



Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30th April

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project Reference	XXIWT012
Project Title	Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) in Kyrgyzsta
Country/ies	Kyrgyzstan
Contract Holder Institution	Snow Leopard Trust (SLT)
Partner institutions	Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan (SLFK); State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic; INTERPOL
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Project leader name	Dr. Charudutt Mishra
Project website	www.snowleopard.org and http://www.snowleopard.org/blog
Report author(s) and date	Siri Okamoto, Development Director; Kubanychbek Zhumabai, SLFK, Koustubh Sharma, GSLEP/SLT

1. Project Rationale

This project aims to benefit snow leopards and their prey by reducing illegal hunting of both in and around national parks and state nature reserves. In the 1980s, Kyrgyz Republic and neighbouring Tajikistan had an estimated 1200-1400 snow leopards, representing >20% of the global population. This population declined by 50-80% in the 1990s after the fall of the Soviet Union. Today, 4000-6500 snow leopards remain in the wild with c.150-200 mature individuals in Kyrgyz Republic. Kyrgyz Republic's snow leopard population continues to rank among the top 5 of the 12 snow leopard range countries.

Poaching is a 'primary threat' to snow leopards and their prey in Kyrgyz Republic, and some findings indicate poaching and trade in snow leopards could be growing. Environmental Investigation Agency estimates as many as 1000 snow leopards may have been illegally traded in 2000-2011.

In addition to having a high proportion of endangered wildlife, Kyrgyz parks and reserves are also densely bordered by public and private trophy hunting reserves. The crossover or indulgence from legal hunting within the trophy reserves to illegal hunting within protected areas has been regularly observed.

Our interactions with park rangers and local people surrounding parks reveal their inability and frustration in preventing poaching by outsiders. They cite entrenched problems, including an under-resourced and underfunded wildlife conservation sector and a lack of trained personnel and equipment, severely limiting anti-poaching efforts. Driven by low salaries (<£18-30/month) and a lack of respect, there is temptation for rangers to ignore or be complicit in illegal poaching. The result: rangers and local people feel socially and economically disenfranchised to control poaching in and around reserves, and this supports a porous system easily exploited by illegal hunters.

In response, the aim of this project is to launch a new anti-poaching program in Kyrgyz Republic called Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP). CRWPP publicly recognizes and financially rewards rangers, and ranger-community member combined teams, who successfully apprehend poachers and file cases against them under the criminal justice system. CRWPP strengthens Kyrgyz anti-poaching laws and, through trainings, intends to support best practices in law enforcement.

Through CRWPP, we expect the attitudes of rangers and local community members towards poaching and conservation to improve, and we expect improved ranger-community collaboration. We expect financial rewards to help offset costs incurred apprehending illegal hunters, and/or provide a small bonus to annual income as a means of poverty alleviation. Most importantly, we seek to raise the social regard and skills of largely disenfranchised 'front-line' anti-poaching responders. Over the long-term, we expect that reductions in illegal poaching will increase the abundance of charismatic wildlife, like snow leopards and argali, contributing to improved conditions for nature tourism and sustainable livelihoods.

Location:

This project is taking place nationally in Kyrgyzstan, targeting 21 Protected Areas (was 19 previously, Government has recently created two more).

For map, please see Annex 1.1a—CRWPP Brochure, back, PAs marked in green outline.

2. Project Partnerships

Snow Leopard Trust (SLT) is the lead institution for this project with partners Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan (SLFK); State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic; and INTERPOL.

SLT has been working with Mr. Kubanychbek Zhumabai uulu, SLFK Director, since 2008. In 2010, we helped Mr. Zhumabai uulu found SLFK. SLFK, SLT and Government of Kyrgyz Republic share a 3-way MoU for snow leopard conservation work in Kyrgyzstan. SLFK has a program agreement over CRWPP with State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry. These relationships were established prior to the project. This is the first project in which SLT formally partnered with Interpol.

SLT, SLFK and have shared in majority of project planning and decision making. SLFK has taken the lead in corresponding with Government; SLT has taken the lead in creating the CRWPP Trust Fund.

SLT, SLFK and Interpol worked closely together to plan rangers training activities and adapt training material. Interpol took the lead in developing modules and executing training.

State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry has not been immediately involved in project planning, but has played a key role in disseminating information, facilitating ranger attendance at trainings, developing CRWPP protocols for case review, leading case reviews for the first award ceremony, and showing strong Government support during award ceremony.

There have been no challenges with the partnerships. We feel all partners were aptly chosen to make this a strong and robust project. This has been a particularly fruitful first project with Interpol and SLT is very happy with the relationships we've built and the excellence and professionalism in training delivery and content. This has helped facilitate additional achievements, including co-hosting of a regional wildlife trade workshop above and beyond the goals of this project—discussed more below.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Towards this project, an Agreement of Understanding was signed between Department of Forest ecosystems and Protected areas of the State Agency of Environment protection and Forestry, Snow Leopard Trust (SLT), Snow Leopard Foundation in Kyrgyzstan (SLFK) in March 2015 specific to support CRWPP. General rules and guidelines are included in the document.

- *Annex 0.1: Agreement of Understanding and Cooperation.*

Output 1: CRWPP is a national program model covering all national parks and state nature reserves in Kyrgyz Republic

Activity 1.1 SLT/SLFK disseminate flyers to Reserve Administration

All Protected Areas in Kyrgyzstan are considered part of the CRWPP program. To promote the program, we have produced 5,000 brochures in Kyrgyz. Majority was shared with PA Department, particularly by giving to rangers to further distribute. The PA Departments separately sent out an official notice about CRWPP to all PAs on letterhead October 2015. GSLEP Secretariat distributed to other government departments within Bishkek.

Annex 1.1a: CRWPP brochure—includes information about the program and map of PAs covered by the program

Annex 1.1b&c: PA Dept Official Statement—letterhead announcement about CRWPP to all PAs (1.1b Original, 1.1c English translation)

Annex 1.1d: Email from GLSEP Secretariat showing distribution

Activity 1.2 Mass media used to broadcast CRWPP

A press release was created to announce launch of CRWPP nationally, and local press picked up the news and publicized it. One press release was sent out by INTERPOL to all its partners. Additionally, SLF was interviewed live on radio channels (February 29th, 2016 on First State Radio Channel, March 9th, 2016 NBT TV) on general theme of snow leopard conservation, and specifically mentioning the CRWPP program. Following launch, another series of emails was sent out later during the year to remind people of the program and encourage them to submit cases.

