
IWTEVR11\1004

Raptors in Central Asia: Trade and local use impact assessment

The project will assess the impact of trade on falcon and golden eagle populations in Central Asia. This will be achieved through targeted monitoring of falcon populations and data gathering on international trade chains and local use of raptors. Policies and regulatory mechanisms related to raptors' trade will be analysed. This evidence will inform conservation strategies, community engagement, proactive enforcement responses and support regional implementation of international conventions, the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan and the Raptors Memorandum of Understanding.

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IWTEVR11\1004

Raptors in Central Asia: Trade and local use impact assessment

Section 1 - Contact Details

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Section 2 - Title, Themes, Species & Summary


Q3. Title:


Raptors in Central Asia: Trade and local use impact assessment

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 [Fauna & Flora IWTCF Cover letter](#)

 28/10/2024

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Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application to any of the Biodiversity Challenge Funds?

No

Q5. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*)

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

The project will assess the impact of trade on falcon and golden eagle populations in Central Asia. This will be achieved through targeted monitoring of falcon populations and data gathering on international trade chains and local use of raptors. Policies and regulatory mechanisms related to raptors' trade will be analysed. This evidence will inform conservation strategies, community engagement, proactive enforcement responses and support regional implementation of international conventions, the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan and the Raptors Memorandum of Understanding.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Kyrgyzstan	Country 2	Tajikistan
Country 3	Kazakhstan	Country 4	Uzbekistan

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2027	2 years

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	Total Request
Amount:	£50,428.00	£49,524.00	99,952.00

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

No

Q11. If no matched funding is proposed, please explain why.

Through previous and existing work on IWT in the region the legal and illegal trade in falcons has been identified as an area of conservation priority. However there is currently a lack of data on the scope and scale of this trade and of the key regional stakeholders. This project has been designed specifically to target this gap in understanding and has been costed as such as a small standalone project that contributes to and supports existing activities on IWT in the region. Additionally Fauna & Flora International (FFI) already has staff and infrastructure in place to implement the project, minimising capital expenditures and start-up costs; the budget has been estimated based on our long-standing experience of market prices. Activity costs have been kept realistic and as low as possible through minimal overseas visits and conservative budgeting. As such additionally funding at this stage is not needed.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

We envisage having [REDACTED] in unconfirmed matched funding. FFI is actively fundraising through both existing and new sources (major donor philanthropy, public appeal) to secure these match funds. With a recently revamped global fundraising strategy, and based on past fundraising performance, FFI is confident that this will be secured. If this were not to materialise it would impact the overall delivery of the project as these funds would primarily be used to support additional travel costs from the UK office to the region and to supplement potential unforeseen project costs.

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Across Central Asia, the illicit trade in wildlife has destructive impacts on both biodiversity and the wider stability of the region. Falcons and eagles are amongst species groups most often found in legal and illegal trade across the region (Ref-1).

Saker falcon, listed as Endangered (EN) under the IUCN Redlist, has experienced an estimated 50-79% population decline in the past 20 years (Ref-2;3). The species is listed on Appendix I of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and protected nationally in all four countries; their international trade is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Despite this protected status, illegal trapping is still a leading factor causing population decline of Saker Falcons in KZ, KG, and UZ. Thousands of wild birds are trapped every year in their main breeding grounds in Central Asia to meet the demand from falconers in the Middle East and Central Asia (Ref-4;5). Other species including Peregrine Falcon, Gyrfalcon and Golden Eagle, whilst globally listed as Least Concern, are also valued for both international trade and local use for falconry and tourism purposes, despite their domestic and international protection status.

The local and regional impact of the use and trade in these species is poorly understood as 1) baselines on wild populations are absent or often heavily outdated and 2) there is insufficient information available on the trade chain and mechanisms enabling illegal trade in the region.

Furthermore, international trade and localised use of falcon species is reliant on the knowledge and experience of local communities. With 30% of the KG population below the national poverty line (Ref-6), illegal trapping, trade and use likely offers a needed source of income for poor rural households. All of these factors combine to make it hard to ascertain and monitor the impact on wild populations of raptors. This threat is closely followed by electrocution, habitat degradation and poisoning.

Nonetheless, some progress has been made as CMS Parties developed the Saker Global Action Plan (SGAP) in 2015, recognising the need for international cooperation throughout the species' range to halt their rapid decline. CITES Parties also established zero export quota for wild specimens from KZ, KG, UZ and other range states in 2011, recognising the threat to the Saker Falcon (Ref-7;8). Additionally, all four species are migratory and covered by CMS

Raptors MoU (RMOU) and re included in the CITES Appendices, with commercial trade of wild Peregrine and Gyr falcons prohibited.

This project will generate comprehensive population baselines for Saker Falcon, Golden Eagle and Peregrine Falcon, undertaking both active and passive population surveys. It will also aim to understand the role local communities in KG play in the live capture of raptors and the socioeconomic importance of this trade to local economies. Combined with the improvement in understanding of the legal and illegal trade chains, the project will therefore build evidence to address illegal raptor taking and trade in the region.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill.

There are efforts to monitor raptor populations, trade routes and volumes in KZ and UZ (Ref-1;4;5;9) but not in KG and TJ where FFI has offices. Most of the proposed activities will take place in KG and TJ to fill these gaps and complete the regional picture. Creation of population and trade baselines will support prioritisation of interventions and enable their evaluation. Documenting trade routes will also facilitate law enforcement and international collaborations.

Captive breeding facilities have operated in KG and KZ since the mid-20th century (Ref-10;11). The role these facilities play in the trade is poorly documented, but evidence suggests that such businesses can alleviate pressure on wild populations but also risk providing a cover for the illegal trapping and export of animals and complicate enforcement against illegal trade (Ref-12). These facilities therefore warrant scrutiny to understand what additional monitoring and regulation is needed.

