PROJECTS REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR SAIGA-RELATED ACTIVITIES

This reporting template is designed to collate information on projects carried out by intergovernmental, international non-governmental and non-governmental organisations as well as academics and other experts working on any aspect of Saiga antelope conservation and sustainable use. Information will be compiled into a table for discussion at Saiga MOU meetings. The information will be used to: (1) monitor implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga* spp.) and the associated Medium Term International Work Programme; (2) support exchange of information throughout the range and beyond, and assist the identification of necessary future actions; and (3) support the implementation of CITES Decisions 18.270-18.274 on Saiga antelope (*Saiga spp.)*.

Please complete sections as appropriate and **return to the CMS Secretariat.**
E-mail: cms.secretariat@cms.int; Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449

Project: Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative

Country:				
	China	☐	Turkmenistan	☐
	Kazakhstan	☒	Uzbekistan	☐
	Mongolia	☐	International	☐
	Russia	☐		

Organisation / Contact details: Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative

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Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a project partner but is submitting its own report.

Duration of project: Ongoing from 2006

Location(s) of main activity: Betpak Dala, Ustyurt and Ural saiga populations in Kazakhstan

Sub-species:	*Saiga tatarica tatarica**	☒
	*Saiga tatarica mongolica **	☐

Areas of work:

Anti-poaching	☒	Habitat restoration	☐
Population monitoring	☒	Protected area management	☒
Ecological research	☒	Training & capacity-building	☒
Education and awareness	☒	Law enforcement	☒
Alternative livelihoods	☒	Trade issues	☒
Socio-economic research	☐	Captive breeding	☐
Range mapping	☒	Reintroduction/release	☐
Habitat research	☒		

For each box ticked, please provide brief details in the project summary box below

Project Summary:

The year 2016 was marked by major changes for the Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative (ADCI). After the shocking experience of the mass extinction of the Saiga antelopes in the previous year, the Initiative was realigned. This included, for example, integrating the areas of the Ural and Ustyurt populations of the saiga into the project area. This means that the project area now covers about 75 million hectares. In collaboration with the Kazakh government, the administrations of all newly relevant and existing protected areas, as well as national and international rangers of protected areas, a catalogue of measures intended to protect the critically endangered antelopes was drawn up and included into the ADCI work plan.

The Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative is a joint initiative of the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan, the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan, Fauna & Flora International, Frankfurt Zoological Society, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, implemented primarily by the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan with support from all partners that complements the work of the Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan.

In general, ADCI partners have complementary roles to play in executing the work of the Initiative; each supports financially, technically and strategically through the Steering Group and Working Groups. Fauna & Flora International have a thematic focus on strengthening the Ustyurt saiga population and combatting Wildlife Trade; Frankfurt Zoological Society focus on supporting large mammal reintroductions, site conservation, engaging local people and ranger capacity building; Royal Society for Protection of Birds

* Note that CMS Parties have adopted Wilson, D.E. & Reeder, D.M. (2005) Mammal Species of the World. A taxonomic and geographic reference. Third edition. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, USA as taxonomic reference for terrestrial mammals through Recommendation 9.4 where *S. t. tatarica* is referred to as *Saiga tatarica* and *S. t. mongolica* is referred to as *Saiga borealis*.

focuses on the organisational capacity development of ACBK, as well as management planning for protected and other conservation management areas, the conservation of important bird species and habitats and an emerging focus on the Ural landscape. ACBK are the implementing partner and the Committee for Forestry and Wildlife are our government partner whose ambitions for saiga protection enable and drive the work we do.

Planned Activities:

Anti-poaching:
1. Continue to protect saiga at the territory of the Ecological Part "Alty Sai"
2. Maintain the ranger group at the Ustyurt.
3. Maintain saiga telemetry and provision of distribution information to rangers.
4. Improve patrolling with SMART.
5. Provide further equipment and training for rangers.
6. Develop improved anti-poaching strategy for Kazakhstan including coordination centre.
7. Develop ranger training programme.
8. Support efforts to improve the legal status of wildlife rangers.
9. Pilot drones for patrolling.
10. Support development of test system for saiga products.

