



Department
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Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main & Extra: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:

(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2025

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

a. IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Extra
Project reference	IWTTEX002
Project title	“Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia’s mountain wildlife”
Country/ies	Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Mongolia
Lead Organisation	The International Snow Leopard Trust
Project partner(s)	Snow Leopard Foundation – Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation – Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation- Mongolia
IWTCTF grant value	£ 1,027,500
Start/end dates of project	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2026
Reporting period (e.g. April 2024-Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Project Leader name	Dr. Charudutt Mishra
Project website/blog/social media	www.snowleopard.org
Report author(s) and date	Dr. Koustubh Sharma, PhD; Dr. Charudutt Mishra, PhD; Purevjav Lkhagvajav, MSc; Kubanychbek Zhumabai uulu, MSc; Dr. Muhammad Ali Nawaz, PhD; Maddison Rosenberg; Aliyah Jamaluddin; Laura Farnitano, Dylan Hannafious. Prepared: May 15, 2025

1. Project summary

This project combats the illegal hunting and trade of snow leopards *Panthera uncia*, ungulates (e.g., ibex *Capra sibirica*, argali *Ovis ammon*, markhor *Capra falconeri*), and other threatened species in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, and Pakistan. In particular, it targets supply-side drivers of illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and creates barriers to IWT. Snow leopards are classified as “Vulnerable” by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and listed in Appendix I in the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Researchers estimate there may be as few as 4,000 cats remaining in the wild.

IWT-affected communities in the mountainous habitat of snow leopards depend on livestock for livelihoods. Livestock depredation by snow leopards can be emotionally and financially devastating. To protect their livelihoods, local people sometimes resort to retaliatory or preventive killing, contributing an estimated 60% of the snow leopards to the IWT market as opportunistic income. TRAFFIC estimates that as many as one snow leopard is killed per day. Wild ungulates, the key prey of snow leopards, are hunted legally and illegally for protein and sport, and their population declines suppress predator populations.

Rangers serve at the frontlines to prevent illegal wildlife trade and damage to habitat and biodiversity. They risk their lives in fulfilling duties that extend far beyond their contracts. They navigate the challenges of remote habitats, working tirelessly. Yet, they are among the least celebrated among nature's guardians. They perform nearly two dozen diverse duties, from patrolling and crime investigation to infrastructure maintenance, livestock management, community engagement, and supporting research. However, limited resources, small remunerations, difficult working conditions, and limited formal training make their work daunting.

These problems were identified through over two decades of partnerships with IWT-affected communities and wildlife rangers by the lead organization (Snow Leopard Trust) and partner organizations [Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (Mongolia), Snow Leopard Foundation (Kyrgyzstan), Snow Leopard Foundation (Pakistan), and the Secretariat of the intergovernmental Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program - GSLEP (Kyrgyzstan)]. A policy brief on Illegal Wildlife Trade in snow leopards published by the GSLEP Program in 2017 underscored the need for capacity building to disrupt poaching and trafficking, effective wildlife crime investigation, and initiation of institutionalised systems for delivering regular training to frontline enforcement officials across the snow leopard range.

With an earlier grant (Project Reference: IWT012) from the British Government's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, we had developed a training program for rangers in Kyrgyzstan in collaboration with INTERPOL and had instituted an annual Ranger Awards Program to recognize their services and celebrate their actions. The past project led to a measurable increase in IWT disruption, and continued annual Ranger Awards ceremonies (called Citizen Ranger Wildlife Protection Program; CRWPP). So far, 170 rangers have been awarded in Kyrgyzstan, where the program has been running since 2014. The number of wildlife crime records per year seems to be stabilizing after an initial increase in awarded cases. Over the years, the Kyrgyz officials, with the support of SLT and its partner organizations, have reported proudly about the rangers awards and training program at the Steering Committee Meetings of the GSLEP Program, represented by Environment Ministers and senior civil servants from the 12 snow leopard range countries. Representatives from many other countries' governments have expressed interest in replicating this ranger training and awards program.

In response to this expressed need, the current project was designed to scale up this past work and ensure that, in addition to Kyrgyzstan, rangers in Mongolia and Pakistan will have the training, support, and social recognition to disrupt illegal hunting and IWT. Additionally, at least nine IWT-affected communities (three in each country) will have the capability and capacity to co-manage/manage conservation conflicts and livelihood initiatives. The project aims to reduce the illegal hunting and trade of snow leopards and their key prey, improving snow leopard populations over time. In Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia, the training of rangers is aimed at the national level, whereas in Pakistan, it is focused on the provinces of Gilgit Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (the snow leopard range within the country).

In line with the project timeframe, CRWPP has been successfully expanded from Kyrgyzstan to Mongolia and Pakistan, alongside a ranger training program designed to establish a sustainable corps of trained rangers and future trainers in each country. The target was to train 150 rangers (50 in each country) during the course of the project, which has been surpassed (159 rangers and 26 trainer rangers have received training under the project so far). These rangers represent coverage of the entire snow leopard habitat in the respective countries, thus improving the overall capacity of these countries to tackle illegal wildlife crime in snow leopard habitat.

Additionally, this project follows the PARTNERS Principles framework for community engagement to co-develop and establish contextually appropriate conservation-linked livelihood enhancement and conflict management initiatives. The PARTNERS Principles training program emerged from a previous Darwin grant (Project Reference: 22-004) and was recognized as an 'Outstanding Conservation Practice' at the 15th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. In each of the three target countries, our locally based staff, trained in PARTNERS Principles, are working with livestock herding communities to protect existing livelihoods and develop new economic opportunities that do not threaten snow leopards or allow for IWT. Following this approach, we have worked with 10 communities (3 communities in Kyrgyzstan, 3 in Mongolia, and 4 valleys in Pakistan) so far under this project on conservation and livelihood initiatives, surpassing our original target of 9 communities.

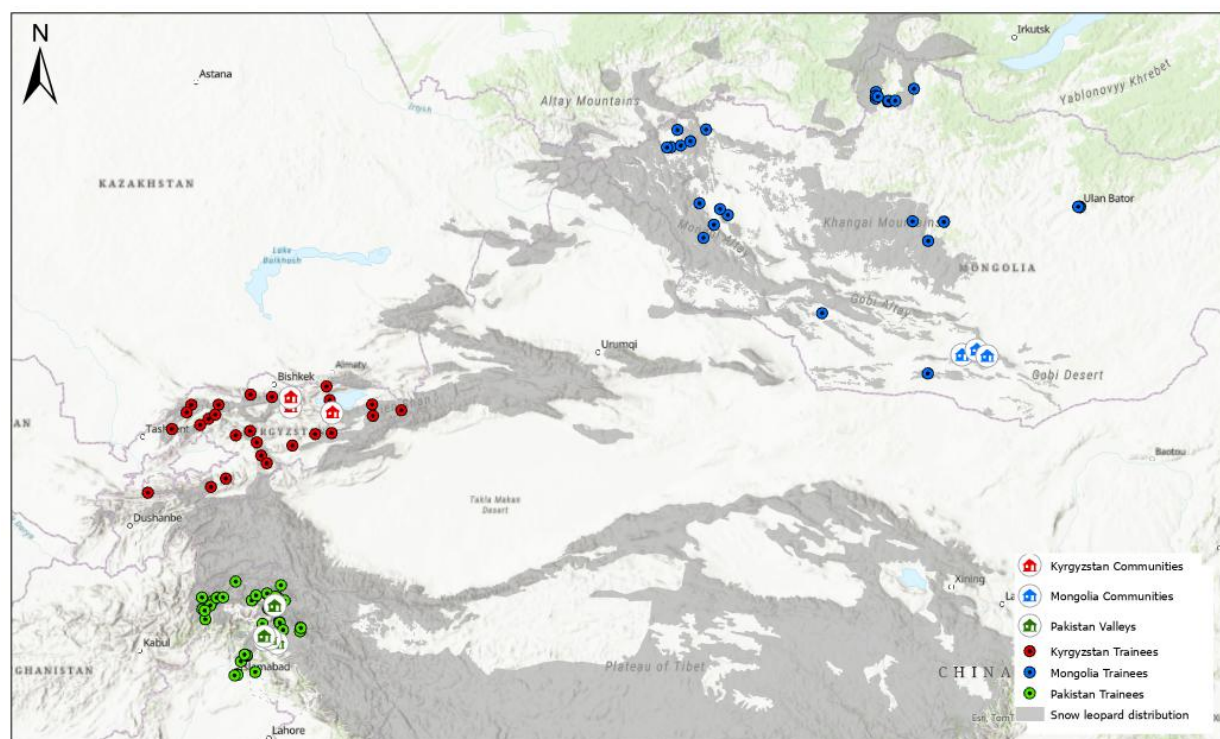


Fig. 1 Map depicting partner communities, and locations that the ranger trainers and trainees represented.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

This project emerged in response to needs expressed by our long-term community partners and the host country governments under the intergovernmental Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP). The need was also expressed in a 2017 policy brief prepared by 52 experts representing government, multilateral, and non-government sectors. The intergovernmental Bishkek Declaration (2017) issued by the 12 snow leopard range country governments explicitly underscored the need to combat illegal wildlife trade and develop specialized capacity building programs aimed at snow leopard and its ecosystem conservation. Senior officials from Pakistan and Mongolia expressed their keen interest in initiating rangers awards and training programs directly to us, whereas the Government of Kyrgyzstan expressed its interest in institutionalising training and capacity building for its rangers while continuing the Ranger Awards program.

SLT is undertaking this project in close collaboration with our long-term partner organizations in Pakistan (Snow Leopard Foundation - Pakistan), Mongolia (Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation), and Kyrgyzstan (Snow Leopard Foundation - Kyrgyzstan and the GSLEP Secretariat). SLT has a long history with each organization, including extensive collaboration beyond the scope of the IWTCF project. These relationships provide a basis of trust and inter-

reliability that strengthens the means of implementation and legitimizes the aim and benefits of the project. We undertake long-term strategic and annual planning exercises with our partners and conduct regular meetings (at least semi-monthly, but often more frequent). There is constant communication to track and evaluate progress, plan upcoming initiatives, and troubleshoot issues as they arise.

In addition to their current work (both within and beyond the scope of the IWTCF), our partners have built relationships with local communities living in snow leopard habitats in their respective countries. These relationships have long been founded on many of the same principles and objectives pursued under IWTCF: community-based conservation, providing economic alternatives to IWT and ecology-intensive subsistence practices, and spreading awareness around snow leopard conservation.

The project proposal was developed through collaborative efforts between SLT and partner organizations, and inputs were sought from UK High Commissions and Embassies in the host countries. The project teams have also collaborated, keeping the UK Embassies apprised and involved in its delivery. Our trained in-country partner organization staff have followed PARTNERS Principles approach, undertaking several rounds of discussions with each local community to understand the needs and opportunities for collaborative livelihoods, conflict management, and conservation initiatives. Our in-country staff communicate regularly with the participating communities, including bi-annual in-person field visits. We view the teams' relationships and communication with communities as a particular strength of the project, and it has enabled the identification of challenges and pivoting to more suitable solutions, such as fruit processing, improving livestock breeds, production of honey, nature-based tourism, and other products and services to improve livelihoods.

The Citizen Ranger Wildlife Protection Programs (CRWPPs) and wildlife ranger training initiatives in each country are undertaken in close collaboration with the relevant governmental institutions of each country, such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in Mongolia, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Technical Supervision in Kyrgyzstan (and provincial ranger and protected area administrations), and the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (and regional wildlife departments in the snow leopard range) in Pakistan. This includes the creation of norms, program communications, and designation of oversight committees that identify and award wildlife rangers for their distinguished work each year. As described in Section 3, each award ceremony has had participation from senior officials of federal and provincial governments, academia, and diplomats, including representatives of British Embassies and High Commissions. These institutions have also been crucial partners in communication about CRWPP and strengthening wildlife ranger capacity nationwide.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) is a national program covering all snow leopard regions of Mongolia and Pakistan and is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan.

All activities under Output 1 are progressing according to schedule.

27 rangers from all over Kyrgyzstan were felicitated on March 3, 2025 (World Wildlife Day) in Bishkek at the 11th annual Ranger Awards Ceremony for their efforts to disrupt poaching and IWT during the previous year. For example, after finding the remains of three illegally hunted ibex, ranger Kultuev Bekmyrza and his colleagues from Kulun-Ata National Park helped conduct an impressive investigation that led to the apprehension of the hunters who were fined (600,000 KGS or c. 5200 GBP) by the government for illegal hunting. These rangers were trained in wildlife crime scene investigation conducted under this project, and benefited from the skills developed in collecting, curating, and using evidence from the field to result in improved chances of conviction. In another example, investigation by Tyumenbaev Beishenbek, a ranger from the Issyk-Kul region, led to a higher penalty (1,000,000 KGS or c. 8600 GBP) for a case involving the illegal hunting of an ibex and the endangered argali.