The evidence on the role played by rural communities in raptor trade and use in KG is very limited (Ref-13) . This project will assess the involvement of communities in Issy-Kul and Chuy regions to build programmes to reduce raptor capture and use and mitigate potential loss of income and cultural value from these activities.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

Collecting and consolidating evidence about raptor populations, their trade (including the role of local communities), and assessing relevant policies will inform raptor conservation strategies and the implementation of practical measures as part of relevant countries' biodiversity conservation and sustainable use commitments contributing to:

-KZ Concept for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to 2030, Goal 2 (Ref-14); UZ Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Section 6(Ref-15); KG National Development Strategy for 2018-2040, Section III(Ref-16); TJ State Environment Program for 2023-2028, Section 8(Ref-17);

-Targets 4,5,6 of the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework, (Ref-18) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to be revised by countries; compliance with CITES Article IV; CMS Articles III, IV in project countries, providing evidence for decisions on raptors' taking, use and conservation measures;

- Implementation of CMS Raptors MoU, para 8 (Ref-19);

-CMS CoP decision on revising SGAP, providing data on the status of the Saker Falcon, informing plans, conservation priorities, and targeted actions for the region (UNEP/CMS/COP14/CRP28.7/Rev.2 Decision 14.AA)(Ref-20) We will evaluate local perceptions on trade in falcons, improve recognition of the impacts of IWT and enforcement on local

livelihoods (L14: XV11) and promote solutions that enable local action and retention of benefits provided by legal trade (K:10,13,L:XVIII).

Desk and field based research on current regional populations of falcons and Golden Eagles, assessments of recent population changes and the impact of trade on these populations combined with policies analysis will help understand market drivers and support targeted policy, enforcement, and conservation efforts (K:2,4 L: I, VI, X, XVII).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome. Provide information on:

- How you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What the main activities will be and where these will take place.
- How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- How you have engaged with partners or communities involved to design the project; if this has not been done please explain why.

This project builds on the experience and knowledge gained from prior and current IWT projects implemented by FFI in the region, funded by Defra, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the U.S. Department of State (INL). This project has been co-designed with our partners and aligns to the objectives of the SGAP and will examine the impact of international trade and local tourism on the population of falcons and Golden Eagles through:

Population Assessment of Saker and Peregrine Falcon:

Active assessment will take place only in KG. This is due to budget constraints and because assessments of Saker falcon in KZ and UZ were conducted recently (Ref-13). In TJ, the population of Saker falcon is expected to be lower and there is less evidence of trade in raptors.

In Y1, the habitat suitability index will be completed to identify 15 breeding and potential habitat sites, including specific nesting cliffs. A partner-led (Ornithologia) monitoring team, composed of at least 2 members, will conduct these surveys. Depending on site features, the team will spend at least a day per site, surveying the raptor population through distance sampling using binoculars, drones and telescopes. Monitoring will be repeated in Y2. This assessment will create a baseline for monitoring the impact of future interventions on Saker Falcon.

The population status of Golden Eagles and Peregrine Falcons in the region will also be assessed through desk-based analysis of open citizen science (eBird, iNaturalist) and official, published data. This will create a comprehensive database of raptors in the region to measure impacts of future interventions.

Social research on raptor trade and usage by communities:

We aim to understand the role of local communities in the trade and use of raptors in KG. Based on our previous findings, in addition to falconry, many raptors also serve as tourist attractions. This project will therefore involve 80 structured interviews with falconers and individuals (wherever available, data disaggregated by gender) engaged in tourism by Q3Y1, particularly in the Chuy and Issyk-Kul regions, where the concentration of falconers and raptor-related tourism is highest (Ref-21). In parallel, we will conduct semi-structured interviews with 30 households (at least 10% women participation) across the 15 sites identified under Output 1 to understand the scale of involvement and awareness of local people in raptor poaching, use and trade. For previously cited reasons, in addition to KG being known for its falconry tradition and raptor tourism (Ref-22), structured interviews of communities will only be conducted in KG.

Analysis of Policies and Documentation of Trade Chains and Enabling Mechanisms:

CITES, media and national government data on illegal and legal trade of the raptors will be analysed in Y2, building on existing information of trade routes and trade trends. Based on previous knowledge, captive breeding centres will be identified, their operations and potential influence on trade and impact on wild populations evaluated through reviewing publicly available information about their status and activities and informed through interviews with falconers. Policies related to trade in raptors will be analysed to identify gaps that impede CITES and CMS compliance creating risks of illegal and unsustainable trade. The analysis will provide recommendations to address these gaps for better regulatory mechanisms for trade.

In Y1, an online inception meeting will be conducted for 25 participants introducing the project's goals and the obligations for signatory states (KG, KZ, UZ, TJ) under international treaties such as CITES, CMS and its mechanisms including RMOU and SGAP. At the end of the project, an in-person workshop will be conducted for 25 participants to present project findings and recommendations to support the implementation of CITES and CMS, including RMOU conservation measures, including the development of National Raptor Conservation Strategies.

Project Management:

FFI is responsible for project implementation, financial management and facilitating collaboration between partners and stakeholders such as Ornithologia, the Raptor MoU Coordinating Unit and national government agencies including Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision. The Project Lead will coordinate activities and inputs between partners and regional teams.

FFI's technical experts on Wildlife Trade, Policy and Social Equity and Rights will support on evidence gathering methodology to ensure reporting is robust. Progress against outcomes will be reviewed monthly enabling an adaptive management approach and early identification of potential budget or activity revisions.

Our partner Ornithologia has been involved in the project design from the outset, providing input on the logical framework and methodologies, and will be conducting the population assessment and rapid community assessment in KG.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels?

The project will improve links between national government agencies such as the Kyrgyz Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, the Kazakh Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Uzbek Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change and the Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MoU through workshops under Output 3. 25 participants will benefit from online and offline workshops, which will lay the foundations for developing communication and joint action towards raptor conservation and improving the regions' response to raptor trade.

By building government agencies' capacity and capability to engage with pre-signed international mechanisms and commitments and by providing information and technical expertise necessary for their implementation, to be disseminated in reports and in person meetings under Output 3, this project will foster an enabling environment that will support development of national raptor conservation strategies.