Annex 1.2b: Examples of local news sharing CRWPP, includes announcements from Kabar National News Agency and Ecological Information Services

Annex 1.2c: Interpol press released to collaborative CSO community

Annex 1.2d: Email from SLFK to PA Dept, reminding to send cases

Activity 1.3 Community meetings to announce CRWPP (Q2 & Q3)

We met with 2 communities around Sarychat Ertash Nature Reserve to discuss the programme. We also meet with 2 villages around Shamshay—a former hunting concession being co-managed as a nature reserve by SLT/SLFK and Government of Kyrgyzstan. SLFK also posted brochures on signposts on main roads into these areas, and gave communities handfuls of brochures to further disseminate.

In addition to meetings, we relied on rangers and public media to disseminate information. Most communities have access to internet. During the ranger training (Activity 2.2) rangers were requested to share program information with their local communities and were sent back to their PAs with extra fliers to distribute.

Output 2: Community members collaborating with rangers, and rangers more able to effectively enforce laws, make arrests and file paperwork/evidence against illegal poachers.

Activity 2.1 INTERPOL finalizes training module, guidebook

SLT supported INTERPOL to conduct a pre-training needs analysis. This resulted in an adapted training module based on their Standard Enforcement Training, customized to suit specific requirements of snow leopard and specific laws and regulations relevant to Kyrgyzstan. The module was then translated into Kyrgyz. We cannot overstate the immensity of this feat. These contents have NEVER been translated into Kyrgyz before—they are otherwise only available in 4-5 standard languages. In total, more than 1000 pages of training materials was brought into Kyrgyz.

Currently, INTERPOL is working on synthesizing the most critical pieces of this massive tome into a handy pocket booklet that rangers can easily carry with them in the field. This is being finalized to be handed out during the ranger training in YR2.

Annex 2.1a: Interpol SET training course module, result of pre-training analysis

Annex 2.1b: Excerpt from training materials; sample document: Information Sheet on Witness' Interviews (English and Kyrgyz). More samples available upon request.

Activity 2.2 Trainings held and guidebook online

From 21-25 September, law enforcement training for front line rangers in Kyrgyzstan was provided by INTERPOL Environment Security trainers and coordinated by Snow Leopard Trust, Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan (SLFK), and Protected Area Department of Kyrgyzstan. The training was attended by 23 people, representing all protected areas across Kyrgyzstan.

The training covered the following topics;

- Rights of rangers
- Law on nature, Law on Hunting, Law on fauna and flora.
- Patrolling of area (how to create a plan of patrolling, seasonal or periodical patrolling)
- Identification of key areas for patrolling
- Use of technology to record cases (camera, voice recorder, photo and video traps, drones etc.)
- Work with local communities (work with key informants)
- Risk assessment
- Apprehending of poachers (rights of rangers when apprehending)
- Signing of protocol (what should be included etc.)
- Data collection (recording of case)
- Gun confiscation (identification of gun type, serial number and registration of gun)
- Communication and information share

The training was provided in a cohesive storyline to help trainees better understand the important details of investigating wildlife crime scenes, collecting evidences, and building watertight cases. Most importantly, the training emphasized the need for rangers to ensure their safety first—even if it means slowing down processes and seeking collaboration from police, border security forces or other staff of the Protected Area.

As part of the storyline, and in addition to classroom seminars, rangers were able to practice in two 'real life' situations. In one situation, INTERPOL set up a mock crime scene in a nearby PA (replete with fresh carcass of a livestock as a stand-in for poached ibex). Rangers practiced marking the scene and collecting evidence. In the second scenario, SLFK rented an apartment in Bishkek for the day and mock illegal wildlife contraband along with some evidences to strengthen the case were hidden inside. The rangers practiced finding the contraband and

recording their investigation. Feedback/learning from the training is discussed under Activity 2.3 below.

In terms of dissemination and open access: during the training all rangers were provided with a complete printout of the training to take back with them. The Government has been notified that copies are always available in full, as many as they need, free of charge from SLFK or SLT when needed for those working in law enforcement and investigation. However, during the process of developing course content, we determined it could be detrimental to put the course online as access could be hard to control and it could accidentally inform those who would seek to subvert the law.

Annex 2.2a: List of training attendees

Annex 2.2b: Photos from Interpol ranger training

Activity 2.3 Training feedback collected

A post-training survey was administered to attendees by Interpol to assess their satisfaction with the course. Feedback was received from majority of participants and translated into English. There was a high level of engagement and enthusiasm for the training. Despite this, there were some challenges with the course, namely lack of prior experience among the trainees. This is discussed more in the next section.

Annex 2.3a: Interpol training feedback summary

Annex 2.3b: Training Evaluation Questionnaire, English-Kyrgyz

Activity 2.4 Equipment disseminated

As already discussed with and approved by IWT Challenge Fund, we moved dissemination of equipment out of YR2 and into YR 1 so that rangers could immediately begin applying their learning. We are excited to report that we were able to provide more equipment to rangers than originally anticipated. Originally we planned for binoculars and digital cameras to all participants. However, during the training, rangers expressed concern at not having access to even the most basic tools INTERPOL was showing them, e.g. flags, site markers, tape, gloves, etc. At one point, they even indicated that while the training was useful, they most likely would not follow it without these tools. We then realized that preparing investigation toolkits for rangers to take back to their PAs was an important new addition to the project.

Following this realization, and through better leveraging of our equipment budget (e.g. purchasing only 1 set of binoculars/PA rather than 2), we have since been able to expand this activity and develop robust 'investigation packages' for each trainee. The package include: 1 first aid kit from a certified medical practitioner, 1 binoculars, 1 digital camera, 1 crime scene investigation toolkits that contains the basic supplies (gloves, tape, etc) mentioned above. In total, 23 packages were created and distributed to trainees.

