



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	XXIWT012
Project title	Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) in Kyrgyzstan
Country(ies)	Kyrgyzstan
Contract holder institution	Snow Leopard Trust (SLT)
Partner institution(s)	Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan (SLFK); State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic; INTERPOL
Total IWT grant value	252530
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2015/31 March 2018
Project leader’s name	Dr. Charudutt Mishra
Project website/blog/social media	http://ranger.snowleopard.kg/about-the-program/ (also news is shared via www.snowleopard.org--SLT's primary website)
Report author(s) and date	Siri Okamoto, Development Director; Kubanychbek Zhumabai, SLFK, Koustubh Sharma, GSLEP/SLT; Brian Petrar, Interpol

1. Project Summary

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 were believed to have an estimated 1200-1400 snow leopards, representing >20% of the presumed global population. This population was then believed to have declined by 50-80% in the 1990s after the fall of the Soviet Union. Today, 4000-6500 snow leopards are believed to remain in the wild with c.150-200 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.

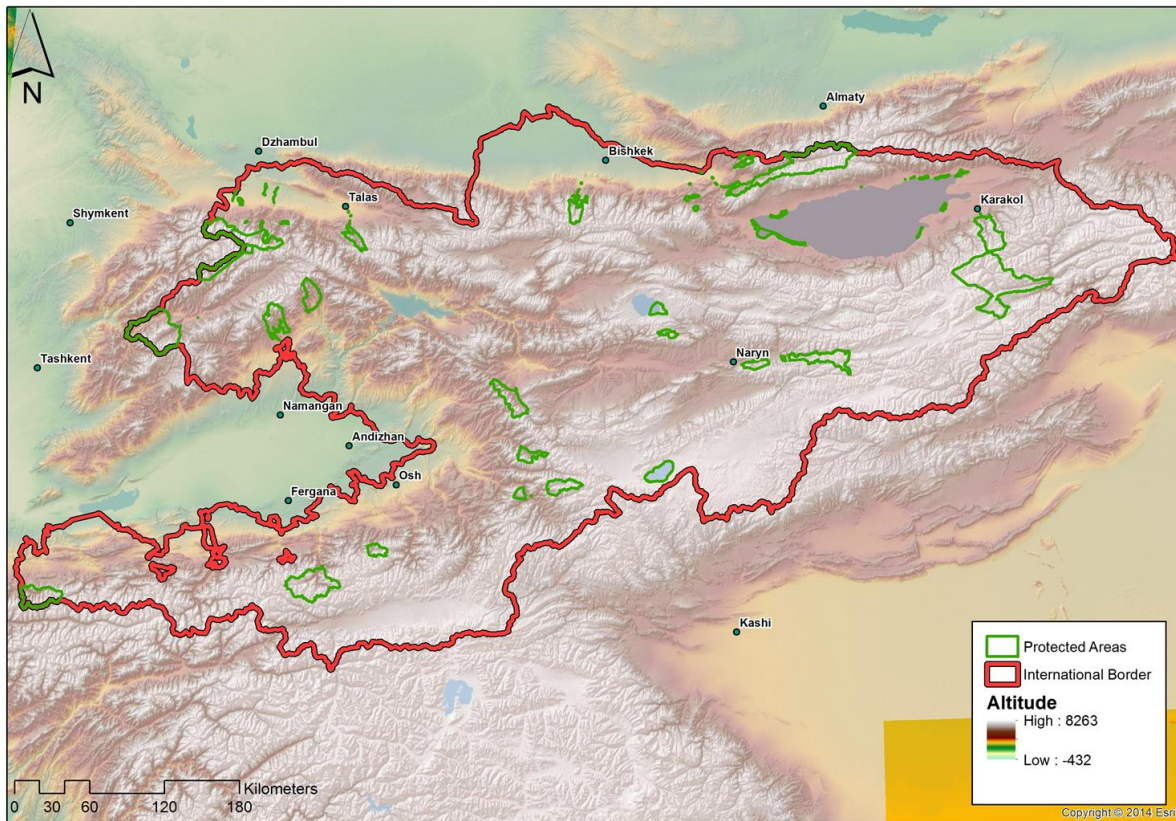
Our interactions with park rangers and local people surrounding parks revealed their inability and frustration in preventing poaching by outsiders. They cited entrenched problems, including an under-resourced and underfunded wildlife conservation sector and a lack of trained personnel and equipment,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

In response, we launched a new anti-poaching program in Kyrgyz Republic called Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP). The primary purpose of the program was to publicly recognize and financially reward rangers who successfully apprehend poachers and file cases against them under the criminal justice system. At time of launch, Interpol was not involved and training in anti-poaching techniques was not part of the program. SLFK, SLT and State Agency of Kyrgyzstan piloted with only a small subset of PAs, and did not yet produce any public materials about the program.

Through IWT Challenge Fund, CRWPP was widely publicized, scaled nationally, expanded to provide anti-poaching equipment and translated resources materials to all 23 PAs in the country, and enhanced to provide training to 88 wildlife personnel, including a corps of national 'trainers' created to maintain training for frontline rangers on an ongoing basis. Results and feedback from the project show trainings helped build capacity and skills of wildlife personnel, bringing them greater sense of usefulness and learning towards combatting IWT. During the project 26 frontline rangers were awarded and honoured for apprehending poachers, and received national media and government attention. Overall, the project met its goals, and solidified strong partnerships among partners, and resulted in first-ever Interpol-lead NESS (National Environmental Security Seminar) in Kyrgyzstan.

Location:

This project is taking place nationally in Kyrgyzstan, targeting 23 Protected Areas. Below is a map of Kyrgyzstan with PAs marked in green (19 PAs demarcated, new PAs still need to mapped).



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. Primary role of SLFK and SLT was project execution, with SLT lead on monitoring progress. Interpol provided trainings and government provided support and space for trainings and ceremonies, including mass dissemination of information. SLFK and Interpol have been directly involved in writing/preparing the Final Report; SLFK has checked with government departments as needed to collect numbers, information, etc.

All partners were involved with project planning and decision-making, at various level. SLFK and SLT conducted majority of detailed planning and decision-making, with SLFK and Interpol working closely on planning trainings and training content. SLFK worked with government to plan and execute CRWPP award ceremonies and arrange logistics for trainings.

There have been no challenges with the partnerships. This project has helped to develop strong relationships among partners, and all partners have applied their particular expertise to making the project successful. This is the first project in which SLT formally partnered with Interpol, and it has been a particularly fruitful opportunity to deepen our working relationship. This has helped facilitate additional achievements, including co-hosting of a NESS (National Environmental Security Seminar) workshop in November 2017 (see Output 2 Indicator 2 below).

Dr. Koustubh Sharma, Senior Regional Ecologist for SLT and International Coordinator for the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP), was also an important part of this project, as he provided close connections between this project and GSLEP. GSLEP is a high level inter-governmental conservation alliance of all 12 snow leopard range countries. The outcome of this project supports goals under GSLEP (See GSLEP website: <http://www.globalsnowleopard.org/who-we-are/>; 'Combating poaching and illegal trade' is one of GSLEP primary themes). Dr. Sharma and representatives from GSLEP attended the CRWPP Award Ceremonies throughout this project (see Annexes 9.1a lines 37-39, Annex 9.1b lines 29-31, and Annex 9.1c lines 15, 40, 55).

SLFK and State Agency have and will continue to foster a strong partnership. Partnership between SLT and Interpol will continue through the GSLEP program, and SLFK and Interpol would like to continue providing online support to Trainers beyond the life of this project, even in a small way, to ensure their skills and engagement level remains high.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

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

At project start, CRWPP was only a small pilot. A baseline of 2 national parks/state reserves were approached to test the program. There were no public materials available about CRWPP or offered to other PAs. Through this project, all PAs in the country have received information about the program/the program has been made fully public, all PAs have been invited to submit cases.

Indicator 1: 19 reserves have information about CRWPP. Note—since project start, more PAs have been added to the state PA System, and there are now 23 reserves.

In YR1 of this project, a flier about the CRWPP programs was created; 5,000 copies were printed and distributed in YR1, then the flier was updated (minor changes) and 4300 copies were redistributed in YR3 (Annex 1.1a-c Updated CRWPP Flier). In both years, fliers were given directly to the PA Department and rangers. In YR1, a ranger training activity was completed (described below), and rangers attended from all PAs; during the training, they were requested to share program information with their local communities and were sent back to their PAs with extra fliers to distribute. In YR3, copies of the updated flier were mailed to all 23 Protected Areas offices.