Population monitoring:
1. Continue to be involved in the saiga aerial survey.
2. Develop a future-proof aerial survey methodology, using drones, photography and videography.
3. Continue monitoring calving, including health monitoring with veterinarian support.
4. Continue monitoring rutting aggregation using drone.
5. Investigate potential for sustainable use of saiga antelopes

Ecological research:
1. Continue telemetry of saiga antelopes of all three populations.
2. Continue monitoring of calving, ear tagging, including health monitoring with veterinarian support.
3. Continue support of disease research.

Education and awareness:
1. Extend and maintain a network of saiga clubs at schools across the area of all three populations.
2. Produce newsletter and website.
3. Work with local people at the Ustyurt and Betpak-Dala range through the Ustyurt ranger team and within ‘’Alty Sai’’ Ecological Park.
4. Raise funds for more educational work.
5. Change school curriculum to include ecological subjects.
6. Conduct mass media campaign on illegal trade in saiga horn and conduct public destruction of confiscated horns.

Alternative livelihoods:
1.Create benefits for local people from tourism.

Socioeconomic research:
1.Conduct socioeconomic research of the communities around all three saiga populations
2.Design projects that create real benefits for people and the ecosystem based on analysis of this research

Range mapping:
1. Continue saiga telemetry programme.
2. Keep up database for wildlife ground observations.
3. Analysis of existing data to determine the current state of the habitat.

Habitat research and conservation:
1. Continue research in valuable saiga habitats to identify key areas for protection.
2. Use telemetry data to identify conflicts between saiga migration and existing and planned linear infrastructure.
3. Support the application of mitigation hierarchy in the planning process of new objects.
4. Ensure mitigation of negative impacts of linear infrastructure on saiga and other wildlife.
5. Mitigate negative impacts of industrial use and natural resource extraction on saiga.

Protected area management:
1. Extend protected areas network in all three population ranges
2. Improve management plans of existing protected areas.
3. Support implementation of management plans.

Training & capacity-building:
1. Conduct trainings for protected area rangers and Okhotzooprom rangers (as needed).
2. Continue to endorse and build capacity for SMART to improve patrolling performance.
3. Conduct trainings in CITES procedures for enforcement officers.

Law enforcement:
1. Conduct trainings in CITES procedures for enforcement officers.
2. Conduct meetings of high-level decision-makers and judges to improve law-enforcement
3. Train sniffer dogs for wildlife products.
4. Simplification of CITES procedures for scientific samples

Trade issues:
1. Expand programme of sniffer dogs for wildlife scents.
2. Conduct information campaign on illegal saiga horn trade.
3. Conduct research in trade routes.
4. Fight the legal status of advertisements from horn traders.

Achievements to date:

1. Anti-poaching

a) General

- The use of SMART across our project areas has been successfully rolled out to 10 patrol groups (4 ADCI monitoring teams and 6 Okhotzooprom ranger teams).
- In January 2019, ADCI reviewed its safety protocols for its monitoring teams active in the field. Comprehensive safety protocols (including safety instructions while in the field and daily check-ins with HQ) are in place and all ADCI rangers are totally equipped including being provided with safety equipment such as flares and bullet-proof vests. Due to Covid-19 the planned training in first aid and conflict mitigation was postponed.
- Satellite collars, which have been deployed in all three populations in Kazakhstan, which enabled state wildlife protection officers to guide rangers and improve the protection of saiga.

b) Ustyurt

- In 2017 a new monitoring team managed by ACBK was created to carry out monitoring of saiga populations and poaching, and to support, inform and coordinate action with two govt. led (Okhotzooprom) ranger teams, who have the authority to arrest poachers.
- The ADCI monitoring team has also held more than 40 meetings with 60 residents in order to recruit informants and gather information on poaching activity in the landscape.

c) Betpak Dala

- The ACBK-leased Hunting Area was rebranded as an Eco-Park called Alty Sai. No poaching cases detected until this year, 2020, when in collaboration with Okhotzooprom and police ADCI rangers helped to arrest poachers on two occasions. The prosecutions are in progress.

d) Ural

- In autumn 2016 the ADCI led an International Meeting of Rangers, which was attended by 38 representatives of environmental structures of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan, directly involved in the conservation of saiga of the Ural, Ustyurt and Pre-Caspian populations. During the meeting, participants were trained on the rules for filling out the paperwork pertaining to administrative violations, the rules for identifying CITES objects, providing first aid, using GPS navigators, counting animals and techniques in the Wildlife Count program.