Similarly, through this project we will work with our partner Ornithologia to build an evidence base of raptors in KG. We will also strengthen the technical expertise of the 3 women and 3 men directly involved in the project on gathering qualitative information about sensitive topics such as illegal hunting and trade and share our expertise on disseminating and leveraging findings and recommendations with government partners. This will benefit our partners' long-term objectives of effective raptor monitoring in KG to inform conservation action, and through involvement in workshops under Output 3, our partners will be able to consolidate relationships with key actors in the other 3 countries to improve collaboration for joint fundraising to develop work at a regional level.

Q19. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work in.

FFI recognises that KG and the Central Asia region tends to be highly patriarchal where the role of women in decision-making roles, including trade in species and associated enforcement, can be limited.

Based on our team's field experience, falconry and trapping is a heavily male-dominated space meaning that male falconers/trappers will be the primary participants in Output 2 and 3 activities.

In Central Asia, the roles of women in IWT activities are largely unknown; however recent unpublished work conducting crime scripting in UZ and KZ, under a current USFWS funded project, for saiga poaching and illegal trade implicate women as having an important role in smuggling and trade of saiga products. Roles vary between men and women, whether as offenders, victims, defenders or otherwise (Ref-23).

Under the GESI scale this project will be Sensitive and Empowering by; integrating a gender lens in research design, implementation, and associated outputs (e.g. informing project approaches) through sex-disaggregation of data, and supporting women to play leading roles in activities (e.g., as researchers, facilitators, speakers).

Our review on the impacts of IWT in falcons on local communities will include a specific focus on understanding the roles and direct/indirect impacts on women, and the influence of masculine identities and practices in raptor use/trade. We aim to engage falconers' and raptor tourism actors' adult household members in our assessment to better understand this. Findings about gendered differences in value and use of raptors will play a key role in informing current and future activities in both a gender sensitive and culturally appropriate manner.

Across Central Asia, local communities are rarely engaged by government-driven initiatives, including consultation about actions that may impact their livelihoods. This project will actively work with rural communities, particularly in the Chuy and Issy-Kul region, to better understand their values, use, and attitudes towards the capture and trade in falcons to make recommendations for regional conservation initiatives for falcons that respect and safeguard the rights and needs of communities, including livelihoods and cultural values. Findings related to legal and illegal trade may lead to recommendations that restrict the taking and trade in falcons for example through regulatory mechanisms to control trade and proactive enforcement responses. In this instance, recommendations from the projects will also highlight interventions to mitigate the adverse impact on people with a level of dependency on the use and trade of raptors e.g., supporting livelihood diversification and non-consumptive practices related to raptors.

We do not envisage that the project will involve ethnic minorities due to their limited role in falconry based on our knowledge so far, however it is important to note the marginalisation they face across much of Central Asia. If this changes as the project is implemented, the project will sensitively engage with marginalised ethnic minorities, recognising the additional barriers and risks they face.

Q20. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what evidence will be gathered and how it might be used to inform future interventions. Please include who will benefit from these interventions, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential scalability of the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

This project aims to strengthen the conservation of three internationally illegally traded raptor species in Central Asia. It does so by 1) building an updated evidence-base for raptor population in KG, and consolidated dataset for KZ, UZ and TJ and 2) understanding the impact of illegal wildlife trade and multidimensional poverty has on raptor population

to build recommendations and strategies for future conservation action.

In the short term, the project will:

- Produce updated population data on the three raptor species, made available for stakeholders. This includes mapped nesting sites and an index of suitable habitats for Saker Falcon in KG and consolidated information on the population status of all three raptors across the region.
- Provide an enhanced understanding of legal and illegal trade routes, captive breeding centres, and the interaction between trade chains of raptors across the region.
- Document local perspectives and participation of 30 community members or households (HHs) from at least 15 selected localities in the illegal raptor trade through community engagement and semi-structured qualitative interviews. Engagement with a minimum of 80 falconers and individuals engaged in raptor-related tourism will also contribute to the research, creating a clearer understanding of how trade impacts both the species and local livelihoods.

The regional online conference and in-person workshop will ensure that knowledge sharing, and collaboration are extended to at least 25 stakeholders across government, civil society, and conservation groups, further enhancing the potential for collaboration and long-term change.

These will build a foundation of evidence that has been lacking in KG and update existing records in the rest of the three countries, shedding light on the status of raptor trade in the region.

Built on this foundation, in the long term:

- The evidence collected will feed directly into SGAP and the RMOU, ensuring that key recommendations inform regional and national conservation strategies for the raptors.
- Communities that have historically participated in the raptor trade will benefit from improved conservation practices reducing their reliance on illegal trade as a source of income. These shifts will be supported by the co-designed strategies developed in the project's final report, which will offer sustainable alternatives to participation in the illegal trade.
- A roadmap developed by the project will provide a clear path forward for addressing the negative impacts of raptor trade in the region. This document will serve as a valuable tool for governmental agencies and NGOs involved in bird conservation, encouraging the implementation of proactive measures across Central Asia.

Evidence and Scalability:

This project will establish a robust evidence base that will serve as a foundation for future interventions in raptor conservation across the Central Asian region. The data gathered through population surveys, trade chain and routes analysis, and community engagement will provide the insights needed to scale conservation efforts within and beyond the four countries involved. With comprehensive recommendations feeding into existing international agreements and action plans, the project's outcomes are well-positioned to be replicated and expanded to other regions facing similar conservation challenges.

Q21. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, impacts on IWT and poverty reduction.

If we update and analyse population data for wild falcons and Golden Eagles (Output 1), then we can create a detailed understanding of their current population dynamics across Central Asia, especially in KG, which will allow for targeted conservation measures. If we understand community involvement in trade (Output 2) it will allow us to understand community incentives in illegal trade and develop community-driven recommendations that will inform sustainable livelihood options. If we then also gather information on legal and illegal trade routes (Output 3), we will have the necessary evidence to recommend improvements to regulatory frameworks, aiding authorities in their enforcement actions. These combined outputs will lead to the development of a strategic raptor conservation roadmap, which will influence key stakeholders and decision-makers. If we then implement this roadmap post project, supported by community engagement and stronger legal frameworks, we will contribute to long-term raptor conservation across

Central Asia, reducing IWT and supporting poverty alleviation in the involved communities.

