



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT037
Project title	Conservation and Community Resilience: IWT Alternatives in Snow Leopard Range
Country/ies	Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan
Lead organisation	Panthera
Partner institution(s)	Panthera Foundation Kyrgyzstan (now Ilbirs Foundation), Kyrgyz Customs State Service, State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Hunting Association of Tajikistan (HAT), Hunting and Conservation Alliance of Tajikistan (H&CAT), Pamir-Eco Cultural Tourism Association (PECTA), Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Working Dogs For Conservation (WD4C), CITES Secretariat, EcoEnforce
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Project leader name	Thomas McCarthy
Project website/blog/social media	
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Please note that the text of this report may be posted/shared with the exception of the sections highlighted in red font. Also, please do not share the supporting evidence documents and photos before confirming with us as many documents should be internal to this project. Thank you for this consideration.

1. Project rationale

In Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic, pastoralists kill snow leopards in retaliation for attacks on livestock and poach ungulate prey species for subsistence; both contribute to IWT. Lack of livelihood alternatives, weak land management and enforcement at trafficking points, and human-carnivore conflict all exacerbate the decline of snow leopards and prey species. IWT deteriorates the local and national institutions that manage ecosystems by undercutting nature-based livelihoods from tourism and legal hunting—communities' most significant opportunity for income generation outside of animal husbandry.

Panthera’s conservancy model uses sustainably-managed ungulate hunting to generate local employment and revenues, thereby incentivizing local engagement to combat IWT. Low-volume, high-value ungulate hunting and nature tourism provides significant revenue opportunities for remote communities in snow leopard range. Concurrent work includes eliminating predator-livestock conflict and improving law enforcement capacity to fight IWT. Proceeds from hunts are invested to develop and maintain microfinance programs, healthcare facilities, schools, water infrastructure, and conservation activities. Additionally, predator-proofing of corrals eliminates household food insecurity and economic vulnerability from carnivore attacks on livestock—loss of a single sheep equates to £64, or five months of cash income. Interventions to predator-proof corrals simultaneously eliminate the incentive for retaliatory killings and reduce snow leopard availability for IWT.

2. Project partnerships

1. Panthera Foundation Kyrgyzstan (Panthera Kyrgyzstan, now Ilbirs Foundation): Panthera Kyrgyzstan continued to liaise with all local government and community partners, including the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF), Kyrgyz Customs Service, and community-based conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic. In October 2018, our local organization opted to become an independent NGO and we negotiated an MOU with the new organization, Ilbirs Foundation, signed in March 2019.
2. Kyrgyz Customs State Service: The Customs Service remains committed to the mission and participated in the refresher training conducted by Working Dogs for Conservation (WD4C) expert Aimee Hurt that we organized with Ilbirs Foundation for February 2019.
3. SAEPF: SAEPP continues to support the community-based conservancy development.
4. H&CAT: H&CAT is the local alliance of Tajik conservancies that we helped establish and we continue to work together to conduct ungulate surveys in the conservancies, support conservancies conducting hunts, as well as expand regional ecotourism. We are using the organization’s platform to promote tourism that treads lightly on the environment.
5. Pamir-Eco Cultural Tourism Association (PECTA): As previously explained, collaboration with PECTA and the Kyrgyz Community Based Tourism Association (KCBTA) is not as effective as anticipated and we are working with H&CAT to promote ecotourism.
6. Hunting Association of Tajikistan (HAT): The Association includes all of the private Tajik argali hunting concessions and is the body that distributes argali hunting permits.
7. Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEPRT): CEPRT is the regulatory body and key partner in the implementation of our activities in Tajikistan. We support CEPRT in the implementation of CITES, the GSLEP, the Snow Leopard National Action Plan, and activities related to combating IWT.
8. WD4C: In February 2019, Hurt conducted refresher training, evaluated dogs’ and trainers’ training retention, and trained three new dogs.
9. CITES Secretariat: CITES develops the regulatory mechanisms that are the backbone of Panthera’s work with the community-based conservancies and tools for addressing IWT.
10. EcoEnforce: In September 2018 in Kyrgyz Republic, EcoEnforce developed and conducted our IWT ranger enforcement training for Kyrgyz conservancy rangers.
11. Other partners: Our local partners are all of the community-based conservancies we support. At the international level, the IUCN Species Survival Commission Sustainable Use and Cat Specialist Groups provide scientific counsel as well as improve the community-based governance model. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) is another key partner through the Central Asian Mammals Initiative—snow leopards and argali sheep are recognized as key species of concern. Finally, the GSLEP Secretariat relies on our work to meet goals for 2020.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity 1.1 In the Kyrgyz Republic, workshops were completed for the 5 conservancies and reported in Year 1. The Tajik National Park (TNP) assigned lands to Guldara Conservancy for

conservation activities; sustainable hunting is not yet allowed. The contract with TNP allows Guldara to conduct animal surveys and related trainings and workshops. We plan to conduct ranger training before and during the snow leopard camera trap survey in summer 2019 and ungulate surveys in fall 2019. The camera trapping conducted in the Guldara Conservancy in 2017 did not cover the entire area because it was not yet officially established, so we need to conduct a more extensive baseline survey. A gap in the conservancy leadership that just opened in March 2019 will impact and slow the conservancy's development.

Activity 1.2 In the Kyrgyz Republic, this was completed and reported on in 2017. Since then, about 200 conservancy members including 60 women received prior, during, and/or following annual ungulate surveys or camera trapping, various trainings including survey techniques, biodiversity conservation, using GPS navigators, and accounting. In Tajikistan, this was completed just prior to and during the IWT via trainings for at least 5-8 rangers per established conservancy. Workshops will be conducted in association with surveys in the Guldara Conservancy in 2019.

Activity 1.4 In Kyrgyz Republic, camera traps were set for snow leopards in 3 conservancies in July: Chon Alai region (2 conservancies: 26 camera traps in "Ming Teke" & 13 in "Bek-Tosot"), and Alai region (9 traps in "Janaydar"; map here). In our half yearly report, we stated that 5 cameras had been placed in the Chon Kemin region ("Shumkar-Tor"). We have since learned from Ibirs Foundation that the rangers did not place the cameras as planned, so this will be done in summer 2019. Most camera traps were collected in late October or early November, while some still need to be collected in 2019 because they were under snow. SD cards from two camera traps were missing and presumed stolen. A preliminary report can be found here. No camera traps were available for Talas ("Chegetei-Too" conservancy), so we will conduct camera trapping in both Chon Kemin and Talas in summer 2019 (map).

To date, one series of 3 photographs of a single snow leopard were recorded in "Ming Teke", the first photographs of a snow leopard in the region since we captured photos of one cat in 2014. 50-60 ibex were captured on camera throughout the area at higher altitudes. In Kyrgyz Republic, ungulate surveys were conducted in November 2018 after the State Agency sent an order letter. One State Agency ranger accompanied our team. Talas ("Chegetei-Too") was also surveyed.

Ungulate surveys completed in 5 community-based conservancies (CBC's):

1. "Bek-Tosot" CBC, 11-14 November counted 184 ibex, 100 more than last year.
2. "Min Teke" CBC, 14-16 November found 165 ibex; last year they only counted 73 ibex.
3. "Janaydar" CBC, 17-18 November tallied 418 ibex, which is two times more than last year (218 ibex in 2017). There were groups of ibex with more than 100 in one group.
4. "Chegetey Too" CBC in Bakai-Ata District of Talas Region, 26-27 November: first survey on this territory found 254 ibex and 10 argali. This is the only CBC we work with in Kyrgyz Republic where argali are found.
5. "Shumkar-Tor" CBC 4-6 December 6: 218 roe deer (*Capreólus pygárgus*) were counted, slightly more than last year (192 roe deer in 2017). Unfortunately, this year only 25 deer (*Cervus elaphus asiaticus*) were observed compared to 33 last year.

In Tajikistan, from December 9-12, 2018, local conservancy "Burgut" rangers and state agency staff conducted the annual ungulate survey in Alichur. The survey is sponsored by Panthera but due to ongoing court case we did not take an active role in the survey. The rangers counted 239 argali rams aged 2-6 years and 38 aged 7-10 years; 167 female argali, and 136 argali aged 1-2 years. Ibex: 369 males between 3-6 years, 36 males at 7 years, 186 female ibex, and 147 ibex between 1-2 years. Twelve wolves were observed. Surveys in Zong ("Yuz Palang") were postponed due to poor weather. Ravmeddara ("Parcham") and Darshai ("Yoquty Darshai") plan to conduct surveys in Spring or Fall 2019 with the support of H&CAT.

Activity 1.5 In Kyrgyz Republic, leader of the "Burgut" conservancy in Alichur, Tajikistan, Mahan Atabaev conducted the first of four exchange meetings (the remaining three are scheduled for 2019 and 2020) with the rangers of 4 Kyrgyz conservancies after Activity 4.6 (see below), and toured the Chon Kemin CBC "Shumkar-Tor". Rangers were very interested to learn about Mahan's successful development of the conservancy and increases in numbers of wild animals. In 2013, Chon Kemin rangers visited Alichur and requested an update on progress and hunts conducted. The update included results, process of organizing hunts, etc. The

Kyrgyz rangers asked about launching non-consumptive tourism (e.g. yak riding) and decided to not bring trained yaks from Tajikistan but instead to train yaks locally with Mahan's advice. Rangers from "Janaydar" in Alai were unable to attend due to a delayed harvest season.

The second meeting was planned for March 2019 but had to be postponed until May due to extreme weather conditions. The third and fourth meetings will occur in July or September 2019 and March 2020 (with an indoor agenda in March to avoid weather delays).

Activity 1.6 In Kyrgyz Republic, draft management plans for the 5 conservancies will be completed in 2019. Progress was delayed while signing a project agreement with Ilbirs Foundation, completed 12 March 2019. The plans are not yet formalized. Private concession plans will be a starting point. In Tajikistan, this is behind schedule due to lack of skilled personnel within conservancies. We plan to assist conservancies with this process in 2019.

Activity 1.7 In Kyrgyz Republic, this activity is no longer needed or attainable because of the hunting moratorium that will last until 2021 at the earliest.

Activity 1.9 In November 2018 in Kyrgyz Republic, after conducting the ungulate survey, Ilbirs Foundation held a half-day seminar for 25 women and 23 men who have financial and tourist responsibilities in the conservancies "Bek-Tosot" (five women, five men), "Min-Teke" (5 women, 6 men), "Chegetey Too" (15 women, 12 men), and "Janaydar" (4 men), focusing on financial management basics to conduct conservancy activities and tourism. In May 2019, Ilbirs will conduct the same training in the fifth CBC. Kubanychbekov and Mukhametkadyrkyzy conducted the training, welcoming tourists, planning meal and sleeping arrangements.

In Tajikistan, PECTA cannot conduct such activities, and is not yet completed in Kyrgyz Republic. In August 2017, Panthera conducted a day-long accounting seminar for 10 women from 4 conservancies, although knowledge has not been retained. In 2019, Panthera will send 3-4 Tajik Women in Conservation (TWC) trainees to a professional accounting training in Khorog where they attend school. When they return to their villages, they will be able to handle the accounting for conservancies.

Activity 1.10 This activity was completed and reported upon, culminating in the ITB Tourism Fair booth in Berlin, Germany, in March 2018. Some of the tour packages we prepared for the ITB were sold by H&CAT and led by communities with our training. ITB provided visibility for these tours and we were the only booth offering wildlife tourism. More than 20 tour packages were created with our conservancies and 4 private concessions. We plan to create additional tours where tourists can actively participate in conservation work like setting camera traps, and will invest in building capacity of local tour guides (both through the TWC initiative and men as well) and improving overall tourism services in the conservancies.

We are learning from initial tourists, including hosting a Swiss tourist on multiple occasions in 2018, to help us develop a bird watching tourist opportunity. To date, 4 tours were sold and completed within our conservancies and partner private concessions:

First, a 3-week wildlife watching tour ("Fran's summer tour") was completed between 11 August – 1 September 2018 for 3 Belgians among 2 privately owned concessions with whom we partner and 2 of our conservancies. The tour generated £; from this amount, each company/conservancy earned the following: LLC M-Sayyod in Darvoz £, Yoquty Darhai Conservancy in Khirmanjo (Shuroabad District) £, 3) Burgut Conservancy in Alichur £, and LLC M-Bukhori in Kisht £. These sums went directly to cooks, guides, and homestays. A local driver earned £, and car was hired for £. For administration expenses, H&CAT collected an % fee. Second, a 2-day long wildlife watching tour (the "Zumrad tour") was organized for 2 German tourists with partner private concession LLC M-Bukhori, Kisht Village. The tour generated £, benefiting the guides, cooks, and driver.

Third, a week-long winter wildlife viewing tour was conducted for 3 tourists from Belgium ("Fran's winter tour") from 25 Dec 2018 – 2 Jan 2019. The tour took place at our partner private concession LLC M-Sayyod, earning £ for the cooks, guides and homestay.