2. Population monitoring

a) General/All populations

- Activities include recording and mapping of all incidences of saiga during monthly SMART patrolling, aerial surveys, collection of telemetry data, data collection from camera traps (installed to gain extra information on saiga behaviour and presence of other species), annual surveys of calving areas (to help evaluate reproductive success of the population) and trialling of two drones to efficiently direct on-the-ground fieldwork where saiga are present.
- ACBK was responsible for the aerial census and ground monitoring in April 2016, 2018 and 2019 and this has allowed consistent monitoring of population size for all three of Kazakhstan's saiga populations. A new methodology (developed by ACBK) was applied for each year, thereby providing consistent and reliable results. Unfortunately, it was not possible to complete these surveys in 2020 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

For telemetry work, see section below under Range Mapping

	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trajectory (increase/decrease)
Betpak Dala	36,200	51,700	76,400	111,500	Increase
Ural	70,200	98,200	135,000	217,000	Increase
Ustyurt	1,900	2,700	3,700	5,900	increase

There has been an increase in all three saiga populations over the last four years.

b) Calving monitoring

- A study of calving saigas is carried out every year with the participation of ADCI specialists, foreign and local veterinarians, as well as with botanists. This started in 2012 in the Betpak Dala population 2016 for Ural and 2017 in Ustyurt. During calving we conduct expeditions to all three populations to investigate the reproduction, monitor calving success, and to support veterinary work. Habitat monitoring is also undertaken. ADCI maintains an online monitoring database, which will be merged with the new SMART database in the future.

3. Ecological Research

a) General/All populations

- We have a telemetry programme running for all three populations since years. Further investigations are made mainly during the calving period. We are also engaged in disease research.

4. Education and awareness

a) Children and education work

- In April 2016 a new education officer was hired for ADCI.
- The ADCI seeks to help influence the Kazakh National Curriculum in partnership with the Ministry of Education so that it includes steppe, semi-desert and desert ecosystems. Educational concepts including recommendations for changing and supplementing the content and structure of schoolbooks have been given to the Ministry, and discussion is pending.
- The number of saiga clubs has grown from 7 to 11 across all three populations
- 15 members of the club supported ACBK's campaign against illegal trade in saiga horns. They went to the streets and talked to more than 50 people about the problem of wildlife trafficking and put up special stickers of the campaign in crowded places.
- Extra activities are conducted depending on available additional funding.

b) Adult engagement

- The Ustyurt ranger team and ranger staff visited villages in Atyrauskiy, Mangystauskiy and Aktiubinsky region. More than 130 meetings were conducted with farmers and people from rural areas.

c) PR work

- Cases of poachers arrests as well as the cases of ranger deaths have been shared in social media.
- A mass media campaign against sales of saiga horn was conducted, resulting in deletions from online market places.
- October 2018 ADCI arranged a public destruction of saiga derivatives. 148 horns, 5 carcasses and 31 saiga skulls were publicly destroyed in Uralsk city
- Quarterly ADCI newsletters are regularly sent to donors and ADCI partners and towards the end of the year also to government agencies.
- ADCI regularly contributes to Saiga News

5. **Alternative livelihoods**:

- We support the development of ecotourism, which brings benefits for local people.
- Four big steppe tours were organized in 2018

6. Range Mapping

- Saiga telemetry continues across the range of all three saiga populations. In autumn 2016, 12 satellite collars were fitted for the saiga within the Ural and Ustyurt populations; in autumn 2017, 48 satellite collars were deployed across all three populations and sub-groups of saiga.
- The annual aerial surveys of saiga in spring as well as data from saiga telemetry allow reliable conclusions on the range of saiga.
- Ground monitoring data is used throughout the year, which provides altogether a clear picture of the saiga range in Kazakhstan.
- The telemetry data from the Ustyurt population has undergone special analysis and concludes that the new railway has blocked southerly migration completely
- The ADCI participated in producing the CMS CAMI Mammal Migration Atlas, which was published in 2019.

7. Habitat research

Monitoring work – described under section 2 – also allows ADCI to collect ongoing data on saiga habitat across all their ranges.

- The telemetry data is an important component to identify key habitats for saiga, which allows to design targeted conservation actions.
- Specifically, our habitat research has been used to inform the railway from Balkhash to Aktobe, the railway Shalkar-Beyneu, the Center-West highway, saiga habitat in Betpak-Dala as drop site for space rockets parts
- We have identified a problem with a fence at the border between Russia and Kazakhstan in the Ural population range (more than 200 km long) and are supporting efforts to solve this
- The habitat at the calving areas is investigated every year and we do basic investigation in rutting areas since 2016.

