

## The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

### Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to [jane@rufford.org](mailto:jane@rufford.org).

Thank you for your help.

**Josh Cole, Grants Director**

---

#### Grant Recipient Details

<b>Your name</b>	Maksatbek Anarbaev
<b>Project title</b>	Capacity enhancement for better wildlife conservation and monitoring in Kyrgyzstan
<b>RSG reference</b>	13476-1
<b>Reporting period</b>	November 2013 – December 2014
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£5650
<b>Your email address</b>	maskony@gmail.com
<b>Date of this report</b>	04.12.2014

**1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Not achieved</b>	<b>Partially achieved</b>	<b>Fully achieved</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Capacity enhancement of rangers on using modern technologies for better conservation and monitoring of migration routes			Fully achieved	Rangers are well trained and office equipment provided. They are able independently working and maintaining the sensor cameras. Can independently launch satellite collars; implement the monitoring with use of transmitter in distance.
Awareness creation about globally threatened wild species and community involvement for wildlife conservation activities through distribution of information from sensor cameras			Fully achieved	Administration of PA and rangers particularly are regularly sharing with interesting finding from sensor cameras with the local people. As field survey questionnaire showed the effect of these data sharing is high and increasing the better understanding of wildlife towards to conservation.
Analyse the spatio-temporal trends of interactions between key wild carnivores and wild herbivores and livestock		Under process, partly achieved		We will continue the research next year too, as this long-term lasting study. Up to now collected data on livestock movements and argali.
Questionnaire survey to determine local people conservationist attitude			Fully achieved	Questionnaire survey done at the end of November 2014. At the present time, we are working on paper for publication. Preliminary it is possible to say that the general attitude of local people (Ak-Shyirak and Uch-Koshkon villages) is positive and supportive, except wolves and jackals. Neutral attitude towards to wild boar. They were asked also other interrelated issues such as

				quantitative trend of changes in livestock and wildlife, large carnivore livestock predation, attitudes towards to tourism, about establishment of new protected area and etc.
Established contacts with adventure tourism companies and shops in Bishkek for local handicrafts			Fully achieved	Our partner from Germany, he was in Kyrgyzstan, we working on wildlife watching especially birdwatching tours for next 2015 year.
Assessment of potential for alternative economies suitable for mountain area like eco-tourism		Partly achieved, under progress		The regions is rich for unique biodiversity, however as this area is classified as border zone, following with additional permissions for visitors we see this as main barrier for tourism development. Assessment chart will be part of the paper. In addition, we had an agreement / plan that Japanese tourist company will come and work on touristic offer package, however, because of accident in the Kyrgyz/China border the manager from the company could not come.
Distribution of project outcomes			Fully achieved	I will also present this project in the frame of Klaus Toepfer Fellowship Program in Germany.
Publication will be produced		Under process, partly achieved,		Now, we are working on the paper, about Sarychat-Ertash State Nature Preserve including updated temperature data and some finding from questionnaire survey.
Share experience in Naryn State Nature Reserve			Fully achieved	Training on use and maintenance of sensor cameras and etc. They got FIRST videos and photos of snow leopards (June 2014) in the history of this preserve.

**2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).**

Weather conditions were our most important part for successful implementation of field visits, especially for collaring argali and ibex. Untypical hot and dry weather in May was unforeseen matter for expedition and because of hot season, wild ungulates were at very high altitudes, making them unreachable and risky to use tranquiliser.

**3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.**

- 1) Rangers are well trained for sensor cameras use and maintenance, they can and are using cameras independently, office equipment provided so, and protected area administration is collecting various data (photos and video). Rangers are able independently launch GPS collars, use transmitter for daily monitoring of movements after collared animals.
- 2) The field survey – questionnaire carried out mainly focusing on determining local's attitude towards wildlife conservation, wildlife – human conflict, and conservation concerns about snow leopard, livestock predation and measures which should be taken for reduce the livestock loses from large carnivores. In addition, climate data is updated by using modern digital temperature recorders along key camps in the territory of protected area, in total four points inside of core zone and one point from area of office of PA. These temperature recorders are still operating and we hope collect data for long period as much as possible. The paper in English briefly describing the preserve and outcomes from field survey will be prepared and submitted for publication.
- 3) Based on experience in Sarychat-Ertash State Nature Preserve the rangers of Naryn State Nature Preserve were trained for sensor cameras use and maintenance in condition of mountains and forest during May-June 2014 and the project received excellent results, very soon after installation the **FIRST** videos and photos of snow leopards captured (in the history of this preserve). As this first time happened, administration especially rangers accepted this event with high enthusiasm and working on monitoring of biodiversity especially for endangered umbrella species snow leopard, and other wild animals like Tien-Shan brown bear, roe deer, red deer, wolf and marten.

**4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).**

The Administration of PA received the office equipment, also project provided portable temperature recorders, which is very useful to update the data about the preserve, received photos and videos from the sensor cameras, as questionnaire showed local people more understands and feeling positive emotions when they see such kind of materials. The international birdwatching tour is under planning, where considered the use services from locals, as accommodation, transport, food and possible handicrafts.

## 5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, definitely. This project is long term running initiative.

## 6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

We have published in news article at the national newspaper “Ayil Demi”, were presenting about project in various meetings. In addition, during 2 weeks in February 2015 I will be participating in the last 4<sup>th</sup> Module of Klaus Toepfer Fellowship: For future leaders in nature conservation from the countries of central and eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. This programme supported by Federal Agency for Nature Conservation of Germany and will take place at the International Academy for Nature Conservation, Isle of Vilm, Germany. There we have special session for our projects, I do presentation there for international audience. In addition, as I am a member of Kyrgyz national working group for snow leopard and ecosystems conservation I will share with project experience and outcomes there.

## 7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

Mainly project activities have taken place during 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the year. Due to snowfall, our last field survey-questionnaire was postponed for half month.

## 8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Travel cost	1070	1070	-	
Consumables for field visits and training	1280	1080	- 200	Covered by co-financing, some sum went for daily allowance
Office equipment	1120	1120	-	
Communication expenses	450	450	-	
Honorarium	700	700	-	
Daily allowance	400	600	+ 200	Increased daily allowance for rangers
Publication, printing, dissemination materials	630	630	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5650</b>	<b>5650</b>		

The total sum from RSGF is £5650, which was equivalent in 6643 Euro. In November 2013 the exchange rate of Sterling / Euro was 0.85. and 1 Euro costs – 65.5 KGS

### **9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?**

As we collected interesting data, we want to prepare paper in English and submit for publication. Nevertheless, next year we will continue our work for collaring to finalise spatio-temporal movements of wild animals. As field survey-questionnaire showed, that local people are supportive for wildlife protection and research activities, at the same time we have to support their sustainable livelihoods. Now we want to support their greenhouse idea.

During survey as main livestock predators are indicated wolves and some cases jackals, interestingly near to half of respondents indicated that for reducing economic loses from large carnivores, people have to look after livestock properly and herd, wild predators will use first chance to eat livestock, as they are wild animals, and they need food. And just blame them is not right way, they say. Among villagers are people many people who want work in tourism, and general attitude towards to tourism is positive. However, the passport – permission (border zone) regulations it seems to be main barrier for international tourists to visit this beautiful area.

### **10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?**

Yes, during all the period of project we used, RSGF logo, especially for publications.

### **11. Any other comments?**

Next year we will continue our work and we will not stop advertise the Rufford Small Grants Foundation and highlight the support for our project.