Fourth, our first snow leopard photo tour took place Feb 24-Mar 4, 2019 for 7 tourists, 5 from the US and 2 from Germany, at the LLC M-Sayyod. The tour was sold for £; each US participant paid £, and Germans paid in a mix of cash and in-kind contributions. One of the German participants was an experienced Central Asian tour guide who will be including the tour

in her upcoming book on tourism in Central Asia to help reach a broader market. Tours were led by Panthera's country director and local guides with training through IWT and donors including the US embassy. Profits were paid to guides, cooks, and the owner of the camp. Net earnings have not yet been determined as operators are having trouble tracking expenses; if possible, we will report on this in our half-yearly report. We will provide accounting training for conservancy women in 2019 which should improve future financial tracking. TWC trainees were unable to participate in these tours due to conflicts with school schedules. We have sold 3 spots on the 2020 snow leopard photo tour to Americans who have already paid a 50% deposit. Tourists have found us through the ITB, on the H&CAT website, and by word of mouth.

Activity 2.1 In Kyrgyz Republic, due to the extended government-mandated moratorium on hunting, the first hunt will not be possible until 2021 for Chon Kemin ("Shumkar-Tor") and 2023 in Alai ("Janaydar"). There are no "big money" ungulate trophy species like argali. The price foreign hunters pay for ibex here is £ and of this, £ covers the State Agency permit which leaves £. Once conservancy rangers are paid (salaries in Kyrgyz Republic are higher than in Tajikistan), there is little money for community development projects. Paying the conservancy rangers is critical as they are currently volunteering their time. For these reasons, business plans have not yet been developed for the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies.

To maintain momentum and provide incentives for these conservancies with income from sustainable natural-resource based livelihoods, we will provide funding to conduct anti-poaching patrols. To date, they have been conducting this without any reimbursement. We plan to support the 5 conservancies by covering four days' worth of patrolling expenses for 2 rangers and 2 horses (horse rentals and homestay fees) or £ for 2019.

With the lack of lucrative species to hunt and hunting moratorium, we are investigating alternative income-generating possibilities with the local communities as stop-gap measures, including honey production, raising chukar (*Alectoris chukar*) for food, and non-consumptive tourism activities (e.g., yak riding). We anticipate implementing projects within the grant term.

In Tajikistan, this process is not yet formalized. There is currently an understanding among conservancy members that 30% of profits from hunts will be invested in development projects; see Activity 2.2 below for details. There will be a meeting of all conservancies this fall when they will agree on the percentage of to be invested. Percentages vary by conservancy and by value of different species (ibex or argali). Conservancies in villages Ravmeddara ("Parcham") and Darshai ("Yoquti Darshai") will finance their own ungulate surveys from hunting proceeds for the first time.

Activity 2.2 In Kyrgyz Republic, this activity is no longer needed or attainable because of the hunting moratorium that will last until at least 2021. In Tajikistan, the trophy hunting program has helped curtailed the illegal hunting of snow leopard prey in the region. In 2018, earnings from the 2017/2018 hunting season provided the following benefits for 3 conservancies. For "Yoquti Darshai" in Darshai, funds were spent as follows: built one rangers' house for future hunts also used as temporary lodging by herders in the summer (£); cooking supplies for this hut (£); food used during the hunt (£); wages for 8 rangers for the year (£); and their annual H&CAT membership fee (£). Here, the ranger salaries are the conservancy's conservation investment because the rangers protect wildlife from poaching year-round and conduct annual wildlife surveys.

For "Parcham" in Ravmeddara, renovation of micro hydro power station for village use (£); wages for 13 rangers for the year (£); food used during the hunt (£); wages for homestay owners and cook during hunts (£); and H&CAT membership fee (£).

"Burgut" Conservancy in Alichur provided funds for petrol to the Tajik National Park in Murgab Region to conduct ungulate surveys (£); textbooks and calculators for their secondary school (£); a playground for the Kelechek kindergarten (£); and batteries for the lights in Alichur hospital (£). They organized 3 days of rest for 6 veterans from Alichur and 2 other villages at a sanatorium (£); a one-day excursion for 30 children from the 7-8 grades of secondary school (£); and purchased salt for wild animals in valleys around the village. Because the conservancy "Yuz Palang" was unable to conduct hunts and generate income in 2017/18, Burgut Conservancy provided funds to support the conservation of wild animals in OO "Yuz-Palang" in Zong Village, Ishkashim District (£). £ was spent to purchase 2 pasture area rights in Bakhmal-

Jilgao Gorge for a two-year period. The pasture will only be used for wildlife, to allow the pastures to recover from overgrazing by livestock.

Two conservancies were awarded permits for the 2018/2019 hunting season; 11 successful ibex hunts were conducted in late 2018/early 2019 in conservancy Yoquti Darshai and 12 in Parcham Conservancy. The conservancies grossed £ and £, respectively; net earnings have not yet been tallied by the conservancies who still need to deduct expenses including hunting licenses, gun permits, export permits, vet certificates, services, and other expenditures. They are not successfully tracking expenditures as their accounting skills are lacking; as mentioned above we plan to train conservancy women to solve this problem. As is the standard for our conservancies, % of the hunting proceeds will be spent on conservation project, % on a community development project(s), and % on administrative fees. Administrative fees cover the cost of a permit (usually around £), all in-country travel (including picking up tourist from the airport, driving them to and from the destination, and hotel fees), and % of the hunting fee to H&CAT for coordinating hunt logistics. "Parcham" plans to pay 13 rangers a yearly salary of TJS per ranger (£) and conduct wildlife surveys. They plan to invest in improving the hunt experience by constructing 2-3 ranger huts in prime hunting spots, and buy 1-2 horses for hunters to ride. "Yoquty Darshai" Conservancy is still finalizing plans; projects will be discussed and decided in the spring and conducted summer 2019.

Activity 2.4 In Kyrgyz Republic, this activity is no longer needed or attainable because of the hunting moratorium that will last until 2021 at the earliest. In Tajikistan, this activity has not yet taken place. Our new Tajikistan in-country director Qobiljon Shokirov has the background to develop these surveys; he has taken PhD-level classes on survey design and development, spent over 300 hours of developing surveys, has previously carried out household economic surveys in the Pamir region of Tajikistan, and has analysed and reported survey data related to rangeland management in the Pamir region of Tajikistan. However, we will not be able to complete these surveys if we are not allowed to work within the country.

Activity 2.7 Tajik Women in Conservation (TWC) is a Tajikistan-specific activity. TWC basic mountain guide training:

Ana-Maria started the first day of training for 5 young women from Shamsiddin Shohin District who had no previous experience in hiking, and had never been in the mountains nor observed wildlife. She introduced hiking and outdoor skills, and conducted an overnight hike. With the help of 4 young male guides from the three nearby conservancies, the young women were introduced to wildlife viewing basics.

Piia joined the training on the second day with 4 young women from Alichur and Bartang with hiking and hunting training experience thanks to our programs. Their skill level varied. Training included hiking in 3 different conservancies and camping at least one night in each location, demonstrating a range of hiking skills and outdoor activities including hike planning, generation of itineraries, how to manage group sizes, gear selection and use, food and water planning, and camping. A separate session was entirely devoted to safety and navigation skills (e.g., map, compass and GPS literacy) training. The women learned guiding group leadership and camp management along with pace setting and discussions of factors impacting pace, as well as education regarding local wildlife conservation issues, responsible wildlife viewing, sustainable behaviour. Trainees practised all these techniques by leading group hikes in different conservancies, dealing with various client issues through role-playing, and practicing communication in English.

TWC hunting guide training: The second hunting training presented by Wild Sheep Foundation scholar and hunter, Kelli Poole, was held 20 September through 1 October in the Bartang Valley (first training was conducted in 2017). She provided a summary: "These trainings included taxidermy skills, client relations, scouting and game observation, and butchering and processing wild game. Two young women from Parcham Conservancy in Ravmed Village in were able to attend these trainings.

Taxidermy: One day was spent skinning a domestic goat. This allowed for the trainees to get hands-on experience with skinning tools on a non-trophy animal.

Client Relationship: During the time spent the hunters, trainees were shown what to expect when working with clients. They experienced first-hand how to make sure their guests were comfortable and taken care of, learning what to expect with overseas hunters.

Scouting/wildlife Observation: During hunt, the women assisted scouting for ibex with binoculars and a scope, observing wildlife and discussing ibex behaviour.

Butchering/Game processing: In conversation with Khalil (from H&CAT) and the hunters, trainees were taught preparation of traditional cuts of the wild game for the clients.

Both trainees were able to accompany two women ibex hunters. This allowed the women to not only interact with the clients, but also to be part of the process from start to finish. These hunts allowed the women to assist with sighting-in rifles, setting up camps, preparing meals for the hunters, and scouting for ibex in the surrounding area. Both women showed promise as guides. They were extremely fit, showed enthusiasm in the process, and worked endlessly. They both have showed dedication to the program. The hunters were impressed with their skills.”

According to trainees the training was informative and helpful. For the first time, these women were part of the hunting process from start to finish. They benefited from scouting game with Kelli and gained experience in. Additionally, they feel confident leading hunts in cooperation with male rangers and feel proud of their achievements.

English language/TWC training and summer camp for children: Parcham Conservancy used part of the profits from the hunt conducted in winter 2017/2018 on a month-long summer camp for children and instruction for adults in Khijez village in September of 2018. 25 children between the ages of 6-12 and 25 adults participated in daily conversational English classes presented by German exchange students and circus performers Laura Riedl and Katharina Schilling. The English classes were aimed at improving conversational English among adults, including conservancy rangers, and exposing children to a foreign language at an early age. The summer camp also provided activities and game) for children and activities (hikes and guiding skills) to conservancy rangers and TWC trainees. The gender ratio was about 50/50 male/female for adults and children. Three TWC trainees participated in the English classes.

Activity 3.1 Building corrals mitigates snow-leopard human conflict. Panthera allocates funding yearly to build corrals within the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO). Locations for corral construction are based on the rate and the scale of predation and locals’ interest. In 2018, our team selected 3 villages in upper Bartang valley, Rushan district, 2 villages in Shugnan district, 2 villages in Murgab District, one in Ishkakhim District and one in Murgab District. The following is a status report for the 15 corrals being built in 2018 in the villages of Darmorkh (1), Chartem (1), Yagulom (1), Roshorf (4), Alichur (2), Nisur (1) Yapshor (1), Madiyan (3) and Ishkashim (1): the walls of all 15 corrals were completed in summer 2018.

After the walls were completed, our staff inspected sites and distributed construction materials to the families responsible for the corrals. By October, roofs were completed for 7 corrals and are in use. The roofs of the remaining 8 will be completed in early summer 2019 due to snow fall. These 15 corrals will provide safe space for the livestock of 236 families. Each is capable of providing shelter for up to 600 sheep and goats. Approximately 9000 animals will be protected and currently 4200 additional animals are secure. We hope to survey these families to determine exact numbers of livestock, usefulness of corrals, and how many families have been using the corrals.

Activity 3.2 In Tajikistan, regional conflict mitigation coordinators were chosen for 3 regions: Mahan Atabaev the head of “Burgut” conservancy is responsible for Murgab region, Munosib Madimarov, community mobilizer for the “Guldara” conservancy is responsible for Bartang Valley, and Munavvar Alididov, the head of “Yoquty Darshai” conservancy is responsible for Ishkashim region. They are volunteers and responsibilities include: construction of corrals and responding to community conflicts regarding corrals. Ethnic Kyrgyz communities tend to practice a semi-nomadic lifestyle. When they move, they would like to deconstruct the corral and take it with them to the next pasture. Deconstructing and reconstructing causes significant damage to the corrals and they therefore last only a few years. Coordinators have been ensuring that corrals stay in one place and are not moved around like yurts. Munosib has just taken a job in Dushanbe in March, so now a new conflict mitigation coordinator is needed.

In non-project communities, there were 6 different snow leopard attacks on livestock during October and November. Two attacks took place in Ishkashim in Shirgin and Taqahona villages; two attacks in Vsau and Bajuv villages in the Rushan region; and two more in Sogcharf and Bogev villages in Shugnan. Altogether, these resulted in the loss of 116 sheep and goats. In 4 cases, the cats left the scene on their own, and in 2 cases people had to release the cat from corrals. One of the cats had a severe injury, but are unclear how the animal was injured or the extent of injury. We were told that cat was released a few days later into the next valley. We were unable to verify these claims. These incidences highlight the importance of working to mitigate human/snow leopard conflict and livestock depredation in the region.

Activity 3.3 This activity is Kyrgyz Republic-specific. We have not yet made it into schools. We conducted 2 environmental education camps in summer 2018. The first, “Til Bil Camp” (“acquire language”) was held for one week in June in the Toguz-Toro District, Jalabat region for 38 students ages 13-15 from 15 schools. Students learned about conservation, English language skills, reducing plastic use, increasing use of reusable items, waste disposal, and leadership skills. 5 Peace Corps volunteers assisted the training and students received certificates from the foreign language teacher association in Kyrgyz Republic.