The PA Department sent out an official notice about CRWPP to all PAs in October 2015 (Annex 1.2a-b). In 2016, Mr. Zhumabai (SLF) was interviewed live on nationally-broadcast, public radio channels (February 29th, 2016 on First State Radio Channel, March 9th, 2016 NBT TV) on general theme of snow leopard conservation, and specifically about the CRWPP program. A press release was created to announce launch of CRWPP nationally, and local press picked up the news and publicized it (Annex 1.3—sample of publicity). Partner GSLEP Secretariat distributed to other government departments (Annex 1.4) within Bishkek and a press release was sent out by project partner INTERPOL to its country connections (Annex 1.5).

In YR1, SLFK met with 2 representatives of communities around Sarychat Ertash Nature Reserve to discuss the programme. We also meet with representatives of 2 villages around Shamsbay—a former hunting concession being co-managed as a nature reserve by SLT/SLFK and Government of Kyrgyzstan (Annex 1.6). SLFK also posted brochures on signposts on main roads into these areas, and gave communities handfuls of brochures to further disseminate. In YR3, copies of the updated flier were mailed with a cover letter to local government offices of villages very near the Protected Areas (Annex 1.7—sample letter from SLFK to local government in village of Naryn) with explanation of the program and request for further distribution.

Anecdotally, SLFK Director Mr. Zhumabai received a phone call at the end of 2017 from one of the Protected Areas that they received the fliers by mailing and were posting locally as directed. Also when talking on the phone to secretaries of local community governments, they informed SLFK that they will post and even make meetings and tell information about the CRWPP to local people. In May 2018, Mr. Zhumabai, while traveling, documented the CRWPP information posted in community areas (Annex 1.8a-f—specifically 1.8c shows flier in a community space, with local people).

- *Annexes 1.1a-c Updated CRWPP Flier (Kyrgyz Front and Back, and English translation)*

- *Annex 1.2a-b: PA Dept Official Statement to all PAs about CRWPP 2015 (Kyrgyz and English)*
- *Annex 1.3: Examples of local news sharing CRWPP, includes announcements from Kabar National News Agency and Ecological Information Services*
- *Annex 1.4: Email from GLSEP Secretariat showing distribution*
- *Annex 1.5: Interpol press released to collaborative CSO community*
- *Annex 1.6: Photos of community meetings (Director of SLFK standing)*
- *Annex 1.7a-b Sample letter from SLFK to local gov in village of Naryn (Kyrgyz and English)*
- *Annex 1.8a-f Example of CRWPP flier posted in community areas*

Indicator 2: All reserves receive link to CRWPP website--In YR2, project lead SLT created a website specifically for the CRWPP program, hosted on its own independent URL. The website is accessible in English, Kyrgyz, and Russian and provides information about how the program works, who to contact, and related news (Annex 2.1—listed below). Included on this website is a list of rangers who have been honoured with awards to date. SLFK posted the website link on their Facebook page (Annex 2.2). This was ultimately decided as an effective way to share the link broadly; while many wildlife managers have computers and use email regularly, many frontline rangers and community members seem to rely more on—or are more easily engaged via--social media.

- Annex 2.1: CRWPP website located at <http://ranger.snowleopard.kg/>
- Annex 2.2 SLFK link to CRWPP program

Indicator 3: All reserves receive encouragements/reminders about filing of cases for consideration by the CRWPP Committee.--In 2015, an official email was sent out to remind people of the program and encourage them to submit cases (Annex 3.1a-b Email from SLFK to PA Dept), and in 2018 this was reinforced by a mailed letter on letterhead sent to all Protected Areas from the unit of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conservation (Annex 3.2). Successful CRWPP anti-poaching cases were submitted for infractions taking place in 15 of the 23 PAs (65% representation—Annex 2.1). Of the rangers receiving awards, 11 different PAs were represented (i.e. 11 PA rangers, or about 48% of total PAs for the country, were represented under the awards); remaining awards were to rangers working for the Hunting Department and not affiliated with a specific PA).

Also, during the course of this project, we have trained rangers and wildlife managers from offices representing all the PAs in the country (Output 2 Indicator 2), meaning that both frontline personnel and upper management have been present on behalf of the entire PA system and reviewed of this program and how it functions, including both the training aspects as well as the rewards system.

- *Annex 3.1 Email from SLFK to PA Dept, reminding to send cases*
- *Annex 3.2 Letter to PAs Feb 2018*
- *Annex 2.1 CRWPP Website*— located at <http://ranger.snowleopard.kg/>; honorees page located at <http://ranger.snowleopard.kg/honorees/>

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 a total of 8 trainings in collaboration with Interpol. Trainings focused on crime scene investigation, apprehension, filing cases, and laws and legislations specific to Kyrgyzstan. In YR1, training was provided to frontline rangers; however, follow-up found high attrition rates among first year trainees. Therefore, for greater sustainability, we adjusted methods in YR2 to focus on developing a corps of wildlife managers into the nation's first set of anti-IWT 'trainers', so they could train rangers on a rolling basis. In YR2 and YR3 we facilitated trainings in which the 'trainers' could practice training frontline rangers. During the course of the grant, we also disseminated equipment (binoculars, cameras, and investigation kits) to all PAs and purchased and placed trap cameras in a sample of PAs to test their effectiveness for

capturing evidence of IWT. Post-training feedback and assessment show trainers have capacity to continue ranger training into the future.

Indicator 1-1 week of INTERPOL training provided to rangers/senior officials in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline=0)— In YR1, Interpol created a training module for rangers, based on their Standard Enforcement Training, customized to suit specific requirements of snow leopard and specific laws and regulations relevant to Kyrgyzstan (Annex 4.1a-Interpol SET training course module). The module has been translated into Kyrgyz, which is a significant milestone. 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. All rangers were provided with a complete printout of the training to take back with them for their PA. 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. SLFK and Interpol are currently working to synthesize the most critical pieces of this massive tome into a handy pocket booklet.

Based on this course content, INTERPOL Environment Security trainers provided training for rangers and senior officials in Kyrgyzstan, coordinated by Snow Leopard Trust, Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan (SLFK), and Protected Area Department of Kyrgyzstan. We held a total of 8 training sessions in Bishkek: 1 in 2015 for 5 days; 2 in 2016 for 5 days, 3 in 2017 for a total of 8 days, and 2 in 2018 for a total of 6 days; total number of training days during the course of the grant was 24. Main focus of training was Crime Scene Investigation techniques (CSI), however topics of wildlife law, apprehension methods, and filing protocols were also reviewed and included in training materials (Annex 4.1 Summary of Trainings 2015-2018, Annexes 4.4a-f Examples of Training Content).

Discussion related to the usefulness and value of this training for wildlife personnel is discussion under Indicator 2, below.

- *Annex 4.1a Interpol SET training course module*
- *Annex 4.2 Summary of Trainings 2015-2018*
- *Annex 4.3 a-g Photos of trainings*
- *Annexes 4.4a-f Examples of Training Content (folder)*

Indicator 2: 68 wildlife managers and associated personnel trained by 2018 (baseline=0)-- Through the 8 trainings described above, we have developed 14 mid to senior wildlife personnel into 'trainers'. This includes PA Directors, specialists, and department leads. For example, the trainers for the most recent trainings in March 2018 included the Deputy Director of Naryn State National Reserve, the Senior Specialist for the Issyk-Kul General Biosphere Department, and the Leading Specialist of monitoring and conservation analyses sector for the Forest ecosystems and Protected Areas Department. In YR1, we directly trained 23 PA line personnel representing all state PAs; YR2 and YR3, 'Trainers' delivered training to a total of 51 line personnel (Annex 4.2). Therefore, in total between 2015-2018, trainings have been delivered to total of 88 wildlife managers and associated personnel (74 frontline personnel and 14 Trainers—Annex 4.2). (Annexes 5.1a-k shows Rosters/list of attendees for each trainings 2015-2018). Training feedback was collected post-training showing 100% of respondents found training useful (more discussion of training feedback under Outcome Indicator 2, raw data and summary of feedback under Annex 5.4a-b).

In addition to all the trainings described above, in support of this project we helped facilitate a National Environmental Security Seminar (NESS) on November 3, 2017. Led by Interpol, NESS brought together national experts and decision makers responsible for environmental compliance and enforcement with the aim to build multiagency cooperative and coordinated approach to combating environmental crime. In addition to 8 members from project partners SLT, Interpol, and GSLEP, NESS was attended by 16 senior-level officials from Kyrgyzstan State Eco-Inspection unit, UNDP Western Tien Shan Project, State Customs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Border unit, Department of Natural Resources, Forest Hunting department, Department of Development for Forest Ecosystems, and State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (Annex 5.5 NESS Attendees). Coordination between

agencies was a primary topic of discussion. This was the first NESS meeting in Kyrgyzstan, and as such laid the groundwork for future meetings leading to the formation of a National Environmental Security Steering Committee (NESSC) and National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST).