The awards were given away by the Charge De Affairs of the British Embassy in Kyrgyzstan (the ambassador was out of country), Senior Government officials, Diplomats, Head of the World Bank in Kyrgyzstan, Diplomatic Representative of Aga-Khan Development Network, Associate Director of a National Bank and Science and Conservation Director of Snow Leopard Trust, in the presence of heads of other conservation organizations, rangers, media and representatives of civil society and business sector of Kyrgyzstan (Activities 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5).

On April 22, 2025, the second annual Ranger Awards Ceremony in Mongolia was held in Ulaanbaatar by the Snow Leopard Trust and our partner, the Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (Mongolia), in collaboration with the Mongolian Ranger Association, the Protected Area Policy Implementation Department, the Protected Area Department of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of the Government of Mongolia, the Ecological Police Services, and local protected area administrations. Newly elected officials from the relevant national ministries were onboarded during the year.

The event felicitated 18 rangers (2 women and 16 men), 2 ecological police officers, one of whom is a woman, for their efforts to disrupt poaching and IWT in the prior year, and recognized the important work of all wildlife rangers nationwide. Some noteworthy cases awarded include Munkhtenger T., who investigated 12 illegal activities and 153 preventative measures. For example he and his team successfully investigated illegal hunting of a moose in snow leopard habitat which led to the apprehension of the hunters who were fined 10,000,000 MNT (2095 GBP), by the Ecological Police of the Province and in addition to this case, hunters paid 39,400,000 MNT (8255 GBP) as compensation of damage to the fauna in Mongolia. Another exemplary awardee, female ranger Enkhbileg Sh., prevented 16 cases of wildlife crime, including 4 cases of marmot hunting in snow leopard habitat, and confiscated 5 weapons and 4 illegally killed marmots from hunters. Illegal hunters were fined 6850000 MNT (1436 GBP), including wildlife compensation to the local government.

The event was attended by the UK Ambassador to Mongolia, a Representative from the Kyrgyz Embassy in Mongolia, Mongolia's State Secretary, an attache of the French Embassy, the head of the Protected Area Policy Implementation Department of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and the Head of the Mongolian Ranger Association.

In Pakistan, the inaugural Ranger Awards Ceremony, called Pakistan Wildlife Protection Awards (PWWA) Ceremony, was held on World Ranger Day, July 31, 2024, where six rangers were felicitated for their efforts to disrupt poaching and IWT during the previous year. As an example, Sarmad Shafa bravely apprehended armed individuals attempting illegal hunting of wild ungulates in Haramosh Valley of Gilgit. During the confrontation, the suspects violently assaulted him, leading to severe injuries. They also fired multiple rounds, but thanks to the quick reflexes of Mr. Shafa, he managed to deflect the gunfire, preventing a potential tragedy. Sarmad Shafa also seized two trophies of Himalayan ibex from a vehicle in Gilgit, rescued two bear cubs trapped in a livestock corral, and released them into their natural habitat. Another ranger, Kamal ud Din, arrested an influential Ibex hunter in the buffer zone of Khunjerab National Park. Despite significant pressure, he ensured that the accused was convicted with a fine and suspension from service. The national award winner received a cash prize of PKR 150,000 (400 GBP), while each regional award winner received PKR 100,000 (267 GBP). Additionally, each awardee was presented with a kit for wildlife surveillance, an award memento, and an appreciation certificate, garnering media attention for their work.

This event was attended by the Coordinator to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Climate Change, Ambassadors from Norway and Egypt, representatives from embassies of Finland, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, and the United Kingdom. This event was held collaboratively by our partner, the Snow Leopard Foundation (Pakistan), and representatives from the national Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination and each of the state-level wildlife departments from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Preparations are underway for the second annual PWWA Ceremony, scheduled on July 31, 2025.

Output 2: Across the snow leopard landscapes of Mongolia, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, rangers' capacities built through effective training in supporting law enforcement, crime scene investigation and first aid, and through information resources on CRWPP.

All activities under Output 2 are progressing as scheduled.

Multiple training workshops were conducted to achieve this output.

Kyrgyzstan

Technology for disrupting IWT: 51 rangers from all over the country received training on using technology for crime scene investigation and monitoring on July 23, 2024, at the Ala-Archa National Park (and then at the Yntymak Park in Bishkek) (Activity 2.2).

Wildlife Crime Scene Investigation: An online refresher workshop was held on 19 October, 2024 for 7 former trainees who had been trained as trainers by international wildlife ranger consultant Brian Petrar in the first year of the project (Activity 2.5). This included rangers from Khan-Tengri National Park, Naryn State Reserve, and Sarychat-Ertash State Reserve, who can now deliver the same training to other rangers. They have subsequently delivered training to 19 rangers so far.

Training on using camera traps and drones to monitor wildlife and disrupt poaching and IWT: As of March 2025, 44 rangers (from 20 protected areas, 2 regional protected area administrations, and the national protected area administration) have attended trainings under the project. The curriculum has included wildlife crime scene investigation, first aid, and using drones and camera traps for landscape monitoring and preventing poaching and IWT (Activity 2.6).

Mongolia

Wildlife Crime Scene Investigation Training of Trainers: In November 2024, 9 trainers who received training from Mr. Petrar in year one of the project received an online refresher training, and have since been holding trainings of their own. To date, trainees have delivered 3 trainings to 26 rangers of 4 provinces. Trainees were provided with equipment for first aid, 5 GPS, 4 binoculars, 10 voice recorders, 3 sample collection boxes, and wildlife crime scene investigation. Pre- and post-training evaluations are being collected, collated, and analysed once complete.

Pakistan

Wildlife Crime Scene Investigation Training of Trainers: In October 2024, refresher trainings were conducted by Mr. Petrar for 10 rangers who had been trained in the first year of the project.

Training on disruption of poaching, wildlife crime scene investigation, and first aid by IWT Trainers: In Azad Jammu & Kashmir, 12 rangers from the Sargan, Shounther, and Gurez valleys attended a 3-day training in December 2024 held by trained rangers. Later that month, 28 rangers from Gilgit Baltistan attended a 3-day training held by Divisional Forest Officers trained during year 1 from the Department of Parks and Wildlife, facilitated by SLFP staff. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 12 trainees attended a 3-day training in February 2025. Altogether to date, all 52 attendees received field work clothing, shoes, GPS, binoculars, and backpacks, whereas 7 CSI kits were provided to 3 Wildlife Departments (3 in Gilgit-Baltistan, 2 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and 2 in AJK).

Output 3: By 2025, communication strategy to promote CRWPP carefully developed using local context, and deployed across the three countries.

All activities under Output 3 are progressing as planned.

Broadly, a four-pronged approach is being followed to communicate the CRWPP across the three countries: (i) use of brochures and flyers, (ii) mass media, (iii) social media, and (iv) official communication channels.

In Kyrgyzstan, 1000 copies of flyers were distributed across the country through various means, including postal services as well as through Government officials.

In Mongolia, 800 printed copies of a newsletter with information on CRWPP were distributed along with online invitations, printed 500 pens, 500 notes and 100 stuffed SL. Posts about CRWPP programs and Ranger Awards Ceremony reached 12,000 views.

In Pakistan, 7 awareness posters, 300 invitation cards for the Awards Ceremony, 800 IWTCF-branded shirts, over 10 banners, and 800 IWTCF-branded bags were distributed.

Mass media platforms were effectively used, and, in Kyrgyzstan, information and news about the ranger awards program was publicized through multiple news channels (provide link: Akipress, Kabarlar, Kabar, News.kg).

In Mongolia, the event was covered by at least two news agencies (Malchin TV and Gogo.mn) that broadcast full coverage of the event.

In Pakistan, print media coverage included 60 publications or features in prominent national and local newspapers such as Dawn, The News, and Express. News channels like Geo News and ARY News broadcast or mention IWTCF activities 10 times.

Our teams and collaborators also used social media effectively. In Kyrgyzstan, SLFK used its social media handles to promote information about the event and provide visibility to the awarded rangers. In Mongolia, the event was live-streamed on social media (Facebook) with a high engagement of 6,600 views. Additionally, 5 key individuals from the ceremony were interviewed for continued publicity. In Pakistan, promotional materials were distributed through various channels, including 10 videos for social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) and an additional 8 videos for the SLFP YouTube Channel. Two stories from Bagrote – one about Rubina and snow leopard conservation, and another about Muhammad Asghar's greenhouse – were published in PEAKS' WHISPER, uploaded to the SLF website, and Rubina's story was also featured in the Snow Leopard Trust's e-newsletter.

Finally, our Government partners used their official communications channels. In Kyrgyzstan, the ranger awards program was promoted by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, who communicated it to all their staff country-wide, including to protected areas. In Mongolia, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change sent nomination forms and official letters to Provincial PA Administration and Environmental Authorities, and announcements were made on their Facebook page and other social media resources. In Pakistan, the award nomination forms were revised in consultation with members of the Committee, regional wildlife departments and the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination. These forms were shared with regional wildlife departments to send nominations for this year's award. In 2024, 300+ invitations were sent out for the awards ceremony.

Output 4: Three IWT-affected local communities in each country (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives.

All activities under Output 4 are progressing as scheduled. Based on extensive community engagement following the PARTNERS Principles, our community-based conservation activities focus on finding opportunities to help diversify and augment livelihoods while maintaining their conservation linkages through agreements and other means.

a. Conservation-friendly produce and services:

Kyrgyzstan:

In Kyrgyzstan, we continued engaging with three communities, Koshoi, Baiboosun, and Kara-Suu (and multiple hamlets within them), to support community initiatives. Training on using fruit and vegetable drying cabinets was held with these communities in June and July 2024. These trainings - designed to equip communities with the tools and

expertise to preserve their fruit and vegetable produce for consumption and sale - were attended by 48 participants, including 47 women (Activity 4.9, 4.10).

A meeting was held with Kara-Suu community members on October 9, 2024, which evaluated the success of apple, apricot, and black currant plantations undertaken in the first year of the project. Within Kara-Suu, in each hamlet (Komsomol, Kyzyl-Dobo, Don-Alysh, Mantysh, and Kum-Dobo), between 70%-90% of the saplings and trees planted in the prior year had survived.

A beekeeper from the hamlet Akzhar within Kara-Suu community, who received 25 hives in the first year of the project, reported using part of the proceeds from honey production to purchase and plant ash and juniper trees at a local school. Another 25 beehives were delivered to a member of the Kum-Dobo hamlet within the Kochkor community (Activity 4.5). Additionally, four bulls that were delivered for breeding in the first year of the project (Activity 4.9, 4.10) remain healthy and under the care of a local veterinarian. They have been breeding, and so far, 19 calves have been born from these.

On October 11, 2024, our team met with members of the Koshoi community (Shamshy and Koshoi hamlets) to review project progress and assess next steps (Activity 4.13). The Shamshy hamlet reported successful maintenance of their new apple orchard to date. Additional pruning and orchard maintenance training will follow (Activity 4.9, 4.10). In Koshoi, the community planted two plum orchards last year (Activity 4.9, 4.10). The success rate was relatively poor, with 50% of the saplings in one plantation not surviving, presumably due to stony soil, which they plan to repurpose for more appropriate planting, such as raspberry and black currant. The second plantation was lost due to an internal dispute over the use of land on which the plums were planted. The community worked to resolve the dispute, and the orchard will be replanted this year, likely at a new undisputed location. The community is also working towards readiness for ecotourism programs, and will receive English language, hospitality, and marketing training in 2025 (Activities 4.7 and 4.8). The community plans to hold a tulip festival this month to attract outside tourists to the community. The community also reported that the corral built under the project for veterinary care and livestock vaccination was helpful and used throughout the year (Activities 4.11 and 4.12).