The second, week-long camp was held in August in the Chon Kemin conservancy (“Shumkar-Tor”) for 25 children from rangers’ families. A Kyrgyz-speaking Peace Corps volunteer taught English, the children drew animals, learned animal handling, and participated in hikes. The rangers treated the Peace Corps volunteer like a tourist and she provided feedback. Rangers were able to practice their English, including explanations to tourists. They conducted role-playing activities and she provided valuable feedback.

In July 2019, 4 Peace Corps volunteer will spend a week teaching wildlife skills in the 2 Chon Alai conservancies “Ming Teke” and “Bektosot” for both rangers and their children. They plan to teach 20-25 people, one third of which will be rangers and the rest, their children. This activity was originally intended for only Kyrgyz Republic, please see Activity 2.7 for educational English language activities provided to children in Ravmed Village, Tajikistan.

Activity 4.2

Activity 4.3 We are in contact with the dog trainers on a monthly basis and forward any questions they have to Working Dogs for Conservation to maintain off-site support.

Activity 4.4 The informant network needs to be further developed and include more communities in the region. We will attempt to do this over the next year (see Activity 4.5 below).

Activity 4.5 The network remains informal. As of now, the 120 people are the conservancy rangers (~70 in Kyrgyz Republic and ~50 in Tajikistan) who act as an anti-poaching network, in addition to their family members and the 236 families in the villages where we have built corrals. In both countries, their families also relay information. The network is actually a much larger, but informal. In Kyrgyz Republic, conservancy rangers discussed starting an association between the conservancies next year in order to share ideas to improve their work.

Activity 4.6 Both trainings are complete. In Tajikistan, conservancy rangers received this training in Darvoz in October and November 2017. The second training was completed in Kyrgyz Republic in September 2018 where we added a day-long first aid training seminar, funded by the UNDP. Fourteen rangers from the following 4 of 5 conservancies attended: 2 from “Ming Teke” in Chon Alai, 4 from “Bektosot” in Chon Alai, 5 from “Shumkar-Tor” in Chon Kemin, and 3 from “Chegetei-Too” in Talas. Unfortunately, no rangers from “Janaydar” in Alai attended because of the delayed harvest season, their primary source of income. Harvests are usually completed by September, and we could not reschedule the training.

Our contracted trainer Luke Bond from EcoEnforce provided following summary of the training workshop: “The training program was an intensive three-day program based on internationally recognised best practices and standards for law enforcement with a focus on planning, communications, safety and evidence management. During the course, rangers were provided with a planning and risk management framework based around objectives of enforcement which to be applied to patrol operations, incident response or management of investigations.

The training identified key enforcement objectives (e.g. location and detainment of wildlife offenders) and operational activities that must be conducted including: roles and

responsibilities; equipment and logistics; evidence management procedures; communication support; identification of contingencies and risk controls. A key aspect was to impress upon the participants the need for operational safety to contain and control risks for success. Ethics and principals, reasonableness and fairness were reinforced throughout the program, along with diligence and accountability. The challenges and risks associated with corruption were openly discussed and workshopped to analyse consequences whilst the positive, lawful and sound benefits of integrity were reinforced.

The training moved to practical and applied techniques for safe and effective communication with suspects and witnesses. Operational safety depends on planning, risk identification, situational awareness, effective communication, capability, de-escalation and strategies for disengagement/reengagement. This was then applied in a scenario setting of approaching poacher camps to safely and effectively manage suspects and gather sufficient admissible evidence to subsequently enable appropriate regulatory responses. The second stage of the scenario-based training focused conducting a mock crime scene investigation of a vacated poachers' camp. Key to the activity was planning and preparation for gathering of potential evidence to provide an indication of who did what and when, followed by the systematic recording and documented collection of evidence for subsequent analysis.

The final scenario-based activity focused on vehicle-based enforcement operations, reapplying the frameworks around planning, roles and responsibilities, leadership, team work, safety, people management and evidence identification and collection. The training provided a framework and safety practices that can be applied in various settings to ensure officers and teams have a structured approach to their work, effective strategies for dealing with suspected offenders, manage risk, and defensive tactics to manage difficult law enforcement interactions in a lawful, fair and reasonable manner.”

Activity 4.7 The National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) is under the jurisdiction of GSLEP and there has not been any movement on this front in 2018. Panthera staff attended the first NEST meeting in November 2017 with a planned second meeting anticipated within 3 months. The second meeting is scheduled for May 2019. Ilbirs Foundation will participate.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Per approved change request submitted in October 2017, this Output was revised to “Five Kyrgyz Republic wildlife community-based conservancies operating with governance structures in place, managing ibex and argali and launching nature tourism; 1 new community-based conservancy developed in Tajikistan; and 4 existing wildlife community-based conservancies in Tajikistan strengthened.”

Progress is on track in Tajikistan for existing conservancies, where formalization of H&CAT strengthened conservancies and created a support network. Meanwhile, progress is slow in Kyrgyz Republic due to the hunting moratorium (Question 3.1, Activity 2.1). We are exploring alternative options.

1.1 Completed in year 1.

1.2 Completed in years 1 and 2. Please see question 3.1, Activity 1.2 for details and the number of women includes the 29 TWC trainees to date in Tajikistan.

1.3 There is no evidence of poaching of ibex, argali or snow leopard in the Kyrgyz conservancies or the conservancies in Tajikistan.

Output 2: Progress is on track with hunts and community projects (Question 3.1, Activity 2.2), and the launch of snow leopard viewing tours (Question 3.1, Activity 1.10). We are delayed in Kyrgyz Republic due to the extended hunting moratorium (Question 3.1, Activity 2.1).

2.1 Formalized business plans are delayed, scheduled for year 3 (Question 3.1, Activity 2.1; draft here).

2.2 & 2.3 Progress is on track in Tajikistan but is not likely to happen in Kyrgyz Republic during duration of the grant (Question 3.1, Activities 2.1 & 2.2).

2.4 Progress is on track (Question 3.1, Activity 2.7), although not as originally anticipated. At the outset of this project, we thought that we would be able to train the same cadre of women for the duration of the 3-year pilot project. Due to family commitments, only a few women have

been able to work with us more than once. As a result, we end up repeating the wildlife and backcountry guide skills in each training session. Every TWC trainee has shown enthusiasm and will be able to act as guide. We plan to provide training to increase opportunities and confidence for these women.

Output 3: Twenty corrals have been completed and an additional 8 need roofs and will be completed in year 3 (Question 3.1, Activity 3.1). The new corrals are functioning well with no livestock lost at night and no retaliatory killing to report in project communities. Many more corrals or other mitigation measures are needed in other communities in the Pamirs, and we plan to begin studying how best to accomplish this in 2019/2020 beginning with surveys of communities with and without predator-proofed corrals.

3.1 See text above, Output 3.

3.2 We do not have documented cases of retaliatory killing where corrals have been predator-proofed, nor livestock lost at night.

Output 4:

4.1 We anticipate expanding this network in year 3 of the project. There are over 240 people aware of anti-poaching efforts thanks to the wide reach of our corrals to more than 236 families in year 2 alone (see Question 3.1, Activity 4.5).

4.2

4.3

4.4 Completed in Year 1.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Due to issues raised in our change request form submitted 7 January 2019 and subsequent questions from IWT sent on 25 February, we have updated our Outcome statement to the following: Recover snow leopard and prey populations, and improve livelihoods of subsistence pastoralists through: 1) sustainable, community-managed mountain ungulate trophy hunting and elimination of livestock depredation (Tajikistan); 2) enacting alternative sustainable natural resource-based income generation options (Kyrgyz Republic); 3) reducing snow leopard and prey poaching and IWT (Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic).

We anticipate achieving the Outcome by end of the grant period with the six-month extension requested in January 2019 and approved in late March. Income from trophy hunting in Tajikistan exceeded expectations. With the stable political situation in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic and recognition of the High Pamirs as a renowned hunting and nature tourism destination, income from nature tourism will play an important role, demonstrated by the first snow leopard tour in Tajikistan in early 2019 (Question 3.1, Activity 1.10). Predator-proof corrals eliminated conflict in affected areas. The detection dogs appear to have halted illegal transport of ungulate trophies between Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic although it is not possible to measure non-detection. Including women more through the Tajik Women on Conservation (TWC) Initiative remains a challenge to secure a positive difference for young women in these conservative rural communities.

0.1 We are on track to increase income of households in 4 conservancies in Tajikistan, through sustainable ungulates hunting and nature tourism (Question 3.1, Activities 1.10 & 2.2). Via surveys, we hope to quantify impact by household in year 3. Baseline surveys were not conducted in Tajikistan and are unable compare against initial income. We will conduct baseline surveys in Kyrgyz Republic in 2019 and are exploring alternative income generation options with the conservancies in lieu of hunting (Question 3.1, Activity 2.1).

0.2 We anticipate that by year 3 we can demonstrate presence of snow leopards in three of the five conservancies thanks to ongoing anti-poaching patrols (Question 3.1, Activity 2.1).

0.3 We are on track for 3 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and behind in one. In the last one, we conducted the baseline survey in fall 2018 and will conduct the second survey in the

fall 2019 (Question 3.1, Activity 1.4). In the new Tajik Guldara Conservancy, we need to conduct the baseline surveys in Fall 2019 because initial surveys did not cover their entire lands. There will not be enough time to conduct a second ungulate survey for comparison purposes in Guldara as that will occur in Fall 2020, after the end of the IWT grant period.

0.4 We are facing difficulties with this MI given the 4 conservancies' extreme social conservatism. In these Sunni areas, women are not very visible outside of their households and are not treated equitably. We do not think we will reach this number, but are confident that we will have trained at least 50 women in various basic tourism skills including hosting, backcountry guiding, hunting guiding, and essential English language skills.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption for overall outcome: The conservancies work constructively and in good faith towards the goal of establishing a hunting program (continued poaching would preclude higher community income from sustainable use)

Comments: In the Tajik conservancies, poaching is under control and the communities supportive of the program. No poaching was detected in the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies over the past year; locals and visitors are aware that the area is being patrolled by conservancy members. Last year, we encouraged the election of a new chairman for the Aksu Conservancy, Mukash Maksat Uulu, and their cooperation has improved.

Assumption 1: The relevant authorities assign hunting quotas to the conservancies as agreed and the marketing of hunts is not hampered by factors outside the influence of the conservancies and the project. This assumption has not held in Kyrgyz Republic with the extended government moratorium on hunting. The first hunt will not be possible until 2021 for Chon Kemin ("Shumkar-Tor") and 2023 in Alai ("Janaydar"). In Tajikistan, we continued to attempt to work with HAT and their misconception that community conservancies compete with their private concessions, but challenges clearly remain.

Assumption 2.1: Civil war and natural disasters (earthquakes, mudslides, floods) do not prevent access to the conservancies

Comments: There was not an issue during Year 2.

Assumption 2.2: The conservancies comply with their management plans and invest their profits into community projects

Comments: They are complying with agreed-upon distribution of hunting profits in Tajikistan, but management plans still need to be written (see Question 3.1, Activity 2.2).

Assumption 2.3: Community projects are implemented by the communities themselves in partnership with local private businesses

Comments: Community projects were implemented by locals in cooperation with local businesses for the benefit of local families, schools, and hospitals (Question 3.1, Activity 2.2).

Assumption 2.4: International and national tour operators continue to work with conservancies

Comments: Tourists were sourced through H&CAT, international hunting tour operators, and personal connections. Additionally, we distributed information booklets (produced originally for the ITB Berlin tourism fair in 2017) about H&CAT and tours at the 2018 Illegal Wildlife Trade meeting in London, which proved successful with about 12 people responding and 5 of those booked tours. Several parties are interested in the spring or fall 2019 ungulate tours and the 2020 snow leopard tour.

Assumption 3.1: Local communities want to protect their livestock and thereby reduce conflicts with snow leopards

Comments: In general, communities we work with are eager to have their corrals predator-proofed because they do not want loss of income to predators.

Assumption 3.2: Communities properly use and maintain corrals during and after the project

Comments: Overall yes, coordinators routinely check corrals to ensure doors function properly.

Assumption 4.1: Villagers are incentivized to report poaching activities due to the development of community-based conservancies, workshop education, and peer pressure

Comments: Yes. Because snow leopards are an important species, locals like to communicate their views and report observations and problems.

Assumption 4.2: Kyrgyz Customs Service is committed to development, deployment, and maintenance of the dog/handler unit

Comments: Yes, this was demonstrated through their enthusiastic participation in the training with WD4C in February 2019 and addition of new young dogs to the program prior to this workshop (Question 3.1, Activity 4.3).

Assumption 4.3: Safety of informants ensured by creating separate source register, password protected with access restricted to the informant handler per TRAFFIC protocols

Comments: We have not created a register since informants are few and often the identities are kept protected by the conservancy members themselves acting as conduit for intelligence.

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

Impact: To improve resilience of pastoralist livelihoods through managed ungulate hunting and nature tourism and reduce trafficking of snow leopards and prey species in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic.

