



APPLICATION FORM

Small Grants Fund for Working Groups & Task Forces

For office use only

Application received	
Application assessed	

NOTES FOR APPLICANTS

1. Applications must be reviewed by the relevant EAAFP Working Group or Task Force Chair or coordinator, who will provide a statement of the relative merit of the application against the assessment criteria, prior to submission.
2. Applications will be assessed by at least three members of the EAAFP Management Committee, Technical Committee and/or external referees that are not party to any of the proposals. If the reviewer is affiliated with a proposal, they must recuse themselves from the process.
3. EAAFP Working Group or Task Force are eligible for funding to go towards meetings, research, monitoring, site management, training and CEPA events and materials.
4. Students, with the support of the relevant Working Group or Task Force, are only eligible for funding toward studies being undertaken at a research institution or travel to a conference to present original research.
5. Grants are awarded on the strict understanding that funds will be exempt from institutional administration charges, unless Partner government law so requires.
6. Funds are limited and not all applications may be funded.
7. Applications should be targeted towards EAAFP key species or habitats, regions, or emerging threats or other specified Partnership objectives. All applications should demonstrate how it would contribute to Partnership objectives and the implementation of the Partnership document and Strategic Plan.
8. Applications with in-kind contributions and other matching financial are preferred.
9. The maximum amount annually provided by the Small Grants Fund to an applicant or for a specific project is \$5,000 (USD).
10. Conference attendance will be supported to a maximum of \$1,000 (USD) and is only for task force or working group members delivering their own work as a presentation, paper or poster.
11. Lead investigators are responsible for obtaining all necessary permits from government authorities, indigenous communities, ethics committees etc., to undertake approved research or monitoring studies.
12. Successful applicants will be required to provide a short write up of their project outcomes in the EAAFP newsletter and website and to report to the relevant Working Group or Task Force, and are strongly encouraged to publish their results in peer-reviewed journals.

Call for proposal is on 3 January. Applications close at 5pm (Seoul Time) on 3 February annually. A follow-up application process may be available 6 months later should funds remain.

Announcements of funding will be made by 3 March.



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ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The merit of applications will be judged on the following criteria, with an overall ranking of 1 (highest priority) to 5 (lower priority) scale:

- The novelty and strength of the science employed
- The likely value of the project to migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF
- The alignment of the project with priority Single Species Action Plans or overall Working Group and Task Force objectives
- The alignment of the project with the EAAFP Strategic Plan
- The justification for the grant funds requested relative to the overall budget of the project
- The track record of the lead investigator and the likelihood of the project achieving its objectives
- Leveraging of in-kind contributions and other matching financial

ELIGIBILITY CHECKLIST

- Are migratory waterbirds and their habitats the focus of your project? Yes No
s
- Will your project improve our understanding of factors important to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF? Yes No
s
- Have you previously applied for an EAAFP Small Grants Fund? Yes No
s

If yes, provide details of which award you applied for, and if you were successful how much funding you received:

How does this application differ from your previous application?

Applicants must answer 'yes' to all of the following statements in order to be eligible to apply:

- The applicant agrees to provide a final report within 3 months of the completion of the project. Yes No
s
- The applicant agrees to submit 1 – 2 page article and photographs for inclusion on EAAFP's website and/or write a brief article for the EAAFP's newsletter. Photographers will be acknowledged. Yes No
s
- The applicant will acknowledge the support of the EAAFP in any publications, presentations and reports arising from this work. Yes No
s

PERSONAL DETAILS

Title: Mr. Klokov Konstantin Borisovich
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Institution: Saint-Petersburg State University, Institute of Earth Science
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PERSONAL DETAILS

Title: Mr. Gerasimov Yuri
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Institution: Kamchatka Branch of Pacific Geographical Institute Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences
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Email address: bird@mail.kamchatka.ru

Relevant Working Group or Task Force Chair - DETAILS

Mr Sunleang Srey
 (Mr, Ms etc) Family name Given Name/s

Email address: kampongspeu@yahoo.com

Relevant Working Group or Task Force Coordinator - DETAILS

Title: Dr Carey Mark
 (Mr, Ms etc) Family name Given Name/s

Email address: mark.carey@environment.gov.au

PROJECT DETAILS

Project Title: Please provide concise and informative title of your entire project (not just the component for which funds are sought)

Evaluation of hunting pressure on Numeius species (Curlews, Whimbrels) and other shorebirds in the Russian Far East. Stage one: initiation of surveys in Kamchatka

Part A. FOR CONFERENCE APPLICANTS ONLY

Conference Title:	Location:	Date:
Presentation Abstract (250 word maximum):		