8. Protected Area Management

- In 2016 the expansion of the Irgiz-Turgai Reserve was officially signed integrating an additional 410,000 hectares of land, which are very important for the migration of the saigas and their gathering at mating season. The reserve has grown to the impressive size of 1,173,000 hectares.
- The basis for the expansion was provided by data from satellite collars collected by ADCI, which identified the areas concerned as an outstanding habitat for saigas. We also supported in the creation of the technical documentation required for the preparation of this extension.
- The protected areas have been supported through our provision of equipment and trainings and advice to improve management plans

9. Training and Capacity Building,

a) General

- Expert advice provided to the CFW on the question of listing saiga in CITES App. I.
- Facilitation of national, regional and international scientific cooperation on the investigation of saiga diseases

See Section 1: Anti-poaching for details on capacity building for SMART monitoring

b) Betpak Dala

- Protected area rangers have been supported with new equipment. Furthermore, they were trained on site in saiga calving survey methods.
- A seminar on management planning was conducted for the Altyn Dala reservat. Proposals for improvement of the draft management plan were made and further support offered.

10. Trade issues and Law Enforcement

a) General

- Recognising that poaching and illegal wildlife trade is a major threat to all three saiga sub-populations in Kazakhstan, the ADCI is strengthening capacity and collaboration to combat trafficking of saiga horn across all points of the trade chain in Kazakhstan. Summary of objectives are below:

b) Developing intelligence to enhance law enforcement;

- From 2018 the ADCI worked with various government agencies and experts to collect information on illegal wildlife trade hotspots and the routes used to transport saiga horn through Kazakhstan and across the border. The information was compiled into a report, "Hotspots and Routes of the Illegal Trade of Saiga Horns" by zoologist K. N. Plakhov, a UN expert on Kazakhstan's biological diversity and IUCN expert on protected areas in Central Asia
- In 2019, the ADCI initiated a second phase of research which aimed to (1) systematically assess IWT in saiga horn and (2) make recommendations on strengthening future enforcement strategy. We developed a data collection protocol for monitoring trends in IWT, built a database to enable ongoing analysis of IWT data and drafted a report "Illegal wildlife trade of saiga horn in Kazakhstan: current trends and recommendations for enforcement".
- Reports produced and data collected under this work have been shared with law enforcement agencies and have been used to guide law enforcement strategy for IWT.

c) Enhancing detection capacity of law enforcement agencies through improved patrolling and sniffer dogs

- A major part of our strategy to deter illegal wildlife trade has involved capacity building for SMART and anti-poaching at ***key source populations*** (described under section 1 of this report).
- Work to improve detection capacity along ***key trade routes*** has mainly focussed on deployment of sniffer dogs teams trained to identify saiga horn, selected other wildlife products (e.g. steppe tortoise, saker falcon, snow leopard, bear paw etc), narcotics and money.
- In total, with the support of both the Customs and Border Service Dog Training Centers, we have trained 19 sniffer dogs over the last five years, 17 are currently in service.

d) Capacity building on frontline enforcement officers (operating near source population, along

trade chains and at key border crossing points);

- A total of 53 Okhotzooprom, protected area, and ADCI monitoring specialists from all three saiga range areas were trained on how to prepare a strong case with a good evidence base in collaboration with environmental police and FWC Territorial inspectorates.
- 25 environmental police and territorial inspectorate officers from all three saiga range areas were trained in identifying wildlife crime and skills in handling a criminal case, gathering evidence and intelligence, and building a strong case to support efficient prosecution.
- In July 2019 ADCI developed a 'Wildlife Product Protocol' designed to give law enforcement officers a clear set of steps to follow after seizing a wildlife product. The protocol was presented at a training workshop delivered by ACBK, the FWC and the Institute of Zoology attended by 35 law enforcement officers. Training was provided on the steps included in the protocol
- Following the workshop, we were told by Border Service officials that the training inspired them to learn more about CITES and place greater priority on IWT in their work programs.

e) Supporting collaboration and data sharing between nature protection, law enforcement and intelligence agencies and the judiciary to successfully prosecute wildlife tracking