This clear pathway from data collection to strategic recommendations ensures that our outputs directly contribute to a stronger evidence base, informing future conservation actions and policies, ultimately reducing IWT and promoting sustainable practices in these regions.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

Data gathered under all outputs will be published in open access reports and disseminated to key government agencies and ministries as well as pivotal NGO partners. A workshop will also be hosted in Y2 to present findings from the project to regional stakeholders and project partners to inform and guide positive decisions on international commitments under multilateral environmental agreements such as CITES and CMS. This will be further supported through FFI's growing and ongoing policy engagement and impact under these fora. Additionally, partnering with Ornithologia will help build their capacity to support national and regional initiatives to further conservation efforts within the region.

With project-produced comprehensive recommendations feeding into existing international agreements and action plans, the project's outcomes are well-positioned to be owned, replicated and expanded to other regions facing similar conservation challenges.


Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?


If our approaches work, they can be scaled within KG but also in UZ, KZ, and TJ as there is an ongoing momentum in raptor conservation in the region.


Methodologies designed for population assessments of Saker Falcon in KG will be documented. Outreach with communities and falcon traders in Chuy and Issyk-Kul regions will inform sustainable falcon trade alternatives. Mapping falcon breeding centres in KG and assessing illegal trade regionally will enable the creation of formal ties between stakeholders to address gaps in wildlife seizure, rehabilitation and relocation and inform proactive law enforcement responses. Results will be shared in Y2 to foster cooperation regionally to enable development of joint projects that utilise these approaches.


Funding availability and regional conservation prioritisation of falcon trade may impact future scaling. However, FFI's long-term interest in the region and the project's outcomes will be leveraged to implement longer term projects.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

 [Map and references](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary					
Project activities undertaken by FFI take place in remote areas, where at times it may be difficult to secure sufficient documentation of financial transactions (e.g., banks and receipts are unavailable).	Minor	Possible	Moderate	FFI has established financial policies/procedures that consider working in remote/underdeveloped areas and cover approvals/advances/reimbursements/documentation. FFI staff/consultants will document project purchases, securing receipts whenever possible. When receipts are not possible (e.g., taxis), staff/consultants will self-report. FFI finance staff will undertake regular monitoring and have ongoing knowledge of local rates.	Minor
Safeguarding (SEAH)					
Risk of exploitation, abuse, or harassment by FFI staff or enumerators towards members of the communities, occurring during or following proposed community engagement and research activities.	Major	Unlikely	Major	FFI's mandatory safeguarding policy, procedures and training tools will be communicated to staff/contractors/partners, who must commit to work in ethical ways aligned with FFI values. FFI will ensure community members/participants have access to the project grievance mechanism to enable prompt investigation and responses to SEAH.	Minor

Safeguarding (HSS)

Injuries and accidents resulting from working in remote terrain and/or vehicle incidents due to poor road conditions and/or prevalent or endemic illnesses lead to severe health implications or prolonged absence.

Minor

Possible

Moderate

Risk assessments are undertaken pre-travel. Staff follow risk-mitigation measures whilst in field (avoiding lone working, carrying first-aid and communication equipment, postponing fieldwork during extreme weather or unrest) as outlined in FFI's SOPs. FFI benefits include healthcare and paid sick leave. The project can reassign roles/reschedule activities to accommodate medical leave.

Minor

Delivery Chain

We might expect reduced participation and support from Government in activities as a combined effect of contextual risks described, Foreign Agents Bill, alternate government priorities, e.g. we may expect government to not support project activities or restricted in attending events.

Moderate

Possible

Major

By working with local partners and local FFI teams, risk is mitigated through excellent management of existing relationships with government agencies, ministries and heads of departments. Recent workshops conducted under different projects have been extremely well attended with keen assurances and eagerness to participate in future planned project activities.

Moderate

Risk 5

Fiduciary:
Change to SWIFT code rules following Russian invasion of Ukraine meant that normal routing for bank transfers (via Russian banks) was not possible.

Major

Likely

Severe

We have already changed intermediary banks to KZ, Georgia and UZ , which took considerable time. Bank transfers are now happening smoothly. Teams and partners had sufficient reserves to avoid impacts to project activity. Maintaining good reserves is an important mitigation measure, in case of further delays in the future

Minor

Risk 6

Across Central Asia, but especially in TJ and KG, there is evidence of worsening attitudes to the work of NGOs, especially Western based. There is risk this may reduce incentives from government departments to cooperate with NGOs, and additionally may impact NGO license to operate in these countries long-term.

Major

Possible

Major

Maintain and enhance strong relationships and transparent communications with government partners. Continue to ensure all operations comply with national legislation as it itself evolves.

Major

Risk 7

Safeguarding:
Risk of rights
and safety of
community
members,
submitting
survey
responses
around
engagement in
falcon trade,
from law
enforcement
organisations
(LEOs)
responses.

Major

Unlikely

Major

All survey respondents will be anonymised ensuring inability to identify individuals and communities. Recommendations emanating from the project will seek to improve community engagement with LEOs and provide guidance on providing livelihood resilience and sustainable use, where legal, of falcons. Project staff are all trained in safeguarding and social safeguards.

Major

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes


Please provide details.


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Q25. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [Workplan](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.




IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

FFI is a science-based non-profit conservation organization that takes an adaptive management approach to all its projects. Our project cycle includes a rigorous M&E and reporting system to ensure outputs remain on track and adaptations are made where necessary as the project progresses. Our logical framework is also developed in a way that improves our ability to capture evidence across a broad spectrum, from raptor population data to community motivation in trade and interlinkages of legal and illegal trade in the region, in order to build our understanding of the impact of trade on raptors in Central Asia, especially for KG, our focus country in this project.

Most of the results of our indicators are learning materials, such as high-quality technical reports, including recommendations, and events, such as online and in person workshops and meetings. The indicators have been designed to capture baseline information on Saker Falcon nesting site in KG; collate and consolidate population data for all three raptor species in the region; number of participants (wherever applicable, data disaggregated by gender) from household surveys and interviews with falconers and their role in and perception of raptor trade in KG; number of breeding centres and their operation modality, and the number of specimens they hold in KZ and KG; and the updated baselines on scope and scale of regional trade.