Part B. FOR ALL OTHER APPLICANTS

Details of your entire project (not just the component for which funds are sought) (2.5 page maximum)	
1. Objectives:	<p>Hunting on shorebirds in the North-East of Russia (most northern part of EAAF) has negative impact on the populations of several threatened species and all shorebirds on the flyway. However, due to the lack of information we cannot evaluate how significant is impact on shorebird populations. Thus, a special survey is needed to assess the hunting press on shorebirds.</p> <p>The main aim of the project is to assess the effect of illegal and unbalanced legal hunting on shorebirds in the North-East of Russia. The project will focus on EAAFP priority species of shorebirds. Special attention will be paid to Far Eastern Curlew and Whimbrel. Whimbrel is a popular species for legal hunting in the Russian Far East. In this regard, hunting press has significant influence to the population number of this species. Far Eastern Curlew is critically endangered species in Australia. In Russia it is protected species, included in Red Data Book. But rather often Far Eastern Curlews are shot by hunters together with Whimbrels as a consequence of incorrect definition. Also it is the most desired species for shouting among all shorebird species due to its large size.</p> <p>Project is designed to find out in Kamchatka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The main places where hunters and poachers take most of the shorebirds (first of all, priority EAAFP species);b) At what time of year and in what habitats, as well as by what methods shorebirds are harvested;c) Which social groups of the local population are engaged in legal hunting for shorebirds and poaching;d) Give an approximate estimate of the number of shorebirds shot;e) Propose further activities to manage shorebird hunting and protect Far Eastern Curlew and other threatened species;f) Better understand methodology for future surveys in the other parts of the Russian Far East.
2. Background:	<p>Hunting is one of two basic factors of decline of shorebirds populations along the EEAF along with the human transformation of their habitats in the intertidal zone (Eduardo et al, in reduction) However, there is almost no data on the size of shorebird legal and illegal harvest in the Russian part of the EAAF.</p> <p>Only a few sources of information on waterbird hunting in North and East of Russia are available. First, a data of the special survey made by Dr. Evgeny Syroechkovskiy and Prof. Konstantin Klovov in 1999–2005 with the assessment of subsistence hunting in 22</p>

settlements of Chukotka and Northern Yakutia (Klokov, Syroechkovsky, 2010). First ever the methodology was developed. The results of this survey showed that birds, especially, geese, ducks, and eiders still remain an important source of food for local families in hundreds of villages on the Far East of Russia. Shorebirds are harvested in a smaller, but still significant number mainly during southward migrations of young birds. All birds are perceived by local families first of all as foodstuff. The amount of harvested birds depends mainly on the geographical location of villages with regard to migratory ways of the species.

Ring recoveries as information source

Second sources is the ring recoveries data of the Bird Ringing Center of Russia, which reveals several regions where the recoveries of shorebirds' rings are more frequent. Most probably, these are areas with high hunting pressure, in which illegal hunting represents the greatest threat to the shorebirds. These areas include the western and eastern coasts of Kamchatka, the eastern coast of Sakhalin and the western coast of the Sea Of Okhotsk from the Tatar Strait to the Uda estuary (in the Khabarovsk region). These are preliminary data, which need to be clarified.

Published and unpublished observations

According to the information from a few published papers and personal communications of ornithologists' main shorebirds hunting areas are located in the coastal areas (Arkhipov, 2017). Majority of hunters do not distinguish species of shorebirds, except Whimbrel. Hunters shoot all species of large shorebirds as well as all species of small shorebirds. They are shooting many endangered or vulnerable species of EAAF: Spotted Greenshank, Lesser Sand Plover, Great Knot, Red Knot, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew Sandpiper, Eastern Curlew. Not all these species included to Russian Red Data Book, but all of them included to Regional Red Data Book of Kamchatka.

Critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpipers are clearly not shot on purpose but among other small waders in concentrations. On the background of extremely small world population (about 200 nesting pairs), the loss of even a few individuals can cause dramatic decline of the population.

According to available information from Kamchatka and Sakhalin ornithologists, the hunting pressure on shorebirds is significant including as well large and small species (poachers shoot dense clusters of small birds). In both cases, there are a large number of wounded birds, which then die, extra to killed bird. The hunt is mostly illegal, although some large shorebirds are harvested legally.

Legal traditional hunting of Whimbrel

Hunting is a significant threat mainly to the Whimbrel, since there is a special hunting season for shooting this species in Kamchatka. This is longstanding traditional hunting on crowberry coastal spits both subsistence and sport – very popular all over Russian Far East. It starts a week before the hunting season for ducks and geese. Whimbrels make big concentrations on the coasts of Kamchatka and Sakhalin.