- *Annexes 5.1a-k List of attendees for trainings 2015-2018 (folder)*
- *Annex 5.4a Training Feedback Raw Data Compilation*
- *Annex 5.4b Training Feedback-Charts*
- *Annex 5.5 NESS Attendees*

Indicator 3: 19 digital cameras, 38 binoculars provided to rangers by 2016 (Around 80% of protected areas are underequipped).

At project start, our baseline situation was c. 80% of protected areas underequipped. In response, we originally planned to distribute binoculars and digital cameras to rangers from all PAs. However, during our YR1 training, rangers expressed concern at not having access to even the most basic tools necessary for fulling Interpol training techniques e.g. flags, site markers, tape, gloves, etc. At one point, they even indicated that while CSI 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 expanded this activity and developed robust 'investigation packages' for each PA. The package includes: 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, packages were created and distributed to the 23 PAs in Kyrgyzstan. SLFK has followed up informally with the PAs and received oral confirmation that they are using the toolkits.

In addition, SLFK purchased 14 trap cameras to test their ability to extend ranger capacity to monitor strategic locations. In YR2, SLF worked with PA rangers to deploy cameras in Sarychat Nature Reserve (set up very close to the paths, cabins which are used by illegal hunters) and 2 in the Shamschy protected area, a former hunting concession that SLFK/SLT began co-managing with Government of Kyrgyzstan in 2015 as a non-hunting reserve. Basic information and findings for each camera has been tracked (Annex 6.4). Overall, this experience has shown the possibility of cameras detecting crime and providing evidence to support further investigations. SLFK reports that people in the villages around PAs say that once people learn about presence of camera traps, they stop going for hunting.

- *Annex 6.1: Photo of crime scene investigation toolkit components*
- *Annex 6.2: Package and trap camera list of expenses, includes date of purchase and cost*
- *Annex 6.3: Trap camera purchase receipts*
- *Annex 6.4 Anti poacher camera trap tracking sheet-2017-2018*

Indicator 4: By 2018, CRWPP committee reviews 7 cases annually (baseline=unknown)-

A systematic protocol was developed with specifics outlining who can make up the committee, their roles and veto powers, and restatement of what makes a case viable/eligible (Annex 7.1). CRWPP committees were formed in YR1, YR2 and YR3, and meetings of the committees convened to review cases each year (Annex 7.2 – 7.5 showing committee, examples of minutes, and photos of meetings). Cases were reviewed by the committee for proper filing; payment of fines; confiscation of guns and rifles. Based on the CRWPP protocols, the Committee was able to decide on awards. 8 cases were reviewed by the committee in YR1, 7 in YR2 and 16 in YR3 (Annex 7.6 CRWPP Tracking).

During the course of this project, we found robust baselines were largely lacking for number of cases filed (see discussion in Section 9.1). We therefore have begun leveraging this project to better understand baselines. In 2017, SLFK contacted PAs for information (Annex Ab), and we

are relying on CRWPP program to help establish better baseline data (i.e. number of cases reviewed can give indication of general trend in number of cases filed each year). These data are also being shared with GSLEP Secretariat and SLT, since they are working on creating a centralized database of snow leopard crime.

- *Annex 7.1: CRWPP committee protocols*
- *Annex 7.2 CRWPP Committee members 2016-2018*
- *Annex 7.3a-b Minutes of CRWPP Committee Meeting 2017 (Kyrgyz and English)*
- *Annex 7.5a-b Photos of CRWPP Committee Meeting 2017*
- *Annex 7.6 CRWPP Tracking*
- *Annex Ab Baseline poaching info from PA-English*

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

Indicator 1-By 2018, CRWPP award output to rangers and/or ranger-community field teams £750 annually (baseline = 0)— Following case reviews by the CRWPP Committee, ceremonies have been held regularly on World Wildlife Day each year, 2016-2018, to honor rangers and field teams, and provide them with cash rewards.

According to the terms of the CRWPP programme, awardees receive 5000 Kyrgyz Som (KGS) for cases filed against gun violation with no killed animal, 15,000 for cases filed against a violation with killed animals. In YR1, a total of 90,000 KGS was awarded for 6 gun violations and 4 animal violations (£900 equivalent). In YR2, a total of 65,000 KGS was awarded for 3 cases with killed snow leopard and ungulates and 4 cases with confiscated guns (£745 equivalent). In YR3 a total of 105,000 KGS was awarded for 3 gun violations and 6 animal violations ((£1176 equivalent) (Annexes 8.1a-c showing list of awardees, signing off on cash received).

- *Annex 8.1a-c Awardees March 2016-2018*

Indicator 2-By 2018, CRWPP publicly recognizing 7 rangers and/or ranger-community field teams annually for anti-poaching efforts (baseline =0)-- In total, we have recognized 26 rangers and community members: 10 people recognized in 2016 (2 community members involved); 7 people recognized in 2017 (2 community members involved), and 9 people recognized in 2018 (1 community member involved) (Annex 7.6).

In addition to cash rewards, rangers and community field teams receive social recognition and affirmation for their anti-poaching efforts. Each March from 2015-2018, on World Wildlife Day, we have arranged ceremony events in the capital of Bishkek, co-hosted and presided over by high-level officials (Annex 9.2a-g sample CRWPP award ceremony photos 2017 and 2018). In all three years, the award ceremony was presided over by the Director of the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic, and was attended by 40 or more representatives from government, local and international conservation organizations, and media professionals (Annex 9.1a-c CRWPP Award Ceremony Attendees 2016-2018). The ceremonies provided awardees social recognition: they received certificates from the government (Annex 9.3) in front of attendees representing various stakeholder entities (NGO, government, media). Local press was released each year about the event (sample of press from each year listed under Annex 9.4 below). In YR3, the ceremony was attended by the British Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, Robin Jeremy Ord-Smith, who gave a short speech during the event and Tweeted about it (Annex 9.5).

- *Annex 9.1 a-c CRWPP Ceremony Attendees 2016-2018*
- *Annex 9.2 a-g CRWPP award ceremony photos 2017-2018*
- *Annex 9.3 CRWPP Award Certificate*
- *Annex 9.4 Sample press about CRWPP award ceremony 2016 and 2018:*
 - *PR by ivest.kz, March 2016 <http://news.ivist.kz/102787305-v-bishkeke-nagradili-egerey-za-predannost-v-borbe-s-nezakonnoy-ohotoy-familii>*
 - *PR by sputnik, March 2016 <http://ru.sputnik.kg/video/20160303/1022913697.html>*

- SLT blog post March 2016-<http://www.snowleopard.org/anti-poaching-heroes-honored-on-world-wildlife-day>
 - SLT blog post March 2017 <https://www.snowleopard.org/world-wildlife-day-anti-poaching-heroes-honored/>
 - Press coverage in Kyrgyzstan, March 2017 <http://ekois.net/trete-ezhegodnoe-tseremoniya-nagrazhdeniya-egerej-gosudarstvennogo-agentstva-ohrany-okruzhayushhej-sredy-i-lesnogo-hozyajstva-pri-pravitelstve-kyrgyzskoj-respubliki/?src=letter>
 - Press coverage in Kyrgyzstan, March 2018
 - http://www.rsk.kg/ru/news/Rangers_Awards_Ceremony
 - <http://eco.akipress.org/news:1435349?from=eco&place=main-last>
 - <https://www.facebook.com/Snow-Leopard-Foundation-in-Kyrgyzstan-194557551116199/>
- *Annex 9.5 British Ambassador Robin Jeremy Ord-Smith Tweet re CRWPP award ceremony*

3.2 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.

This project has met the proposed Outcome. Rangers and officials have received training and resources (Output 2 Indicators 1-3) and have followed through on filing cases (Output 2 Indicator 4). This has raised their profile and income (Output 3) through recognition and cash awards. The following indicators show how the project has contributed towards improved attitudes of wildlife personnel towards addressing IWT, and opened up the possibility for testing eco-tourism.

Towards Indicator 1-- By 2018, CRWPP program maintains centralized system to record poaching cases involving snow leopard, ibex and argali in Kyrgyzstan (over baseline of non-existent)—SLFK has initiated a simple tracking of number of cases reviewed and awarded under the CRWPP program (Annex 2.1 CRWPP website-honoree page, and Annex 7.6). Although modest at the moment—with only 3 years of data—this is nonetheless the first such unified, centralized, and publicly-shared tracking of cases filed across multiple agencies (PA dept, police, etc.). A more thorough discussion about difficulties encountered in our efforts to establish baselines is covered below under section 9.1 Monitoring & Evaluation.