In the remote mountains of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic, pastoralists kill endangered snow leopards in retaliation for attacks on livestock, and their ungulate prey species are also poached for subsistence. Parts of poached species enter the IWT. Lack of livelihood alternatives for local communities; weak land management and enforcement at major trafficking points; and human-predator conflict all exacerbate the decline of snow leopards and their prey species. Participation in IWT deteriorates the local and national institutions that manage ecosystems by undercutting nature-based livelihoods from tourism and legal hunting—communities' most significant income generation opportunity outside of animal husbandry. The 2016 TRAFFIC report indicates that ~400 snow leopards are killed rangewide in retaliation for attacks on livestock, urging scaling of proven techniques addressing livelihood conflict.

Panthera has worked to reverse natural resource degradation and IWT by integrating conservation with ecotourism and managed hunting to strengthen local income and reduce dependence on animal husbandry. Our conservancy model uses sustainably-managed ungulate hunting to generate employment and revenues, incentivizing community engagement. Low-volume, high-value ungulate hunting and nature tourism provide significant revenue opportunities for communities in snow leopard range. Concurrent work includes eliminating predator-livestock conflict and improving law enforcement capacity to combat IWT.

Our project is contributing to a higher-level impact on IWT via (see Question 3 for more detail):

- Stopping wildlife contraband from entering the IWT by stopping retaliatory killing of cats who deplete livestock by building predator-proof [corrals](#);
- Stopping IWT in process: wildlife detection dog Orion's (now retired) contribution to seizure of ungulate parts at the Bordobo border post in 2017 ([see here](#));
- Preventing retaliatory killing of cats who have killed livestock even in non-project villages in Tajikistan thanks to our informant network and our staff presence and reputation up until our court case in December 2018 (see Question 6);
- Establishing an institutional framework for wildlife detection dog use in the region: our dogs were the first four wildlife detection dogs in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Institutionalizing combatting of IWT with [training](#) of government agencies and rangers;
- Demonstrating to local people that [conservation tangibly improves livelihoods through the financial incentives from trophy hunting](#) and more gradually through [eco-tourism](#);
- Providing non-IWT alternatives for income via hunting and other tourism; and

- Providing income stability by stopping livestock depredation via predator-proof [corrals](#).

Progress towards relevant indicators from logframe:

1.1 At least 3000 km² of wildlife habitat protected from poachers as government recognized conservancies by year 1 (baseline = 0) in the Kyrgyz Republic: Completed, (Year 1 report).

1.3 Over-exploitation (poaching) of ibex, argali and snow leopard reduced by 80% in the conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic by year 1 (baseline=100%) Our extensive network of conservancy and project community informants indicate that poaching on our project lands has not occurred. This value is close to zero, assuming that some poaching may go undetected.

2.1 Finalization of Business Plan detailing allocation of sustainable wildlife use revenue developed by year 1 of the project in Tajikistan and year 2 in the Kyrgyz Republic: delayed (see Question 3, Activity 2.1).

2.2 & 2.3 Community livelihood improvement projects approved by year 1 in Tajikistan and year 3 for the conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic (baseline = 16) Accomplished in Tajikistan as reported in year 1 report and additional projects listed in this report Question 3, Activity 2.2; delayed in Kyrgyz Republic as explained in change request form.

2.4 30% more sustainable use and nature tourism dependent jobs, of which at least half are held by women. This includes 10 women able conduct tours for several days and joining the pool of guides that PECTA offers to international tour operators and individual tourists as well as the pool of local guides who can accompany tourists for trophy hunting (baseline = 12) See progress report in Question 3, Activities 2.2 & 2.7.

3.1 Twenty predator-proof corrals built by year 2 of the project in 5 communities in Tajikistan. The corrals will be supervised primarily by women, and will protect 14,000 sheep and goats of 28 households (abaseline = 130). Almost completed, please see progress report in Question 3, Activity 3.1.

3.2 By year 1, reduction of snow leopard retaliatory killings from 7-8 cats per year—with an average of 50 livestock killed in each community—to zero cats killed in communities with predator-proofed corrals and no livestock lost at night. Goal reached in first year of project as reported in year 1 report.

4.1 Transboundary anti-poaching local informant network in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan built around the conservancies and communities with predator-proofed corrals established by Year 2 of the project involving 240 people (baseline=120). The network is informal and needs to be expanded and formalized if possible in year 3 as reported in Question 3, Activity 4.4.

4.2 Wildlife detection dog units (4 dogs and 4 handlers) additionally trained to detect saiga and saker falcon are operational by year 1 at the Bordobo and Torugart border posts with Tajikistan and China (baseline=0). Dog units are trained in saiga and saker falcon, and are operation part time at the Bordobo border post but not yet stationed at Torugart as reported in Question 3, Activity 4.3 and year 1 report.

4.3 Two new wildlife detection dog units trained by year 2 to deploy at 2 additional border posts with Tajikistan and China (baseline=4). Completed. We have exceeded this goal and will soon have 9 fully trained dog/handler units instead of the 6 we had planned (Question 3, Activity 4.3).

4.4 Law enforcement, including customs and border officials, members of the community-based conservancies, and inspectors from the Department on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources of the State Agency on Environment and Forestry, trained in the Standard Enforcement Trainings for Wildlife by year 1 (baseline=14) Completed (year 1 report).

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

Our project supports two objectives of the IWT Challenge Fund:

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities economic development, to benefit people directly affected by IWT:
 - a. Twenty-three hunts were conducted in 4 conservancies in Tajikistan, grossing £for the communities. These hunts were sustainable because the number of government-issued permits was based on credible ungulate surveys conducted with our support (see Question 3.1, Activity 2.2). The conservancies did not track expenses well and have not been able to provide a net income value.
 - b. We continued training women to work as tourist guides. In September 2018, for the first time 2 TWC trainees led 2 female hunters on a 10-day successful ibex hunting trip in September 2018. One of our trainees from the village of Alichur, Kasiyet Sidikova, led 2 Canadians on a wildlife tour hiking the valleys around Alichur and installing a few camera traps which photographed both snow leopards and wolves (Question 3.1, Activity 2.7).
 - c. Working with partner H&CAT and the markhor conservancy M-Sayod in the Darvaz region, we organized the [first snow leopard viewing tourist opportunity in February 2019](#) planning and training local rangers as guides (see Question 3.3).
2. Strengthening law enforcement (see Questions 3, Activities 4.6 & 4.3):
 - a. We conducted a conservancy ranger enforcement training workshop in Kyrgyz Republic in September 2018.
 - b. The detection dog program strengthens the Kyrgyz Customs Service and deters IWT.

Our project also contributes towards the commitments listed in the London Declaration on the Illegal Wildlife Trade, specifically:

Item #12: This statement sums up the goals and anticipated outcome of our project.

Item XVIII: We support community-based conservancies and the development of sustainable, nature-based tourism, and fighting poverty through predator-proof corrals (Question 3, Activities 1.8-1.10, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6-2.8, 3.1).

Item XIX : We support this item by helping conservancies secure rights to protect wildlife on their lands and achieve official recognition by the government, teaching rangers how to monitor and protect their lands, encouraging anti-poaching patrols, and our TWC program (please see Question 3.1, Activities 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 2.7).

Item XX: We help conservancy rangers conduct anti-poaching patrols, maintain an informant network, and involve locals in the counter-IWT training for government staff (Question 3.1, Activities 1.5, 4.4, 4.6).

6. Impact on species in focus

The project will reduce poaching pressure on snow leopard, argali, and ibex populations. Population increases of slow reproducing species such as snow leopards take longer to detect. Ungulate species such as argali reproduce quickly with conservation measures in place. Our surveys one year after initial ranger monitoring in the previously established Tajik conservancies found nearly 1.5 times the number of ungulates. Once prey populations rebound, snow leopards are more likely to return to previously prey-depleted areas. We documented an increase from 6 to 10 snow leopards after three years in one conservancy in Tajikistan (baseline data was collected prior to the IWT grant). At year 2, it is still too early in to detect snow leopard population increases. Surveys consistently find higher numbers of prey in most conservancies after conservation interventions (please see Question 3, Activity 1.4).

Research concludes human-wildlife conflict is the primary reason for snow leopard poaching. Panthera continues to document (with informant network support) a 100% reduction of livestock-snow leopard conflict and retaliatory killing in participating communities after predator-

proofing livestock corrals. In year 1, we constructed 12 corrals with no retaliatory killing of snow leopards or other predators reported in the 12 project sites. In year 2, we constructed 15 corrals, 7 of which are completed while the remaining 8 need roofs completed in 2019 (Question 3.1, Activity 3.1). This number of corrals surpasses the 20 corrals committed to for the IWT project. No retaliatory killing has been reported in project villages, nor have snow leopards or other predators attacked livestock since construction.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) for 2018, Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic rank 127 and 122 out of 189 countries, respectively. The 24 communities in the project area are geographically isolated and have limited income opportunities based on agriculture and livestock production, tourism, and handicrafts. In the Kyrgyz Republic, we hoped to directly benefit 8,000 individuals (including 3,500 women and 1,400 children; equivalent to 800 households) in six communities in the Alai Valley, Chon Kemin Region, and Aksu Village. The scale of livelihood benefits is uncertain due to the hunting moratorium (Question 3.1, Activity 2.1). We are benefiting 3,000 individuals (including 1,000 women and 400 children; 300 households) in 18 communities in the Pamirs in Tajikistan. Benefits can be broken down as follows: 30% income, 40% infrastructure, and 30% education. We plan to monitor income-related benefits through a post-project survey.

In Tajikistan, community-based organizations now protect wildlife across 3,000 km². In the Pamirs, 21 foreign hunters legally harvested 20 ibex in 4 conservancies during the hunting seasons of 2012/13-2016/17, earning £. In 2017/18 alone, foreign hunters legally harvested 15 ibex and one argali sheep, earning £. Forty jobs were created, and poachers have become rangers. In 2018/19, 23 ibex were taken by foreign hunters bringing in a gross income of £ (net income is forthcoming in our next report; see Question 3, Activity 2.2). The new hunting moratorium in the Kyrgyz Republic will slow goal progress through 2021 and will not allow us to meet it in that country during this IWT grant cycle.

In Tajikistan, we are reducing the economic loss and killing of snow leopards due to livestock depredation by predator-proofing corrals. We are developing information-gathering mechanisms for snow leopard contraband entering the IWT. In year 1 of the project, we constructed 12 corrals, protecting 10,000 sheep (valued at £). In year 2 of the project, we completed 7 corrals and built 8 which still need roofs completed in early 2019 due to heavy snowfall. Corrals will benefit 236 families and approximately 600 sheep and goats per corral (total ~9000 animals). We will survey participants in 2019 and provide the additional number of livestock protected and their value in our next report (Question 3.1, Activity 3.1).

Looking directly at Measurable Indicators from our logframe:

2.1 Community livelihood projects were approved year 1 in Tajikistan (see here).

2.4 Training of Tajik women as guides is ongoing via the Tajik Women in Conservation (TWC) project (see Question 3.1, Activity 2.7).

3.1 To date, we have completed 19 of the 20 planned predator-proof corrals in 5 communities in Tajikistan. Roofs will be constructed on the additional 8 in 2019 for a total of 27 corrals (please see Question 3.1, Activity 3.1).

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

We anticipate direct gender equality impacts from our project. Two Logframe Measurable Indicators (MI) apply directly to women. MI 2.4 increases the number of sustainable use and nature tourism dependent jobs to train and include women. Through the Tajik Women in Conservation (TWC) Initiative in year 1, 18 women from Bartang Valley and Alichur Village completed guide and ranger training workshops. Some learned wilderness skills and others learned hunting guide skills, while a few were able to participate in both workshops in this popular program. In year 2, 11 women benefited from a similar mix of training (see Question 3.1, Activity 2.7). We initially anticipated training the same cohort of women over a period of 3 years for the pilot project. Unfortunately, household obligations frequently prevent young women from regularly attending trainings and while we are glad to be able to reach more individuals, we had to adapt our trainings in 2018 to emphasize basic skills.

MI 3.1 predator-proofs corrals maintained by women: Nineteen corrals were constructed in the first two years of this project and are maintained by women (Question 3.1, Activity 3.1).

Activity 1.9 Tourism management and accounting training for women was partially completed in 5 established conservancies in Tajikistan in year 1 (Question #3.1, Activity 1.9), and for 25 women and 23 men in some of the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies (Question 3.1, Activity 2.1).

In Year 1, we completed Activities 2.5 and 2.6, conducting an information campaign to inform women about the opportunity to participate in the 3-day initiation trek for 9 women from the Alichur conservancy and 9 from Bartang. This was an opportunity for local women to go out in the mountains outside of their daily duties and learn about tourism opportunities.

Activity 2.7 A trekking guide training session was conducted by year 2 and included both wilderness and hunting skills as described in Question 3.1, Activity 2.7.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

We evaluate project success by measuring local communities' change in income through the wildlife-based economy, reduction of illegal activities, and increase in snow leopards and their prey. Measures are interrelated as tourists and hunters are attracted to areas with higher wildlife densities; strengthening of a wildlife-based economy reduces incentive for illegal activities; and enforcement of wildlife laws increases wildlife abundance.