In late October 2024, our team met with representatives from Baibosun community (Temir Kanat, Zher-Ui, Kok-Say, and Eshperov hamlets) to discuss progress of initiatives related to food drying/preservation, apiculture, and livestock farming (Activities 4.5, 4.9, 4.10, 4.12). The community reported success in bringing dried kurut (a cheese product), apples, pears, and vegetables (including cucumbers, beetroot, clover, dill) to the markets. They requested additional equipment to vacuum package the produce. The three bulls delivered in year 1 of the project have reportedly inseminated between 20-30 cows, and the veterinarian enclosure built under the project has been successfully used for vaccination, tagging, and blood sampling of the community's livestock. We will continue to monitor the success of each of these provided services. A beekeeper from Eshperov reported that he lost approximately 85% of the bees from his 50 beehives, but he also reportedly recovered and collected some honey. In light of this difficulty, SLFK has hired a year-round apiculture consultant, who will work with all relevant project communities to provide need-based guidance and assistance for proper care of beehives and rearing queen bees for the proliferation of new hives.

The communities expressed an interest in training on eco-tourism initiatives and the operation of guest houses. Follow-up hospitality training was held in February 2025, and an orchard management training trip to Bokonbaevo hamlet in the Issyk-Kul region was conducted in March 2025. (Activities 4.5, 4.7, 4.8).

We will continue informational training on pruning, orchard management, using cuttings to grow new seedlings, rearing new queen bees for the proliferation of new hives, and diversification of products (including honey produced).

Mongolia:

In August 2024, a training workshop was conducted in Mongolia with the Ulziit community as part of Activities 4.3 and 4.9. Ten participants, all women, attended the three day training focused on making felt products from sheep wool for the domestic market. The training covered best practices in wool preparation, various felting methods (including the safe and proper use of equipment), techniques for shaping products, and sewing. Participants learned how to create both flat felt and stuffed felt animals.

In September 2024, five women produced 65 stitched products, with a total cost 91 GBP. In 2025, seven women produced a total of 55 products including 12 stitched yarn, 34 felt camels, seven baby camels and two baby goats. The total cost of these products was 206 GBP.

The three partner communities (Bayanbor, Ulziit and Dul) each received 750,000 Mongolian Tugriks (167 GBP) in their community fund in 2024. These community funds are established to include local communities in the joint protection of biodiversity including snow leopard and its prey, and the natural resources of the mountain ecosystem within their Community Responsible Areas (CRAs). The fund is also used to support habitat restoration efforts and resource use in accordance with transparent and fair principles, and to distribute the resulting benefits to the community members equitably while strengthening their cooperation and improving living standards of community herders. These community funds are managed by the communities, with community leaders overseeing their activities.

Pakistan:

In Pakistan, in the Bagrote Valley in GB, we completed the construction of five 800 sq. ft. greenhouses for off-season vegetable production (Activity 4.4). These greenhouses will benefit 20 families, and they are already yielding quality produce that the community members have been able to use and market.

In the Gurez and Surgan-Ghamot Valleys of AJK, 25 people attended a 3-day apiculture training conducted by the Honeybee Research Institute of the National Agricultural Research Centre of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council in Islamabad (Activity 4.5). The training included classroom and hands-on work on honeybees' nature, biological characteristics, food, diseases, predators, honey extraction, honey storage, branding, marketing, etc. Each participant was provided with two honeybee hives/boxes, a bee suit, bee veil, a manual, and a complete apiculture toolkit.

Since last year, we have established training centers for the stitching and embroidery for income generation in AJK (Activities 4.3 and 4.9). In collaboration with the Gurez Conservation and Development Organization, 30 women received training in the Phullawai Gurez Valley on stitching and embroidery such as dresses and rugs. In the Surgan-Ghamot Valley of AJK, 15 women received training in stitching and embroidery, conducted in collaboration with the Ghamot Conservation Organization.

b. Livestock protection (corrals) and insurance

In ***Kyrgyzstan***, we conducted surveys to assess the vaccination needs for livestock in two communities (Ak-Shiyarak and Enilchek).

In ***Mongolia***, we met with two communities (Bayanbor, and Dul) to support their enrollment in the 2024 livestock insurance program (Activity 4.11). A total of 12 families in Bayanbor and six families in Dul joined the livestock insurance program. In total, 3,111 (1589 small livestock - goat, sheep, and 45 big livestock- camel, horse, yak) livestock were insured in 2024. 18 families participated and contributed 40% (1164 GBP) of the insurance fund, SLCF covered the remaining 60% (1746 GBP). The total insurance fund collected was 2910 GBP. The communities reported only one loss in the last year by snow leopard and received compensation of 14 GBP. In addition, 17 other families received a collective 'Best herder' compensation totaling 462 GBP.

We also collaboratively constructed predator-proof corrals for 7 families across the three communities (Bayanbor 3 families, Ulziit 1 family, and Dul 3 families) in March 2024 (Activity 4.12). These improved corrals are crucial for preventing mass mortality of livestock due to depredation (from snow leopards and other predators) which can occur in traditional livestock corrals. The corrals protect a total of 2204 small-bodied livestock. According to the recent data, no livestock losses have occurred within the predator-proof corrals, highlighting their effectiveness in protecting herder livelihoods.

c. Livestock vaccination and healthcare

In **Pakistan**, 93,878 livestock belonging to over 3,308 households in AJK, GB, and KP (Activity 4.6) received vaccination and medicine. Disease-related livestock mortality on average resulted in household loss of c. 105 GBP per year. However, vaccination efforts reduced livestock mortality by 50%. This translates to 174,000 GBP saved collectively for those households whose livestock received vaccinations this year.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) is a national program covering all snow leopard regions of Mongolia and Pakistan and is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan.

The CRWPP has successfully been expanded to Pakistan and Mongolia, while continuing to be strengthened in Kyrgyzstan. Ranger Awards Ceremonies were held successfully in each country in 2024 in highly visible national events, attended by national and international delegates, including UK Ambassadors or their designates. In 2025, 27 and 18 rangers were awarded in Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia, respectively, while this year's ceremony in Pakistan will take place on 31st July.

Selected rangers received citations and cash amounts for their outstanding show of courage in the field in combating wildlife crime. In each country, the relevant national and regional administrations have formally joined their respective countries' CRWPP committees and participated in nominating, reviewing, and awarding outstanding citizen-rangers contributing to the disruption of poaching and IWT. Disbursals in the amount of GBP 4200 were issued to each of our in-country partners (SLCF, SLFK, and SLFP) from the trust fund established under the project. These were in line with projected withdrawals, maintaining the fund's principal balance, so that these awards can be continued into perpetuity, well beyond the project's life. Prior to this, during the first year of the project, 23 and 20 rangers had been awarded in Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia, respectively, supported through the trust fund.

Output 2: Across the snow leopard landscapes of Mongolia, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, rangers' capacities built through effective training in supporting law enforcement, crime scene investigation and first aid, and through information resources on CRWPP.

Training-of-trainers workshops were held in all three countries in partnership with international wildlife ranger consultant Brian Petrar in year 1 of the project for 26 trainers (7 from Kyrgyzstan, 9 from Mongolia, and 10 from Pakistan). Refresher trainings for these trainees were conducted in late 2024. In year 2, we started supporting trained-trainers in conducting downstream trainings. In year 2 of the project, 81 rangers have been trained in Kyrgyzstan, 52 in Pakistan, and 26 in Mongolia by trained trainers. All three countries are expected to meet or exceed the project goal of 50 trainees per country by the end of the project.

Output 3: By 2025, communication strategy to promote CRWPP carefully developed using local context, and deployed across the three countries.

CRWPP has successfully been launched in Mongolia and Pakistan, and strengthened in Kyrgyzstan, supported by customised communication initiatives. The communication strategy has involved spreading awareness among rangers (and potential awardees) to enhance participation in the program, and to celebrate the contributions of rangers through the annual Ranger Awards Ceremonies.

For this purpose, our collaborating organizations have used their communication channels, social media and newsletters in each country. They have also utilized their relationships with local, regional, and national agencies whose purview includes IWT disruption and/or wildlife ranger administration.

Informational pamphlets descriptive of the CRWPP in Pakistan were distributed through SLFP's internal listserv, which has over 600 subscribers, SLFP's social media channels (which reach over 17,000 followers), 300 physical copies distributed at the Ranger Award Ceremony, and regional ranger administrations. Reporting of the Ranger Awards program was amplified through the Associated Press of Pakistan.

In Kyrgyzstan, pamphlets were distributed through provincial PA administrations (approximately 500/year) and SLFP's social media channels, reaching over 2,000 followers. The Ranger Awards Ceremony was amplified by news and official government outlets, including the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision's official media channels, as well as articles in Vechernyi Bishkek News, Evening Bishkek, and Ecology AKIpress.

In Mongolia, pamphlets were distributed through social media channels, reaching over 8600 followers. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change's official channels reported on the Ranger Awards Ceremony, as did Malchin TV, an agro-pastoral-focused media outlet. 800 newsletters were published, half of which were distributed to provincial environmental authorities, PA administration, and communities.

Newsletters are planned to be published in mid-May with pictures and details of the Ceremony of Awards.

Given its longer history, this program already had significant awareness within Kyrgyzstan, but customised communications efforts in Mongolia and Pakistan are helping it become known and appreciated nationally.

Output 4: Three IWT-affected local communities in each country (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives.

We launched conflict management and livelihood enhancement initiatives in 10 communities and valleys (3 communities in Kyrgyzstan, 3 communities in Mongolia, and 4 valleys in Pakistan). As described in greater detail above, these initiatives were designed and implemented based on community inputs. In Mongolia, they include felt and wool handicraft-making (for income generation), livestock insurance (for offsetting economic losses due to livestock depredation by snow leopards), and predator-proof corrals (to prevent the occurrence of mass livestock killing by snow leopards inside livestock pens). In Pakistan, they include off-season vegetable production and apiculture training and supplies (for nutrition and income generation), livestock vaccinations (for improving livestock health and production, while reducing risk of disease transmission to wild prey of snow leopards), and stitching and embroidery (income generation). In Kyrgyzstan, this includes fruit, vegetable, and cheese preservation, apiculture equipment and training, orchard plantations, support with a productive breed of cattle, and eco-tourism.

All countries are on track and expected to achieve the target indicators by the project end. We have met or exceeded the project goal of working in at least three new communities in each country. In Mongolia, 41 households from 3 communities are directly benefiting from the program; in Pakistan the program is directly benefiting 3,308 households, from 4 valleys ; and 70 households from 3 communities are directly benefiting from the program in Kyrgyzstan.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Rangers will have the training, support and social recognition to disrupt poaching and IWT, and affected communities will have access to conservation-linked livelihood enhancement and conflict management.

The project remains on track to achieve the designed outcome, as represented by the project indicators, which remain appropriate. The number of cases filed relating to IWT increased

expectedly in Mongolia and Pakistan as enforcement is strengthened, while in Kyrgyzstan, it appears to be stabilizing after many years of increase (See Fig. 2). Enthusiasm for the CRWPP project appears robust in each country, as represented by training participation (159 rangers trained so far) and the extent of coverage of the Award Ceremonies (awarding 95 rangers in the first two years of the project, not including those to be recognized in Pakistan in July 2025). We expect this enthusiasm to be reflected in the surveys conducted in year 3 of the project.

As described in greater detail above, more than three communities in each project country have been onboarded and are pursuing conflict management and livelihood enhancement activities. In Pakistan, the project is engaged with communities in four valleys to support livestock vaccination, apiculture, stitching, embroidery, and off-season vegetable production. In Kyrgyzstan, the project is engaged with eleven hamlets from 3 communities to support new agriculture products (and new techniques for preservation of produce for sale), apiculture, improving livestock productivity (and tools for livestock care), and eco-tourism. In Mongolia, the project is engaged with three communities to support handicraft production, livestock insurance, and predator-proof corrals. The project is on track to achieve the proposed outcome.