Towards 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—Post-training feedback shows 100% of respondents felt course content was Useful for their jobs (85 out of 85 responses with a ration of Good, Very Good, or Excellent—Annex 5.4b page 3). All respondents showed learning from the course, with majority showing high learning—94% provided scores of 4 or 5 (in range of 1 to 5) in amount of information learnt (annex 5.4b page 12). Additionally, feedback showed majority of information for respondents was new; our analysis confirmed an increase in how much participants learnt with an increase in how much information was new (Annex 5.4b page 7).

Frontline personnel also gave high scores to the effectiveness of the 'Trainers.' For context, in April 2017, February 2018 and March 2018, 'Trainers' provided training to frontline rangers. Analysis shows effectiveness of Trainers improving from majority "good" and "very good" scores in April 2017 to majority "Excellent" and "Very good" in February and March 2018. (Annexes 5.4b page 5).

Note: no trainees were female (beyond the scope and control of this project, see section on Gender Equity)

In a newsletter article published by SLT, with content support from SLFK, a ranger (Kainazar Bekmuratov) who works in the Talas region of Kyrgyzstan and who received an award during the 2018 CRWPP ceremony provided the following quote:

“We are very glad that our work is being recognized in this way. Compared to a few years ago, rangers’ morale is much higher. I believe that has a lot to do with the appreciation we’re being shown.”

- *Link to SLT Spring 2018 newsletter, story/quote on page 2:*
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1N16qPYUjze4rlbGTVIbP-n3w-1MyqDT9/view>

Towards 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 £440/year. In March 2016, YR1, when we held the first CRWPP award ceremony. 6 people received awards of 5000 KGS (~£50 at time of award), equivalent to 11% of average rural income. 4 people received awards of 15000 (~£150 at time of award) equivalent to 34% of average rural income. In YR2, the financial awards provided through CRWPP provided cash of 5000-15000 KGS, equivalent to £57-172 at time of award, or 13-39% over the rural average. In 2018, 3 people received awards of 5000 KGS and 6 people received awards of 15,000 KGS, equivalent to £52-155 at time of award, or 12-35% of average rural income. We used case data from government, and ceremony reports (with signatures of cash receipt from awardees) provided from SLFK to verify this information.

Towards 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—number of cases submitted for review, as discussed above, has been 31, however we have no baselines to know if that is an increasing or decreasing trend. Rangers show greater capacity towards controlling illegal poaching (Indicator 2 above). During the course of this project, a total of 5 community members were involved in successfully awarded cases, according to SLFK (Annex 7.6).

Towards 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).

Trap camera surveys have been completed in one model landscape around Sarychat-Ertash Nature Reserve from 2014-2017. Preliminary analysis of images identified 18 snow leopards as a baseline. However, new research suggested challenges in accurately identifying individual cats—meaning we recently realized our data had high potential for inaccuracy. As a result, we needed to repeat the cat identification process—i.e. have all trap camera photos reviewed again by multiple reviewers. This has taken more time than anticipated, thus we do not yet have comparative snow leopard population abundance numbers from the latter trap camera sessions against which to compare our baseline. Trap camera surveys were also completed in two other locations—Koiluu and Shamschy. Koiluu was surveyed in 2017, but no cats were photographed. Shamschy was surveyed in 2016 and baselines showed 1 snow leopard; surveys in 2017 showed 2 adult cats, including a female with 2 cubs. Given limited data at this time, and considering the very small sample size in Shamschy, it is not possible to make a statement about population trends or whether they are stable/increasing in Sarychat or Shamschy. However, baselines in Sarychat and confirmation of breeding adults in Shamschy are both positive steps towards understanding snow leopard populations in these regions.

Baseline ungulate surveys in Shamschy were completed in December 2016 (246 ibex estimated). Similarly, baselines were collected for Sarychat in 2017 (1294 ibex). Baselines were also collected for Koiluu in 2017 (213 ibex). Comparison surveys were attempted for

Sarychat in 2015 and 2016, however skittishness of wild prey made our initial results unusable for rigorous analysis.

Of note, Sarychat surveys occurred in regions under conservation protection, whereas Koiluu surveys took place in a region with no conservation programs. Survey areas in both were relatively similar in size, but noticeably snow leopard and prey counts were higher in Sarychat than Koiluu—perhaps indicating that areas under both community conservation and anti-poaching patrol can lend to more wildlife abundance.

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

Impact Statement: A reduction in illegal hunting of snow leopards and their prey and indirect contribution to poverty alleviation in Kyrgyz Republic.

Output 2 contributed to stronger internal capacity among wildlife managers (and subsequently rangers) towards enforcing wildlife laws against poaching of snow leopards and wild prey. For the duration of the project, we assume that better skills mean more cases filed (and more solid/airtight cases filed). We also assume that better apprehension, along with changes in law (including higher fines for poaching—see Outcome Assumption 3) will together be a deterrent to poachers in the future (fewer cases). Output 3 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 law enforcement among rangers and local people and reduce corruption. These assumptions are noted in our proposal, and thus far we have survey and anecdotal evidence (Outcome Indicator 2) showing examples of improved attitudes, and evidence of community members working with rangers to apprehend poachers (Outcome Indicator 4).

This project has an indirect contribution to poverty alleviation. Total cash awards provided was max 15000 KGS/individual. The project assumes that reduced poaching would provide a more favourable atmosphere for sustainable livelihoods (e.g. tourism, handicrafts).

Thus far 13 people have received this max cash award. More importantly, during the course of this project, ranger salaries were increased, which is a significant shift in incomes overall.

The project assumes that reduced poaching will provide a more favourable atmosphere for sustainable livelihoods (e.g. tourism, handicrafts). One of the most important factors for eco-tourism is presence of wildlife. This project looked at the relative difference in populations of snow leopards and their prey as both indicators of anti-poaching success and viability for supporting tourism. As discussed further in Section 7 below, there is indication already that having areas protected, or well-guarded, entices visitors to come for tourism—and SLT is currently in the process of inviting tourists for a trip to a region called Shamsy, which has recently come under anti-poaching protection and whose rangers were trained in CSI as part of the current project. SLT is also finalizing guidelines for responsible tourism in snow leopard habitats.

Finally, the CRWPP program is running in parallel with a community-based handicraft program. The handicraft program provides herders with income, and is governed by contracts in which communities agree that no poaching will take place in their region. In fact, communities have suggested building clauses into the contracts that prevent households from offering aid or services to poachers (e.g. room and board). Communities that uphold these contracts receive bonus monies for conservation compliance, and maintained commitment from SLT to purchase their handicrafts. This program benefits from CRWPP by helping rangers and community members keep poaching from taking place, so these contracts can be fulfilled. During the course of this project, 2 rangers were trained by Interpol in Crime Scene Investigation from regions overlapping handicraft program site (Annex C—rangers Kurmanov Almaz from Enilchek and Bektemirov Risbek from Ak-Shiyrak overlap with handicraft communities).

4. Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome and Output level assumptions were monitored throughout the course of the project. Majority of assumptions remained constant throughout the project. Changes are noted below.

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption 1: Stable political climate to support this project

Comment: Overall, the political climate remained relatively stable, in that there were no breakdowns of government structure; however there have been changes in key political figures and shifts to departmental organization. Over the past three years, the Prime Minister, President, and head of the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry have all changed. Also, there was recently a reorganization: the government created a new department called the Department of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, and brought under its management over natural resources and Protected Areas, as well as management of Hunting Concessions. Director of the new department is former director of the hunting department. SLFK and SLT have remained closely abreast of all these changes and met with key government stakeholders regularly, including new officials, to ensure their departments remain engaged, up-to-speed, and fully behind the project. At the same time, the project has benefited from institutional agreements and MoUs that remain stable regardless of these shifts. As evidence of this, i) we maintained high level of attendance by senior wildlife personnel during Interpol training sessions (i.e. no issues arising from state agencies regarding participation in the project—roster of attendees is Annex 5.1b-k, ii) in all three years, we maintained federal-level participation in the CRWPP committee (list and title of committee members see Annex 7.2), and iii) during all three years, we had state support for the CRWPP award ceremony (Director of the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic conferred awards each year. Finally, despite recent elections-based turnover, the President's office remains committed to the Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP), a range-wide snow leopard strategy, which former President Atambayev launched in 2013. President Atambayev was present at all major GSLEP summits, and hosted directors from SLFK and SLT in November 2017 (link below). Director of State Agency attended the latest GSLEP Steering Committee meeting, hosted by Government of Kyrgyzstan in June 2018.