Collection of packages was arrange on a personal level by rangers—each ranger has a family member going in/out of Bishkek who was able to collect and transport the package without the need for shipping or waiting until the next training session in YR2.

In addition, SLFK purchased 17 trap cameras to test their ability to extend ranger capacity to monitor strategic locations. The rationale behind this is discussed more in Section 12 below, since this is a new addition to our methodology. The cameras were recently purchased at the end of March by SLT. They are still in transport to SLFK in Kyrgyzstan. In YR2, we will develop a plan for which PAs received which cameras (and how many cameras), and make sure rangers sign-off on receipt of cameras.

Annex 2.4a: Photo of crime scene investigation toolkit components

Annex 2.4b: Package and trap camera list of expenses, includes date of purchase and cost; receipts available upon request

Annex 2.4c: Trap camera purchase receipts

Output 3: Awards conferred to recognize and compensate rangers and/or ranger-community field teams for their anti-poaching efforts

Activity 3.1 Trust fund established to support awards in perpetuity

SLT created the Trust Fund, currently with Ameritrade. A total of \$USD was distributed into the fund, which accounts for the £ in YR1 from Defra and £in match from SLT.

Annex 3.1a: Ameritrade bank statement, showing amount deposited, highlighted in yellow.

Activity 3.2 Cases reviewed by CRWPP committee

A CRWPP committee was formed consisting of five government and NGO members—Annex 3.2a. The general guidelines and protocols were agreed via the Agreement above, Annex 0.1. A systematic protocol was then developed with more specific outlining of who can make up the committee, their roles and veto powers, and restatement of what makes a case viable/eligible. In February 2016, the committee agreed to host a ceremony (Activity 3.3) to provide CRWPP's first round of awards, for cases files in 2015. Announcements were sent out to alert PAs to the ceremony. Cases were received by the committee for review, 8 cases were awarded.

Annex 3.2a: List of CRWPP committee members

Annex 3.2b: CRWPP committee protocols

Annex 3.2c: Announcement about award ceremony

Activity 3.3 Award ceremonies held

On March 3, 2016, World Wildlife Day, a public ceremony was held in Bishkek. 10 people received a Citizen Ranger Wildlife Award for their efforts against illegal hunting in 2015 (some of the successful cases involved more than one person).

The award ceremony was presided over by Mr. Sabir Atadjanov, the Director of the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic, who presented the awards. Other senior officials in attendance included Mr. Kumar Mambetaliev of the Department Rational Use of Natural Resources, and Ms. Aigul Turdumatova, of the Department of Protected Areas. The event also attracted representatives of various local and international conservation organizations, as well as a contingent of media professionals. Citizen Ranger Awards were presented by Mr. Atadjanov to Chiniev Juman, Chinasilov Baktibek, Abdykarimov Urustamaly Hamdamalievich, Malabaev Daniyar Atamirzaevich, Tashtanov Nurbolot Kazatbekovich, Aibashev Abdibap Pakirovich, Talipov Kumar Kaseyinovich, Akmatov Jilgalbek Jumalievich, Mukambetov Kanat Turarovich, and Savdanbekov Shamil Tokonovich.

Two examples of awardees were Chinasilov Baktibek, a regional wildlife inspector, who received an award for his role in bringing to justice a poacher who had illegally hunted and killed a brown bear and an ibex in Sary-Chelek reserve. The poacher he captured with the help of two colleagues has been sentenced to pay a \$fine. Another reward was given to Abdykarimov Urustamaly Hamdamalievich, a ranger working with the Department of Rational Use of Natural Resources. He stopped and apprehended a group of poachers in Surma-Tash reserve after they had killed two pregnant ibex. The poachers have since paid a fine of.

All awardees received an official certificate of recognition, and a cash incentive, according to the terms of the CRWPP programme (5000 som for cases filed against gun violation with no killed animal, 15,000 for cases filed against a violation with killed animals).

Annex 3.3b: Signature of awardees for cash awards received (form in Kyrgyz but names translated to English in comment boxes), amounts and signatures apparent/person

Annex 3.3c: CRWPP Award Certificate, received by awardees

Annex 3.3d: List of ceremony attendees, media highlighted in yellow

Annex 3.3e: PR by iverest.kz, PDF attached and available at

<http://news.iverest.kz/102787305-v-bishkeke-nagradili-egerey-za-predannost-v-borbe-s-nezakonnoy-ohotoy-familii>

Annex 3.3f: PR by sputnik, PDF attached and available with video at

<http://ru.sputnik.kg/video/20160303/1022913697.html>

(Also published by <http://www.ktrk.kg/post/1565>, but no longer available online)

SLT blog post with award ceremony PR-<http://www.snowleopard.org/anti-poaching-heroes-honored-on-world-wildlife-day>

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: CRWPP is a national program model covering all national parks and state nature reserves in Kyrgyz Republic

Through this project we have released announcements and media nationally, trained ranger representatives from each state PA, provided equipment packages to rangers within all state PAs, announced acceptance of cases to all PAs, and held an award ceremony for eligible case with support from state agencies. All these have been outlined in the activities and annexes discussed above.

Indicator 1 was: 19 reserves have information about CRWPP. We have measured this according to the distribution executed by the PA Department, refer back to Annex 1.1b. Also by the nomination of rangers from each PA to attend the Interpol training in Activity 2.2 (i.e. PA heads were aware of at least this aspect of CRWPP enough to allow rangers to attend training). Also by the fact that cases filed under Activity 3.2 came from 5 different PAs.

We feel highly likely that this project will fully meet this Output.

Output 2: Community members collaborating with rangers, and rangers more able to effectively enforce laws, make arrests and file paperwork/evidence against illegal poachers.

We completed one Interpol training and rangers were able to learn techniques in law enforcement and practice evidence collection and arrest in mock scenarios. From the training feedback, the rangers appreciated the training. During the scenarios they were able to walk through 'real life' steps towards arrests and filing evidence. Equipment was also disseminated to aid in arrests and filing paperwork. All these have been outlined in the activities and annexes discussed above. More survey of YR1 trainees is necessary to determine if and how rangers have been able to apply learning in actuality back at their respective PAs, and where they still feel they need more training. SLT, SLFK and Interpol are currently working on surveys of this type as part of YR 2 activities, in preparation and development of the second round of Interpol training.