To support collection of data needed to measure progress against each indicator, we will develop an M&E plan which details what types of quantitative and qualitative information is needed to establish baselines, verify progress and frequency of data collection, and allocation of responsibilities. The project lead (based in Bishkek, KG) will be responsible for ensuring all data is collected by the responsible project team members on a timely basis. Team members will be guided to also collect qualitative notes and quotes (particularly in relation to project learning) to triangulate recorded data and to provide an additional source of information to help assess areas of success and failure. The project lead will collate all data on an online repository shared with team members and will update a project M&E tracker on a quarterly basis, with summary reports of progress made available to all project team members.

The M&E tracker will be reviewed by the project and programme manager during regular monthly meetings with any major concerns, successes, and learning discussed. These meetings will provide a platform for formal adaptive management and for decision making on any required changes in project direction.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 10 - Indicators of success & Standard Indicators

Q27a. Indicators of success

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

SMART Indicator

Means of Verification

Outcome	Improved evidence base for raptor conservation is developed, integrating updated population data and IWT analysis across 4 Central Asian countries, underpinned by community engagement for strengthened proactive conservation for raptors.	0.1 By project end, population dynamics of Saker Falcon, Peregrine Falcon and Golden Eagle are updated for KG, KZ and UZ.	0.2 By project end, a comprehensive report on the roles and involvement of communities in raptor trade is available, including co-designed recommendations for shifting away from illegal trade.	0.1. Population assessment reports with maps	0.2. Report
		0.3. By project end, an updated corpus of knowledge about international trade in raptors from Central Asia is available for stakeholders to inform conservation action.	0.4. By project end, a strategy document based on the findings of outputs 1, 2 and 3 is produced, with recommendations addressing illegal trade in raptors (including effective implementation of CITES and CMS, Raptors MoU) and feeding into Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) post project.	0.3. Survey data, technical findings report	0.4 Report with recommendations; correspondence and/or meeting minutes with relevant government and Raptor MoU Coordinating Unit and national agencies in KZ, KG and UZ
Output 1	Improved understanding of the populations of wild IWT-threatened falcon species and Golden Eagle from key sites within KG (informed by active surveys), UZ, TJ and KZ (informed by desk-based assessments).	1.1 Habitat suitability index map for Saker Falcon and Peregrine Falcon produced for KG by the end of Q2Y1.	1.2 The nesting sites of Saker and Peregrine falcons, are mapped and recorded in KG by end of Q2Y1 and monitored by end of Q1Y2.	1.1. Habitat suitability methodology report and map	1.2. Nesting sites maps and monitoring trip reports
		1.3 The available data on the population of falcons in UZ, KZ and TJ are collated and analysed by end of Q4Y1.	1.4 Population statistics of Golden Eagle is updated for all four countries through online desk-based research and literature review by the end of Q1Y2.	1.3. Regional report on falcon population trends based on secondary data	1.4 Regional review report on Golden Eagle population trends based on secondary data

Output 2	Improved understanding of community perception and participation in trade and use of falcon species and Golden Eagle in KG as well as their recommendations for mitigating negative impacts of trade.	<p>2.1. At least 30 semi-structured interviews in at least 15 locations (30 HHs) near Saker falcon Habitat to understand the role of communities in trade in falcons across KG by the end of Q2Y1.</p> <p>2.2 At least 80 falconers and individuals engaged in raptor tourism in two regions of KG participate in mixed-methods community research surveys by the end of Q3Y1.</p>	<p>2.1. Qualitative interview notes/transcripts with community members (disaggregated by gender),</p> <p>2.2. Quantitative and qualitative surveys and structured interviews with falconers and people engaged in tourism (disaggregated by gender), survey minutes, photographic evidence</p> <p>2.3 Activity and recommendations report</p>
Output 3	Trade hot spots, stakeholders and policy gaps are understood through assessments of legal/illegal trade chains and policies, in KG, KZ, TJ and UZ.	<p>3.1 A report on international trade in raptors from Central Asia including regional trade routes and trade chains of falcons and Golden Eagle, is published by the end of Q2Y2, in part informed by structured interviews of communities (under output 3).</p> <p>3.2. Analysis of wildlife policies related to trade in raptors conducted and recommendations to address revealed gaps are developed by the end of Q2Y2.</p> <p>3.3. Numbers of captive breeding centres in KZ and KG are recorded by the end Q1Y2 providing insight into key regional stakeholders and full potential of current legal trade</p> <p>3.4. Project goals, findings and strategic recommendations are shared with relevant stakeholders in Q1Y1 and Q4Y2, to catalyse renewed commitment to implement CITES, CMS, including the Raptor MoU and SakerGAP in KZ, KG, TJ and UZ.</p>	<p>3.1. Trade data analysis, report</p> <p>3.2. Analysis of wildlife policies related to trade in raptors, report</p> <p>3.3. Report on captive breeding facilities</p> <p>3.4 Workshop report; Recording, meeting notes, participant lists</p>
Output 4	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1 Conduct monitoring of nesting sites of Saker Falcon and Peregrine Falcon to assess their population across Kyrgyzstan to establish species baseline.
- 1.2. Collect evidence of poaching of wintering population of falcons to understand the trends and methods used by poachers.
- 1.3. Collect available data on the population of Saker and Peregrine falcons in KZ, UZ and TJ.
- 1.4. Conduct desk-based research on Golden Eagle population through online literature review for KZ, UZ, TJ and KR.
- 1.5. Produce a report based on the information collected for further monitoring of the impact of trade on the local and migrating raptors population.
- 2.1. Conduct semi structured interviews of 30 households, in 15 locations next to potential Saker Falcon habitat to identify communities engaged in the raptors trade.
- 2.2 Conduct structured interviews with communities with at least 80 falconers and individuals involved in raptor tourism.
- 2.3. Using ecological and socioeconomic information gathered, assess the impact of falconry and falcon tourism on population of birds of prey in Issyk-Kul and Chuy regions in Kyrgyzstan.
- 3.1. Collate and analyse existing legal trade data and seizure records (CITES trade database, media) related to trade in falcons and Golden Eagle in KG, KZ, UZ and TJ.
- 3.2. Analyse the existing national wildlife policies related to the trade in raptors, identifying gaps and developing recommendations to improve existing policies and implementation of CITES and CMS by countries.
- 3.3. Conduct an overview of the captive breeding centres in KZ and KG to understand regional investment and key trade stakeholders and their role in the trade in raptors.
- 3.4. Develop recommendations based on the collected evidence from output 1 and 3 for governmental agencies and NGOs and produce a strategy document.
- 3.5. Host an online regional meeting for 25 participants from governmental agencies and NGOs working on raptors to introduce the project and its goals, and international agreements on raptor conservation.
- 3.6. Host an in-person workshop for 25 participants to share the results of the project, present the recommendations and promote the development of national action plans on Saker Falcon.
- 3.7. Produce a report based on the evidence collected under Output 1,2 and 3 to assess the impact of trade, poaching and community engagement on population of falcons and Golden Eagle.