- Link shows President Atambayev with Dr. Charudutt Mishra (Project Leader), Michael Despines (SLT Executive Director) and Kuban Jumabai uulu (SLFK Director)
<https://www.snowleopard.org/time-paradigm-shift-conservation/>
- Link to announcement about GSLEP Steering Committee meeting, 2018:
<http://www.globalsnowleopard.org/blog/2018/06/08/3rd-glsep-steering-committee-meeting-to-be-held-in-kyrgyzstan/>

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

Comment: Although the assumption could not be validated, it did not change during the course of this project. 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. In 2017, GSLEP Secretariat hosted a major Snow Leopard Forum with attendance from high-level government of all range countries. IWT issues were a main discussion topic. An output of the forum was the *GSLEP Forum Policy Recommendations* (GSLEP 2017) adopted by the 12 snow leopard range countries states (Annex D). This document again confirms that poaching is a serious threat for snow leopards across their range.

- 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
- Annex D- *GSLEP Forum Policy Recommendations*

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

Comment: This assumption remained valid during the project. We have begun looking at number apprehensions/cases filed, however more time will be needed to truly ascertain trends against baselines (especially since we are helping to establish baselines under this project). We have some basic information about attitudes of wildlife personnel showing positive trends in attitudes, including feeling more informed and more equipped with useful information, however more time and research is needed to ascertain the link between rate of case filing and attitudes of rangers.

Additionally, there are new positive developments, as the government has increased the amount of fines imposed on poachers who kill snow leopards, ibex, or argali. For example, the fine for illegal poaching of snow leopard has increased from 500,000 KGS in 2015 to 1.5 million KGS. The large increase in fines could also deter poachers and cause fewer cases to be filed. At the same time, it could affect rate of apprehension—since rangers technically should receive an equivalent of 30% of the fine as ‘payment for damages.’

SLFK also reports that Department of Biodiversity conservation and protected areas (formerly Hunting Department, later Department of Rational Use of Nature Resources) started a new initiative in which they have stopped issuing hunting licenses (total stop of hunting) in 3-4 districts of Kyrgyzstan. This ban will be active in the defined districts next 4 years and will be shifted to closest districts for another 4 years. This will help to recover populations of wild ungulates, but could also reduce number of cases filed.

Beyond this project term, we need to monitor how these changes affects our program and poaching deterrents in general.

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

Comment: The assumption did not change during our project, and remained at the forefront of our planning. We made progress towards a case study in a region called Shamschy. Tangential to this project, we have assumed co-management with the Government over a hunting concession called Shamschy; 2016 was our first full year managing Shamschy. In Shamschy, Government of Kyrgyzstan has cancelled hunting licenses and we are helping employ rangers to protect and monitor wildlife populations, including patrolling against illegal poaching. In 2016, we completed baseline wildlife assessments in Shamschy (biodiversity assessment are complete, ungulate surveys—see Outcome indicator 5). In YR3, we obtained photographic evidence of cubs in Shamschy (see link in Section 7 below). We have met with communities to complete socio-economic baseline surveys and as of June 2018 are actively in negotiations with communities adjacent to the south with aims of starting ‘green’ economic development programs in the region. SLT has also planned the first eco-tourist trip for Shamschy, and is inviting guests for Fall/Spring 2018-2019; this will be a pilot to test tourism/visitor potential of the concession, and could inform wider eco-tourism efforts for the region.

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)

Comment: SLFK monitored changes closely throughout the project. In 2015, Government of Kyrgyzstan approved the “Rules of hunting”. This regulates the procedure of the entry and exclusion of rare, endangered species of wild animals, plants and mushrooms in the Red Book of the Kyrgyz Republic, determines its structure, content, and the order of its management. Earlier there was no such kind of regulative document and the process of creating of the Red Data Book was not clear. This does not change the CRWPP program, but ensure there is strong regulatory support for it.

In YR2, SLFK consulted with legal experts as part of Interpol training sessions. In YR2, there was an important change to laws pertaining to illegal poaching in Kyrgyzstan: digital images, including those from the internet, are permissible evidence in cases against illegal poaching. This is positive for this project, as it will make it easier for rangers to provide evidence for their

cases (we have provided all PAs with digital cameras, and some with trap cameras). More drastic fines for poaching were discussed under Assumption 3 above.

Output Assumptions

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

Comment: During the project, there have been no major governmental or policy changes affecting filling of cases. However, what we have learned is that there can be high turnover of rangers. Therefore we have changed our training to focus on wildlife managers (Output 2).

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

Comment: We monitor cases files, and which PAs they originate from. Although early, we have seen cases filed by rangers from 11 different PAs, and staff of the Hunting Department, as direct evidence that they are knowledgeable about and interested in the CRWPP program, as and if there are active IWT incidents for them to report. We see interest in the program through involvement in Interpol trainings. Our trainings have directly involved representatives from the PA Department and directly reached frontline personnel from all 23 PAs (Annex C—list of training attendance by PA), all of whom have provided indication that the training has been valuable. SLFK has also met regularly with the PA department head; and has not received any comments or notifications that the PA managers are generally uninterested.

- Annex C—list of training attendance by PA

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

Comment: The current IWT Trust Fund stands at \$187,432.16 or roughly £142,870 GBP at current rate. The IWT funds are invested in a Vanguard index fund that consists of 60% stocks and 40% bonds. For 2016, the return was 10.59%. For 2017, the return was 13.89%. If the interest returns stay at these levels, then for 2019 and beyond, the interest from the trust fund should be enough to maintain the awards, while protecting the corpus, assuming other factors remain relatively stable (e.g. rate of USD/KGS exchange, rate of cases of filed).

- Annex G—Folder containing Trust Fund Bank Statements

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

Comment: We did not experience 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). During the course of this project, 5 cases were awarded that had involvement of community members (spread across all three years).

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.

Comment: In 2016, there were 6 awards for gun violations and 4 for killed animal, i.e. a 3:2 ratio. In 2017, there was a 4:3 ratio. In 2018, there was a 3:6 ratio. However, at the same time, there are fewer cases filed overall than originally anticipated. At the current interest rate on the Trust Fund, the fund should be able to support the award payments.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

Our project is contributing to the second objective of IWT Challenge Fund, and C7 under the Kasane Statement, “Support the strengthening and, if necessary, the establishment of regional wildlife enforcement networks”. In YR1, the Snow Leopard and Wildlife Enforcement Network (SLAWEN) was created as a result of collaboration with Interpol, and in direct response to the need for a national-level workshop to inform and sensitize top-level managers to issues addressed by CRWPP. SLAWEN’s enforcement strategy was released October 23, 2015. Interpol and Government of Kyrgyzstan are still 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 snow leopard range country. Towards this goal, a preliminary NESS (National Environmental Security Seminar) meeting was held in November 2017, as described above (Output Indicator 2).

In YR2 and YR3, we provided training to senior-level wildlife managers in Kyrgyzstan (Output 2); these managers support the SLAWEN strategy, and are key NESS stakeholders. They have already begun training rangers across Kyrgyzstan’s PA system on methods for investigation and apprehension of illegal poachers, and have held three such training sessions between April 2017 and March 2018 (Output 2)

We strengthened support for anti-poaching enforcement at the national level, by working with the federal government to publicly recognize the efforts of rangers who followed through on filing cases, and we provided financial and social attentions/accolades during a public ceremony on World Wildlife Day. Public announcements of this ceremony make it publicly known that filing of cases is being encouraged by the government.

Finally, in support of D13 of the Kasane Statement, “Support work by countries and intergovernmental organisations, as well as nongovernmental organisations, that seeks to identify the situations where, and the mechanisms by which, actions at the local level, including with community groups, can reduce the illegal wildlife trade”—we have continued to develop the CRWPP program model as a mechanism for both rangers and community members to collaboratively apprehend poachers and file cases (Output 1).

6. Impact on species in focus

This project aims to benefit snow leopards and their prey by reducing illegal hunting 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).

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). As noted, SLT and SLFK have used trap camera surveys and double-observer prey surveys to establish baseline snow leopard and wild prey populations in 3 separate landscapes. Results of comparison surveys is described above under Outcome Indicator 5.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

Ranger salaries at the beginning of this project were noted as <£30/month (SLT unpublished), with Farrington (2005) reporting that some can earn as low as £18. This project has brought increased attention to the role of rangers in enforcing wildlife crime, and to the need for better trained frontline staff. We recently learned that in 2015, rangers received a state salary increase (100% increase); and during the March 2017 CRWPP awards ceremony, Mr.

Abdykalik Rustamov, the Director of the State Agency of Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic, mentioned the importance of increasing ranger salaries.

Also, the financial awards provided through CRWPP provided cash of 5000-15000 KGS, depending on the infraction. This cash helps offset costs incurred apprehending illegal hunters, and/or provides a small bonus to annual income as a means of poverty alleviation. A total of 26 people/groups have received these awards.