Indicator 1 was: 1 weeks of INTERPOL training provided to rangers/senior officials in 2015. We have measured this according development of appropriate training material (1000 pages of translated materials, based on pre-training assessment), length of training (5 days), and feedback from the training, which is largely positive. Refer back to Annexes under Activities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

Indicator 2 was: train 38 rangers by 2018. We measure this by attendance at the training (23 attendees-refer back to Annex 2.2a). We have another training planned for YR2 and anticipate bringing a combination of previous trainees and new trainees. Our intent remains to create a team of 2 wildlife crime specialists for each PA. Keeping to this goal, we should have no problem reaching this indicator.

Indicator 3 was: 30 senior officials will be trained by 2018. This project has facilitated closer collaboration with Interpol, including a regional workshop on illegal wildlife trade (see Section 12 for larger discussion about regional workshop and network building). Officials from 8 government offices in Kyrgyzstan (e.g. Police, Borders, Customs, PA Dept. Hunting Dept., etc) were present at this workshop. In addition, moving forward Interpol seeks to develop NEST in Kyrgyzstan, which is part of the enforcement strategy that developed out of the regional workshop—see Section 12, Annex F; page 6 specifically sets forward a NEST Action Item. Through this process, Interpol will integrate training/information-sharing with senior officials. Interpol has separate funding for NEST, outside of this project. Our goal all along was to involve senior officials and increase their support and awareness of issues related to CRWPP. The reach and information shared through NEST will accomplish this, and therefore we feel confident the aim of this indicator will be reached. Currently, there is a NEST set-up meeting

scheduled for September 2016 that will include involvement from over 20 people from relevant government departments.

- *Link to background and purpose of NEST: <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Environmental-crime/Task-forces>.*

Indicator 4 was: provide 19 digital cameras, 38 binoculars to rangers by 2016. This is now being measured by the number of Investigation Packages we have distributed, which is 23—and each package contains 1 digital camera, and 1 binoculars. In lieu of the second binoculars, we have included a crime scene investigation toolkit, which was a priority need cited by rangers in the Interpol training, as well as a first aid kit. Refer to Activity 2.3 and annexes.

Indicator 5 was: by 2018, 43 cases against illegal poachers annually filed with the Reserve Administration. This is measured by the number of cases filed. As stated in Section 23 of our proposal, regarding baselines: in many instances accurate numbers are not readily available. We are still working with Reserve Administration to evaluate baselines. Current baseline of 36 cases provided by State Agency for 2013 may be inflated. Better understanding of baselines will be a key step in our monitoring and evaluation under this project. We intend to more thoroughly review number and details of cases filed and outcomes over the last 5 years during YR 2 of this project. We are currently aided by the fact that Kyrgyzstan had recently developed a dedicated statistics department at the national level that will facilitate access to consolidated data from the PAs. We will work with the PA Department to access these data, then SLFK and SLT will analyse and develop a more sound and informed baseline against which to make comparisons.

Given this progress thus far, we will highly likely we will meet the Output by YR3.

Output 3: Awards conferred to recognize and compensate rangers and/or ranger-community field teams for their anti-poaching efforts

We have held one award ceremony, during which we publicly recognized and financially rewarded rangers and ranger-community teams for filing cases related to anti-poaching efforts. There was one ranger-community team awarded. Refer to Activity 3.3 and Annexes.

Indicator 1 was: By 2018, CRWPP award output to rangers and/or ranger-community field teams £annually. This is measured by the amount of financial awards presented during the CRWPP award ceremony. This year, financial output of awards was Som (~£currently). This was paid directly from SLFK's account, as a member of the CRWPP Committee. We will continue to monitor financial output during the 2016, 2017 ceremonies.

Indicator 2 was: By 2018, CRWPP publicly recognizing 43 rangers and/or ranger-community field teams annually for anti-poaching efforts.

This is measured by the number of cases approved with the CRWPP Committee and awards conferred during the award ceremonies, which in YR1 was 10. Awardees had high public visibility; 8 people from media attended. The awards were conferred by Mr. Sabir Atadjanov, head of Forestry, with representatives from other major departments in attendance (ref Activity 3.3), showing positive Government support and recognition for the awards.

We expect the CRWPP program to continue to grow in YR2 and YR3. We feel confident we will meet our Output, although we might have to adjust Indicators if by the end of year we continue to receive fewer than anticipated.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Park rangers in Kyrgyz Republic will have the resources, training and recognition they need to curb illegal poaching and wildlife trade, and follow through with apprehending and filing cases against poachers. This will raise the profile and income of park rangers and deter illegal hunting of snow leopards and key prey, resulting in their increased abundance and, over the longer term, improve conditions for nature tourism and livelihood options for local communities.

Indicator 1: By 2018, the number of cases filed against illegal poaching within Kyrgyz Republic state nature reserves and national parks increases 20% from a current rough estimate of 36/yr in 2013 to 43/year by 2018.

First we feel it's important to work toward establishing more robust baselines. Right now, we have only a vague idea of baselines, but we are tracking # awards made. This will be easier to see and comment on in YR 2.

Indicator 2: By 2018, attitudes of rangers and community members in sample areas (disaggregated by gender) towards controlling illegal poaching changes from relative 'helpless' to relative empowerment

Requires a significant number of cases filed and awardees publicly recognized. In YR2 we will begin consideration for a protocol to assess and monitoring participant attitudes towards poaching and empowerment.

Indicator 3: By 2015, ranger-community member field teams who successfully apprehend and file cases against illegal poachers receive awards that increase income by at least 13% over current rural average of £/year.

Awards were conferred during a ceremony in March 2016 (change already noted and approved to timetable). 6 people received awards of som (~£currently), equivalent to 11% of average rural income. 4 people received awards of (~£) equivalent to 34% of average rural income.

