centre
2006/6	7	Information leaflets for use in CEP public awareness campaign
2006/8	7	Posters for use in local schools
2006/5	8	EJMG attends launch of project and calving monitoring, 10 days
2006/9-10	8	CH carries out attitudinal survey, 8 weeks
2007/4	8	EJMG and CH attend project meeting. 2x1 week
2007/4	9	Report of attitudinal survey
2007/7-12	11B	At least 3 papers (saiga monitoring, attitudinal survey, use of education as a conservation strategy)
2007/7	12A	2: A database of saiga herd and poaching incident observations by CZBR & SS rangers, and a database of saiga calf monitoring results.
2006/5	14A	Workshop for stakeholders in Kalmykia.
2007/4	14A	Project meeting, including presentations of interim results and future plans to key stakeholders.
2007/7	14B	Presentation of evaluation study at 1 international conservation conference (e.g. SCCS, SCB)
2007/5	15B	Local press campaign (2+ press releases) on exchange.
2007/9	15B	Press campaign highlighting project achievements (2+ press releases).
2006/10	15C/D	4+ press releases to local and national UK media, advertising exchange opportunity.
2007/5	18C + 19C	1 report on local TV and 1 on local radio on the educator exchange.
2007/9	18C + 19C	1 report on local TV and 1 on local radio on project achievements.

2007/12	20	Physical assets. SS/CZBR: Spares for vehicles, radio communication system, uniform for rangers. All Kalmykian partners: computer for communications and report-writing. Educational partners: video-player, books and educational equipment for awareness-raising work. CWA: display boards for visitor centre
	23	Minimum £77,222, see below.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

Purpose monitored using: a) CZBR & SS's long-term saiga population database to measure saiga population health, b) CZBR & SS rangers' data on number & type of poaching incidents to measure changes in poaching intensity, c) CEP's public attitudinal studies & evidence of public interest to measure our influence on public opinion. *Public interest* assessed through strength of media interest, strength of government support for project, public participation in saiga events (e.g. saiga club), number of visitors at CWA's Visitor Centre. *Quality of science* (evaluation study & long-term monitoring) evaluated by peer-reviewed publications. Contribution to *sustainable livelihoods* evaluated by number of cows distributed to needy families. Contribution to *international links* evaluated by monitoring of continued contact between exchange participants & individual donors. The concluding SWOT analysis of partner teams by the Russian team leader will evaluate the potential of local partners to continue conservation work, and hence our *capacity-building*. The main monitoring of project outputs will be handled by the host country team leader, with oversight by UK coordinator. This is part of the capacity-building process. Project workshops will include presentation & evaluation of achievements by each team, ensuring open and transparent monitoring by all project participants.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

25. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 2 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Please note that although three financial years are shown here, funding will only be awarded for a maximum period of two calendar years

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	%	%	%
Imperial College - E.J. Milner-Gulland (coordinator). Imperial College funded.	10%	10%	Nil
Imperial College - Caroline Howe (Evaluation study). ESRC funded.	50%	0%	Nil
Institute of Ecology and Evolution RAS - A.A. Lushchekina (co-ordinator in host country).	50%	50%	Nil
Centre for Wild Animals - Iu. Arylov (Hub for educational & awareness activities, visitor centre, rotating cows).	50%	50%	Nil
Chernye Zemli Reserve - G. Erdnendov (Scientific monitoring & data analysis).	25%	25%	Nil
Centre for Ecological Projects - R. Medzhidov. (Evaluation of approaches to public engagement, public awareness campaigns, hosting exchange visitors).	25%	25%	Nil
Stepnoi Sanctuary - A. Khludnev (Monitoring, anti-poaching & public engagement).	25%	25%	Nil
Yashkul School - E. Khalysheva (Educational and awareness-raising activities with children).	15%	15%	Nil
Arshan Children's Home - N. Dzhenova (Educational and awareness-raising activities with children).	15%	15%	Nil
Dharma Centre - B. Elistaev (Cultural and religious awareness-raising).	15%	15%	Nil