Since most reserves are remote, the buffer zones are predominantly rural herder/farmer communities. The average annual income in rural Kyrgyz Republic is £440 (2013 Kyrgyz Republic National Statistics Committee). 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. As discussed under Outcome Assumption 4, SLT and SLFK are currently co-managing a former hunting concession as a nature reserve; this region, called Shamschy, will help test the impacts of increased wildlife potential on tourism and other positive socio-economic activities (see SLT press release about Shamschy: <https://www.snowleopard.org/from-hunting-reserve-to-wildlife-sanctuary/>). Snow leopards have been confirmed in Shamschy, including cubs (<https://www.snowleopard.org/shamschy-cubs-caught-on-camera/>) and SLT is planning first eco-tourism trip there in 2018/2019, with plans for guests to visit local communities (tourism income to communities).

Since 2002, SLT has also been working with local communities in snow leopard habitat to enhance livelihoods through a conservation handicrafts program focused on women (in 2017 this program was active in 3 communities; the program can contribute £200 or more per participants each year.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

No rangers or relevant wildlife officials in Kyrgyzstan were female, something far out of the influence of this project, and therefore, no women directly received training or awards during the course of this project term. We distributed fliers about the programme through the local governments, where around 30-40% of workers are women. Additionally, fliers were distributed to leaders in villages where our handicraft programs are running--handicraft programs have women leaders and 98% female participation.

Our staff member from SLFK in charge of local project coordination, named Venera, is a woman. She has helped organize and lead trainings, making her the primary interface between wildlife officials and Interpol—and providing a strong female lead in this largely male-dominated field. Under Output 1 of this project, we have shared information as widely and equitably as possible, ensuring CRWPP fliers have been placed in areas frequented by both men and women.

9. Lessons learnt

SLT and SLFK had 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 first time 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. provision of investigation kits to accompany the training).

SLT is closely assessing progress and best practices from this project. We have regularly shared project progress with GSLEP members during GSLEP meetings, and other countries have expressed 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 have continuously utilized feedback from trainees as part of our adaptive management process, and we feel this is key to a successful training program. In Section 9.1 we discuss how

feedback has been used to alter Interpol trainings. An important learning from feedback was that there is high rate of attrition among frontline staff, which we would assume could be a problem in other countries (and something useful to keep in mind or assess ahead of time, especially as we consider scaling this model). We were able to shift the training to focus on building 'trainers' instead, and we greatly benefited by the multi-year aspect of this project, which gave us time to make these shifts in a meaningful and impactful way. Moving forward, if we replicate this model, we will likely focus on developing skills of trainers as a *first* step, then work on training frontline field personnel.

Finally, an important lesson about trap cameras as anti-poaching aids is that they can easily be compromised. In fact, the cameras have turned out to be both a boon and a challenge: on the one hand, once people know they are being watched, they seem to alter their actions; on the other hand, they are more prone to taking away or damaging cameras or SD cards. We are therefore considering other options, such as cameras without onboard memory (immediate cloud interface).

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

During the course of this project, partners closely monitored progress in order to assess effectiveness and make course adjustments as needed. The most critical changes in project design was to refocus our training goals from primary training line-staff to training higher-level personnel who could serve as future trainers. In YR2, 6 months after our first training, follow-up feedback from frontline rangers showed only ~48% of trainees were still at their job or able to respond. Based on rates of attrition, in YR2 we worked with Interpol to redevelop our approach. It was ultimately decided to focus on 'training Trainers' in order to build the sustainability of the project. Therefore, trainings in YR2 and YR3 built capacity of Trainers and helped them lead trainings themselves for frontline rangers.

Interpol also collected feedback after majority of trainings (no feedback was collected from the February and March 2017 online sessions). Feedback consisted of quantitative and qualitative responses by participants in response to the instruction and content. For trainings focused on building capacity of Trainers, feedback was collected from Trainers in response to delivery by Interpol. For trainings in which Trainer trained frontline personnel, feedback was collected from frontline staff in response to delivery by Trainers. These responses were analysed to assess general attitudes and learning—as summarized in Outcome Indicator 2 and supported by analysis of data in Annex 5.4b. Feedback was used to improve program—for example, October 2016 feedback from higher-level officials was slightly lower than expected—more towards 'Very Good' and 'Good' rather than 'Excellent' and comments showed this was largely due to issues with content. As part of this process, and based on feedback from wildlife managers, Interpol trainers reorganized their training material. They took out sections that were redundant or less relevant contextually to create a more comprehensive and compact training course. Qualitative comments have also helped show what subjects participants find most useful and what they want added to the course, (see word clouds under Annex 5.4b page 10 and 11). Based on these responses, we have focused content on CSI and wildlife laws.

The above feedback has been complemented with narrative summaries from Interpol, generally reviewing techniques, reception, execution, and progress towards learning (Annexes E and F). Again, the first review by Interpol (Annex E) completed after the first training in October 2015 showed need for improvement in content and focus on training trainers. Second review (Annex F) showed positive capacity-building of Trainers.

Feedback has been most useful for assessing adequacy of content. We have used some of the feedback to provide insights into attitudes of wildlife personnel towards reducing IWT. However we recognize that more rigorous and extensive assessments will be necessary in the future if to determine if there are direct correlations between reduction of poaching/filing of cases and improved attitudes of rangers towards ability to fight poaching.

Relatedly, during the course of this project we found that because baseline were not clear, it was not possible in the short-term to adequately assess whether and how the number of cases

filed changed over time. One of our goals was to more thoroughly review historic data on number and details of cases filed, to better understand baselines against which to measure our project. Originally, we anticipated collecting data from the newly-formed statistics department, Government of Kyrgyzstan. However, in YR2, we found this department did not have these data. After considering our options, it was decided to contact each PA directly to collect historic data. Since this was labour-intensive, we had to retain extra time from existing staff at SLFK and commit them to this special project. All PAs were contacted and asked about filing of cases for the time period 2007-2016. Collated data is provided in Annex Aa-b- Baseline poaching information from PAs-Kyrgyz and English, and a calculated summary in Annex B- Baseline poaching info from PAs-Summary. The summary document shows there were 26 cases reported from 2007-2016, with 15 cases filed 2007-2014 (prior to launch of this project), 5 filed in 2015, and 6 filed in 2016.

There are multiple challenges in using these data. First, there is discrepancy between number of cases reported vs. actual number of cases taking place (i.e. many poaching cases went unreported). Reasons for non-reporting can range from ranger attrition (as witnessed after our 2015 training session) and lack of institutional knowledge, to poor/incomplete recording, to misunderstanding about how to report, and even changes in recording systems. For example, in 2010, a poacher apprehended by SLFK and a PA Ranger was not recorded (even though it was official and the poacher paid a fine).

Another issue is that cases are filed in many different ways, and the CRWPP Committee receives recommendations from beyond just the PAs. (This is why the number of cases reviewed and awarded by the CRWPP Committee does not match numbers in Annex B). For example, if a poacher is apprehended right outside the PA boundaries, the PA itself will not record the case, and instead it might be processed by police. Similarly, cases can run through the Hunting Department, or other departments that do not necessarily share files with the PA Department. Finally, CRWPP considers cases and provides awards before they are tried in court, which means that if departments have a mandate to wait until cases are closed in court, they may not report them.

There has never been a program like CRWPP that draws cases from all government departments and that acts *prior* to court decisions, and there is no one central location where all these data are available. We anticipated that during the course of our project, the Government would have centralized data available. However, there is no baseline dataset on snow leopard and wild prey poaching, and that no other entity or agency is collecting adequate or comprehensive baseline data.

While this challenge is important and must be solved, it is outside the capacity of this project in terms of time, cost, and capacity to establish baselines. In the meantime, we believe our project can be useful towards helping to towards tracking of number of cases filed—and therefore in our logframe, Outcome Indicator 1 was changed; instead of measuring an increase in cases filed compared to baseline, the objective was changes to developing a nascent centralized system to record poaching cases (change request 30April2017).

- *Annex Aa-b- Baseline poaching info from PAs-Kyrgyz and English*
- *Annex B- Baseline poaching info from PAs-Summary*
- *Annex E-Interpol Training Summary 2015*
- *Annex F-Interpol-review of training 2017-2018 by Brian Petrar*

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

First Annual Report: We received 5 points of feedback from our first annual report. All issues were addressed, as outlined below. There are no outstanding issues from our first annual report.

1. *Provide an update on the siting/utility of camera traps—update due next annual report*
Basic Excel format has been employed. It is included as Annex 6.4.
2. *Include feedback from future training events (where translated into English) as an Annex--update due next annual report*

Extra staff time was devoted in YR2 and YR3 to translating all trainee feedback, and all feedback received is included with this report. Annex folder 5.4 includes feedback from each training—Word documents are English translations, PDF documents are all original scans from Kyrgyz.