Indicator 4: By 2018, reduced corruption (increased number of cases filed, improvement of attitudes towards controlling illegal poaching) will increase local people's trust in, and cooperation with, law enforcement agencies (number of community members working with rangers to apprehend poachers, over current baseline of 1), supporting a positive atmosphere for conservation-linked livelihoods.

This year, there was one community-ranger team that received co-awards, showing cooperation towards law enforcement. We will continue to monitor number of ranger-community teams.

Indicator 5: By 2018, abundance for snow leopards and their prey in two model CRWPP show 'stable' trends, over current national levels of 'declining' for snow leopards and key species (e.g. argali).

We have completed trap camera surveys in one model CRWPP landscape around Sarychat-Ertash Nature Reserve, in 2014 and 2015. We will conduct surveys again in this same landscape in 2016 and 2017. In late spring 2016, we will also begin trap camera surveys in a new landscape on the southeaster side of Sarychat-Ertash. Trends are not apparent yet, but will be analysed for our final report. Ungulate surveys in landscapes scheduled for fall 2016 and fall 2017.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption 1: Stable political climate to support this project

The political climate overall is relatively stable, however key political figures can shift rapidly. The President remains the same as when the project started. However, recently the Prime Minister resigned, and as of April 27, 2016, Mr. Sabir Atadjanov is no longer head of the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry. We hope this will not have any major impacts on the project, but will continue to closely monitor the situation.

- Link shows Almazbek Atambayev as President of Kyrgyzstan, same as when this project started: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Kyrgyzstan
- Annex A—Aki Press announcement about Mr. Sabir Atadjanov leaving post (English summary followed by Russian).

Assumption 2: Poaching, which is widely recognized to be a serious threat in Kyrgyz Republic, is currently limiting snow leopard and prey populations.

Poaching is still widely recognised as a serious threat in Kyrgyz Republic: The status of this threat remains High Priority in the Snow Leopard Survival Strategy (SLSS 2014)—in fact poaching of prey and snow leopards have the highest ranking among all threats to snow leopards in Kyrgyzstan.

- SLSS threats ranking matrix here: http://www.snowleopardsurvival.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Appendix_2_Threats_table_compiled_as_part_of_GSLEP_process.pdf

Assumption 3: Increased numbers of apprehensions and filing of cases helps leads to fewer instances of recorded poaching and helps improve attitudes towards corruption and law enforcement among local people

This is still a valid assumption. As project progresses we will continue to monitor number of cases filed, and attitudes among local people.

Assumption 4: Reductions in illegal poaching support a more favourable atmosphere for supporting local conservation-based livelihoods

This is still a valid assumption. Tangential to this project, we have assumed co-management with the Government over a hunting concession in which we have cancelled hunting licenses and employed rangers to monitor wildlife populations and deter illegal poaching. We intend to use this region for research, education, and support for sustainable livelihoods. We anticipate that improved access to wildlife viewing in the concession will benefit tourism/visitor potential to concession, which in turn can support local livelihoods. We are actively monitoring use of the concession, so it can be a valuable case study applicable to other PAs in Kyrgyzstan.

Assumption 5: Laws pertaining to illegal poaching remain relatively constant, or do not alter current state of illegal poaching (more drastic penalties could also deter illegal poachers and reduce number of cases filed)

There have been no changes in laws pertaining to illegal poaching in Kyrgyzstan. SLFK stays closely attuned to changes in Government and laws in Kyrgyzstan, as does Dr. Koustubh Sharma, who is assisting with this project and is managing director of GSLEP Secretariat, housed in Kyrgyzstan.

Output Assumptions

Assumption 1 There are no other unforeseen major issues prohibiting or standing in the way of rangers filing cases

There have been no major governmental or policy changes affecting filling of cases. One of the positive outcomes of this project has been opening of communication between rangers and SLFK. SLFK is listed as a resource/contact in the brochures handed out to rangers. Rangers must submit official protocols to head offices, but can then immediately inform SLFK if there is any need for follow-up. This enables SLFK to stay attuned to cases being filed. Thus far no problems have been reported.

Assumption 2 All state nature reserves and national parks will be interested in CRWPP model

We monitor cases files, and which PAs they originate from. Although early, we have seen cases filed from 5 PAs. We will continue to monitor. If we anticipate or see issues, we will alert the PA Department and consider adjustments to our methods.

Assumption 3 Market changes could decrease value of Trust Fund or ability to draw down 4% interest while maintaining corpus

Currently the interest rate is averaging 2.6%. We monitor the rate on an annual basis, during these reporting periods. If we anticipate or see issues (consistently poor performance), SLT will consult financial advisors and make adjustments.

Assumption 4 There are no other extenuating circumstances that disrupt the possibility of positive collaboration between rangers and communities

We have not experienced any significant extenuating circumstances disrupting collaboration at a high level (we have close collaboration with PA Department and see no changes to their modus operandi that would affect this). We saw one case filed by a joint ranger-community team.

Assumption 5 Informal review seems to indicate more gun violations than killed animal violations. In calculating amount needed by CRWPP trust fund for financial awards, we assume a two-thirds-one-third split in favour of gun violations. Any funds not used will be reinvested to sustain the corpus.

In the most current round of awards, there were 6 awards for gun violations and 4 for killed animal, i.e. a 3:2 ratio. This is more killed animal violations than anticipated. We will have to see if this trend continues in later years before determining what adjustments are necessary (we also need to see how number of filed cases increases overall).

4. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

The Impact in our original application form was: A reduction in illegal hunting of snow leopards and their prey and indirect contribution to poverty alleviation in Kyrgyz Republic.

Output 1, Indicators 1.2, and 4 all contribute to a stronger frontline ranger with increased skills and equipment resources. We assume that better skills/equipment means more cases filed (and more solid/airtight cases filed). Improved tracking of number of cases filed will help with monitoring this. We also assume that better apprehension will be a deterrent to poachers in the future (fewer cases). Output 3, Indicator 2 contributes to public awareness on a national level that there is government support of anti-poaching efforts. We assume this shift in paradigms will improve attitudes towards corruption and law enforcement among local people. These assumptions are noted in our proposal.