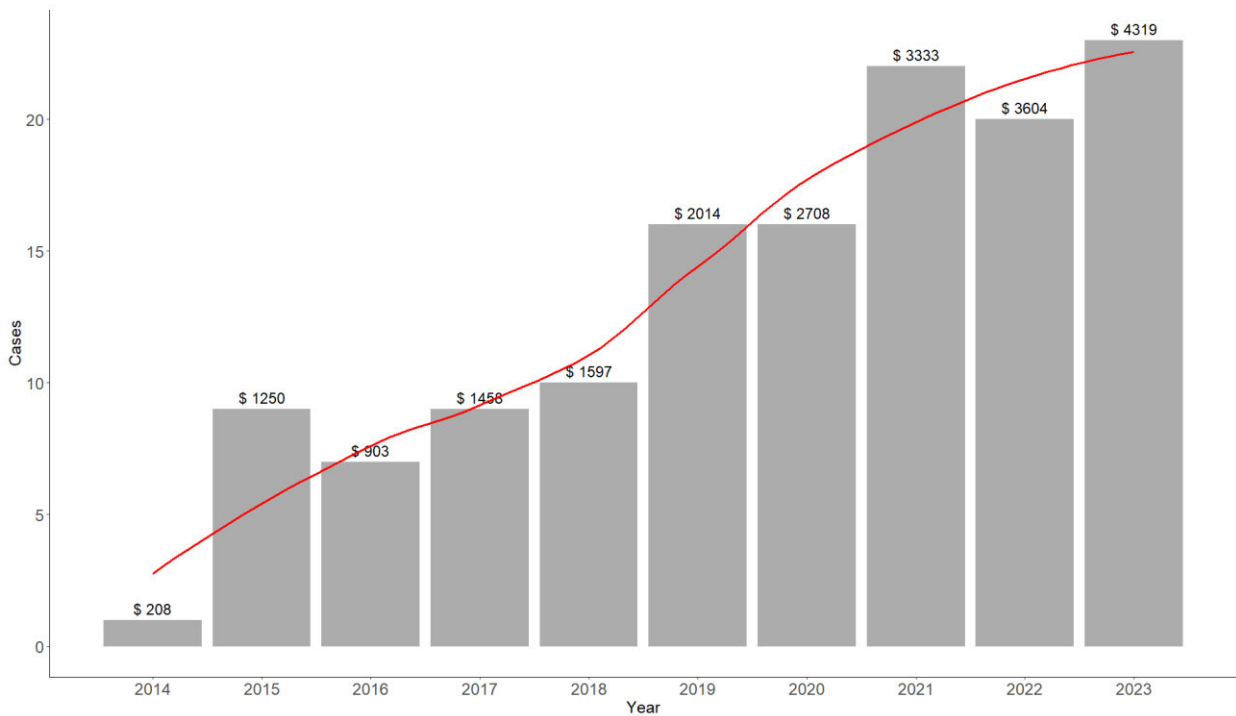


Fig. 2 Trends in the number of illegal wildlife crime cases registered from across Kyrgyzstan since 2014.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Regarding Output 1, the project’s assumptions remain true. As evidenced by their participation in the CRWPP programs described above, the Governments of all three countries support the initiative via formal endorsement, participation, and support in communications strategies about the program. Stakeholders have been present and continue to support the ceremonies.

Regarding Output 2, the project’s assumptions remain true. The initial training, supervising other trainers, implementing booster and refresher trainings, and trainer-led trainings have been possible without issue. Localised training is evident in year 2 of the project, with evidence that national trainers see incentives in disseminating training after the program and have a strong commitment to disrupting IWT.

Regarding Output 3, the project’s assumptions remain true. As evidenced by their participation in the CRWPP programs described above, the governments of all three countries support the

initiative through formal endorsement, participation, and support in communications about the program.

Regarding Output 4, the situational analyses and detailed discussions conducted with local communities in each country indicated that the communities were interested in partnering to combat and disrupt IWT, especially understanding that the partnership also includes conservation-based livelihood and conflict management initiatives, which benefit them more directly. The work completed in year 2 demonstrates that community stakeholders reached a consensus on the livelihood programs and are interested in coexistence with snow leopards and supporting IWT disruption activities.

Overall, none of the three countries experienced political unrest, inhibiting the project initiatives during the reporting period. Due to the new heightened armed conflict in South Asia that has developed in the last two weeks, there is some possibility that the project work in parts of Pakistan might be affected going forward. We are hopeful because of the ceasefire and haven't yet thought of a mitigation plan. We are observing the situation and hope that the conflict will continue to de-escalate. In case it doesn't, there's a risk of our work with communities getting affected in parts of Pakistan.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and multidimensional poverty reduction

Our stated project impact was: "Reduction in hunting and IWT of snow leopards and their prey in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan, and empowerment of people in IWT-affected communities through livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management."

We believe the project is making a higher-level impact on IWT by addressing its systemic drivers in the target countries and strengthening law enforcement's capabilities to disrupt it. More than three communities in each country have initiated conservation-linked livelihood and/or conflict management initiatives to mitigate the economic insecurity that contributes to IWT.

The project also expands the Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) to new areas, incentivizing and enabling wildlife rangers and law enforcement to detect and disrupt IWT. We anticipate that the long-term impact of this will be a reduction in poaching and the trade of illegal wildlife products.

4. Thematic focus

Considering that IWT involving snow leopards is thought to be supply-driven, we designed the project to focus on the supply side rather than reducing the demand. The project consequently aligns most directly with two themes: strengthening law enforcement and developing sustainable livelihoods for the benefit of people directly affected by IWT.

The CRWPP and the ranger training initiatives aim to provide a sustainable model of training, equipping, and felicitating (through social recognition and cash awards) effective wildlife rangers in each project country.

The project set out to directly train 50 rangers in each country on crime scene investigation, law enforcement, and first aid. Exceeding this target, 159 rangers have been trained across the three countries, with more expected over the next year (and beyond the project lifecycle). The sustainability that comes with the "training-the-trainers" model and the trust fund is designed to ensure that the impact on law enforcement continues beyond the term of the BCF project. In addition to these trainees, the CRWPP Ranger Award Ceremonies in each country have so far recognized and awarded 95 rangers for outstanding work in the disruption of IWT. The number of cases booked by rangers pertaining to illegal hunting and wildlife trade in Kyrgyzstan has grown steadily since the program's inception. We hypothesize that this was because of the better training and enforcement that resulted from the CRWPP initiated in 2015. The trendline now indicates that the number might be stabilizing along expected lines. We expect that in a

similar trend, the annual number of cases in Mongolia and Pakistan will show an initial increase, before stabilizing or declining over the next few years as a result of the project.

Conflict due to snow leopard depredation of livestock is a fear and a reality for most agro-pastoral communities living in snow leopard range. Retaliatory or preventive killing of snow leopards leads directly to IWT. To address this threat to snow leopards and assist communities with sustainable livelihoods, the project aims to support them with clear, sustainable financial benefits through the provision of training and materials for various income generation and livelihood security programs, including handicraft production, stitching, embroidery, apiculture, agriculture production and processing, protection of livestock (through vaccination and predator-proof corrals), livestock insurance, and eco-tourism. By supporting communities in avoiding and mitigating potential conflict with predator depredation of livestock, the project is fortifying the economic security of participating communities in each country. These initiatives are reaching 3 communities in Kyrgyzstan (11 hamlets), 3 communities in Mongolia, and communities surrounding four valleys in Pakistan.

In Kyrgyzstan, the 2 vaccination enclosures are being used by 360 households (approx. 700-1000 cattle were vaccinated and blood samples were collected). Eighteen households from communities participating in apiculture initiatives harvested around 1 ton of honey in 2024, yielding approximately GBP 4297. Fourteen fruit driers benefited 70-80 households in the project communities. In Shamsky, beneficiaries dried around 400 kg of raspberries, yielding GBP 3438. They have since received 8 new fruit dehydrators. Communities around Baiboosun dried around 1 ton of apricots, selling around 300 kg for GBP 451. They were able to dry around 1 ton of qurut (cheese products) for GBP 1202. Communities around Kochkor sold qurut for GBP 1653. The cattle provided under the project sired 19 calves throughout Baiboosun this year, yielding a benefit of GBP 4898 in those communities.

In Pakistan, vaccination alone is helping 3,308 families save up to GBP 174,000. Five households who received greenhouses/off-season vegetable tunnels in the first year earned between PKR 5,000–20,000 (GBP 13 - 53) per person in a single season. Women reported earning or saving PKR 1,247,050 (GBP 3,328) post-training. In Bala Seri Phullawai, 22 respondents reported a total earning of PKR 956,350 (GBP 2552), averaging PKR 43,470 (GBP 116) per woman annually. Based on our past work and assessments, we estimate that for our 30 trainees from this group, this translates to a remarkable PKR 1.3 million in economic impact within a year. In Bagnuwan, Sargan-Ghamot, 10 women reported combined earnings of PKR 290,700 (GBP 776), averaging PKR 29,070 each (GBP 78), with total projected gains for the group reaching PKR 0.5 million (GBP 1,334). Also, 16 vaccinators were paid PKR 620,055 for conducting vaccination this year, thus resulting in an overall earning of PKR 8000 to 50,000 (averaging PKR 31,000 or GBP 82) per vaccinator per year.

As a result of these community efforts, 2558 sq. km of prime snow leopard habitat in Pakistan, 1745 sq. km of prime snow leopard habitat in Mongolia, and 840 sq. km in Kyrgyzstan, under the influence of these partner communities, are expected to become safe from poaching and IWT.

5. Impact on species in focus

The snow leopard populations in each project country will benefit from a stronger, more coherent network of wildlife rangers managing snow leopard habitat and providing law enforcement. Over the years, the number of cases of illegal wildlife crime has continued to grow as expected before ultimately stabilizing or going down as a result of sustained deterrence. In Kyrgyzstan, the number of reported incidents seems to be stabilizing, though one has to remain cognizant of the multitude of factors that drive wildlife crime prevalence and detections. We hope to track changes and impacts in a similar manner in Mongolia and Pakistan.

Further, the project initiatives with local communities engage them in conservation and enhance protection against IWT. Such engagements further serve the snow leopard through economic opportunities which remove some of the incentive for IWT activities by buffering the impact of depredation of livestock (livestock insurance and predator proof corrals) and disincentivizing opportunistic instances of IWT through contracts providing economic

opportunity in exchange for agreements to monitor and prevent IWT within and around project communities. Snow leopard surveys have been conducted across the three project countries using stratified sampling protocols under the Population Assessment of the World's Snow Leopards initiative of the GSLEP Program. Using the dataset, we will set up a baseline of snow leopard density estimates from the areas around the communities involved in this project. The second round of snow leopard population estimation has been initiated in three project communities each in Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia. Over the longer term, we hope to assess the project's impact on the focal species population through these and other data.

6. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

This project contributes to poverty reduction in high-mountain communities of Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan by addressing the socio-economic drivers of illegal wildlife trade IWT. Our partner communities are rural, livestock-dependent communities in and around key snow leopard habitats—often located in remote, economically marginalized regions. Poverty is primarily addressed through the conservation-linked income Activities under Output 4 of the logframe. These initiatives, described in greater detail above, seek to reduce poverty by working with local communities to develop economically and ecologically sustainable income streams and securing existing income streams. The project activities were initiated using PARTNERS Principles, which involved multiple discussions to assess need, interest, practical feasibility, and conservation linkages.

In Kyrgyzstan, the communities participating in project activities are Baibosun (including the hamlets of Temir-Kanat, Zher-Ui, Kok-Say, Eshperov), Kochkor (Komsomol, Kyzyl-Dobo, Don-Alysh, Mantysh, Kum-Dobo), and Shamshy (Koshoi and Shamshy). The activities include apiculture, livestock improvement, healthcare, and eco-tourism.

In Mongolia, handicraft production, livestock insurance, and predator-proof corrals are securing agro-pastoral livelihoods and enabling communities with additional expertise and equipment for producing marketable products. The participating communities are Ulziit, Bayanbor, and Dul.

In Pakistan, communities in the Bagrote Valley, Gurez Valley, Surgan-Ghamot Valley, and Shounther Valley participate in livestock vaccination, apiculture, stitching, embroidery, and off-season vegetable production.

We expect that post-surveys will show economic growth related to these activities, either through the mitigation of losses or through new market opportunities. We will also be able to hold and communicate a better understanding of household-level benefits when post-surveys are conducted in year 3 of the project.

7. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal	

	access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

We rate the project as Sensitive, with some Empowering elements. Many of the primary aims of this project focus on training and recognising the impacts of Rangers. In Pakistan, Mongolia, and Kyrgyzstan, men typically hold ranger roles. Given that the project engages with existing rangers rather than recruiting new rangers, we recognise that there is a lack of gender diversity in the ranger awards and trainings, which reflects prevailing norms and practices. We are nevertheless pleased that two of the rangers felicitated nationally during the 2025 Ranger Awards Ceremony in Mongolia were women. Additionally, in Pakistan, two women from the Wildlife Department were trained as Trainers to provide training to rangers. These women Trainers have subsequently trained 12 rangers in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Under Output 4, three IWT-affected communities in Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia, and four valleys in Pakistan now have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives. These programs are benefiting men and women. It is primarily under this output that the project supports and benefits women and strives to promote equal participation and access to conservation and livelihood initiatives. These initiatives help to create equal access to assets, resources, and capabilities for women.