3. *Submit copy of bank statement as Annex in next AR –update due next annual report*
Bank statements are included with this report.

4. *Consider adding additional indicators under output 1—no response needed*
Reviewers noted: 'However, it is worth considering adding additional indicators under this output as currently the sole indicator does not capture whether reserve staff actively engage with the CRWPP model, only whether or not they have received information on it.'

Partners considered and discuss other indicators to measure reserve staff actively engaging with the CRWPP program model—ways that would add value to the project and that could be feasibly tracked. We feel there are three ways reserve staff can actively engage in the program: 1) Learn about it (receive or seek out information), 2) Actively attend trainings (either by Interpol directly or by wildlife managers), 3) File cases and receive rewards. We felt Indicators under Outputs 2 and 3 already explicitly tracked number of rangers trained, and number filing cases and receiving awards. We felt an area for improvement was ensuring rangers could access information about the program, and be encouraged to file cases. We suggested new indicators under Output 1:

Indicator 1.2 All reserves receive link to CRWPP website,

Indicator 1.3 All reserves receive encouragements/reminders about filing of cases for consideration by the CRWPP Committee.

These changes to the logframe were submitted and approved by IWT Challenge Fund.

5. *Provide an updated baseline where appropriate e.g. on annual number of cases filed against poachers—update due next annual report*

Partners agree on the importance of an updated baseline, and SLFK made it a priority for YR2. We revised our baseline. Changes were made to our logframe and approved by IWT Challenge Fund.

Second Annual Report: We received 2 points of feedback from our second annual report. Issues have been addressed in this report, as outlined below.

1. *Expand M&E reporting in main report at future stages (due in final report)*

We have expanded our discussion of monitoring and evaluation techniques, findings, and responses in section 9.1.

2. *Explore means by which the project can be a key driver in achieving CWRPP model take up in all host country PAs (no response needed).*

This issue has been discussed between SLT and SLFK. On the one hand, SLFK has proposed that training of rangers, engagement of the PA Department, training of Trainers, and sharing of information/requests re filing of cases constitutes 'uptake' across all PAs. On the other hand, if the expectation for uptake is filing of cases from every PA, we have not yet determined ways to influence or further encourage this process because it is not yet clear whether lack of filing is due to a) lack of infractions (i.e. nothing to file), b) ongoing barriers to filing (e.g. corruption), or c) lack of will to participate in the program in this way (e.g. apathy towards filing, not enough incentive). We will consider this type of survey/assessment for the future.

10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere

NA

11. Sustainability and legacy

Inherent to this project, a main activity under the grant 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 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 during all three years of the project (Output 3). Towards the open access plan, we have created the CRWPP program website (Annex 2.1).

Our exit strategy consisted of four main components: 1) maintaining communication and 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. Towards point 1 we have established strong relationships with the PA Department and communities via SLFK and Interpol has supported increased engagement with wildlife managers. Towards point 2, we are monitoring placement and use of trap cameras, and will continue to do so (and replacement other equipment as needed). Towards point 4, we completed contributions into the trust fund (Annex G). And finally towards point 3, we have made significant changes to our training strategy. We realized for the sustainability of our ranger training program, we needed to have a corps of trainers, and have thus revised our materials and methods to ‘institutionalize’ the training program among senior wildlife officials. We have guided a corps of 12 officials to be trainers to they can maintain capacity and skills of rangers towards wildlife crime enforcement, and helped them perform trainings. This guards against three variables: i) attrition of rangers—as new rangers come in, there are trainers available to upskill them, ii) availability of Interpol trainers—capacity within country reduces need for constant, and costly, visits by Interpol, and iii) change-over in senior management—having a large number of trainers makes it possible to adjust or reorganize if only one or two leave.

12. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The project has made efforts to publicise the IWT Challenge Fund as a UK Government funding stream by producing the following public-facing pieces, and making sure to recognize funding as coming from IWT Challenge Fund of the UK Government, including use of the UKAID logo where appropriate. This project was recognized as stand-alone with a clear identity. Within Kyrgyzstan, the program has been carried out in close collaboration with the State Agency, highest level of government in charge of wildlife and wildlife habitats, and has seen the participation and engagement of the President’s office. The program MoU is signed with the State Agency, and Output 1 of this project aimed to bring greater recognition and knowledge of the program across among stakeholders in and around PAs.

- SLT Impact report (aka Annual Report) 2017 <http://www.snowleopard.org/impact>
- CRWPP Brochure (Annex 1.1a, photos of it in use under Annex 1.8a-f)
- 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-roxy-stewart-announces-round-two-of-the-illegal-wildlife-fund>
<https://www.snowleopard.org/world-wildlife-day-anti-poaching-heroes-honored/>
- 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>
- CRWPP Website (Annex 2.1)
- Logo use during the CRWPP award ceremony (Annexed 9.2a-g)—logo visible in signage
- Articles in printed newsletters

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6lpgEYpqeypZkM3RGJrSWJiX1E/view>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1N16qPYUjze4rlbGTVIbP-n3w-1MyqDT9/view>

13. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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)

14. Finance and administration

14.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 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				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Kubanychbek Zhumabai uulu	
Richard Charette	
Brian Petrar	
Koustubh Sharma	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Partnership Funding by Fondation Segre managed by Whitley Fund for Nature	
Woodland Park Zoo	
Snow Leopard Trust	
Edrington Group and Snow Leopard Trust UK	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

14.3 Value for Money

During this project we purchased supplies and equipment for PA frontline staff, including digital cameras and trap cameras. We regularly purchase these items and have vetted them over a number of years for quality/functionality vs cost; note that we typically purchase cameras that are rugged, have good memory storage, and capabilities at high-speed and in the dark—therefore cost is higher than base models. We continued to order similar makes and models to ensure we received cameras at the same or similar quality as ordered in the past and within a similar price range. In the case of consultants (largely translators), we strived to secure quality services within budget. In the case of travel, we always booked economy for flights and kept hotels and food to basic needs. When possible we used online communication for meetings and training.

Annex 1 Project’s original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: A reduction in illegal hunting of snow leopards and their prey and indirect contribution to poverty alleviation in Kyrgyz Republic.			
<p>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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2018, CRWPP program maintains centralized system to record poaching cases involving snow leopard, ibex and argali in Kyrgyzstan (over baseline of non-existent). 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 	<p>-Our primary survey data (disaggregated by gender where appropriate), project notes, and technical reports</p> <p>-Project notes, reports and publications from INTERPOL</p> <p>-Case data from Reserve Administration/DFEPA including information (number, gender, names, etc) on ranger and community member teams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stable political climate to support this project (This project relies on a strong partnership with the Government, which requires a stable political climate. Although the Kyrgyz Republic has seen considerable changes in the government, it is one of the few Central Asian countries with a fledging democracy. Our relationship with the Government is very strong, and much larger than the proposed project, especially due to our continuing support to the Global Snow Leopard Secretariat being hosted by the Kyrgyz Government. We are therefore hopeful of the political support this project requires.) 2. Poaching, which is widely recognized to be a serious threat in Kyrgyz Republic, is currently limiting snow leopard and prey populations. 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 4. Reductions in illegal poaching support a more favourable atmosphere for

	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).		supporting local conservation-based livelihoods 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)
Outputs: 1. CRWPP is a national program model covering all national parks and state nature reserves in Kyrgyz Republic	1.1 19 reserves have information about CRWPP by 2016 (baseline=2) 1.2 All reserves receive link to CRWPP website 1.3 All reserves receive encouragements/reminders about filing of cases for consideration by the CRWPP Committee..	SLT/SLFK project notes, and technical reports Reports from Reserve Administration	1. There are no other unforeseen major issues prohibiting or standing in the way of rangers filing cases 2.All state nature reserves and national parks will be interested in CRWPP model 3.Market changes could decrease value of Trust Fund or ability to draw down 4% interest while maintaining corpus
2. Community members collaborating with rangers, and rangers more able to effectively enforce laws, make arrests and file paperwork/evidence against illegal poachers.	2.1 1 weeks of INTERPOL training provided to rangers/senior officials in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline=0) 2.2 68 wildlife managers and associated personnel trained by 2018 (baseline=0) 2.3 19 digital cameras, 38 binoculars provided to rangers by 2016 (Around 80% of protected areas are underequipped). 2.4 By 2018, CRWPP committee reviews 7 cases annually (baseline=unknown)	SLT/SLFK project notes, and technical reports Project reports, training feedback and publications/guidebook from INTERPOL Shipping/customs declarations for shipping equipment	4. There are no other extenuating circumstances that disrupt the possibility of positive collaboration between rangers and communities 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.
3. Awards conferred to recognize and compensate rangers and/or ranger-community field teams for their anti-poaching efforts	3.1 By 2018, CRWPP award output to rangers and/or ranger-community field teams £750 annually (baseline = 0) 3.2 By 2018, CRWPP publicly recognizing 7 rangers and/or ranger-community field teams annually for anti-poaching efforts (baseline =0)	SLT/SLFK project notes, and technical reports SLT bank statements, investment statements Press releases, website announcements, photographs of ceremony	