This project has an indirect contribution to poverty alleviation. Total cash awards provided was max som/individual. The project assumes that reduced poaching would provide a more favourable atmosphere for sustainable livelihoods (e.g. tourism, handicrafts). See further discussion in Section 7 below.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

Our project is contributing to the second objective. We are strengthening law enforcement by training front-line rangers from across Kyrgyzstan's PA system on methods for investigation and apprehension of illegal poachers. We are also providing them basic tools for this work, including digital cameras, investigation toolkits, and over 1000 pages of reference materials. We are also strengthening support for anti-poaching enforcement at the national level, by working with the federal government to publicly recognize the efforts of rangers who have followed through on filing cases with financial and social attentions/accolades. Our publications and announcement thus far making it publicly known that filing of cases is being encouraged by the government.

6. Impact on species in focus

This project aims to benefit snow leopards and their prey by reducing illegal hunting of both in and around PAs. We also expect, over the longer term, to see an increase in the local abundance of snow leopards and their prey, assuming that poaching, which is widely recognized to be a serious threat in Kyrgyz Republic, is currently limiting snow leopard and prey populations. (See confirmation of Outcome Assumption 2 above for information on current status to threats).

As poaching is decreased, we expect to see stabilization and/or increase in snow leopard and prey populations. Outcome Indicator 5 is: By 2018, abundance for snow leopards and their prey in two model CRWPP show 'stable' trends, over current national levels of 'declining' for snow leopards and key species (e.g. argali). SLT and SLFK have trap camera surveys in Sarychat-Ertash landscape to monitor long-term population dynamics of snow leopards.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

Ranger salaries are <£/month (SLT unpublished), although Farrington (2005) found that some can earn as low as £. Since most reserves are remote, the buffer zones are predominantly rural herder/farmer communities. The average annual income in rural Kyrgyz Republic is £ (2013 Kyrgyz Republic National Statistics Committee).

The financial awards provided through CRWPP can provide cash of Som (currently equivalent £as of time of this report), depending on the infraction. This can help offset costs incurred apprehending illegal hunters, and/or provide a small bonus to annual income as a means of poverty alleviation. This is particularly valuable for rangers who feel underpaid for their work. This year, we provided 10 people with cash awards—4 received cash awards of Som and 6 received cash awards of Som—refer to Annex 3.3b.

Over the long-term, we expect that reductions in illegal poaching will increase the abundance of charismatic wildlife, like snow leopards and argali, contributing to improved conditions for nature tourism and sustainable livelihood options for local communities (such as handicraft programs for women) in snow leopard habitat (refer to section 6 information about monitoring of wildlife populations). Since 2002, SLT has been working with local communities in snow leopard habitat to enhance livelihoods through a conservation handicrafts program focused on women (in 2015 this program was active in 3 communities, contributed £per family for the year in sales income, families were focused in buffer zone of Sarychat Ertach Nature Reserve).

8. Consideration of Gender equity issues

Indirect impact anticipated is a more favourable environment to support sustainable livelihoods, such as handicrafts, which SLT has active in 3 communities surrounding PAs in Kyrgyzstan. Our handicraft programs are 98% women participation.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

Methods employed this year to monitor and evaluate this project included:

- Feedback survey for rangers following the Interpol training
- Response of media (i.e. publication, airing, etc)
- Receipts, informal Excel accounting, field reports/notes
- Case data, including information (number, gender, names, etc) of CRWPP awardees
- Bank account statements
- Attendance records (people attending award ceremony, rangers attending training)

SLT and SLFK have used email and skype on a weekly or monthly basis to review progress, share data, and discuss adjustments.

In YR2, we will complete feedback surveys from Interpol ranger training again. We will also make more progress towards reviewing baseline of cases filed previously (we intend to more thoroughly review number and details of cases filed and outcomes over the last 5 years), and closely monitor number of cases filed moving forward. In 2017, we will complete a thorough CRWPP evaluation and impact review.

There are no changes to our M&E plan. Ref Annex 2.3b for Interpol post-training questionnaire

10. Lessons learnt

SLT and SLFK have not previously worked with Interpol. The collaboration has been highly fruitful and a great learning experience for all involved. For example, this was SLT and SLFKs watching Interpol in action during trainings. The knowledge, passion, organization and competency of the trainers was impressive. Interpol also expressed the value of learning more specifically the needs of rangers in Kyrgyzstan in order to adapt their training (e.g. changes to training plan discussed in Section 12—Difficulties, and provision of investigation kits to accompany the training).

SLT is closely assessing progress and best practices from this project in case there is interest in replicating this project in other countries (during GSLEP workshops and attendance of international NGOs and officials from other snow leopard range countries during the pilot award ceremony in 2014, there was informal expressions of interest). Small but important details include: working with Interpol starting early in the project to allow enough time for ample preparations; setting deadlines with partners for meeting stepwise milestones.

We are working closely in Q1 with Interpol to plan the YR2 training, which will be in September 2016.

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

NA

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Enhancements:

The strategy of the project has been enhanced during the year.

First, as described in section 3.1 Activity 2.4, we have provided larger amounts of equipment/supplies to ranges than originally anticipated.

As part of this, we received approval from Defra to test remote-sensor trap cameras as a tool against poaching. SLT has been using remote-sensor trap cameras to study wildlife populations in key regions of Kyrgyzstan; in 2015 cameras placed near a PA border helped to

identify hunters illegally crossing into the PA, possibly from the bordering hunting reserve. Rangers have since discussed the need for trap cameras, which they feel could help with their coverage and capacity to monitor and capture violations at strategic locations. We purchased a set of 17 trap cameras under this project to test this concept/method. Results of this pilot could prove beneficial for rangers and conservationists across Kyrgyzstan and other snow leopard range countries, thus adding value to the project.

Some of the cameras we have purchased can even be used for optical character recognition of the license plate of a moving car at night. Other cameras are silent—i.e. they are completely covert and once hidden make not noise, even during shutter closure. These make the cameras valuable for strategic check-posts within PAs.

All this extra equipment was leveraged out of cost-savings from within the project budget.

Second, while planning the ranger training, INTERPOL mentioned the need for a national-level workshop to inform and sensitize top-level managers to the issues addressed by CRWPP, and gain their support for further ranger capacity-building. This in turn raised interest in broader, transboundary workshop for senior officials from Kyrgyzstan and neighbouring countries.