Our outputs are directly related to the overall project outcome of recovering snow leopard and prey populations. Output 1, is demonstrated in Panthera's previous work with conservancies in Central Asia to increase prey numbers. Year 2's ungulate surveys confirmed an overall increase from year 1's baseline. Output 2 reduce the need for locals to engage in illegal activities (e.g., hunting and trafficking of threatened species) because they will have viable, sustainable alternatives whose success is incompatible with illegal wildlife use. Output 3, reducing conflict with pastoralists, eliminates retaliatory killings in areas where we have built predator-proof corrals. Output 4, reducing illegal smuggling across the Tajikistan/Kyrgyz Republic border, resulted in seizures of illegal trophies. We anticipate reduction of smuggling attempts and illegal hunting of threatened ungulates and snow leopards.

We have adhered to M&E plan this year with some challenges (see change request). We maintained constant communication via email and phone as well as in-person gatherings whenever possible and through monthly reports. We had to adjust Dr. Howard Quigley's role in the project as he has been unavailable. Project Leader Dr. Tom McCarthy has led evaluation efforts in the interim but will explore outside evaluation of the project if IWT requires. We will approach the Fund should we formally change our monitoring plan and look outside of Panthera for monitoring and evaluation assistance.

10. Lessons learnt

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

Issues raised during review of our year 1 annual report were to be addressed in this report:

1. Reporting makes multiple references to Russian language annexes for key information which the reviewer cannot translate. Please clearly summarize salient information which is linked to. Response: We have provided translations for documents provided.
2. Some links to annexes require a Dropbox Business account to access and some links are broken. Please ensure that all links are accessible. Response: We worked with our IT team to provide documents via OneDrive.
3. The report states that the project is considering outsourcing M&E. Please outline why this may be necessary and how the additional expense will be resourced. Response: At the time of the previous report availability of internal staff to conduct M&E was an issue. We have since resolved that and no additional expense is anticipated.
4. The report states that corrals have not been breached and no retaliatory killings have been recorded in the project sites. How are the incidences of retaliatory killings monitored? Response: Until our office was closed, we maintained communication with program villages via cell phone to monitor both corral breaches and retaliatory killing of snow leopards.

Additionally, regional conflict mitigation coordinators were chosen (see Question 3.1, Activity 3.2) to monitor the situation in the conservancies. This provides reliable information on corrals and potential retaliatory snow leopard losses.

5. Since HAT is still not fully supportive of conservancies, how is the project working with them to ensure issuance of Argali hunting licenses in the future?

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

13. Sustainability and legacy

The project has a high profile in both Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. Our planned exit strategy remains the same, although it will be delayed by up to 6 months since our change request to extend our grant period until 31 October 2020 was approved. The legacy of this project will be sustained in a number of ways. First, and perhaps most importantly, Panthera intends to maintain and expand our presence in the region and will continue to support all of the aspects related to this grant. Secondly, and of nearly equal importance, the conservancies and governance structures, including NGOs such as H&CAT, will be on sound footing by end of project cycle. They will be able to continue supporting social, economic and ecological advances the program has initiated. Hence, the support Panthera will be able to provide long-term will simply backstop these entities and help problem solve, encourage and offer technical expertise well into the future.

Open access: We communicated project progress with international colleagues over email and in person. At the Society for Conservation Biology “Conservation Asia” conference in August 2018 in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, Panthera and Panthera Kyrgyzstan held a joint presentation at the meeting: “Empowering women from local communities through wildlife conservation: the Tajik Women and Conservation Initiative in Tajikistan”. Together we also displayed a poster at the World Mountain Forum in Bishkek in October 2018, “Empowering women through community-based conservation in Tajikistan”. One blog was published in year 2 of the project. The Panthera website is not available in Russian, but can be translated with free web translator tools. [H&CAT website](#) can be found here.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

We regularly recognized the UK government as funder of this project—please see presentation, poster, and blog mentioned in Question 13.

In May 2018, our article and photos of the TWC project on page 12 of the IWT Newsletter, “In the background no more: snow leopard conservation empowers local women in Tajikistan”.

15. Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 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 (Consumables and field work/monitoring surveys)				

TOTAL – change request approved 28Mar19				
TOTAL – original request				

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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

We are pleased that even though it has been a very difficult year for our project, we were able to complete more predator-proofed corrals than planned and are looking forward to finishing the roofs for remaining corrals. We are expanding our non-consumptive tourism program for the benefit of conservancies within Tajikistan and sharing lessons learned between in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. These exchange meetings build relationships, share ideas and lessons learned, and empower conservancy members to problem solve and work towards sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods and successful management of their wildlife and lands.

In Kyrgyz Republic, we are proud to continue our wildlife detection dog training program in partnership with local NGO Ilbirs Foundation and the Kyrgyz Customs Service. We are currently completing expansion of four operational dog/handler units to nine units which are deployed around the country at border posts, airports, and elsewhere as warranted.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Note: Updates to logframe are highlighted in blue. Highlighted key actions planned for next period in grey.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>To improve resilience of pastoralist livelihoods through managed ungulate hunting and nature tourism, and reduce trafficking of snow leopards and prey species in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic.</p>		<p>Our project is contributing to a higher-level impact on IWT via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stopping wildlife contraband from entering the IWT by stopping retaliatory killing of cats who depredate livestock by building predator-proof corrals; • Stopping IWT in process: wildlife detection dog Orion's contribution to seizure of ungulate parts at the Bordobo border post in 2017 (see here); • Preventing retaliatory killing of cats who have killed livestock even in non-project villages in Tajikistan thanks to our informant network and our staff presence and reputation up until our court case in December 2018 (see Question 6); • Establishing an institutional framework for wildlife detection dog use in the region: our dogs were the first four wildlife detection dogs in the Kyrgyz Republic; • Institutionalizing combatting of IWT with training of government agencies and rangers; • Demonstrating to local people that conservation tangibly improves livelihoods through the financial 	

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		incentives from trophy hunting and more gradually through eco-tourism; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing non-IWT alternatives for income via hunting and other tourism; and • Providing income stability by stopping livestock depredation via predator-proof corrals. 	
<p>Outcome Recover snow leopard and prey populations, and improve livelihoods of subsistence pastoralists through:</p> <p>1) sustainable, community-managed mountain ungulate trophy hunting and elimination of livestock depredation (Tajikistan),</p> <p>2) enacting alternative sustainable natural resource-based income generation options (Kyrgyz Republic),</p> <p>3) reducing snow leopard and prey poaching and IWT (Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic).</p>	<p>0.1 By year 3, 100% increase in the income of 300 conservancy households from sustainable use of wildlife and nature tourism (from £40/month to £80/month) Income increase will be lower, since hunting was most lucrative factor. Change request: Anticipate closer to 70% increase in KGZ.</p> <p>0.2 By year 3, presence of snow leopards recorded in pilot conservancies in the Kyrgyz Re-public (from a baseline of 0-1 cats)</p> <p>0.3 By year 3, 50% increase in density of representative ungulate species (for example in Tajikistan, the incentive of trophy hunting increased argali populations by 78% in less than 3 years)</p> <p>0.4 By year 3, 120 women trained in accounting fundamentals and tour-ism hosting (baseline = 0). Delayed 6 mo in both Taj and KGZ.</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and end of project (EOP) income surveys</p> <p>Last year, project implementer (who has since resigned) reported that baseline surveys were completed but this information is missing, if it was collected.</p> <p>0.2 Baseline camera trap surveys of snow leopards carried out in year 1 and repeated in year 2</p> <p>Completed in June and July 2017. We conducted 3 trainings for 65 rangers from 5 conservancies in Kyrgyz Republic. Repeated in 2018 in 3 conservancies.</p> <p>0.3 Annual ungulate surveys to determine population density</p> <p>In 2017, repeat ungulate surveys were completed in Tajikistan in 4 conservancies, and a baseline survey was conducted in the new conservancy Guldara. They were repeated in 1 conservancy in 2018. Repeat surveys were completed in 2018 in the 5 Kyrgyz</p>	<p>0.1 We will conduct baseline income surveys in Kyrgyz Republic in 2019, and investigate options to conduct these surveys with assistance from H&CAT as well. We will conduct EOP surveys in Fall 2020.</p> <p>0.2 N/A</p> <p>0.3 Repeat ungulate surveys will be conducted in Fall 2019 in the Tajik and Kyrgyz conservancies.</p> <p>0.4 H&CAT will conduct surveys.</p>

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		<p>Republic conservancies. Please see Question #3.1, Activities 1.2, 1.4 & 1.5.</p> <p>0.4 Surveys by PECTA and KCBTA documenting tourist satisfaction and accounting proficiency</p> <p>H&CAT will conduct surveys instead of PECTA and KCBTA; these are scheduled for year 3.</p>	
<p>Output 1. Original: Six Kyrgyz Republic wildlife community-based conservancies operating with governance structures in place, managing ibex and argali and launching nature tourism; and 4 wildlife community-based conservancies in Tajikistan strengthened</p> <p>Revised October 2017 to: Five Kyrgyz Republic wildlife community-based conservancies operating with governance structures in place, managing ibex and argali and launching nature tourism; 1 new community-based conservancy developed in Tajikistan; and 4 existing wildlife community-based conservancies in Tajikistan strengthened</p>	<p>1.1 At least 3000 km² of wildlife habitat protected from poachers as government recognized conservancies by year 1 (baseline = 0) in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>1.2 200 people, including 80 women, receive DEFRA-supported training in natural resources management and tourism, and leadership skills in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.3 Over-exploitation (poaching) of ibex, argali and snow leopard reduced by 80% in the conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic by year 1 (baseline=100%)</p>	<p>1.1 All five conservancies have control over their land in excess of 3000 km² (see here). Management plans will be completed in 2019. Please see Question #3.1, Activity 1.6.</p> <p>1.2 Progress is on track with rangers in all conservancies except Guldara (planned for 2019) having received training in wildlife monitoring and management, and women involved through the TWC Initiative. Please see Question #3.1, Activities 1.2, 1.4, 1.5 & 2.7.</p> <p>1.3 In both countries, regular patrolling of conservancy lands by community rangers to reduce poaching and remove snares is ongoing. Please see Question #3.1, Activity 2.1.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Original: Conduct initial community meetings in Kyrgyz Republic to discuss process of establishing 6th conservancy. Updated: Conduct initial community meetings in Tajikistan to discuss process of establishing 5th conservancy.</p>			<p>Completed in Kyrgyz Republic. Initial meetings with Guldara Conservancy were conducted in summer 2017, with follow up in the fall of 2017 and spring of 2018. Progress is very slow.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Conduct a training workshop in snow leopard camera trap survey techniques, fecal collection for DNA analysis, and ungulate survey techniques in 6</p>			<p>Completed in June and July 2017 for 65 rangers from all five conservancies. Panthera Kyrgyzstan trainers—with support from National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan and OSI Panthera—introduced the fundamentals of camera trapping,</p>

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conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic. Updated: ...5 conservancies in Kyrgyz Republic and 1 in Tajikistan.		fecal sample collection, GPS techniques, ungulate age-class identification, and information-relay protocols.	
Activity 1.3 Conduct a training workshop in natural resource management in the 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 4 in Tajikistan. Updated: 5 in Kyrgyz Republic and 5 in Tajikistan.		Completed. During the trainings in 1.1, we introduced natural resource management principles, livestock grazing impacts on wild ungulate habitat and animal husbandry.	
Activity 1.4 Conduct baseline ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic. Updated: Conduct baseline ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 5 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and 1 new conservancy in Tajikistan.		Completed. We did not find any snow leopard fecal samples. In Kyrgyz Republic, surveys were conducted in summer (snow leopard) and fall (ungulate) of 2017 by 65 rangers. Baseline numbers are as follows: Chumkar Tor: no snow leopards, 192 roe deer; 35 ibex, 32 red deer; Aksu: no snow leopards, no ibex; Janay Dar: no snow leopards, 281 ibex; Bek Tozot: no snow leopards, 80 ibex; Ming Teke: no snow leopard, 73 ibex. All ungulate surveys were conducted by the rangers of the conservancies in collaboration with staff from SAEPF (one person) and National Academy of Sciences (one person), and two members of Panthera Kyrgyzstan. In Guldara in Tajikistan, four snow leopards were photographed.	
Activity 1.5 Conduct repeat ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 4 in Tajikistan. Updated: Conduct repeat ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 5 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and 5 in Tajikistan.		Repeat ungulate surveys were completed in summer and fall of 2017 in Tajikistan in Parcham, Yoquti Darshay, Yuz Palang, and Burgut conservancies, and a baseline survey was conducted in the new conservancy Guldara. All repeat surveys are slated for 2018 in Kyrgyz Republic. Repeat ungulate survey results for Tajikistan are as follows: Burgut (conducted by 20 rangers, 2 Panthera Tajikistan staff, 1 Panthera Kyrgyzstan staff, 1 CEPRT staff): 522 argali (from 368 in 2016) and 531 ibex (from 471 in 2016); Ravmed (15 rangers, 2 Panthera Tajikistan, 1 CEPRT): 500 ibex (from 466 in 2016); Yoquti Darshay (10 rangers, 1 Panthera Tajikistan, 1 CEPRT): 512 ibex (from 495 in 2016); and Yuz Palang (5 rangers, 1 Panthera Tajikistan, 1 CEPRT): 400 ibex (from 370 in 2016). In 2018, repeat ungulate surveys were conducted in Burgut (580 argali and 738 ibex), again demonstrating increases. Repeat ungulate surveys in the other Tajik conservancies will occur in 2019. We also placed 33 camera traps for snow leopard baseline survey for Guldara (7 rangers, 3 Panthera Tajikistan; 1 H&CAT, 2 CEPRT). Baseline ungulate surveys counted 38 argali and 150 ibex. Four individual snow leopards were photographed as well as the very first recorded presence in the eastern Pamirs of the Asiatic wildcat (<i>Felis silvestris</i>). In Kyrgyz Republic, repeat ungulate surveys were conducted in Fall 2018: Bek-Tosot (184 ibex, 100 more than 2017), Min Teke (165 ibex up from 73 in 2017), Janaydar (418 ibex, up from 218 in 2017), Chegetey Too (254 ibex and 10 argali), Shumkar-Tor (218 roe deer up from 192 in 2017 but only 25 deer compared to 33	