Some trainings have specifically targeted women. In Pakistan, two women consultants were hired under Activity 4.3 to establish and build the capacities of women-led Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). As a result, six new women-led organizations were established in Ghamot-Surgan Valley, and the capacities of 18 existing women-led organizations were enhanced in Gurez Valley. Three women trainers were engaged at the community level to conduct training sessions for 45 women at two women-exclusive centers. These centers were equipped with sewing machines, tables, chairs, training materials, and other necessary resources to support skill development. In year 2, three women's centers were established in Gurez, Surgan-Ghamot, and Bagrote Valleys to provide training in stitching, embroidery, and related skills. At these centers, five women served as trainers and provided hands-on training to 75 women. Participants were selected to ensure representation across the valleys. Surveys are being conducted with the participants to understand how the trainings has benefited their livelihoods. In a follow-up assessment in Bala Seri Phullawai, 22 respondents reported a total of PKR 956,350, averaging PKR 43,470 per woman annually. We estimate that for 30 trainees, this translates to a remarkable PKR 1.3 million in economic impact within a year. In Bagnuwan, Surgan-Ghamot, 10 women reported combined earnings of PKR 290,700, averaging PKR 29,070 each, with total projected gains for the group reaching PKR 0.5 million.

Ten women in Mongolia participated in felt-making training in August 2024. They learned how to process sheep's wool to make felt and products, how to work safely and correctly on equipment, and how to supply felt camels, sheep, and goats to the domestic market. Further training is planned for 2025.

In Kyrgyzstan, 48 people attended training designed to equip communities with the tools and expertise to preserve their fruit and vegetable produce for consumption and sale at the market, 47 of whom were women (Activity 4.9, 4.10).

Responsive to a comment in BCF's Annual Report Review from Annual Report 1 on setting targets for gender equality under Output 4, we have now added an explicit target to ensure that at least 50% of the trainees/ beneficiaries in our community conservation and livelihood programs will be women. So far, in Kyrgyzstan a total of 48 trainees, including 47 women; in Pakistan a total of 100 trainees included 75 women, and in Mongolia all 10 trainee participants have been women (83% women). Unfortunately, for the ranger initiatives, we are constrained

by the sex-composition of existing rangers, which are heavily male-biased (no women rangers in Kyrgyzstan or Pakistan; very few women rangers in Mongolia). We are nevertheless pleased to note that two of the 18 rangers felicitated in Mongolia recently were women.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E is coordinated by SLT with input from the country teams. SLT facilitates regular meetings (at least semi-monthly, but often more frequent) to track and evaluate progress, plan upcoming initiatives, and troubleshoot issues as they arise. We are monitoring the project through program records documenting and evidencing activities undertaken by the project. These records include reports, photographs, meeting agendas, and other relevant evidentiary documents. The project remains on track to achieve the designed outcome, as represented by the project indicators. Our main achievement indicators include the number of cases filed, the number of rangers trained, and livelihood and conservation metrics related to our partner communities. The number of cases filed relating to IWT continues to increase as enforcement is strengthened. Records of poaching and violations are kept and compared against the baseline data to assess performance. Numbers of trainings and ranger events are recorded. Our trained trainers are beginning to conduct their own trainings (Output 2- 81 rangers have been trained in Kyrgyzstan, 52 in Pakistan, and 26 in Mongolia by these trained trainers). A database of trainings is being used to monitor the number of training events and attendance. Three communities in Kyrgyzstan (11 hamlets), three communities in Mongolia, and communities surrounding four valleys in Pakistan are already benefiting from conservation-linked livelihood and conflict management programs, while over 3308 households in Pakistan and 360 in Kyrgyzstan are benefiting from the livestock vaccination program.

We also base some performance analysis on qualitative feedback gleaned through interviews with relevant stakeholders and other channels of self-report (surveys, evaluations, and community meetings). At this time, we have the community preliminary surveys undertaken at the project's outset, which we will use to compare against post-surveys taken as the project progresses. To measure the impact of the activities conducted under Output 4, surveys are being conducted with program participants.

Over the past year, SLT's newly hired M&E specialist has become involved in the project and is helping to evaluate project progress using a SMART M&E framework. Regarding previous comments, no budget has been diverted for this activity. Activities and progress are tracked through regular meetings between SLT staff and the country teams.

Country teams have organized meetings with key community stakeholders to actively involve them in the monitoring and evaluation process. These gatherings also provided participants with valuable opportunities to share their feedback directly.

9. Lessons Learnt

This past year has yielded significant positive lessons, particularly in fostering broad-based participation in the Citizen Ranger Wildlife Protection Programs (CRWPPs), securing strong cooperation and support from British Embassies, income generation and security activities with communities, and the effectiveness of our train-the-trainer model. The latter has proven invaluable in organizing sustained training initiatives, further enhanced by refresher sessions led by an INTERPOL consultant. The high enthusiasm and participation in the awards programs, bolstered by robust government support across governmental, non-governmental, multilateral organizations, and the diplomatic community, underscores the importance and recognition of ranger contributions. Similarly, we have exceeded our targets for community engagement and are on track to meet our goals of engaging at least 9 communities from the three target countries.

Reflecting on our experiences, it is clear that the early and consistent engagement of diverse stakeholders, from local communities to high-level government officials and the diplomatic

corps, has been a key driver of success. This inclusive approach fostered a sense of shared ownership and responsibility. The train-the-trainer model has also proven to be a highly effective and sustainable strategy for capacity building, amplifying our reach and ensuring the continuity of training efforts. The integration of specialized expertise, such as the INTERPOL consultant for refresher sessions, has further enhanced the quality and relevance of our training programs.

Our recommendations for others embarking on similar projects include:

- Investing early and consistently in building strong relationships with all relevant stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies at all levels, non-governmental organizations, multilateral bodies, and the diplomatic community. Their buy-in and active participation are crucial for success.
- Prioritizing sustainable models, such as the train-the-trainer approach or the trust fund to support critical project activities into perpetuity.
- Integrate specialized technical expertise where relevant to enhance the quality and impact of training and other interventions.
- Maintaining flexibility and adapting strategies based on practical feasibility, feedback, and learning. Regular monitoring and evaluation are essential for identifying what works and what doesn't in different contexts.

The high level of engagement from the government and the diplomatic community reinforces the importance of sustained advocacy and their continued involvement in our activities.

Our community work in Kyrgyzstan faced two specific challenges: 1) damage to newly planted orchards due to grazing and trampling by livestock, and 2) loss of bee-hives, likely due to winter weather, although the exact cause could not be ascertained. To address the loss of hives, our team has hired a year-round consultant to support communities as they build this new skill. The damage to orchards was caused by inadequate internal cooperation among households in the community, causing conflict in land use priorities in the commons.

We have worked with the affected community, and they have achieved a resolution wherein the orchard will be planted on clearly marked, undisputed land that will not be utilized for livestock grazing. In the new communities we started working with, greater communication and clarity with all stakeholders and community representatives, and agreement on the identified land might have helped avoid the conflict with grazing. Such occasional disagreements, however, are part of every society.

Many bees from beehives in Pakistan either died or left the hives. The exact reason is still unknown, but according to expert opinion, it was likely due to the introduction of a different bee strain, as the beehives were brought in from another area due to the lack of such facilities in our project region. Unexpected weather conditions may have also contributed to the issue. We did not intend to introduce exotic species to the area, so we chose the same species. However, the strain may have been different, which could have affected the bees' ability to adapt to the local environment.

In the Ghamot-Surgan Valley in Pakistan, finding a qualified trainer for the women's training centers was also a significant challenge. Women are generally available for training only during the winter months, which requires the trainer to reside in the area for 3 to 5 months. Given these conditions, only local women are realistically able to take on this role. However, now that the area is open and accessible, the local community plans to hire an expert from another region to conduct an intensive training session lasting 3 to 4 weeks.

These issues do not require a change request, as the project's activities, goals, and design remain unchanged.

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

In response to feedback from the Year 1 Annual Report, we have begun disaggregating data by gender, from which we will set clear targets for gender equality in project impacts.

Additionally, we have not expended funds budgeted for an independent consultant to evaluate project progress, as IWTCF may appoint its own M&E consultant to complete this task.

Gender targets :

Output 4: At least 50% of the trainees/ beneficiaries in the community conservation and livelihood programs will be women. So far, in Kyrgyzstan a total of 48 trainees, included 47 women; in Pakistan a total of 100 trainees included 75 women, and in Mongolia all 10 trainee participants have been women (83% women).

Outputs 1 and 2: Gender targets under these outputs are constrained by the sex-composition of existing rangers, which are heavily male-biased (no women rangers in Kyrgyzstan or Pakistan; very few women rangers in Mongolia). We are nevertheless pleased to note that two of the 18 rangers felicitated in Mongolia recently were women. We will continue to recognise and include women in trainings where feasible.

11. Risk Management

A significant new risk to have arisen is the intensification of geopolitical armed conflict in South Asia, which, in case of further escalation, will affect our local community work in Pakistan. At this point, we are monitoring this situation closely, and our priority is to ensure safety of all staff involved. With a ceasefire being agreed to recently, we hope that the situation will improve.

12. Scalability and durability

Most aspects of this project are fundamentally scalable and durable due to (i) the long-term commitment of the lead organization (SLT) to the countries and communities it works with; (ii) BCF's highly enabling funding not just for project activities, but its contribution to the Trust Fund that will sustain the Ranger Awards in perpetuity, and (iii) our training-of-trainers approach which will ensure continued capability and capacity training for rangers in each of the three countries.

The CRWPP initiated in Mongolia and Pakistan - and strengthened in Kyrgyzstan - closely involves the relevant government stakeholders (namely local, provincial, and national ranger authorities) in the administration of the program, nomination of awardees, and planning of the awards ceremonies. This engagement and visibility it brings not just to the rangers but also to governments helps build enthusiasm and commitment, as evidenced by the continued enthusiasm around the CRWPP in Kyrgyzstan among rangers and governments since 2015 when it was initiated through a previous IWTCF grant (Grant number: IWT012).

The program is aligned closely with the intergovernmental Bishkek Declaration (2017), recognizing the need to build frontline capacity to combat illegal hunting and wildlife trade. It also aligns with the thematic recommendations provided in the background papers for snow leopard and ecosystem conservation forum policy recommendations prepared by 52 national and international experts. Furthermore, this project aligns strongly with Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, and Pakistan's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The Mongolia NBSAP emphasizes capacity building, protected area management, and sustainable use of biological resources, all directly supported by training and equipping frontline rangers and community work. The Kyrgyzstan NBSAP prioritizes biodiversity conservation, improving management systems, and reducing impacts on biodiversity, which aligns with enhancing ranger effectiveness. The Pakistan NBSAP highlights implementation and capacity building, protected area management and species conservation, and mainstreaming biodiversity, all of which benefit from well-trained rangers and supportive local communities.

The recognition received by exemplary citizen-rangers in each country promotes continued participation and incentives for outstanding proactivity in disrupting IWT activities. Continual training of rangers by locally trained officials and rangers, not just at trainings and workshops

conducted by our team and collaborators, accounts for turnover within the ranks of citizen ranger corps. It also creates direct ownership of the process by the rangers themselves. This creates a snowball effect wherein the program perpetuates itself.

Financially, an important part of the CRWPP program is sustainable through the trust fund model used to sustainably fund Ranger Awards Ceremonies in each project country indefinitely without reducing the principal balance of the fund. In other words, the initial investment continues to support the program for as long as the fund is sustainably managed. These sustainability factors are further amplified by SLT's and our country program partners' fundamental commitment to long-term support of our activities. The presence of SLT and our partners in each country pre-dates and will post-date the project with demonstrated commitments to the communities we engage with. Some of our existing community partnerships go back almost 30 years.

This principle of long-term partnership is core to SLT's conservation philosophy and thus also permeates the project's conflict management and livelihood improvement initiatives.. This means that our engagement with communities in each country is designed to have long-term impact from the initiatives supported by this project. Still, we will additionally remain engaged with these communities beyond the life cycle of projects to continue supporting sustainable (economically and ecologically) initiatives informed by the changing and evolving needs of the communities. Further, the engagement format empowers communities and community-based organizations to evaluate and advocate for community needs over time. Additionally, inherent to the conservation contracts underpinning our community engagement is awareness of and commitment to IWT monitoring and conservation activities as not just a means to the benefits of our support but as fundamentally beneficial to the sustainability of communities, distinct from any direct benefit received from SLT and its partners.