The result was a 2-day technical Regional Illegal Wildlife Trade Workshop, held September 17-18, 2015, directly preceding the CRWPP ranger training. The workshop was organized in collaboration with INTERPOL, UNDP, Snow Leopard Trust, Snow Leopard Foundation in Kyrgyzstan, and the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) Secretariat to develop a strategy for combating illegal wildlife trade in Central Asia.

The workshop was attended by representatives of national law enforcement agencies from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia and Tajikistan, as well as intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations from the region. During the workshop, a regional network was proposed as part of the draft enforcement strategy that the delegates developed, and the Snow Leopard and Wildlife Enforcement Network (SLAWEN) was created. SLAWEN will focus on common themes cutting across international boundaries to provide greater control over poaching and trafficking of wildlife, to share intelligence, conduct joint operations, engage in advocacy and identify capacity building opportunities.

This new enforcement strategy was officially released on October 23, 2015—International Snow Leopard Day. This workshop was fully funded by other sources and did not detract or alter our current IWT Challenge Fund budget.

In follow-up to this regional workshop, Interpol and Government of Kyrgyzstan are interested in establishing a National Security Task Force (NEST) in Kyrgyzstan. NEST will bring together law enforcement agencies and their respective areas of expertise around a common mission to fight environmental crime. This will be first NEST in a SL range country.

- *Annex D: Interpol announcement about SLAWEN*
- *GSLEP link to press about the Illegal Wildlife Trade regional workshop:*
<http://www.globalsnowleopard.org/blog/document/regional-enforcement-strategy-to-combat-illegal-wildlife-trade-in-central-asia-2015-2018/>
- *Annex F: Regional Enforcement Strategy to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade in Central Asia 2015-2018, official enforcement strategy for SLAWEN*

Difficulties: Overall the project has run smoothly. When we began the project, we were somewhat unsure of when would be the most feasible time to hold the CRWPP award ceremony. We suggested October in our proposal to overlap with International Snow Leopard Day. But we ultimately found this was too early in YR1 to be prepared for this activity. We shifted the ceremony to March, and aimed for World Wildlife Day. We now realize that March allows us to review cases for the entire previous year. We look to maintain award ceremonies in March. We have made necessary adjustments to our timetable and included in a change request.

Also, despite having conducted a pre-training needs analysis prior to the Interpol ranger training, it quickly became apparent to Interpol that participants previously had not been trained in basic/standard enforcement methods and techniques.

Originally, we anticipated that the trainees would later become trainers in order to build the capacity of Kyrgyzstan's 500+ ranger corps. However, at this point, we feel none of the rangers are yet ready to be trainers.

We have thus adjusted our expectations and plans for how to disseminate or share this learning more broadly. INTERPOL recommends that any training provided in 2016 continue to focus on standard law enforcement and investigation fundamentals with a view to retraining targeted and competent officers (as well as new officers) in 2017.

Once there is an established and competent core number of trained officers, then considerations can be made to train them to be trainers—but that is likely beyond the scope of this project. Most likely, what we will accomplish by the end of this project is to contribute to this 'competent core' and produce rangers who can be 'specialists' or advanced resources for their units regarding wildlife crime. Given the previous limitations of front-line staff, we still consider this a significant advancement.

These challenges were mentioned during our midterm reporting, and change requests were submitted and approved where relevant.

Having completed our first year, additional adjustment needs to be made to our timetable regarding the timing of the Interpol ranger trainings. In YR1, the trainings happened in Q2, not Q1 as planned. This was largely due to logistics—feasibility of preparing for and hosting the regional wildlife trade workshop prior to the ranger trainings (to prepare top-level officials prior to engagement with frontline staff). This worked well, and we would like to schedule for the same time in YR2 for ranger trainings. We have updated our timetable and submitted a change request with this report.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Inherent to this project, a main activity under the grant in YR1 has been to raise the profile of CRWPP within the country, which can be seen through collaboration with the PA Department, and attendance at the award ceremony by Mr. Sabir Atadjanov, the Director of the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as other senior officials and media and NGOs. In addition, running parallel, INTERPOL and Kyrgyz Government, with support from the Global Forum, are working to improve national law enforcement—see Section 12 above.

Towards the open access plan, we remain committed to providing online through SLT and GSLEP websites the majority of materials listed in our proposal, namely: 1) A thorough description of CRWPP program model; 2) Award announcements (to be updated annually) with information about awardees and their accomplishments; 3) List of project partners with links to their respective websites; 4) Trust fund financial performance. This is scheduled in our timetable for YR2. We will, however, limit access to the INTERPOL training materials. We originally proposed making them open access, but then decided it might provide too much valuable information to would-be poachers looking to subvert the law, as explained more above in Section 3.1 Activity 2.2.

Our exit strategy consisted of four main components: 1) maintaining communication/engagement with rangers and communities via SLFK and Interpol "business as usual"; 2) monitoring and replacement of equipment by SLT/SLFK; 3) codification of Interpol training in a materials guidebook; 4) establishment of a permanently restricted trust fund managed through SLT to support the CRWPP financial awards. Given the establishment of the CRWPP Trust Fund (Section 3.1, Activity 3.1), translation and collation of Interpol training materials (Section 3.1, Activity 2.1), purchase and distribution of equipment (Section 3.1, Activity 2.4), and a formal Agreement with the state to support CRWPP, we feel our exit strategy is still valid and that we are making good progress. Next steps include system for monitoring equipment and replacement needs, execution of our open access plan, and distillation of vast Interpol training materials into a handy pocket guide that can be easily carried with rangers—which is something rangers expressed would be useful, and that Interpol is currently working on for YR2. Following through on this exit strategy should ensure a sustained legacy for the project outcome by helping to supporting transfer of training knowledge as

rangers retire/leave, provision of financial awards on a long-term basis from Trust Fund interest, and maintenance of CRWPP (filing cases, reviewing cases, etc).