- A seminar in May 2018 was held on illegal wildlife trafficking and communications between agencies. This was attended by 20 participants representing the FWC, Okhotzooprom, the General Prosecutor's Office, Environmental Police and the Border Service.
- Based on seminar, a joint national workplan for IWT was developed led by the General Prosecutor's Office and involved the participation the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Customs, the Border Service, and the National Anti-Corruption Bureau.
- ADCI also conducted a roundtable event for judges and prosecutors in Astana on July 27th 2018. The event aimed to raise awareness among the judiciary to the problem of illegal saiga trafficking and highlight the importance of prosecuting wildlife crime. Three judges from three saiga range regions of Kazakhstan participated, as well as a senior prosecutor, Environmental police officers, and representatives from the FWC. As a result of the event, "Recommendations of the Roundtable" were developed, then discussed and finalized via email and sent to the FWC and all other participant organizations.
- In 2019, ADCI took further steps towards development of an inter-agency agreement on IWT data management and sharing.

f) Increasing cross-border cooperation to address illegal wildlife trade issues

- In June 2018, ADCI organized and conducted a one-week exchange visit for 3 Kazakh cynologists to Mongolia. The exchange consisted of visits to Mongolia's General Customs, Dog training centre, and the Selengiy Aimak checkpoint (on the Russian-Mongolian boundary) to see Mongolian operations in action.
- The ADCI team and partners organized and participated in a two-day Roundtable on August 17th-18th 2018, in Almaty, which sought to broaden international relations among customs services and cynologists of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia to combat IWT.
- In September 2019, we organized a four-day exchange visit to Kazakhstan for three Czech Customs Administration officials with significant experience in the use of sniffer dogs to detect illegal wildlife trade.

Reports / Publications / Information material:

Saiga disease and mass die off:

1. Robinson, S., E. J. Milner-Gulland, Y. Grachev, **A. Salemgareyev**, M. Orynbayev, A. Lushchekina, E.

Morgan, W. Beauvais, N. Singh, S. Khomenko, R. Cammack, and R. Kock. 2019. Opportunistic bacteria and mass mortality in ungulates: lessons from an extreme event. Ecosphere 10(6):e02671. 10.1002/ecs2.2671

2. Beauvais W, **Zuther S**, Villeneuve C, Kock R, Guitian J. 2019 Rapidly assessing the risks of infectious diseases to wildlife species. R. Soc. open sci. 6: 181043.
3. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsos.181043
4. BBC short documentary on the saiga mass mortality solution finding https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/44474048/saiga-antelopes-the-ice-age-survivors-now-in-peril
5. Kock R.A., Orynbayev M., Robinson S., **Zuther S**., Singh N.J., Beauvais W., Morgan E., Karimbayev A., Khomenko S., Martineau H., Rystaeva R., Omarova Z., Wolfs S., Hawotte F., Radoux J., Milner-Gulland E.J., 2018. Saiga on the brink: Multidisciplinary analysis of the factors influencing mass-mortality events. Science Advances, 4, 1 http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/1/eaao2314

Population monitoring:

1. Ilya A. Volodin, Olga V. Sibiryakova, Roland Frey, Kseniya O. Efremova, Natalia V. Soldatova, **Steffen Zuther**, Talkad B. Kisebaev, **Albert R. Salemgareyev**, Elena V. Volodina. (2016). Individuality of distress and discomfort calls in neonate ruminants with bass voices: goitred gazelles (Gazella subgutturosa) and saiga antelopes (Saiga tatarica). Ethology.
2. Olga V. Sibiryakova, Ilya A. Volodin, Roland Frey, **Steffen Zuther**, Talgat B. Kisebaev, **Albert R. Salemgareyev**, Elena V. Volodina. (2016). Prominent voice individuality in wild-living mother 1 and neonate saiga antelopes: a specialization for breeding in huge aggregations? Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology.
3. Ilya A. Volodin, Olga V. Sibiryakova, Roland Frey, Kseniya O. Efremova, Natalia V. Soldatova, **Steffen Zuther**, Talgat B. Kisebaev, **Albert R. Salemgareyev**, Elena V. Volodina. (2017). Individuality of distress and discomfort calls in neonates with bass voices: Wild-living goitred gazelles (Gazella subgutturosa) and saiga antelopes (Saiga tatarica). Ethology.
4. The aerial saiga census was reported on several media channels : http://bit.ly/2HxjQid Also a TV news report was produced: http://bit.ly/38Blco5
5. The first use of a professional drone for wildlife applications was noted in several media, for instance here: http://bit.ly/3bFP70m
6. A saiga caught by a camera trap received a lot of attention, particularly in social media: http://bit.ly/2SP1Jd0
7. A report about the capture and collaring of saiga in West Kazakhstan was found on online media: http://bit.ly/39DeePy
8. The introduction of the SMART monitoring system has also been reported: http://bit.ly/37vVKyT
9. Floppy-nosed antelope has baby boom, raising hope for critically endangered species, National Geographic webpage https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/2020/06/saiga-antelope-baby-boom-endangered-species/