The CRWPP ceremonies in each country have garnered positive attention from the direct stakeholders (the administrations, the rangers, and the communities they hail from), as well as press outlets amplifying the achievement recognized at the ceremonies to an even broader national audience. The participation by country leadership and other staff from UN agencies within the country in the CRWPP substantiates great interest. In the past, we have had UNDP and other NGOs and government departments collaborating and co-sponsoring the awards ceremonies to enhance their visibility and co-ownership, and we expect such partnerships in the future as well.

Further, through the long-term engagement, regular discussions, and continued feedback from communities following the PARTNERS Principles suggest strong buy-in by these direct stakeholders. As mentioned, we expect to continue dialogue and partnership with each community beyond the life cycle of the project. In this sense, our "exit strategy" is not so much an exit as a continuation strategy.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

SLT shared three blog posts showcasing ranger awards ceremonies under the project through its Facebook and Instagram accounts, which reached 17,200 people and 16,100, respectively.

In Kyrgyzstan, from April 1, 2024, until April 1, 2025, the Snow Leopard Foundation posted 54 posts to Instagram (19 posts—20 921 views), Facebook (24 posts- 3050 views), and X (formerly Twitter) (11 posts- 3653 views), reaching 27624 views.

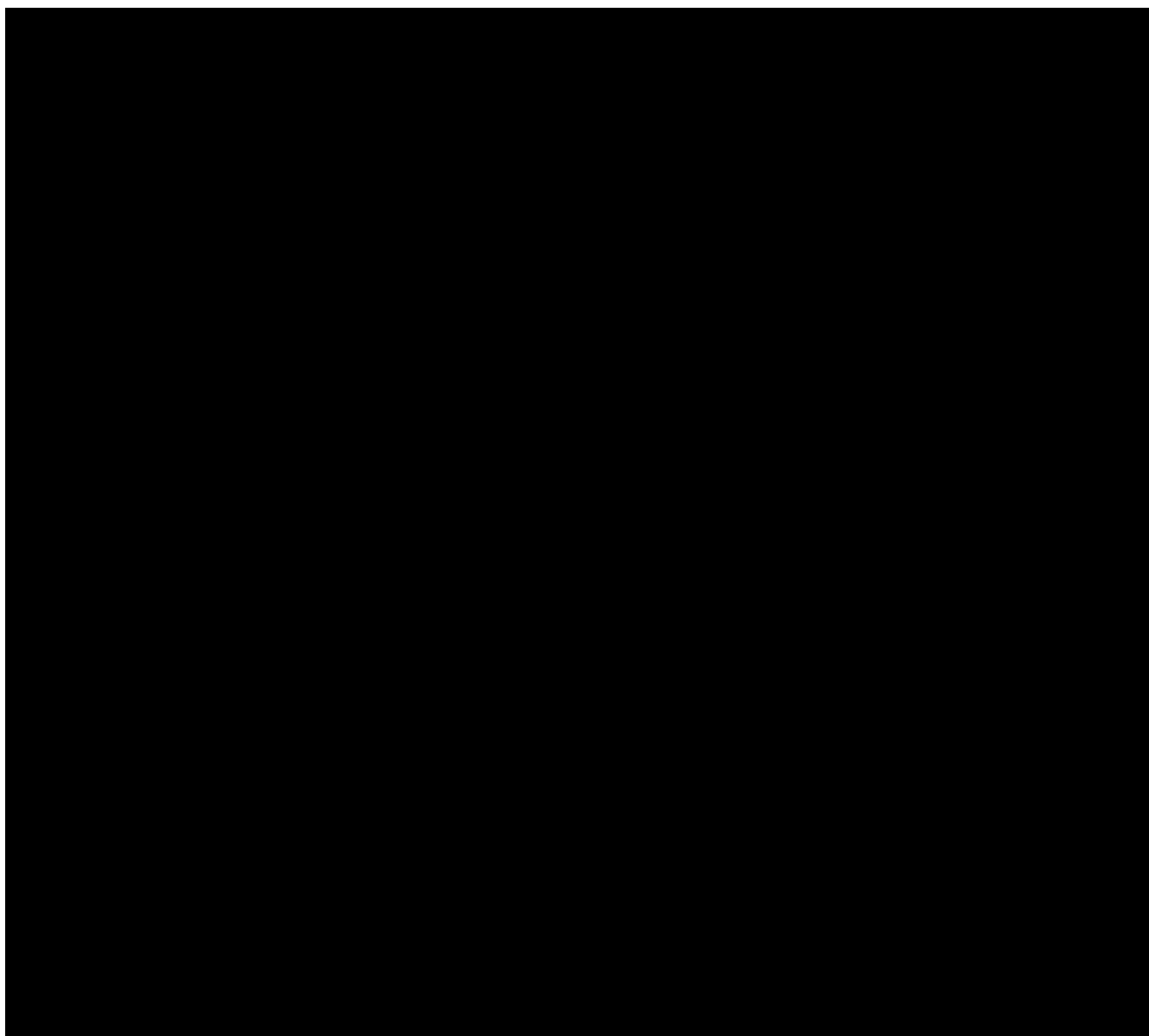
In Mongolia, 22 posts have been shared since last year's Ranger Awards Ceremony on a Facebook page with 7,500 Followers and 6,800 Likes, and 2 posts have been shared on an Instagram page with 155 followers.

In Pakistan, IWTCF project activities have been regularly shared across various social media platforms, including Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok, and YouTube. Facebook had the highest posting frequency due to greater audience engagement. A total of 105 posts were made, generating approximately 90,000 impressions, reach, or engagements.

Additionally, 18 videos were published across these platforms. BCF was tagged in many, though not all, social media posts. Beyond digital media, 60 articles or features were published in print, and 10 news stories were broadcast by various television channels. Seven awareness posters were designed for World Wildlife Day walks and widely shared on social media. As part of outreach efforts, 800 shirts and 800 bags featuring the IWTCF logo were produced, with over 300 distributed during PWPA 2024. More than 10 event banners bearing the IWTCF logo were also printed and used. Two success stories—Rubina’s Snow Leopard Enterprise (SLE) initiative and Muhammad Asghar’s greenhouse project, both from Bagrote—were published in PEAKS’ WHISPER, and also featured on the SLF website and shared via SLT platforms.

All project publicity credits the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund and the UK Government for supporting the project. All publications produced under the project include UKAID and IWTCF logos according to BCF’s Logo and Branding Guidelines.

14. Safeguarding



15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2024-March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£280,490	£280,490		

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			The International Snow Leopard Trust, IKI - International Climate Initiative, World Land Trust, BBVA - Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Woodland Park Zoo, Idaho Falls Zoo, Zoo Dresden, Nysether Family Foundation, San Diego

			Wildlife Alliance, Darwin Capability & Capacity
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

16. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

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

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

1. The project surpassed the original project target of 15 by training 26 officials as trainers, including four women.
2. The project helped felicitate 51 (27 in Kyrgyzstan, 18 in Mongolia, and 6 in Pakistan) rangers in the reporting year for their outstanding performance towards disrupting illegal wildlife trade and hunting. In all countries, awardees represented the entire snow leopard range, thus showcasing its widespread reach.
3. We surpassed our target of 9 communities and were able to initiate a diverse range of community-based initiatives in 10 communities and valleys, towards diversifying and augmenting livelihoods to minimize incentives towards IWT.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

b. Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduction in hunting and IWT of snow leopards and their prey in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan, and empowerment of people in IWT-affected communities through livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management.</p>		
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Rangers will have the training, support and social recognition to disrupt poaching and IWT, and affected communities will have access to conservation-linked livelihood enhancement and conflict management.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1</p> <p>By 2025, the number of cases filed against illegal poaching and IWT in Mongolia, and Pakistan's snow leopard landscapes will increase (Baseline: 18 in Pakistan in 2022 and 81 in Mongolia for 2020 (more recent data was not yet available)) as rangers' capacity to apprehend and file cases against poachers is strengthened.</p>	<p>Poaching and violations in 2024 in Kyrgyzstan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snow leopards: 0 - Illegal hunting cases for snow leopard prey: 12 - Illegal activities: 14 <p>Poaching and violations in 2024 in Mongolia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snow leopards: 2 - Illegal hunting cases for snow leopard prey: 2 - Illegal activities: 8 <p>Poaching and violations in 2024 in Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snow leopards: 2 - Illegal hunting cases for snow leopard prey: 11 - Illegal activities: 26 <p>In each project country, these statistics are compiled and published on an annual basis for the prior calendar year, meaning 2025 Q1 statistics are not yet available.</p>	<p>Continue to support downstream ranger trainings and motivate greater on-ground action through awards and felicitation.</p> <p>Continue collecting poaching and violation data in each project country.</p>

<p>Outcome indicator 0.2</p> <p>By 2023, systems will be in place in Mongolia and Pakistan for annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies, which facilitate rangers and citizen-ranger teams who successfully apprehend poachers and file cases against them, with national recognition and cash awards (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>Ranger Awards Ceremonies have been successfully hosted in 2024 in all three countries; in 2025, they have been successfully hosted in Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan, while in Pakistan, it is planned for summer of 2025.</p>	<p>Continue logistical and financial support of future awards ceremonies.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3</p> <p>By 2024, three IWT-affected communities in each country (Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan) will start benefiting from new livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management programs (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>We have initiated livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management programs in 3 communities in Kyrgyzstan, 3 communities in Mongolia, and 4 valleys in Pakistan.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Koshoi community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 member received 10 active beehives 11 members received dehydrators for drying fruits and vegetables. 12 members received training on drying fruits and vegetables. 2 members received egg incubators 10 members participated in eco-tourism related exchange trip to the Chon-Kemin region 9 members participated in English language learning course to promote eco-tourism Local community received materials and saplings for creation of 1 ha of apple orchard b. Baiboosun community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 member received 200 black currants, 100 sea buckthorn saplings to create 0.5ha plantation 9 members received dehydrates for drying fruits, vegetables, and local cheese (kurut) 	<p>We will continue supporting these initiatives through and beyond the project timeline.</p>

	<p>24 members received training on drying fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>2 hamlets within the community received livestock vaccination corrals</p> <p>c. Kochkor community:</p> <p>8 members of the community received training on queen bee hatching</p> <p>6 members improved their capacity in beekeeping.</p> <p>1 member received necessary materials and saplings to create 0.5ha apricot plantation</p> <p>1 member received necessary materials and saplings to create 0.5ha sea buckthorn plantation</p> <p>2 hamlets within the community received livestock vaccination corrals</p> <p>13 members participated in ecotourism related exchange trip to the Chon-Kemin region</p> <p>Eco-committee received 5 mountain bikes to promote ecotourism</p> <p>Mongolia:</p> <p>c. Dul Community</p> <p>i. 3 members received assistance with predator proofing of corrals</p> <p>ii. 8 members participated in Livestock insurance</p> <p>d. Ulziit Community</p> <p>i. 1 member received help with predator proofing of corrals</p> <p>ii. 8 members produced wool products</p> <p>e. Bayanbor community</p> <p>i. 3 members received help with predator proofing of corrals</p> <p>ii. 10 members participated in livestock insurance</p>	
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	<p>Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bagrote Valley: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 5 households received greenhouses/off-season vegetable tunnels in the first year of production, and in the first season of production, beneficiaries earned between PKR 5,000–20,000 (GBP 13-54) per person. ii. 3 individuals received greenhouses iii. 30 women completed a six-month training in stitching, designing, clothing, and related items. iv. 2 vaccinators received training in livestock vaccination and disease management during first year. v. 40 households received direct livelihood improvement support, and around 361 households received free vaccines for their livestock, administered by our trained vaccinators. These vaccinators were also paid through the project for each animal vaccinated. b. Gurez Valley: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 30 women (in addition to 30 women trained in year 1) received training in traditional clothes making and embroidery. All of them are actively practicing. Among them, 22 respondents reported total earnings or savings of PKR 956,350 (GBP 2,552), averaging PKR 43,470 (GBP 116) per woman annually. When extrapolated to all 30 trainees, this translates to PKR 1.3 million in economic impact within a year. ii. Eighteen individuals received honeybee management training, including two boxes and a complete kit. The first year was not very successful in terms of honey production and bee survival, but we are hopeful for better results this year. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Three individuals received livestock vaccination training. iv. 81 households beneficiaries received direct livelihood improvement support, and around 2,947 households in this and surrounding valleys received free vaccines/medicines for their livestock biannually. <p>c. Ghamot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 15 women (in addition to 15 women trained in year 1) have been trained in stitching and embroidery. ii. Ten of the 15 first-year trained women reported combined earnings of PKR 290,700 (GBP 776), averaging PKR 29,070 (GBP 77) each, with total projected gains for the group reaching PKR 0.5 million. iii. 8 individuals received training, beehives, and kits for honeybee management. iv. 200 households received free vaccines/medicines for their livestock, administered by our trained vaccinators. <p>d. Shounther:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1000 households received free vaccines/medicines for their livestock biannually 	
<p>Outcome indicator 0.4</p> <p>In Year 1 and Year 3 at least 80% of the 1200 rangers and citizen-rangers in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan indicate their willingness to participate in CRWPP training and support CRWPP measures (baseline 100% in Kyrgyzstan, 0% in Mongolia and Pakistan).</p>	<p>So far, relevant Wildlife Departments have been requested to nominate rangers representing various Protected Areas (PAs), divisions, and regions. Once the nominations are received, we conduct a thorough review to identify any gaps or duplications. In cases where certain areas are missing, we ask the departments to pay attention and submit appropriate nominations if any. This way we identify the final group of trainees representing a diverse range of areas and Protected Areas from the countries. 100% of the participants have expressed their willingness to participate in the CRWPP training claiming its value in their delivery of duties. In year 3, we aim to conduct a wider survey seeking interests of those rangers who have not received the training so far, so they can be targeted for future trainings by the trained trainers.</p>	<p>Collect data on the percentage of rangers willing to participate in CRWPP in Year 3 of the project using a randomized sample survey representing the entire country (or snow leopard range in case of Pakistan and Mongolia).</p>