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		in 2017). Repeat camera trap surveys were carried out in 3 of the 5 conservancies resulting in one snow leopard photographed in Min Teke (no change from 2017). The remaining two conservancies will be camera trapped in summer 2019.	
Activity 1.6 Conduct 4 exchange meetings on leadership, governance, and gender awareness with the executive committees, inclusive of women, of the 6 Kyrgyz Republic conservancies with support from staff and Burgut Community-based Conservancy in Tajikistan. Updated: Conduct 4 exchange meetings on leadership, governance, and gender awareness with the executive committees, inclusive of women, of the 5 Kyrgyz Republic conservancies and 1 new Tajik conservancy with support from staff and Burgut Community-based Conservancy in Tajikistan.		Leader of “Burgut” Conservancy in Alichur, Tajikistan, Mahan Atabaev conducted the first of 4 exchange meetings (the remaining 3 are scheduled for 2019 and 2020) with the rangers of 4 Kyrgyz conservancies. He toured Chon Kemin conservancy “Shumkar-Tor”. The rangers were very interested to learn about Mahan’s successful development of the conservancy and increases in numbers of wild animals. In 2013, Chon Kemin rangers visited Alichur and requested an update on progress and hunts conducted. The update included results, process of organizing hunts, etc. The Kyrgyz rangers asked about launching non-consumptive tourism (e.g. yak riding) and decided to not bring trained yaks from Tajikistan but instead to train yaks locally with Mahan’s advice. Rangers from “Janaydar” in Alai were unable to attend due to a delayed harvest season. The second meeting was planned for March 2019 but just had to be postponed until May due to extreme weather conditions. The third and fourth meetings will occur in July or September 2019 and March 2020 (with an indoor agenda in March to avoid weather delays).	
Activity 1.7 Draft the management plans for each conservancy in the Kyrgyz Republic. Updated: Draft the management plans for each conservancy in the Kyrgyz Republic and the new conservancy in Tajikistan.		In Kyrgyz Republic, draft management plans for the 5 conservancies will be completed in 2019. The plans are not yet formalized. Private concession plans will be a starting point. In Tajikistan, this is behind schedule due to lack of skilled personnel within conservancies. We plan to assist conservancies with this process in 2019.	
Activity 1.8 Using strong science and applying principles of sustainable use, support the communities in negotiations with the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry on ibex and argali hunting quotas in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.		In Tajikistan, this is ongoing and successful: in 2017, all 4 operating conservancies in Tajikistan successfully hosted hunts for a total of 15 ibex hunts and one argali hunt. In 2018, 2 conservancies hosted 23 successful ibex hunts. In May 2017, the Kyrgyz Parliament enacted a <u>staggered moratorium</u> affecting the introduction of hunting in the conservancies we support in Kyrgyz Republic. This delayed hunts until 2020 for the conservancies, but now the hunting moratorium has been extended through at least 2021. We will help them develop ecotourism more as an alternative source of income and investigate additional alternatives.	
Activity 1.9 Together with H&CAT, develop marketing materials for international hunting outfitters through “book your hunt” portal (Accessible:		Completed. H&CAT developed a website to advertise tours and has developed packages and materials (see Question #3.1, Activity 1.10). The Book Your Hunt	

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<p>https://www.bookyourhunt.com/), and, together with PECTA and KCBTA, tourism brochures for tour operators in Europe and the US.</p>		<p>(https://www.bookyourhunt.com/) portal has also been a successful method of booking international trophy hunters.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.10 Together with PECTA and KCBTA and Panthera staff, conduct tourism management and accounting training skills for women in the 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 4 conservancies in Tajikistan. Updated: Together with PECTA and KCBTA and Panthera staff, conduct tourism management and accounting training skills for women in the 5 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 5 in Tajikistan.</p>		<p>In August 2017, Panthera staff taught a day-long accounting seminar for four conservancies in Tajikistan. Ten women participated and learned how to help keep track of receipts, make tax payments, and account what income from the guesthouses is contributed to the general account of the conservancies. This didn't stick as conservancies were unable to track hunt expenses in 2018/2019. So, in the first half of 2019, Panthera will send 3-4 TWC trainees to a professional accounting training in Khorog where they attend school. When they return to their villages, they will be able to handle the accounting for conservancies.</p> <p>In November 2018 in Kyrgyz Republic, Ilbirs Foundation held a half-day seminar for 25 women and 23 men who have financial and tourist responsibilities in the conservancies "Bek-Tosot" (five women, five men), "Min-Teke" (5 women, 6 men), "Chegetey Too" (15 women, 12 men), and "Janaydar" (4 men), focusing on financial management basics to conduct conservancy activities and tourism. In May 2019, Ilbirs will conduct the same training which also included welcoming tourists, planning meal and sleeping arrangements.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.11 Support the development of non-consumptive nature tourism programs and the marketing of such services in the conservancies with support from KCBTA and PECTA.</p>		<p>We expanded upon this with 4 wildlife viewing tours conducted in Tajikistan in 2018/2019 (see Question #3.1, Activity 1.9) within our conservancies and partner private concessions. These have been learning experiences and feedback from the initial tourists is invaluable to improve future tour offerings.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Income from hunts and/or nature tourism enhances local peoples' livelihoods through investments in community-selected health and education projects, impacting 30% of men, women, and children in engaged communities in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan</p>	<p>2.1 Finalization of Business Plan detailing allocation of sustainable wildlife use revenue developed by year 1 of the project in Tajikistan and year 2 in the Kyrgyz Republic Updated: Finalization of Business Plan detailing allocation of sustainable wildlife use revenue developed by year 1 of the project for the 4 established conservancies in Tajikistan and year 2 in the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies and the new conservancy in Tajikistan</p>	<p>2.1 As reported above, business plans will be completed in Kyrgyz Republic in 2019. We will attempt to push this in Tajikistan as well with the support of H&CAT.</p> <p>2.2 In Kyrgyz Republic, this activity is no longer attainable because of the hunting moratorium that will last until 2021 at the earliest. Community livelihood improvement projects were approved by year 1 in Tajikistan and many were undertaken in 2018 with earnings from the 2017/2018 hunting season. For "Yoquti Darshai" in Darshai, funds were spent as follows: built one rangers' house for future hunts also used as temporary lodging by herders in the summer (£); cooking supplies for this hut (£); food used during the hunt (£); wages for eight rangers for the year (£); and their annual H&CAT membership fee (£). Here, the ranger salaries are the conservancy's conservation investment because the</p>	

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	<p>2.2 Community livelihood improvement projects approved by year 1 in Tajikistan and year 3 for the conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic (baseline = 16) Updated: Community livelihood improvement project implemented by year 1 in Tajikistan (for 4 conservancies) and year 3 in the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies and the new conservancy in Tajikistan (baseline = 16)</p> <p>2.3 Community livelihood improvement project implemented by year 1 in Tajikistan and year 3 in the Kyrgyz Republic (baseline = 16) Updated: This section is in error – repetition of 2.2</p> <p>2.4 30% more sustainable use and nature tourism dependent jobs, of which at least half are held by women. This includes 10 women able to safely guide groups of clients on mountain itineraries for several days and joining the pool of guides that PECTA offers to international tour operators and individual tourists as well as the pool of local guides who can accompany tourists for trophy hunting (baseline = 12)</p>	<p>rangers protect wildlife from poaching year-round and conduct annual wildlife surveys.</p> <p>For “Parcham” in Ravmeddara, renovation of micro hydro power station for village use (£); wages for 13 rangers for the year (£); food used during the hunt (£); wages for homestay owners and cook during hunts (£); and H&CAT membership fee (£).</p> <p>“Burgut” Conservancy in Alichur provided funds for petrol to the Tajik National Park in Murgab Region to conduct ungulate surveys (£); textbooks and calculators for their secondary school (£); a playground for the Kelechek kindergarten (£); and batteries for the lights in Alichur hospital (£). They organized three days of rest for six veterans from Alichur and two other villages at a sanatorium (£); a one-day excursion for 30 children from the 7-8 grades of secondary school (£); and purchased salt for wild animals in valleys around the village. Because the conservancy “Yuz Palang” was unable to conduct hunts and generate income in 2017/18, Burgut Conservancy provided funds to support the conservation of wild animals in OO “Yuz-Palang” in Zong Village, Ishkashim District (£). £ was spent to purchase two pasture area rights in Bakhmal-Jilgao Gorge for a two-year period. The pasture will only be used for wildlife, to allow the pastures to recover from overgrazing by livestock.</p> <p>In 2017, Community projects in Alichur were the purchase of school books for children, flour and coal for the community, and construction of three homes for homeless families. In Bartang, they used proceeds to replenish their microfinance program.</p> <p>2.4 These surveys will be conducted in year 3 with H&CAT.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Through existing participatory process, finalize and adopt business plans identifying percentage of hunt profits that will be invested in the conservancy and for community development and prioritize development projects.</p>		<p>As reported above, business plans will be completed in Kyrgyz Republic in 2019. We will attempt to push this in Tajikistan as well with the support of H&CAT.</p>	<p>Finalize and adopt business plans for Kyrgyz and Tajik conservancies.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Support hunts in at least 2 of the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies by year 2 and in the 4 conservancies in Tajikistan by year 1.</p>		<p>In Kyrgyz Republic, this activity is no longer attainable because of the hunting moratorium that will last until 2021 at the earliest.</p>	

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		<p>In Tajikistan, 2 conservancies were awarded permits for the 2018/2019 hunting season; 11 successful ibex hunts were conducted in late 2018/early 2019 in conservancy Yoquti Darshai and 12 in Parcham Conservancy. The conservancies grossed £and £, respectively. Please see Question #3.1, Activity 2.2.</p> <p>In year 1 of the project, all 16 hunts between September 2017 and February 2018 were successful. Gross income for the conservancies was £ per ibex hunted and £for the argali. Roughly half of the ibex income covers expenses (hunt preparation, permit, local transportation, gas, food, lodging, and taxes).</p>	
Activity 2.3 Support hunts in at least 3 of the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies by year 3.		In Kyrgyz Republic, this activity is no longer attainable because of the hunting moratorium that will last until 2021 at the earliest.	
Activity 2.4 Conduct community surveys of men and women to assess their level of satisfaction with the investment of profits from the hunts.		Will conduct surveys with H&CAT in 2019/2020.	
Activity 2.5 Conduct information campaign to inform women about the opportunity to participate in an initiation trek by year 1.		Completed.	
Activity 2.6 Conduct a 3-day initiation trek organized by Women Rock'in Pamirs (WRP) by year 1 for 6-8 women per conservancy. This initiation trek is the opportunity for local women to go out in the mountains outside of their daily duties, and to gain a new vision of what the mountains can represent for tourists. Updated: "Women Rock'in Pamirs" has been renamed to "Tajik Women in Conservation".		Completed. Nine women TWC trainees from Alichur and neighbouring village Bash Gumbuz, along with nine trainees from Ravmed and neighbouring Khijez, participated in two 10-day training sessions in July and August 2017. Sessions included a theory component (three days), maps and GPS exercises (two days), and a field trek (five days) with conservancy leaders and rangers practicing wildlife observation and camera trap setting. Four of the trainees used their newly acquired skills to accompany tourists on treks, including National Geographic and Pulitzer-prize winning journalist Paul Salopek.	
Activity 2.7 A trekking guide training session will be conducted by year 2. The training session will last 21 days, combining theory and practical experiences (including short treks and a longer multiple day trek) in one of the conservancies, with an emphasis on wildlife spotting and sustainable hunting practices. The group will be accompanied by a local hunter who can explain the life of wildlife up in the mountains and the main hunting practices.		<p>TWC basic mountain guide training: We were unable to conduct the scheduled full length of this training session, nor able to train all the scheduled young women due to the local government. Our primary contracted trainer, wildlife biologist and skilled outdoorswoman Piia Kortsalo was able to conduct the abbreviated training in one of our partner conservancies, M-Sayod. Our volunteer photographer Ana-Maria Pavalache was able to assist with the training. We were able to offer 8 days of training, a victory given the difficult circumstances.</p> <p>Five young women from Shamsiddin Shohin District with no previous experience were introduced to hiking and outdoor skills, an overnight hike, and wildlife viewing basics. An additional 4 young women from Alichur and Bartang with some hiking and hunting training experience thanks to our programs joined the next experience</p>	