Wildlife trade:

1. Plakhov, K.,N., 2018. Hotspots and routes of the illegal trade of saiga horns. Report. Fauna and Flora International.
2. Chinese Traditional Medicine and saiga tourism BBC Short Film https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0000y97
3. A TV report on national news media Khabar 24 about dog training for wildlife products https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xNafFmcxKWA&t=29s

Poaching:

1. Wendle, J., 2018. These antelopes face double jeopardy: disease and poaching. National Geographic webpage. https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/2018/08/saiga-antelope-poaching-disease/

German language

1. ZGF, 2018. Wildesel fliegen in die Steppe. Gorilla, 18-1, Art. 4, Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt.
2. ZGF, 2018. Die Hörner brennen im Feuer. Gorilla, 18-2, Art. 4, Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt.
3. Zooter S., 2018. Fliegender Wal mit Eseln im Bauch. Gorilla, 18-2, Art. 28-31, Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt.
4. Evans B., 2018. Das Saiga-Rätsel ist gelöst. Gorilla, 18-1, Art. 34-37 Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt.

Russian language

1. Абдурасулов А., 2018. Ровесники мамонтов: как ученые пытаются спасти сайгаков в Казахстане. Би-би-си Ньюс, Русская служба. [https://www.bbc.com/russian/features-44378063]
2. Кок Р., Милнер-Гулланд Э. Дж., Робинсон С., **Цутер Ш**., Орынбаев М., 2018. Массовая гибель сайгаков: расследование событий Казахстанско-британской научно- исследовательской экспедицией. Сайга Ньюс, 23, ст. 38-39.
3. В.С. Вилков, И.А. Зубань, К.С. Жадан, М.Н. Калашников, **А.Ю. Тимошенко** О результатах отлова и мечения краснозобых казарок *Branta ruficollis* на водоёмах Северо- Казахстанской области весной 2018 года. // Русский орнитологический журнал 2018. том 27. экспресс выпуск 1680: 5020-5027
4. **А.Ю. Тимошенко**, К.Б. Батырханулы Малый баклан Phalacrocorax pygmaeus – новый вид в фауне птиц Наурзумского заповедника (Северный Казахстан) // Русский орнитологический журнал 2018, Том 27, Экспресс-выпуск 1692: 5511-5513
5. Е.А. Брагин, **А.Ю. Тимошенко** Встречи стерхов в 2016 и 2017 гг.// Информационный бюллетень рабочей группы по журавлям Евразии No 14 Москва – 2018: с. 39-40

- **Collaborators:**

Saiga Conservation Alliance,
Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of Kazakhstan
National Veterinary Reference Centre
Royal Veterinary College (UK)
University of Bristol
Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems (Kazakhstan
US Embassy in Kazakhstan
Okhotzooprom
Government officials from the Prosecutor Office
Customs Office
The Police
Border Guard Office
Kazakhstan Regional Dog Training Centre, Almaty
WCS Russia (in relation to SMART implementation in Kazakhstan)
Ministry of Education of Kazakhstan
Institute for Zoology of Kazakhstan

Budget available: As the ADCI has many different components, it is difficult to say the exact budget dedicated to saiga conservation. Roughly **180,000 EUR/year**
Current sponsors: US Fish and Wildlife, Caspian Pipeline Consortium-K, IKI (through the CADI Project), CMS, FFI, FZS, RSPB, Temperatio
Past sponsors: NERC, Disney, the Frankenberg Foundation, BMU, UNDP/GEF, SCA, ERG, RIBSP, Darwin Initiative, Gregor Louisoder Umweltstiftung, FAO, GIZ, BMZ, WWF, Disney, FAO, RIPBS, CIM
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