<p>Outcome indicator 0.5</p> <p>Prey populations remain stable (as long as they are not limited by factors other than poaching) or increase over time (if they are limited by poaching).</p>	<p>In Mongolia, the team is evaluating if prey populations have reduced due to an on-going drought situation.</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, prey surveys are planned in the autumn of 2025 around the communities with on-going interventions.</p> <p>In Pakistan, the Wildlife Department conducts periodic surveys and we should be able to use that data, once published, to monitor prey populations over time.</p>	<p>Conduct prey surveys in the project community sites</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) is a national program covering all snow leopard regions of Mongolia and Pakistan and is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 1.1</p> <p>By 2025, the coverage area map of outreach regarding CRWPP (through pamphlets, social media, mass media and targeted outreach to Government and non-government agencies) overlaps fully with the snow leopard distribution range in the three countries (Baseline = 33%).</p>	<p>CRWPP outreach has been implemented at a national level in Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan, as well as at the regional level for all snow leopard range Provinces in Pakistan. This indicator has been achieved.</p>	<p>Continue engaging with national and regional administrations.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.2</p> <p>By 2023, committees are in place in each country to receive, review, and select cases annually for Ranger Awards Ceremonies felicitation and cash awards (Baseline = 1).</p>	<p>CRWPP committees are in place in each country. This indicator has been achieved.</p>	<p>Continue supporting CRWPP committees in each country.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.3</p> <p>The Ranger Rewards Ceremony is organised once a year, starting 2024, to reward rangers in the presence of the Ministers, heads of local NGOs and ambassadors of at least one international consulate, preferably the British consulate.</p>	<p>Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan held ceremonies in 2024 and 2025, while Pakistan held a ceremony in 2024 and will host a ceremony in July 2025.</p> <p>In Mongolia, the 2025 ceremony was attended by ambassadors from the UK, the Kyrgyz Republic, and a representative from the French embassy. In Kyrgyzstan, the 2025 ceremony was attended by the UK ambassador. In Pakistan, the 2024 ceremony was attended by the ambassadors from Norway and Egypt, as well as representatives from the UK, Finland, Jordan, Kyrgyz, and UK embassies.</p>	<p>Continue supporting Ranger Awards Ceremonies annually in each country, both logistically and financially.</p>

<p>Output indicator 1.4</p> <p>By 2024, trust fund managed by the SLT generates revenues annually to support financial awards and event costs of Ranger Reward Ceremony in Mongolia and Pakistan (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>The trust fund has generated funding to support financial awards for the ranger awards ceremonies in each country for year 2 of the project.</p>	<p>Continue to sustainably manage and draw funding to support ranger felicitation in each country each year.</p>
<p>Output 2. Across the snow leopard landscapes of Mongolia, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, rangers' capacities built through effective training in supporting law enforcement, crime scene investigation and first aid, and through information resources on CRWPP.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 2.1.</p> <p>By 2025, at least 50 rangers in each country with no prior training (total of 150 rangers across the snow leopard range in the three countries. Baseline = 0) receive training in law enforcement, wildlife crime scene investigation and first aid and at least 75% of them report improved knowledge and skills.</p> <p>Standard Indicators: IWTCF-B01 IWTCF-A02</p>	<p>159 rangers received training in year 2 the project, with more expected as through and beyond the project timeframe.</p> <p>81 in Kyrgyzstan 26 in Mongolia 52 in Pakistan</p> <p>Application of new skills will be assessed through post-surveys conducted in year 3 of the project.</p>	<p>Support additional trainings and solicit feedback showing improvement of knowledge and skills.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2.</p> <p>By 2025, a cadre of at least 5 trained officials/personnel is established in each country (total 15) to train the rangers further using a sustained training and annual training booster program (baseline Kyrgyzstan = 0, Mongolia = 0, Pakistan = 0).</p>	<p>26 officials, including 7 from Kyrgyzstan, 9 from Mongolia and 10 from Pakistan have been trained as trainers to date in the project, and these trainers attended booster trainings late in 2024.</p>	<p>Solicit feedback from trainers and offer additional refreshers and booster trainings as feasible.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.3.</p> <p>By 2025, the 5 trained officials/personnel are supported to conduct at least one booster training for rangers in each country (baseline = 0).</p> <p>Standard Indicator: IWTCF-D01</p>	<p>So far, 3 trainings have been conducted by trainers in Kyrgyzstan (for 19 participants), 5 of 9 trained officials provided 3 trainings in Mongolia, while 4 will conduct their training before the end of 2025. and 3 in Pakistan (for 52 rangers).</p>	<p>Provide continued support for trained officials/personnel to conduct additional booster trainings.</p>
<p>Output 3. By 2025, Communication strategy to promote CRWPP carefully developed using local context, and deployed across the three countries.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 3.1.</p> <p>All relevant Government agencies in Mongolia and Pakistan on-board with the idea of CRWPP and helping promote it through appropriate channels.</p>	<p>Formal endorsement and participation by relevant government agencies has been achieved in both Mongolia and Pakistan.</p>	<p>Continue collaborating with relevant government agencies in each project country, including on-boarding newly elected and</p>

		appointed officials, as necessary.
<p>Output indicator 3.2.</p> <p>By 2024, reports about the event are published in at least 2 media outlets in the three countries (baseline = 0).</p> <p>IWTCTF-C03</p>	<p>Reports about the event were published in at least 3 media outlets in Kyrgyzstan, 2 news channels in Mongolia, and 60 national and local newspapers, and news channels in Pakistan.</p>	<p>Continue engaging with media houses and channels to publicize the event</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.3.</p> <p>By 2024, 100% (1200 rangers) of the rangers across the snow leopard range in target countries are aware of the CRWPP through targeted awareness outreach (through pamphlets and outreach by government agencies) (Mongolia and Pakistan baseline = 0%; Kyrgyzstan baseline = 100%).</p>	<p>Under the project, targeted outreach of CRWPP materials, including the distribution of information pamphlets direct communication with government agencies has been successfully completed throughout the snow leopard range in all project countries.</p>	<p>We will conduct an individual survey to assess awareness and interest among the entire ranger workforce in 2025.</p>
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Three IWT-affected local communities in each country (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 4.1.</p> <p>By 2025, at least one conflict management and/or livelihood program initiated or strengthened in nine target communities (3 in each country).</p>	<p>5 programs involving 210 households initiated in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>3 programs involving 61 households initiated in Mongolia</p> <p>5 programs involving 3,308 households initiated in Pakistan</p>	<p>Provide long-term support for programs initiated in target communities.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.2.</p> <p>By 2025 the conflict management and livelihood initiative will engage 70 households in Mongolia (baseline = 38), 5,000 in Pakistan (baseline = 4,500), and 250-300 in Kyrgyzstan (baseline = 133).</p>	<p>5 programs involving 210 households initiated in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>3 programs involving 61 households initiated in Mongolia</p> <p>5 programs involving 3,308 households initiated in Pakistan</p>	<p>Continue and grow engagement with project communities to reach additional households.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.3.</p> <p>By 2025, 15, 50 and 200 households in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan respectively have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement in the program.</p>	<p>In Kyrgyzstan, 70 households are experiencing or will experience a direct increase in household income as a result of involvement in the program through some income-generating activities like livestock breed improvement, beekeeping, tourism, etc.</p> <p>In Mongolia, 61 families from 7 communities are experiencing a direct increase in household income as a result of involvement in predator proof corrals, if not these corrals, at least livestock worth 1,054,922.25 tugriks(GBP</p>	<p>Continue long-term support of project activities and initiatives. In year 3 of the project, specifically, collect post-surveys of household income impacted by the project.</p>

	<p>268,77) would have been lost. A community fund of 750000 tugriks (GBP 166) was granted to each of 2 communities that joined in April 2025), and 10,156 small cattle and 353 big cattle have been insured.</p> <p>In Pakistan, 161 households have experienced a direct increase in household income as a result of involvement in the program through income-generating activities like greenhouse vegetable production, traditional crafts (stitching, designing, clothing, and embroidery), and professional training in animal health and production.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 4.4.</p> <p>All conservation staff involved in this project from partner organisations (approx. 10 staff from Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia) receive training in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles) (baseline = 5).</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan: 4 (in addition to 10 trainees in year 1)</p> <p>Mongolia: 6 (in addition to 9 trainees in year 1)</p> <p>Pakistan: 9 (in addition to 8 trainees in year 1)</p>	<p>Continue holding PARTNERS Principles trainings with staff in SLT and partner organizations.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.5.</p> <p>Team of experienced PARTNERS trainers will remain available throughout the life of the project to support all conservation staff remotely with any challenges faced through “solve my problem” sessions.</p>	<p>5 SLT Regional Team members, who are trained trainers, are available throughout the project.</p>	<p>Clarify and operate channels of communication for feedback</p>

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduction in hunting and IWT of snow leopards and their prey in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan, and empowerment of people in IWT-affected communities through livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management.			