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)

- Activity 1.1 SLT/SLFK create flyers about CRWPP and disseminate to Reserve Administration
- Activity 1.2 Mass media used to broadcast CRWPP
- Activity 1.3 Community meetings held to announce CRWPP
- Activity 1.4 CRWPP section available on SLT/Secretariat websites for public access to program information
- Activity 1.5 Reminders about CRWPP program shared with communities and rangers
- Activity 2.1 INTERPOL finalizes training module and guidebook
- Activity 2.2 Trainings held and guidebook put online
- Activity 2.3 Training feedback collected
- Activity 2.4 Equipment disseminated
- Activity 3.1 Trust fund established to support awards in perpetuity
- Activity 3.2 Cases reviewed by CRWPP committee
- Activity 3.3 Award ceremonies held

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>Impact</p> <p>Impact: A reduction in illegal hunting of snow leopards and their prey and indirect contribution to poverty alleviation in Kyrgyz Republic.</p>		<p>Institutionalized an anti-poaching ranger training program among senior wildlife officials, and developed a corps of officials as 'trainers'</p> <p>Provided anti-poaching equipment and training materials to all PAs</p> <p>Provided public and government recognition for rangers and ranger-community member teams that apprehend poachers</p>
<p>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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2018, CRWPP program maintains centralized system to record poaching cases involving snow leopard, ibex and argali in Kyrgyzstan (over baseline of non-existent). 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 	<p>Report on progress towards achieving the project Outcome, i.e. the sum of the outputs and assumptions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A basic system has been put in place to track number of cases filed through the CRWPP program—which is open to receiving cases from all levels of government, police, community and other stakeholders; type of case/infraction and wildlife involved are maintained 2. Feedback surveys, collected throughout the project, show rangers and wildlife personnel have anti-poaching training that they reports as 'useful' for their jobs and high learning in new methods/skills related to crime scene investigation. Surveys also show that the corps of Trainers developed under this project have effective skills as educators for providing training to rangers. 3. Cash awards provided to ranger-community teams have been equivalent to cash bonuses of 11%-39% over the rural average, depending on the type of case rewarded. 4. Cooperation shown between 5 community-ranger teams during the life of this project. 5. Trap camera surveys completed in three landscapes, wild prey surveys completed in 2. Baselines established, but trends cannot be assessed at this time due to lack of robust, accurate data. However, there seem to be indications that areas with conservation activity have higher wildlife levels than those without.

	<p>atmosphere for conservation-linked livelihoods.</p> <p>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).</p>	
<p>Output 1. CRWPP is a national program model covering all national parks and state nature reserves in Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>1.1 19 reserves have information about CRWPP by 2016 (baseline=2)</p> <p>1.2 All reserves receive link to CRWPP website</p> <p>1.3 All reserves receive encouragements/reminders about filing of cases for consideration by the CRWPP Committee.</p>	<p>1.1 23 reserves have been sent information electronically and by mail about CRWPP, as have communities around reserve, see Annexes 1.1-1.7. CWRPP fliers have been posted publicly, as shown in Annex 1.8. Information has been widely broadcast nationally, see Annex 1.3.</p> <p>1.2 A new website for the CRWPP program has been created. Links to the CRWPP website have been made available on the SLFK Facebook page, which is used to communicate with rangers and general public, see Annex 2.2</p> <p>1.3 All reserves were sent multiple reminders and encouragements to file cases, see Annexes 3.1-3.2. Rangers working in 11 different PAs have received awards—c. 48% of PA representation thus far.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 SLT/SLFK create flyers about CRWPP and disseminate to Reserve Administration</p>		<p>5000 Flyer created and disseminated in YR1. Flyers updated and 4300 mailed/sent out again in YR3.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Mass media used to broadcast CRWPP</p>		<p>National Radio broadcast and press releases completed. Online news media coverage of all CRWPP ceremonies, YR1, YR2 and YR3</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Community meetings held to announce CRWPP</p>		<p>4 community meetings held in YR1. Fliers posted in community areas.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 CRWPP section available on SLT/Secretariat websites for public access to program information</p>		<p>CRWPP website created, available in English, Russian, Kyrgyz.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Reminders about CRWPP program shared with communities and rangers</p>		<p>Official reminders sent by PA Department.</p>
<p>Output 2. Community members collaborating with rangers, and rangers more able to effectively enforce laws, make arrests and file paperwork/evidence against illegal poachers.</p>	<p>2.1 1 weeks of INTERPOL training provided to rangers/senior officials in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline=0)</p> <p>2.2 68 wildlife managers and associated personnel trained by 2018 (baseline=0)</p> <p>2.3 19 digital cameras, 38 binoculars provided to rangers by 2016 (Around 80% of protected areas are</p>	<p>2.1 Between 2015-2018, total of 8 training sessions held (1 in 2015, 2 in 2016, 3 in 2017 and 2 in 2018). Total training days: 24. Training was held for a combination of wildlife managers, to prepare them as 'Trainers' and for frontline personnel (rangers). During three of the trainings, Trainers provided training to rangers, see Annexes 4.1-4.4</p> <p>2.2. Total of 88 wildlife managers and associated personnel were trained during the project. See Annexes 5.1a-k. Feedback trainings received positive feedback, see Annex 5.4b.</p> <p>2.2. Equipment packages distributed to 23 PAs containing binoculars, cameras,</p>

	underequipped). 2.4 By 2018, CRWPP committee reviews 7 cases annually (baseline=unknown)	medical kits, investigate/CSI kits; 14 trap cameras purchased and put out in 2 PAs for use in anti-poaching, see Annexes 6.1-6.4. Anti-poaching trap cameras have shown to be effective at detecting/deterring poaching 2.3. Committee convened and norms created. 8 cases reviewed in YR1, 7 in YR2 and 16 in YR3, see Annexes 7.1- 7.6.
Activity 2.1.	INTERPOL finalizes training module and guidebook	Interpol created training module based on Standard Enforcement Training module; translated over 1000 pages of training materials into Kyrgyz; all PAs provided with copy
Activity 2.2	Trainings held and guidebook put online	8 trainings completed; guidebook was not put online for security reasons, but copies provided to PA personnel
Activity 2.3	Training feedback collected	Feedback was completed for 6 of the 8 trainings (other 2 were informal and online). Analysis completed and submitted with this report (Annex 5.4b)
Activity 2.4	Equipment disseminated	CSI equipment purchased and kits disseminated to 23 PAs, anti-poaching trap cameras purchased and disseminated to 2 PAs
Output 3.	Awards conferred to recognize and compensate rangers and/or ranger-community field teams for their anti-poaching efforts	3.1 By 2018, CRWPP award output to rangers and/or ranger-community field teams £750 annually (baseline = 0) 3.2 By 2018, CRWPP publicly recognizing 7 rangers and/or ranger-community field teams annually for anti-poaching efforts (baseline =0)
		3.1. Cash awards were conferred each year of the project; award output to rangers and ranger-community teams was £900 in YR1, £745 in YR2 and £1176 in YR3, see Annexes 8.1a-c 3.2. Public ceremonies involving media, Government, NGOs and other stakeholders were held each year of the project and recognized a total of 26 rangers and ranger-community teams: 10 people in 2016, 7 in 2017, and 9 in 2018, see Annexes 8.1a-c, and 9.1-9.2
Activity 3.1	Trust fund established to support awards in perpetuity	Trust fund established, currently at £142,870 and interest received remains high enough to support the cash awards
Activity 3.2	Cases reviewed by CRWPP committee	31 total cases have been reviewed by the committee: 8 in YR1, 7 in Yr2, and 16 in YR3
Activity 3.3	Award ceremonies held	Annual ceremonies held each World Wildlife Day, March 2016-2018, hosted by Government of Kyrgyzstan

Annex 3 IWT Contacts

Ref No	XXIWT012
Project Title	Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) in Kyrgyzstan
Project Leader Details	
Name	Dr. Charudutt Mishra
Role within IWT Project	Project Lead—supervised progress and completion
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Kubanychbeck Zhumabai uulu
Organisation	Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan
Role within IWT Project	Director for Kyrgyzstan
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	Jayeeta KAR
Organisation	INTERPOL
Role within IWT Project	Liaison with trainers, and contact for program/budget issues
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.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.	X
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.	
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.	