Important Assumptions

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver you Outputs and Outcome.

The KG Government continues to provide a conducive environment for internationally funded NGOs to operate.

Falcons from the Central Asian region are traded internationally and nationally.

Falconers and communities in KG are willing to participate in the structured interviews and surveys.

Governments of KG, KZ and UZ have awareness and will to implement the SGAP and RMOU.

Illegal trade and poaching for live falconry are the main threats to falcons and Golden Eagles in KY, TJ, UZ and KZ.

Data on the population of Saker Falcon and Golden Eagle are readily available and accessible in KZ, TJ and UZ.

Q27b. Standard Indicators


Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
IWTCF-B01: Number of criminal networks and related trade routes identified	Output Indicator 2.1/Output 2	4	Country: KG, KZ, UZ, TJ; Type : trade routes; Estimated scale of network (small, medium, large)
IWTCF-D07: Number of webinar attendees	Output indicator 2.4./Output 2	25	Country : KG, KZ, UZ, TJ; Gender (7 women,18 men)
IWTCF-B16: No of policies & frameworks developed or formally contributed and being implemented	Output indicator 2.5./Output 2	2	Country: KG, KZ, UZ; Policy changes (new amendments); Area of policy (wildlife legislation; trafficking legislation)
IWTCF-D04: Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Output 1	1	Ornithologia (5 women,2 men) Kyrgyzstan – project partner
IWTCF-D08: Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	Output Indicator 3.4/Output 3	25	Country: All four countries (7 women and 18 men)
IWTCF-D16: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output Indicator 3.1/Output 3, Output Indicator 3.2/Output 3	2	Country: All Four Countries, 1 report published on international trade in raptors from Central Asia, 1 analysis of wildlife policies related to trade in raptors published with recommendations to address gaps
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>


No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
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No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q28. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application, and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [Saker Falcon Budget_IWTCF_2024](#)

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Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

FFI has worked in Central Asia for over 20 years. Over the past 5 years, there has been greater focus on documenting the scope and scale of IWT in the region and building political will and law enforcement capacity to combat IWT across the UZ, KZ, KG and TJ. This was enabled by funding from Defra (IWT089), INL and USFW. Through these projects, strong working relationships with enforcement agencies and relevant ministries in the four countries have been developed, which this project would build on.

Our only current regional species-specific focus is on the saiga antelope. However, a 2019 pilot project on Saker Falcons and seizure data collated under the IWT089 project, implicate IWT as a significant threat to raptors that may be increasing and deserves attention.

We will build on the experience of FFI Georgia which has been addressing the hunting of Saker Falcons, and engaging falconers, along the migratory flyway near the Black Sea since 2015.

We are conscious of a project implemented by the U.S. Geological Survey, focused on demand countries for wild-caught falcons, conducting isotopic analysis to assess the origin of individuals in the trade. Results have yet to be published but we exchange updates frequently.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

Yes

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

FFI knows of a recently-started U.S. State Department INL funded project implemented regionally by TRAFFIC assessing the scope and scale of legal and illegal trade in exotic pets in Central Asia, focussing on UZ, KZ, KG and TJ. We work closely with TRAFFIC on two IWT focussed projects within the region and have discussed this proposal to avoid duplication of efforts. We will share project findings and ensure any data relating to raptors from the TRAFFIC project is incorporated into the desk-based research under Output 1.

CMS Saker Falcon Task Force (STF), a partnership that ensures coordinated conservation actions in Range states, will be supporting the implementation of the CMS decisions on updating and implementing SGAP from 2025-2026 onward. With STF highlighting a gap in Central Asian representation and a need for wildlife trade expertise, this project will help address these gaps and provide STF with evidence complementing their work.

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

FFI have offices and staff in Bishkek and Dushanbe which have over 20 years of experience working in Central Asia and as such have teams and infrastructure in KG and TJ and an accurate current understanding of project costs, policies and processes to enable project activities on the ground.

For this reason, [REDACTED] of the proposed budget of [REDACTED] will be spent directly in Kyrgyzstan with Tajikistan ([REDACTED] and [REDACTED] respectively), being [REDACTED] % of total budget expenditure. [REDACTED] % of the total budget, will be going directly to the in country project partner Ornithologia Kyrgyzstan.

The remaining costs, [REDACTED] % of the budget will be supporting essential central Fauna & Flora financial and administrative roles enabling donor engagement, compliance and reporting requirements. In addition the [REDACTED] will contribute towards salaries for technical in-house expertise from Policy and Wildlife Trade Technical Specialists as well as broader Central Asia Programme and Senior Manager roles and responsibilities, including M&E management for the project. The utilisation of expertise within the organisation minimises the need to outsource roles to consultants reducing budget spend.

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount to be spent?

Our proposal leverages extensive learning from historical investments and builds on close relationships with NGO and government partners. This has enabled the development of clear, realistic and needs-based project objectives, which considers evidence from relevant historical and existing initiatives, incorporating lessons learnt to maximise chances of success.

Economy: FFI has the staff and infrastructure in place to implement the project, minimising capital expenditures and start-up costs. The budget has been estimated based on long-standing experience of market prices. Activity costs have been kept low through minimal overseas visits and conservative budgeting.