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		<p>which included hiking in 3 different conservancies and camping at least one night in each location, demonstrating a range of hiking skills and outdoor activities.</p> <p>TWC hunting guide training: The second hunting training presented by Wild Sheep Foundation scholar and hunter, Kelli Poole, was held 20 September through 1 October in the Bartang Valley (first training was conducted in 2017). She provided a summary: "These trainings included taxidermy skills, client relations, scouting and game observation, and butchering and processing wild game. Two young women from Parcham Conservancy in Ravmed Village in were able to attend these trainings which included participating in an actual hunt with 2 women ibex hunters.</p> <p>Please see Question #3.1, Activity 2.7.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.8 An additional 21-day training session will be conducted by year 3 to deepen specific topics such as sustainable hunting practices and wildlife spotting and tracking, as well as to discover new skills such as alpinism and climbing.</p>		<p>Planned for year 3; we will hire a Russian-speaking female mountaineer to conduct this final training in the pilot program.</p>	
<p>Output 3. Conflict with snow leopards reduced across the wider Pamir-Alai region, positively impacting 80% of concerned pastoralists (of which 40% are women)</p>	<p>3.1 Twenty predator-proof corrals built by year 2 of the project in 5 communities in Tajikistan. The corrals will be supervised primarily by women, and will protect 14,000 sheep and goats of 28 households (baseline = 130)</p> <p>3.2 By year 1, reduction of snow leopard retaliatory killings from 7-8 cats per year—with an average of 50 livestock killed in each community—to zero cats killed in communities with predator-proofed corrals and no livestock lost at night.</p>	<p>3.1 Twelve corrals were built in year 1 and 15 corrals in year 2. The walls of all 15 corrals were completed in summer 2018. After the walls were completed, our staff inspected sites and distributed construction materials to the families responsible for the corrals. By October, roofs were completed for 7 corrals and are in use. The roofs of the remaining 8 will be completed in Spring 2019 due to snow fall. Twenty-seven corrals will be completed, exceeding our goal of 20 corrals.</p> <p>3.2 New corrals are functioning well with no livestock lost at night and no retaliatory killing to report.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 Build 20 predator-proof corrals (with locals providing free labour) in villages where snow leopard conflict has occurred in Tajikistan to protect 14,000 sheep and goats.</p>		<p>In year 1, 12 predator-proof corrals built: two in Yazgulom, two in Vanj, two in Bartang, two in Murghab, two in Pshart Valley, and two in Rankgul. They are all 10x20 communal corrals, each benefiting approximately 8,000 sheep and goats and 16 households from 10 villages. In year 2, we built 15 corrals in 2018 in the villages of Darmorkh (1), Chartem (1), Yagulom (1), Roshorf (4), Alichur (2), Nisur</p>	

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		(1) Yapshor (1), Madiyan (3) and Ishkashim (1) with the roofs remaining to be finished on 8 of these 15.	
Activity 3.2 Designate a conflict mitigation coordinator in each of the villages where predator-proof corrals are built, to respond to conflict and oversee building of corrals as well as their proper use and maintenance.		Regional conflict mitigation coordinators were designated for 3 regions in year 1: Mahan Atabaev the head of “Burgut” conservancy is responsible for Murgab region, Munosib Madimarov, community mobilizer for the “Guldara” conservancy is responsible for Bartang Valley, and Munavvar Alididov, the head of “Yoquty Darshai” conservancy is responsible for Ishkashim region. They are volunteers and responsibilities include: construction of corrals and responding to community conflicts regarding corrals. Ethnic Kyrgyz communities tend to practice a semi-nomadic lifestyle. When they move, they would like to deconstruct the corral and take it with them to the next pasture. Deconstructing and reconstructing causes significant damage to the corrals and they therefore last only a few years. Coordinators have been ensuring that corrals stay in one place and are not moved around like yurts. Munosib has taken a job in Dushanbe and moved in March, and a new conflict mitigation coordinator is needed.	
Activity 3.3 Introduce environmental curriculum developed by in-country Panthera staff in at least 8 schools in the conservancies and surrounding areas to sensitize at least 1000 children to wildlife conservation.		This activity is Kyrgyz Republic-specific. We have not yet made it into schools. We conducted two week-long environmental education camps in summer 2018: one in June in the Toguz-Toro District, Jalabat region for 38 students ages 13-15 from 15 schools. Students learned about conservation, English language skills, reducing plastic use, increasing use of reusable items, waste disposal, and leadership skills. 5 Peace Corps volunteers assisted. The second was held in August in the Chon Kemin conservancy (“Shumkar-Tor”) for 25 children from rangers’ families. A Kyrgyz-speaking Peace Corps volunteer taught English, the children drew animals, learned animal handling, and participated in hikes. The rangers treated the Peace Corps volunteer like a tourist and she provided feedback. Rangers were able to practice their English, including explanations to tourists. They conducted role-playing activities and she provided valuable feedback. In July 2019, four Peace Corps volunteer will spend a week teaching wildlife skills in the two Chon Alai conservancies “Ming Teke” and “Bektosot” for both rangers and their children. They plan to teach 20-25 people, one third of which will be rangers and the rest, their children. This activity was originally intended for only Kyrgyz Republic, please see Question #3.1, Activity 2.7 for educational English language activities provided to children in Ravmed Village, Tajikistan.	
Output 4. Illegal trade in wildlife reduced by 80% in and through	4.1 Transboundary anti-poaching local informant network in the Kyrgyz	4.1 The network remains informal. As of now, the 120 people are the conservancy rangers (~70 in Kyrgyz Republic and ~50 in Tajikistan) who act as	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic via canine units at 4 critical border posts	<p>Republic and Tajikistan built around the conservancies and communities with predator-proofed corrals established by year 2 of the project involving 240 people (baseline=120)</p> <p>4.2 Wildlife detection dog units (4 dogs and 4 handlers) additionally trained to detect saiga and saker falcon are operational by year 1 at the Bordobo and Torugart border posts with Tajikistan and China (baseline=0)</p> <p>4.3 Two new wildlife detection dog units trained by year 2 to deploy at 2 additional border posts with Tajikistan and China (baseline=4)</p> <p>4.4 Law enforcement, including customs and border officials, members of the community-based conservancies, and inspectors from the Department on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources of the State Agency on Environment and Forestry, trained in the Standard Enforcement Trainings for Wildlife by year 1 (baseline=14)</p>	<p>an anti-poaching network, in addition to their family members and the 236 families in the villages where we have built corrals. In both countries, their families also relay information. The network is actually a much larger, but informal. In Kyrgyz Republic, conservancy rangers regarding starting an association between the conservancies next year in order to share ideas to improve their work.</p> <p>4.2 Canine teams are deployed full-time at all border posts with handlers recording their searches daily (deployment is on 10-day cycles for each of two handlers and dogs), and canine trainers visit posts every two months to maintain expertise</p> <p>See update below for Activity 4.1. Unfortunately, we do not have control over how the Kyrgyz Customs Service decides to deploy the dog/handler teams. They are constrained by transportation limitations as the dog/handler teams do not have their own transport, and also the lack of interested handlers willing to be deployed to remote border posts. Bordobo is partially staffed but Torugart is only staffed when intelligence indicates it is warranted, but the dogs are deployed elsewhere.</p> <p>4.3 We planned on training 6 total dog/handler units but are currently at 7 units, soon to be at 9 units deployed in various locations around Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>4.4 Conducted in 2017 and 2018, please see Activity 4.6 update below.</p>	
Activity 4.1 Develop canine unit support teams led by Panthera together with Working Dogs for Conservation. The units, posted at the Bordobo and Torugart posts, will act as a deterrent against poaching between Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and China.			
Activity 4.2 Conduct on-site refresher trainings for dogs and their handlers in detecting wildlife products.			
Activity 4.3 Conduct off-site support for dogs and their handlers.			
Activity 4.4 Facilitate 5 community meetings in the villages where the corrals are being built in Tajikistan to expand existing informal anti-poaching network by linking		In year 1, 4 community meetings were held over the summer in Vanj, Yazgulom, Murghab, and Rangkul. Two more meetings were held in Shaimak and Tokhtamish.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	in these new villages; the network is tasked with both addressing conflict with snow leopards and trade in snow leopards, their parts, and poaching of prey species.	Twenty Foxlights were deployed in the interim to deter conflict. Foxlights are solar-powered, light sensor devices that produce light at random intervals to emulate a moving person carrying a flashlight/torch. In year 2, the network remained informal. Please see 4.5 update below for year 2 update.	
Activity 4.5 Strengthen transboundary anti-poaching network which already includes 120 members by holding 4 additional community meetings between representatives from informal networks in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, including representatives of the 6th conservancy in the Kyrgyz Republic.		The network remains informal. As of 2019, the 120 people are the conservancy rangers (~70 in Kyrgyz Republic and ~50 in Tajikistan) who act as an anti-poaching network, in addition to their family members and the 236 families in the villages where we have built corrals. In both countries, their families also relay information. The network is actually a much larger, but informal. In Kyrgyz Republic, conservancy rangers regarding starting an association between the conservancies next year in order to share ideas to improve their work. In August 2017, Panthera held one meeting with the two networks (including customs and environmental agency officials from both countries) for a total of 10 participants in Murghab, Tajikistan, to address illegal trophy hunting of argali, the increase in saker falcon poaching, and communication needs.	
Activity 4.6 Hold 2, 2-week Standard Enforcement Training courses. The first will be for 40 rangers of the local conservancies in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic who are all members of the informant network, and the second will be for 20 Tajik and Kyrgyz customs and border officers. The purpose of the trainings is to establish collaboration and communication protocols that allow for the intelligence from the informant network on illegal trade and poaching to be effectively communicated and used by the customs and border officers working at the supported border post between Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and China.		Both trainings are complete. In Tajikistan, officials and conservancy rangers received training in Darvoz in October and November 2017. The second training was completed in Kyrgyz Republic in September 2018 where we added a day-long first aid training seminar, funded by the UNDP. Fourteen rangers from the following 4 of 5 conservancies. Unfortunately, no rangers from “Janaydar” in Alai attended because of the harvest season, their primary source of income. Harvests are usually completed by September, and return from pastures to their villages. The harvest was delayed and we could not reschedule the training. Our contracted trainer Luke Bond from EcoEnforce stated, “The training program was an intensive 3-day program based on internationally recognised best practices and standards for law enforcement with a focus on planning, communications, safety and evidence management. During the course, rangers were provided with a planning and risk management framework based around objectives of enforcement which to be applied to patrol operations, incident response or management of investigations.” Please see Question #3.1, Activity 4.6 for more detail.	
Activity 4.7 Establish first National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) in Kyrgyz Republic in cooperation with Kyrgyz government and GSLEP Secretariat.			The National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) is under the jurisdiction of GSLEP and there has not been any movement on this front in 2018. Panthera staff attended the first NEST meeting in November 2017 with a planned second

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
		meeting anticipated within 3 months. The second meeting is scheduled for May 2019. Ilbirs Foundation will participate.	
Activity 4.8 Establish first National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) in Tajikistan in cooperation with Tajik government and GSLEP Secretariat.		See above, no progress to date.	