14. IWF Challenge Fund Identity

We are pleased to have publicized support of IWT Challenge Fund in the following:

- CRWPP Brochure (Annex 1.1a)
- SLT Press releases:
<http://www.snowleopard.org/anti-poaching-heroes-honored-on-world-wildlife-day>
- SLT Blog posts:
<http://www.snowleopard.org/snow-leopard-conservation-highlights-best-pics-of-2015>
<http://www.snowleopard.org/uk-environment-minister-roy-stewart-announces-round-two-of-the-illegal-wildlife-fund>
- SLT Newsletters:
<http://www.snowleopard.org/downloads/2016%20Spring%20SLT%20Newsletter.pdf>
<http://www.snowleopard.org/downloads/2015%20Winter%20SLT%20Newsletter.pdf>
<http://www.snowleopard.org/downloads/2015%20Spring%20SLT%20Newsletter.pdf>
- Life of a ranger video shown at CRWPP award ceremony—IWT Challenge Fund acknowledgement at 5.23 time mark:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UtTRU24Wqng>

15. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2015-March 2016)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 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				

16. **OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

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

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>A reduction in illegal hunting of snow leopards and their prey and indirect contribution to poverty alleviation in Kyrgyz Republic.</p>		<p>National expansion of an anti-poaching programme to every PA in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Anti-poaching skills-building and capacity-building (equipment) for representatives from each PA</p> <p>Public and government recognition for rangers and rangers-community member that apprehend poachers.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Park rangers in Kyrgyz Republic will have the resources, training and recognition they need to curb illegal poaching and wildlife trade, and follow through with apprehending and filing cases against poachers. This will raise the profile and income of park rangers and deter illegal hunting of snow leopards and key prey, resulting in their increased abundance and, over the longer term, improve conditions for nature tourism and livelihood options for local communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2018, the number of cases filed against illegal poaching within Kyrgyz Republic state nature reserves and national parks increases 20% from a current rough estimate of 36/yr in 2013 to 43/year by 2018. 2. By 2018, attitudes of rangers and community members in sample areas (disaggregated by gender) towards controlling illegal poaching changes from relative 'helpless' to relative empowerment 3. By 2015, ranger-community member field teams who successfully apprehend and file cases against illegal poachers receive awards that increase income by at least 13% over current rural average of £440/year. 4. By 2018, reduced corruption (increased number of cases filed, improvement of attitudes towards controlling illegal poaching) will increase local people's trust in, and cooperation with, law enforcement agencies (number of community members working with rangers to apprehend poachers, over current baseline of 1), supporting a positive atmosphere for conservation-linked livelihoods. 5. By 2018, abundance for snow leopards and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working to establish more robust baselines; encouraged filing of cases. 8 cases approved for CRWPP awards. 2. No action yet in YR1 3. Ranger-community member field teams received awards that increased income 11-34% 4. Cooperation between one ranger-community member team 5. Trap camera surveys for snow leopard abundance completed in one 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish/confirm baselines for future monitoring 2. Develop protocol for collecting attitude data, begin collecting data. 3. Encourage more ranger-community teams to file cases in 2016; continue to provide financial awards to ranger and ranger-community field teams 4. Continue to recognize and monitor number of ranger-community teams 5. Trap camera surveys in second

	their prey in two model CRWPP show ‘stable’ trends, over current national levels of ‘declining’ for snow leopards and key species (e.g. argali).	model CRWPP landscape.	landscape
Output 1. CRWPP is a national program model covering all national parks and state nature reserves in Kyrgyz Republic	1. 19 reserves have information about CRWPP by 2016 (baseline=2)	<i>23 reserves have information about CRWPP (new reserves created since start of programme)</i>	
Activity 1.1 SLT/SLFK create flyers about CRWPP and disseminate to Reserve Administration	Completed, more will be distributed as needed		
Activity 1.2 Mass media used to broadcast CRWPP.	Completed, nothing specific planned, but more will be broadcast as needed		
Activity 1.3 Community meetings held to announce CRWPP	Completed for 4 communities; more outreach to communities in YR2		
Activity 1.4 CRWPP section available on SLT/Secretariat websites for public access to program information	YR2 activity		
Output 2. Community members collaborating with rangers, and rangers more able to effectively enforce laws, make arrests and file paperwork/evidence against illegal poachers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One week of INTERPOL training provided to rangers/senior officials in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline=0) 2. 38 rangers trained by 2018 (baseline=0) 3. 30 senior officials trained by 2018 (baseline=0) 4. 19 digital cameras, 38 binoculars provided to rangers by 2016 (Around 80% of protected areas are underequipped). 5. By 2018, 43 cases against illegal poachers annually filed with the Reserve Administration (available for later prosecution) (Baseline 36-see section 23) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. five days of Interpol training provided to 23 rangers in 2015 2. one senior official trained during Interpol ranger training; senior officials involved in SLAWEN and NEST. 3. equipment packages distributed to 23 rangers, containing binoculars, cameras, medical kit, investigation kit; 17 trap cameras purchase to distribute to subgroup of PAs for test-use 4. 8 approved by CRWPP committee 	
Activity 2.1 INTERPOL finalizes training module and guidebook.	Completed; module being developed for training in YR2		
Activity 2.2 Trainings held and guidebook put online.			

Activity 2.3 Training feedback collected	Completed; feedback will be completed again in YR2
Activity 2.4 Equipment disseminated	Completed; trap cameras need to be distributed
Output 3. Output 3: Awards conferred to recognize and compensate rangers and/or ranger-community field teams for their anti-poaching efforts.	1. By 2018, CRWPP award output to rangers and/or ranger-community field teams £4200 annually (baseline = 0) 2. By 2018, CRWPP publicly recognizing 43 rangers and/or ranger-community field teams annually for anti-poaching efforts (baseline =0)
Activity 3.1 Trust fund established to support awards in perpetuity	Completed; interest being monitored
Activity 3.2 Cases reviewed by CRWPP committee	Completed; next round of cases reviewed for awards in 2017
Activity 3.3 Award ceremonies held	Completed; next award ceremony for March 2017

Annex 2 Logframe

- Project logframe attached—Annex G-logframe

Annex 3 Standard Measures

NA

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

NA

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	