Efficiency: FFI has an operational and financial system in place to ensure cost-effective, transparent, and efficient expenditures. This includes strict procurement measures to control costs and ensure value for money. We also draw on in-house expertise and work through local partners to limit international travel.

Effectiveness: The project will generate significant value through the development of critical evidence baselines on population dynamics for the species in focus and the first attempt in the region to assess the impact of trade on the

species, the level of engagement of local communities in facilitating trade, and the reliance of regional and international trade on community involvement. It will ensure knowledge transfer and provide a regional roadmap for falcon conservation and community engagement.

Equity: This project will provide value for money through filling a key evidence gap about how gendered identities, roles, and norms of women and men influence raptor trade, which can inform and leverage future funding related to these factors.

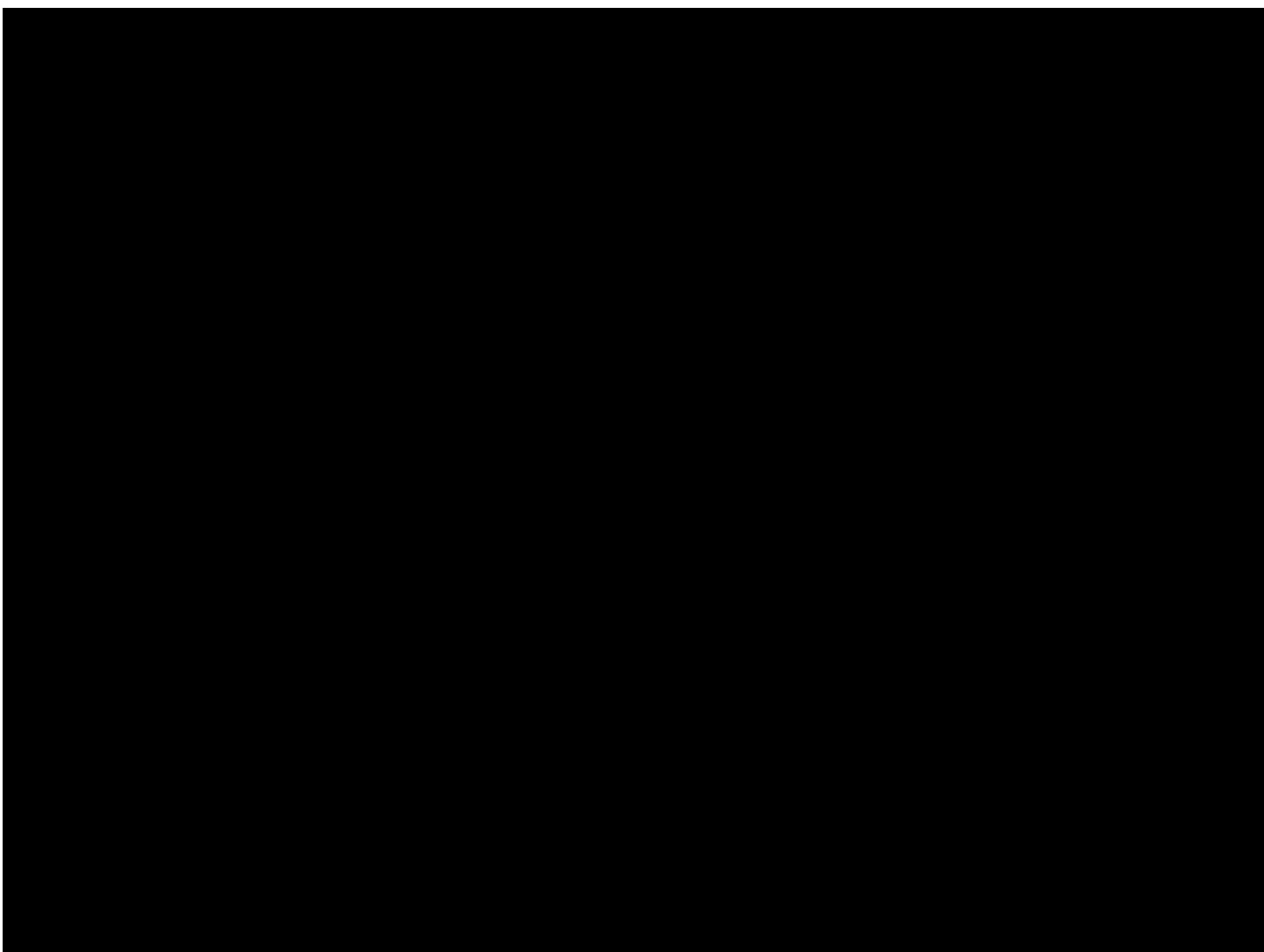
Q32. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT Challenge Fund funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

One drone is being planned to be purchased as part of this project at a cost of [REDACTED]. This will be purchased and used by project partner Ornitholgia to be able to effectively monitor breeding sites and measure populations of falcon species in KG. This drone will remain in ownership and use by Ornitholgia to enable continued and expanded monitoring of falcon breeding sites to provide detailed and continued population and breeding estimates for these focal species to provide ongoing data to inform adaptive species management.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding



Q34. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance

FFI has internal training and approved methods of activity delivery to ensure our activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised, natural resource-dependent women and men, and wherever possible to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and social equity. FFI has committed to respecting human rights, promoting their protection and realisation within our conservation programmes, and supporting the governance systems that can secure those rights.

Community stakeholder engagement will follow Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles including comprehensive documentation to evidence how the concerns, knowledge, rights and needs, particularly of vulnerable people, are addressed. We will implement a locally-appropriate, accessible and transparent Grievance Mechanism.

FFI has a suite of policies and procedures concerning core values and ethical behaviour, including safeguarding, anti-harassment and whistleblowing, and an employee handbook. As appropriate, these will be shared downstream to consultants and partners as contractual obligations in subgrant and consultancy contracts. All staff and partners sign and adhere to the Code of Conduct to ensure that they understand what is deemed a violation of FFI's rules and values.

FFI maintains health and safety protocols to mitigate risks during field activities.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

If no, why not?