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

Please note: Updates to our logframe are in **bold font**.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: To improve resilience of pastoralist livelihoods through managed ungulate hunting and nature tourism, and reduce trafficking of snow leopards and prey species in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: Recovery of snow leopard and prey populations and improved livelihoods of subsistence pastoralists through adoption of sustainable, community-managed trophy hunting of mountain ungulates and nature tourism, reduction of snow leopard and prey poaching and IWT, and elimination of livestock-predator conflict. (Max 50 words)	<p>0.1 By year 3, 100% increase in the income of 300 conservancy households from sustainable use of wildlife and nature tourism (from £40/month to £80/month)</p> <p>0.2 By year 3, presence of snow leopards recorded in pilot conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic (from a baseline of 0-1 cats)</p> <p>0.3 By year 3, 50% increase in density of representative ungulate species (for example in Tajikistan, the incentive of trophy hunting increased argali populations by 78% in less than 3 years)</p> <p>0.4 By year 3, 1200 women trained in accounting fundamentals and tourism hosting (baseline = 0)</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and end of project (EOP) income surveys</p> <p>0.2 Baseline camera trap surveys of snow leopards carried out in year 1 and repeated in year 2</p> <p>0.3 Annual ungulate surveys to determine population density</p> <p>0.4 Surveys by PECTA and KCBTA documenting tourist satisfaction and accounting proficiency</p>	The conservancies work constructively and in good faith towards the goal of establishing a hunting program (continued poaching would preclude higher community income from sustainable use)
Outputs: 1. Original: Six Kyrgyz Republic wildlife community-based conservancies operating with governance structures in	1.1 At least 3000 km ² of wildlife habitat protected from poachers as government recognized conservancies by year 1 (baseline = 0) in the Kyrgyz Republic	1.1 At least 3000 km ² formally recognized as 'conservancy' by government, and management plans approved by the State	The relevant state authorities assign hunting quotas to the conservancies as agreed and the marketing of hunts is not

<p>place, managing ibex and argali and launching nature tourism; and 4 wildlife community-based conservancies in Tajikistan strengthened</p> <p>Revised October 2017 (IWT approved change): Five Kyrgyz Republic wildlife community-based conservancies operating with governance structures in place, managing ibex and argali and launching nature tourism; 1 new community-based conservancy developed in Tajikistan; and 4 existing wildlife community-based conservancies in Tajikistan strengthened</p>	<p>1.2 200 people, including 80 women, receive DFID-supported training in natural resources management and tourism, and leadership skills in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.3 Over-exploitation (poaching) of ibex, argali and snow leopard reduced by 80% in the conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic by year 1 (baseline=100%)</p>	<p>Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>1.2 Training course attendance reports and follow-up training to ensure knowledge retention in both countries</p> <p>1.3 In both countries, annual ungulate surveys (to determine population size and trend, sex ratios, reproductive rates, and recruitment) and biannual snow leopard camera trap surveys done together with Panthera. Regular patrolling of conservancy lands by community rangers to reduce poaching and remove snares. Survey and patrol data documented in annual reports.</p>	<p>hampered by factors outside the influence of the conservancies and the project</p>
<p>2. Income from hunts and nature tourism enhances local peoples' livelihoods through investments in community-selected health and education projects, impacting 30% of men, women, and children in engaged communities in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan</p>	<p>2.1 Finalization of Business Plan detailing allocation of sustainable wildlife use revenue developed by year 1 of the project in Tajikistan and year 2 in the Kyrgyz Republic Updated October 2017: Finalization of Business Plan detailing allocation of sustainable wildlife use revenue developed by year 1 of the project for the 4 established conservancies in Tajikistan and year 2 in the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies and the new conservancy in Tajikistan</p> <p>2.2 Community livelihood improvement projects approved by year 1 in Tajikistan and year 3 for the conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic (baseline = 16) Updated October 2017: Community livelihood improvement project implemented by year 1 in Tajikistan (for 4 conservancies) and year 3 in the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies and the new conservancy in Tajikistan (baseline = 16)</p>	<p>2.1 Copies of business plans and written evidence of approved community projects</p> <p>2.2 Minutes from regular conservancy meetings capturing community voting and approval of improvement projects</p> <p>2.3 Photographs and conservancy reports of completed livelihood improvement projects</p> <p>2.4 Employment survey conducted at regular conservancy meetings; data disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Civil war and natural disasters (earthquakes, mudslides, floods) do not prevent access to the conservancies</p> <p>The conservancies comply with their management plans and invest their profits into community projects</p> <p>Community projects are implemented by the communities themselves in partnership with local private businesses</p> <p>International and national tour operators continue to work in good faith with conservancies</p>

	<p>2.3 Community livelihood improvement project implemented by year 1 in Tajikistan and year 3 in the Kyrgyz Republic (baseline = 16) Updated October 2017: This section is in error – repetition of 2.2</p> <p>2.4 30% more sustainable use and nature tourism dependent jobs, of which at least half are held by women. This includes 10 women able to safely guide groups of clients on mountain itineraries for several days and joining the pool of guides that PECTA offers to international tour operators and individual tourists as well as the pool of local guides who can accompany tourists for trophy hunting (baseline = 12)</p>		
<p>3. Conflict with snow leopards reduced across the wider Pamir-Alai region, positively impacting 80% of concerned pastoralists (of which 40% are women)</p>	<p>3.1 Twenty predator-proof corrals built by year 2 of the project in 5 communities in Tajikistan. The corrals will be supervised primarily by women, and will protect 14,000 sheep and goats of 28 households (baseline = 130)</p> <p>3.2 By year 1, reduction of snow leopard retaliatory killings from 7-8 cats per year—with an average of 50 livestock killed in each community—to zero cats killed in communities with predator-proofed corrals and no livestock lost at night.</p>	<p>3.1 Photographs of completed corrals</p> <p>3.2 No documented/reported cases of retaliatory killing of snow leopards and camera trapping indicates stable or increasing snow leopard population</p>	<p>Local communities want to protect their livestock and thereby reduce conflicts with snow leopards</p> <p>Communities properly utilize and maintain the corrals during and after the project</p>
<p>4. Illegal trade in wildlife reduced by 80% in and through Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic via canine units at 4 critical border posts</p>	<p>4.1 Transboundary anti-poaching local informant network in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan built around the conservancies and communities with predator-proofed corrals established by</p>	<p>4.1 Written and securely stored documentation of meetings (including a source register kept separate and password protected with access restricted to the informant handler) of the established anti-poaching local informant network, including intelligence gathered and</p>	<p>Villagers are incentivized to report poaching activities due to the development of community-based conservancies, workshop education, and peer pressure</p> <p>Kyrgyz Customs Service is committed to</p>

	<p>year 2 of the project involving 240 people (baseline=120)</p> <p>4.2 Wildlife detection dog units (4 dogs and 4 handlers) additionally trained to detect saiga and saker falcon are operational by year 1 at the Bordobo and Torugart border posts with Tajikistan and China (baseline=0)</p> <p>4.3 Two new wildlife detection dog units trained by year 2 to deploy at 2 additional border posts with Tajikistan and China (baseline=4)</p> <p>4.4 Law enforcement, including customs and border officials, members of the community-based conservancies, and inspectors from the Department on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources of the State Agency on Environment and Forestry, trained in the Standard Enforcement Trainings for Wildlife by year 1 (baseline=14)</p>	<p>intelligence data used in law enforcement operations resulting in arrests and prosecutions</p> <p>4.2 Canine teams are deployed full-time at all border posts with handlers recording their searches daily (deployment is on 10-day cycles for each of 2 handlers and dogs), and canine trainers visit posts every 2 months to maintain expertise</p> <p>4.3 Training excursions to the conservancies: in combination with trainer visits to border posts, conduct field trips to the conservancies to develop relationships in order to encourage locals to contact Customs for inspections when they receive intelligence about poaching</p> <p>4.4 Documentation (video, photo, affidavit) of wildlife detection dogs contributing to seizures, and details of illegal wildlife products confiscated at border</p>	<p>development, deployment, and maintenance of the dog/handler unit</p> <p>Safety of informants ensured by creating separate source register, password protected with access restricted to the informant handler per TRAFFIC protocols</p>
<p>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)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Conduct initial community meetings in Kyrgyz Republic to discuss process of establishing 6th conservancy. Updated October 2017: Conduct initial community meetings in Tajikistan to discuss process of establishing 5th conservancy.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Conduct a training workshop in snow leopard camera trap survey techniques, fecal collection for DNA analysis, and ungulate survey techniques in 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Conduct a training workshop in natural resource management in the 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 4 in Tajikistan.</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Conduct baseline ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Activity 1.4 Conduct repeat ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 4 in Tajikistan. Updated October 2017: Conduct baseline ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 5 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and 1 new conservancy in Tajikistan.</p> <p>Activity 1.5 Conduct 4 exchange meetings on leadership, governance, and gender awareness with the executive committees, inclusive of women, of the 6 Kyrgyz Republic conservancies with support from staff and Burgut Community-based Conservancy in Tajikistan. Updated October 2017: Conduct repeat ungulate, snow leopard camera trap, and fecal DNA surveys in 5 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and 5 in Tajikistan.</p>			

- Activity 1.6 Draft the management plans for each conservancy in the Kyrgyz Republic. **Updated October 2017:** Conduct 4 exchange meetings on leadership, governance, and gender awareness with the executive committees, inclusive of women, of the 5 Kyrgyz Republic conservancies and 1 new Tajik conservancy with support from staff and Burgut Community-based Conservancy in Tajikistan
- Activity 1.7 Using strong science and applying principles of sustainable use, support the communities in negotiations with the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry on ibex and argali hunting quotas in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. **Updated October 2017:** Draft the management plans for each conservancy in the Kyrgyz Republic and the new conservancy in Tajikistan.
- Activity 1.8 Together with H&CAT, develop marketing materials for international hunting outfitters through “book your hunt” portal (Accessible: <https://www.bookyourhunt.com/>), and, together with PECTA and KCBTA, tourism brochures for tour operators in Europe and the US.
- Activity 1.9 Together with PECTA and KCBTA and Panthera staff, conduct tourism management and accounting training skills for women in the 6 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 4 conservancies in Tajikistan.
- Activity 1.10 Support the development of non-consumptive nature tourism programs and the marketing of such services in the conservancies with support from KCBTA and PECTA. **Updated October 2017:** Together with PECTA and KCBTA and Panthera staff, conduct tourism management and accounting training skills for women in the 5 conservancies in the Kyrgyz Republic and the 5 in Tajikistan.
- Activity 2.1 Through existing participatory process, finalize and adopt business plans identifying percentage of hunt profits that will be invested in the conservancy and for community development and prioritize development projects.
- Activity 2.2 Support hunts in at least 2 of the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies by year 2 and in the 4 conservancies in Tajikistan by year 1.
- Activity 2.3 Support hunts in at least 3 of the Kyrgyz Republic conservancies by year 3.
- Activity 2.4 Conduct community surveys of men and women to assess their level of satisfaction with the investment of profits from the hunts.
- Activity 2.5 Conduct information campaign to inform women about the opportunity to participate in an initiation trek by year 1.
- Activity 2.6 Conduct a 3-day initiation trek organized by Women Rock'in Pamirs (WRP) by year 1 for 6-8 women per conservancy. This initiation trek is the opportunity for local women to go out in the mountains outside of their daily duties, and to gain a new vision of what the mountains can represent for tourists. **Updated:** “Women Rock'in Pamirs” has been renamed to “Tajik Women in Conservation”.
- Activity 2.7 A trekking guide training session will be conducted by year 2. The training session will last 21 days, combining theory and practical experiences (including short treks and a longer multiple day trek) in one of the conservancies, with an emphasis on wildlife spotting and sustainable hunting practices. The group will be accompanied by a local hunter who can explain the life of wildlife up in the mountains and the main hunting practices.
- Activity 2.8 An additional 21-day training session will be conducted by year 3 to deepen specific topics such as sustainable hunting practices and wildlife spotting and tracking, as well as to discover new skills such as alpinism and climbing.
- Activity 3.1 Build 20 predator-proof corrals (with locals providing free labour) in villages where snow leopard conflict has occurred in Tajikistan to protect 14,000 sheep and goats.
- Activity 3.2 Designate a conflict mitigation coordinator in each of the villages where predator-proof corrals are built, to respond to conflict and oversee building of corrals as well as their proper use and maintenance.
- Activity 3.3 Introduce environmental curriculum developed by in-country Panthera staff in at least 8 schools in the conservancies and surrounding areas to sensitize at least 1000 children to wildlife conservation.

- Activity 4.1 Develop canine unit support teams led by Panthera together with Working Dogs for Conservation. The units, posted at the Bordobo and Torugart posts, will act as a deterrent against poaching between Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and China.
- Activity 4.2. Conduct on-site refresher trainings for dogs and their handlers in detecting wildlife products.
- Activity 4.3 Conduct off-site support for dogs and their handlers.
- Activity 4.4 Facilitate 5 community meetings in the villages where the corrals are being built in Tajikistan to expand existing informal anti-poaching network by linking in these new villages; the network is tasked with both addressing conflict with snow leopards and trade in snow leopards, their parts, and poaching of prey species.
- Activity 4.5 Strengthen transboundary anti-poaching network which already includes 120 members by holding 4 additional community meetings between representatives from informal networks in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, including representatives of the 6th conservancy in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Activity 4.6 Hold 2, 2-week Standard Enforcement Training courses. The first will be for 40 rangers of the local conservancies in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic who are all members of the informant network, and the second will be for 20 Tajik and Kyrgyz customs and border officers. The purpose of the trainings is to establish collaboration and communication protocols that allow for the intelligence from the informant network on illegal trade and poaching to be effectively communicated and used by the customs and border officers working at the supported border post between Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and China.
- Activity 4.7 Establish first National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) in Kyrgyz Republic in cooperation with Kyrgyz government and GSLEP Secretariat.
- Activity 4.8 Establish first National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) in Tajikistan in cooperation with Tajik government and GSLEP Secretariat.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

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