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

Project team member	2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
E.J. Milner-Gulland						
C. Howe						
A. Lushchekina						
Iu. Arylov						
G. Erdnendov						
R. Medzhidov						
A. Khludnev						
E. Khalysheva						
N. Dzhenova						
B. Elistaev						
Total cost of salaries						

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Office costs				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Travel and subsistence				
• Darwin funding				
<i>Travel to KM (IC/IEE)</i>				
<i>Exchange participants</i>				
<i>Monitoring calving</i>				
<i>Anti-poaching/monitoring patrols</i>				
<i>Educational excursions</i>				
<i>Attitudinal survey</i>				
• other funding				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Conferences, seminars etc				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Capital items/ equipment				
• Darwin funding				
<i>Computers 8 teams @700</i>				
<i>Video players 2 teams @300</i>				
<i>Children's educational materials</i>				
<i>Radio comms for anti-poaching</i>				
<i>Uniforms, anti-poaching equipment</i>				
<i>Vehicle spares</i>				
<i>Chairs etc Visitor Centre</i>				
• other funding				
<i>SEPS - herd maintenance</i>				
<i>ZHF - CWA maintenance</i>				
<i>USFWS - CZBR infrastructure</i>				
Other costs				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	85529	56293		141822
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES	48029	29193		77222
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS REQUESTED	37500	27100		64600

25. Please provide a written justification of why alternative funding is not available from within your own organisation or from other sources.

Imperial College does not provide project funding, however it will be contributing substantially through waiving all indirect costs and through donating EJMG's time. This is in recognition of the Darwin Initiative's conservation objectives, and enables the project to go ahead with the majority of the resources going to the host country teams. Funding could be available for this work from other sources in future, however we felt that this post-project was appropriate for Darwin because it builds on the hard work and success of the original project, such that a relatively small but timely additional investment now will have a major impact in terms of public recognition of achievements, internationally and in Kalmykia. We felt that the Darwin Initiative, as the original supporter of the work, should reap these benefits. We also feel that momentum is very strong now, and the time required to find other support will dissipate this, reducing the legacy that we could achieve.

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

Confirmed: Imperial College - indirect costs, overheads and EJMG salary, 2006-8, £19,586. Economic & Social Research Council - C. Howe salary & field-work costs approx £9,000. Small Ecological Projects Fund - 6 months support of rotating cows project, 2006, £4,700. Kalmykian partners - key participants' salaries, £11,000, office costs & overheads £12,000, conference venue costs £700, travel costs £1000. Large Herbivore Foundation & Chicago Zoological Society - support to IEE for printing costs, £3000. USFWS - support of CZBR maintenance costs, US\$4,560. Zoos Help Foundation (Rotterdam Zoo) - 20,000 euros for support of CWA running costs, 2006-8. INTAS - support of IEE/IC travel costs, 2006, £1500. *Unconfirmed:* Private donations from UK exchange participants' fund-raising activities (to be levered by project for future additional work) - minimum £1500.

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

Accommodation costs in both UK & Kalmykia for exchange participants, to be provided by participants' families. Host country partners will give the use of their field equipment free of charge.

28. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	118,790
+ Funding/Income from other sources	136,838
= Total original project cost	255,628

FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.

CERTIFICATION 2006/7

On behalf of the trustees

I apply for a grant of £37500 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2007 on the activities specified in the Logical Framework.

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

I enclose a copy of the CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	BROOKE ALASYA
Position in the organisation	Research Services Manager

Signed

[stamped in hard copy]

Date:

9/1/2006

Please return this form by e-mail to ECTF at darwin-applications@ectf-ed.org.uk by **13 January 2006**. Please put the title of the proposed project into the subject line of the e-mail. As much of the supporting documentation as possible should be sent along with the e-mailed application. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, hard copies of all applications and supporting documents should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PH **postmarked not later than 13 January 2006**.

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