On the 11/10/24 at 11:00am BST, Matt [REDACTED] met with [REDACTED] Deputy Head of Mission at the British Embassy in Bishkek, online. Application for the project was discussed and positive verbal support was given for the activities proposed.

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Akylai Kabaeva	Project Leader	25	Checked
Zhainagul Bekenova	Project Office, KG/Community interviews and Surveys	40	Checked
Solimshoh Akbarsho	Project Coordinator, TJ	13	Checked
Matthew Lowton	Programme Manager, Central Asia, Wildlife Trade	5	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Laure Joanny	Senior Technical Specialist, Wildlife Trade	4	Checked
Jeremie Berliox	Chairman of Ornithologia - Kyrgyz Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity	30	Checked
Andrey Averin	Lead Ornithologist and Project Researcher	45	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [CVs merged](#)

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project, ideally evidencing meaningful and early engagement in the co-design of your project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.


Lead Organisation name:	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Website address:	https://www.fauna-flora.org/
	<p>FFI implements effective community conservation programmes across Asia, Africa, Eurasia and Latin America, including supporting community-led protected area management and facilitating development of equitable governance structures that enable greater involvement in decision making by local women and men. This gives FFI in-depth experience in participatory community conservation approaches, livelihoods, institutional development and equitable governance.</p>
Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>FFI's Central Asia Programme has developed partnerships with government agencies and civil society groups across KG, KZ, UZ and TJ. We have built good relationships with government agencies, as well other NGOs working on IWT. We have 13 experienced staff working on conservation projects in the region, being delivered together with some 20 local partner organisations, and they are well positioned to lead project implementation and liaison between partners. FFI Eurasia has extensive experience in addressing Saiga and Sturgeon IWT, as well as sustainable livelihoods in the KG fruit and nut forests.</p> <p>FFI will take responsibility for project implementation, lead project and financial management, share information with specialist groups and regional bodies, and provide technical expertise and guidance to partner staff for project delivery.</p>
International/ In-country Partner	International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████████
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	Ornithologia – Kyrgyz Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity
Website address:	https://www.instagram.com/birds.kyrgyzstan

<p>What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):</p>	<p>As the leading national NGO working on bird conservation, Ornithologia is a key partner with a broad knowledge of birds in the region, particularly in KG and solid expertise in the field work and community engagement. Therefore, Ornithologia will lead the population assessment of Saker Falcon and Peregrine Falcon in KG and interview local communities to evaluate the scale of involvement of local people in trade and poaching of raptors in the country.</p> <p>Ornithologia also has good knowledge of bird conservation initiatives and connections to NGOs and experts in the region, which will allow us to engage with as many stakeholders as possible.</p>
<p>Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.</p>	<p>Ornithologia was involved in the development of the log frame and contributed to the narrative application form. The organisation will not only lead some elements of the projects mentioned above, but also will support FFI to compile and analyse the findings under the project and share with other national/regional experts, governmental agencies and NGOs.</p>
<p>International/ In-country Partner</p>	<p>In-country</p>
<p>Allocated budget (proportion or value):</p>	<p>██████████</p>
<p>Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes</p>
<p>2. Partner Name: The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU</p>	
<p>Website address: https://www.cms.int/raptors/</p>	
<p>What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):</p>	<p>The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU is an essential partner with extensive expertise in the management, facilitation and promotion of internationally coordinated actions towards achieving and maintaining the favourable conservation status of migratory birds of prey across their range in the African-Eurasian region. The Coordinating Unit will make a crucial contribution to the project, especially in the development of recommendations for national and regional action plans and strategies for conservation raptors and pave the way for implementation of the project produced roadmap.</p>
<p>Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.</p>	<p>The Coordinating Unit will participate in the online workshop in Year 1 where the RMOU and its implications will be introduced to the stakeholders from the signatories states (KG, KZ and UZ) and non-signatories states (TJ).</p> <p>The Coordinating Unit will also participate in the final in-person workshop in Bishkek at the end of Year 2, to present the project findings and based on these, support the development of national action plans for Saker Falcon.</p>
<p>International/ In-country Partner</p>	<p>International</p>

Allocated budget (proportion or value): 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

No

5. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

No Response

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

No Response

International/ In-country Partner

No Response

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

No Response

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):
 Yes
 No


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?
 Yes
 No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.


No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [Combined LoS](#)

 28/10/2024

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
DARCC052	Ubayd Gulamadshoev	Small but mighty: empowering Tajik conservation organisations through capacity building
IWT136	Michelle Moeller	Tackling wild meat demand, supply and trade in Western Equatoria
IWT130	Angelica Valdivia	Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua
DAREX006	Serah Munguti	Increasing ecological and socio-economic resilience of Upper-Ewaso Ng'iro North Ecosystem
30-009	Adams Toussaint	Developing sustainable sea moss farming methods in Saint Lucia
DARNV016	Helen Anthem	Promoting equitable gender norms to strengthen conservation governance and impact

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of

£99,952.00

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

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, Safeguarding and associated policies and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years), or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Finance Guidance, are also enclosed.

Checked

Name Paul Hotham


Position in the organisation Senior Conservation Director


Signature (please upload e-signature)  [PH signature \(2\)](#)
 28/10/2024
 20:35:42
 png 4.98 KB


Date 28 October 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [Annual Accounts 2022](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:42:11

 pdf 1.19 MB


 [Annual Accounts 2023](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:42:10

 pdf 1.52 MB


 [Annual Accounts 2021](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:42:10

 pdf 568.93 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF


 [Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy & Procedure](#)


 28/10/2024


 19:55:29

 pdf 499.71 KB


 [Global Health & Safety Principles \(1\)](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:46:17


 pdf 296.57 KB


 [Global Security & Risk Management Policy\(1\)](#)


 28/10/2024


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 [Code of Conduct](#)


 28/10/2024


 15:45:56

 pdf 279.46 KB

 [Whistleblowing Policy\(1\)](#)

 28/10/2024

 15:45:41

 pdf 250.92 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked

I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a <u>cover letter</u> from the lead organisation 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 33)</u>. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1 page CV or job description</u> for all the Project Staff identified at Question 35, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the IWT Challenges Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).