<p>Outcome: Rangers will have the training, support and social recognition to disrupt poaching and IWT, and affected communities will have access to conservation-linked livelihood enhancement and conflict management.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2025, the number of cases filed against illegal poaching and IWT in Mongolia, and Pakistan's snow leopard landscapes will increase (Baseline: 18 in Pakistan in 2022 and 81 in Mongolia for 2020 (more recent data was not yet available)) as rangers' capacity to apprehend and file cases against poachers is strengthened.</p> <p>0.2 By 2023, systems will be in place in Mongolia and Pakistan for annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies, which facilitate rangers and citizen-ranger teams who successfully apprehend poachers and file cases against them, with national recognition and cash awards (baseline = 0).</p> <p>0.3 By 2024, three IWT-affected communities in each country (Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan) will start benefiting from new livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management programs (baseline = 0).</p> <p>0.4 In Year 1 and Year 3 at least 80% of the 1200 rangers and citizen-rangers in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan indicate their willingness to participate in CRWPP training and support CRWPP measures (baseline 100% in Kyrgyzstan, 0 in Mongolia and Pakistan).</p> <p>0.5 Prey populations remain stable (as long as they are not limited by factors other than poaching) or increase over time (if they are limited by poaching)</p>	<p>0.1 The registered number of cases as per government records.</p> <p>0.2 The number of cases registered matches the number of awardees.</p> <p>0.3 Socio-economic and attitudinal surveys in the three communities in each country, conducted towards the beginning of 2025</p> <p>0.4. Survey of a random sample of 1200 rangers from the three countries to assess attitudes and behavioural intent towards participating in CRWPP.</p> <p>0.5 Annual prey population monitoring in the three representative sites in each country.</p>	<p>1. The political environment remains stable.</p> <p>2. Rangers will be enthusiastic about receiving training in law enforcement and the opportunity for cash rewards and social recognition.</p> <p>3. Local community members will be willing to support rangers in efforts to curb poaching and disrupt IWT.</p> <p>4. Local communities will be willing to discuss and partner in collaborative conflict management and livelihood enhancement efforts.</p>
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<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) is a national program covering all snow leopard regions of Mongolia and Pakistan and is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan.</p>	<p>1.1 By 2025, the coverage area map of outreach regarding CRWPP (through pamphlets, social media, mass media and targeted outreach to Government and non-government agencies) overlaps fully with the snow leopard distribution range in the three countries (Baseline = 33%).</p> <p>1.2 By 2023, committees are in place in each country to receive, review, and select cases annually for Ranger Rewards Ceremonies felicitation and cash awards (Baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.3 The Ranger Rewards Ceremony is organised once a year, starting in 2024, to reward rangers in the presence of the Ministers, heads of local NGOs and ambassadors of at least one international consulate, preferably the British consulate.</p> <p>1.4 By 2024, trust fund managed by the SLT generates revenues annually to support financial awards and event costs of Ranger Reward Ceremony in Mongolia and Pakistan (baseline = 0).</p>	<p>1.1 Outreach map overlay on snow leopard distribution.</p> <p>1.2 Approved composition of the Ranger Rewards awards committee with agreed members signed and on-boarded.</p> <p>1.3 Ranger Rewards Ceremony event report.</p> <p>1.4 Trust fund accounts confirm it generates revenues annually to support financial awards and event costs</p>	<p>1. The program is supported by the Government and relevant agencies.</p> <p>2. Outreach efforts are well received and supported by society and mass media.</p> <p>3. Rangers and citizen-ranger teams in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan feel inspired and honoured to be felicitated at Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.</p> <p>4. Stakeholders are able to attend Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.</p>
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<p>2. Across the snow leopard landscapes of Mongolia, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, rangers' capacities built through effective training in supporting law enforcement, crime scene investigation and first aid, and through information resources on CRWPP.</p>	<p>2.1 By 2025, at least 50 rangers in each country with no prior training (total of 150 rangers across the snow leopard range in the three countries. Baseline = 0) receive training in law enforcement, wildlife crime scene investigation and first aid and at least 75% of them report improved knowledge and skills. IWTCF-B01 IWTCF-A02</p> <p>2.2 By 2025, a cadre of at least 5 new trained officials/personnel is established in each country (total 15) to train the rangers further using a sustained training and annual training booster program (baseline Kyrgyzstan = 0, Mongolia = 0, Pakistan = 0).</p> <p>2.3 By 2025, the 5 trained officials/personnel are supported to conduct at least one booster training for rangers in each country (baseline - 0). IWTCF-D01</p>	<p>2.1 Official data on ranger activity across snow leopard range and post training patrolling activities, and pre- and post- training self-assessment surveys with rangers and trainer officials/personnel</p> <p>2.2 Database of local trainers supplemented with details of trainings and booster trainings they have received.</p> <p>2.3 List of participants and feedback report from the trained officials and the trainee rangers about the booster training</p>	<p>1. Government buy-in.</p> <p>2. Training materials customised to local legal constraints and opportunities.</p> <p>3. Local trainers see incentives in disseminating training after the program.</p> <p>4. Availability of trainers to supervise trainings, booster trainings and implementation.</p>
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<p>3. By 2025, Communication strategy to promote CRWPP carefully developed using local context, and deployed across the three countries.</p>	<p>3.1 All relevant Government agencies in Mongolia and Pakistan on-board with the idea of CRWPP and helping promote it through appropriate channels. 3.2 By 2024, reports about the event are published in at least 2 media outlets in the three countries (baseline = 0). IWTCF-C03 3.3 By 2024, 100% (1200 rangers) of the rangers across the snow leopard range in target countries are aware of the CRWPP through targeted awareness outreach (through pamphlets and outreach by government agencies) (Mongolia and Pakistan baseline = 0%; Kyrgyzstan baseline = 100%).</p>	<p>3.1 Key informant consultations with government stakeholders from the three countries to assess government buy-in and support of the program. 3.2 Compilation of mass media reports in national and regional languages of the three countries. 3.3. Survey of a random sample of rangers and national park authorities from the three countries to assess CRWPP outreach coverage.</p>	<p>1. Government buy-in and support for the CRWPP. 2. Outreach efforts are well-received and supported by society and mass media. 3. Government agencies (including protected area administration) support CRWPP and ranger outreach efforts.</p>
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<p>4. Three IWT-affected local communities in each country (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p>4.1 By 2025, at least one conflict management and/or livelihood program initiated or strengthened in nine target communities (3 in each country)</p> <p>4.2 By 2025 the conflict management and livelihood initiative will engage 70 households in Mongolia (baseline = 38), 5,000 in Pakistan (baseline = 4,500), and 250-300 in Kyrgyzstan (baseline = 133).</p> <p>4.3 By 2025, 15, 50 and 200 households in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan respectively have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement in the program</p> <p>4.5 All conservation staff involved in this project from partner organisations (approx 10 staff from Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia) receive training in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles) (baseline = 5).</p> <p>4.6 Team of experienced PARTNERS trainers will remain available throughout the life of the project to support all conservation staff remotely with any challenges faced through “solve my problem” sessions.</p>	<p>4.1 Through program records and bi-annual meetings with program staff and key stakeholders to discuss progress and any required shifts in program direction and strategic approaches of conservation initiatives.</p> <p>4.2 Situation analysis and SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) conducted with partner communities</p> <p>4.3 Pre- and post- Socio-economic, attitudinal and behavioural intent surveys.</p> <p>4.4 Number of conservation staff trained in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles)</p> <p>4.5 Number of online “Solve my problem” sessions.</p>	<p>1. Community leaders and members consent and are willing to participate in dialogues and surveys.</p> <p>2. Community stakeholders reach a consensus on which conflict management and/or livelihood programs to initiate or strengthen.</p> <p>3. Communities will feel empowered to coexist with snow leopards and support IWT disruption activities</p>
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)

Output 1

- 1.1 Develop resource material (through pamphlets, social media, mass media and targeted outreach to Government and non-government agencies) regarding CRWPP in regional languages and disseminate through various communication channels.
- 1.2. Develop CRWPP Committees in Pakistan and Mongolia, based on the model in Kyrgyzstan, to guide annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.
- 1.3. Strengthen relationships with the provincial wildlife departments to spread awareness about CRWPP to all stakeholders.
- 1.4. Arrange Ranger Rewards Ceremony, starting 2023, to reward rangers in the presence of the Ministers, heads of local NGOs and ambassadors of at least one international consulate, and create event reports.
- 1.5 Trust Fund established and managed by SLT established for CRWPP in Mongolia and Pakistan

Output 2

- 2.1. Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to identify a set of rangers, ensuring they are representative from different divisions and protected areas/protected landscapes of the 3 countries.
- 2.2 Arrange and carry out hands-on training to rangers on the disruption of poaching, wildlife crime scene investigation, and first aid (50 rangers in each country; total of 150 rangers).
- 2.3 Conduct ranger trainee-led evaluation with participants and training facilitators in each country.
- 2.4 Equip 50 rangers in each country (Total 150 rangers) with necessary field gear and communication devices.
- 2.5 Five officials/personnel are trained and established in each country (total 15) to train the rangers further using an annual sustained training and training booster program.
- 2.6 Support the five trained officials/personnel to conduct 1 annual training booster program in each country.

Output 3

- 3.1. Two meetings/consultations per country with relevant government agencies (Ministry of environment and protected area administration) to present CRWPP progress.
- 3.2. Press releases (focussing on the CRWPP ceremony and key stories showcasing rangers) prepared and shared with in-country media contacts, ensuring that 2 media outlets publish CRWPP stories per country.
- 3.3 Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to develop context specific education/communication materials (i.e. pamphlets, videos) about CRWPP and distribute it to all protected areas and ranger teams across the snow leopard range of each country.
- 3.4 Conduct key informant consultations with government stakeholder and survey of a random sample of rangers from the three countries to assess CRWPP outreach coverage and support.

Output 4

- 4.1 Initial consultation/meeting with community leaders and representatives of the nine IWT-affected communities (3 in each country).
- 4.2 Conduct a situation analysis and SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) with representatives of the 9 targeted communities and agree on the structure and role of decision-making committees in each community.
- 4.3 Establish or build capacities of women-led community-based organisations (CBOs) in each target community (Pakistan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan).
- 4.4 Support off-season vegetable production as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan.
- 4.5 Support apiculture as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.6 Arrange training for livestock health workers and conduct biannual livestock vaccination campaigns in 3 target communities in Pakistan.

- 4.7 Arrange hospitality training for community-run guesthouses (cooking, design of guest rooms, sanitation norms) to strengthen or initiate conservation-linked tourism programs in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.8 Conduct basic English language and conservation education courses for the women, who run or plan to run guesthouses in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.9 Support handicraft making as a conservation-linked income generation initiative (i.e. handicraft making groups with bonus system if no reported IWT in community responsible areas) in at least 3 communities.
- 4.10 Support planting medicinal herbs (provide seeds) as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.11 Establish livestock insurance programs with at least 3 communities in Mongolia.
- 4.12 Conduct a workshop on better livestock protection methods and provide predator proof corrals (5 predator proof corrals per community) in at least 3 communities in Mongolia.
- 4.13 Bi-annual meetings with program staff and community representatives to discuss progress and any required shifts in program direction and strategic approaches of conservation initiatives.
- 4.14 Pre- and post- Socio-economic, attitudinal and behavioural intent surveys conducted with a representative sample of the target community.
- 4.15 Conservation staff involved in this project from partner organisations (approx 10 staff from Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia) receive training in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles).

g. Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation.

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills (wildlife ranger trainings)	Output Indicator 2.1	Men and women	80 men, 1 woman (Kyrgyzstan) 52 men (Pakistan) 24 men, 2 women (Mongolia)	0	159	-	159	150
IWTCF-A02	Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training. (wildlife ranger trainings)	Output Indicator 2.1	Percent of trainees	0	0	0	-	0	75%
IWTCF-D01	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project.	Output Indicator 2.3	New trained trainers	26 7 men (Kyrgyzstan) 8 men, 2 women (Pakistan) 9 men, no women (Mongolia)	0	11	-	11	5

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-C03	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message.	Output Indicator 3.2	improved	0	6	11	-	17	2 per country (6 total)

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
"Gamekeepers who risk their lives deserve a reward"	news article	2025	unknown	Kyrgyz	News.kg , Bishkek	https://news.kg/2025/03/03/egerja-riskujushhie-zhiznju-zasluzhivajut-nagrady/
"In Bishkek, 136 rangers received awards for fighting poaching"	news article	2025	unknown	Kyrgyz	Kabarlar, Bishkek	https://kabarlar.org/priroda/v-bishkeke-136-egerej-poluchili-nagrady-za-borbu-s-brakonerstvom/
"136 rangers awarded in Bishkek for fighting poaching"	news article	Aiperi Kozhoeva, 2025	female	Kyrgyz	Kabar, Bishkek	https://ru.kabar.kg/news/v-bishkeke-nagrazhdeny-136-egerej-za-borbu-s-brakonerstvom/
"20 Local conservators of the Year Chosen with Leopard"	news video	Manchin TV, 2025	n/a	Mongolian	Manchin TV, Ulaanbaatar	https://www.facebook.com/MalchinTV/videos/623457130711477/?rdid=NMBG8mOmcZyUQzxv
"T. Mönkhtenger named one of the 20 best conservationists in the leopard region"	news article	B. Azbayar, 2025	female	Mongolian	GoGo.mn, Ulaanbaatar	https://gogo.mn/r/omj2j

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
10+ articles covering the project have been linked at the hyperlinked location	news articles	2024	n/a	Pakistan	various throughout Pakistan	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sAS6hdYz7-tUPINAWP098as0b3be9sZh/view?usp=sharing
"Snow Leopard Ranger Program Expands to Mongolia and Pakistan"	blog post	multiple, 2024	n/a	American	International Snow Leopard Trust, Seattle	https://snowleopard.org/snow-leopard-ranger-program-expands-to-mongolia-and-pakistan/
"Forensics in the Field: Wildlife CSI Training in Pakistan"	blog post	multiple, 2025	n/a	American	International Snow Leopard Trust, Seattle	https://snowleopard.org/forensics-in-the-field-wildlife-csi-training-in-pakistan/
"Rubina's Journey: Sewing Hope for Women & Wildlife"	blog post	multiple, 2025	n/a	American	International Snow Leopard Trust, Seattle	https://snowleopard.org/rubinas-journey-sewing-hope-for-women-wildlife/

h. Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	x
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encourage to develop a risk register.	x
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	x
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	