But, presumably, this hunting is a serious threat to the Eastern Curlew, which is a protected species, but is often shot by hunters mostly unintentionally. Also, hunting can cause significant damage to populations of Bar-tailed and Black-tailed Godwits, and probably to Greenshanks (including Spotted Greenshank), Redshanks, Knots, Big size Plovers, Ruddy Turnstone, Grey-tailed Tattler and some others. Hunting for small waders occurs mainly due to the lack of larger species. However, we do not have any objective data supporting these assumptions.

Possible recent increase of hunting pressure

There are two main reasons why shorebird hunting as well as other birds hunting had increased along the Pacific coast of Russia during last 20+ years. First – more opportunities to use of modern all-terrain vehicles enables local hunters and visitors to reach formerly inaccessible territories and there is no police and game inspectors in remote areas. Second – one is a new group of illegal hunters working for coastal Salmon fishermen teams. Since the early 1990s, coastal salmon fishing with fixed gill nets became widely spread along the coasts of Russian Far East, especially in Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island. New Russian legislation had limited salmon fishing at sea by big ships and allowed regions to do more coastal fishing by local communities and outside companies. Preliminary estimate suggest more than 2200 of such "fishing sites" in Russian Far-East in July and August with approximately 600 in Kamchatka only. It is a new serious factor that formerly had no negative effect on shorebirds populations but the level of it was never evaluated. So we can assume two main factors determining hazardous areas:

location of the places of large concentrations of shorebirds (mainly during the southward migration of young birds) in the proximity of settlements and/or in the areas of intensive fishing by teams of imported workers- fishermen. However, this assumption needs to be confirmed by objective data, which we are aiming to collect during our field work and analysis of documents in Kamchatka.

3. Project plan, timeline and methods:

Comprehensive interviews with experts and short anonymous questionnaires distributed among local hunters in Far East of Russia will be the main ways of obtaining information.

In 2019 we are going to start the project with field research on Kamchatka, since it is in this area that the most vulnerable places are located where shorebirds are hunted and logistically it is most realistic as it has active branch of BirdsRussia operating there. After Kamchatka, next years the survey can be continued on Sakhalin Island, and in Khabarovsk and Primorsky Regions

Field work in Kamchatka is planned for June – September, 2019. It will include, firstly, expert semi-formal interviews using detailed questionnaires with the employees of the Hunting Agency of Kamchatka and with the leaders of the hunting societies in the villages located along the sea coast, where the autumn concentrations of shorebirds take place. These people are familiar with the life of the local people and can tell a lot about who, where, when and how they hunt in the vicinity of their villages. The information received from them will make it possible to draw up a description of the situation with both legal and illegal hunting of shorebirds at a qualitative level, as well as to mark on the map the most dangerous places where the shorebirds are most persecuted by local hunters and poachers.

Secondly, a short anonymous questionnaire will be developed. It will be distributed to local hunters in villages situated on western and eastern coasts of Kamchatka Peninsula. This questionnaire will contain questions about the types and number of killed shorebirds. It will allow to give a rough estimate of the number of birds killed, as well as to find out to what extent hunters can distinguish species of shorebirds (especially protected ones).

The anonymous questionnaire will be distributed among local residents by specially hired for this purpose persons, selected from most competent representatives of the local people (employees of the hunting agency of Kamchatka, chairmen of hunting societies, local ornithologists, school biology teachers, etc.). This work will involve travel to remote areas of Kamchatka, which will require significant transportation costs. Only a few coastal villages are accessible for cars, most of them can only be reached with the help of local aviation, which is extremely expensive.

The field survey is expected to be completed by Dr. Yury Gerasimov and prof. Konstantin Klovov by the end of September 2019 and processing of materials by the end of November 2019. A report will be submitted in December 2019. Several conservationists and shorebird specialists from the Russian Far East will also be involved in the project. Trustworthy and competent people selected from local residents will take part in the fieldwork to distribute and complete the questionnaires.

In 2019 we are planning 6 steps of the project:

1) Discussion at the round table and the creation of a working group to explore the illegal hunting of shorebirds (just done at the Northern Eurasian Conference on Wader studies in Minsk (February, 2019);

2) Evaluation of main concentrations of shorebirds along Kamchatka coasts to identify priority villages and coastal areas to be visited based on published papers, unpublished reports and expert interviews (March-April, 2019);

3) Development of toolkit for expert interviews and for anonymous questioning of hunters during fieldwork in Kamchatka (April - May, 2019);

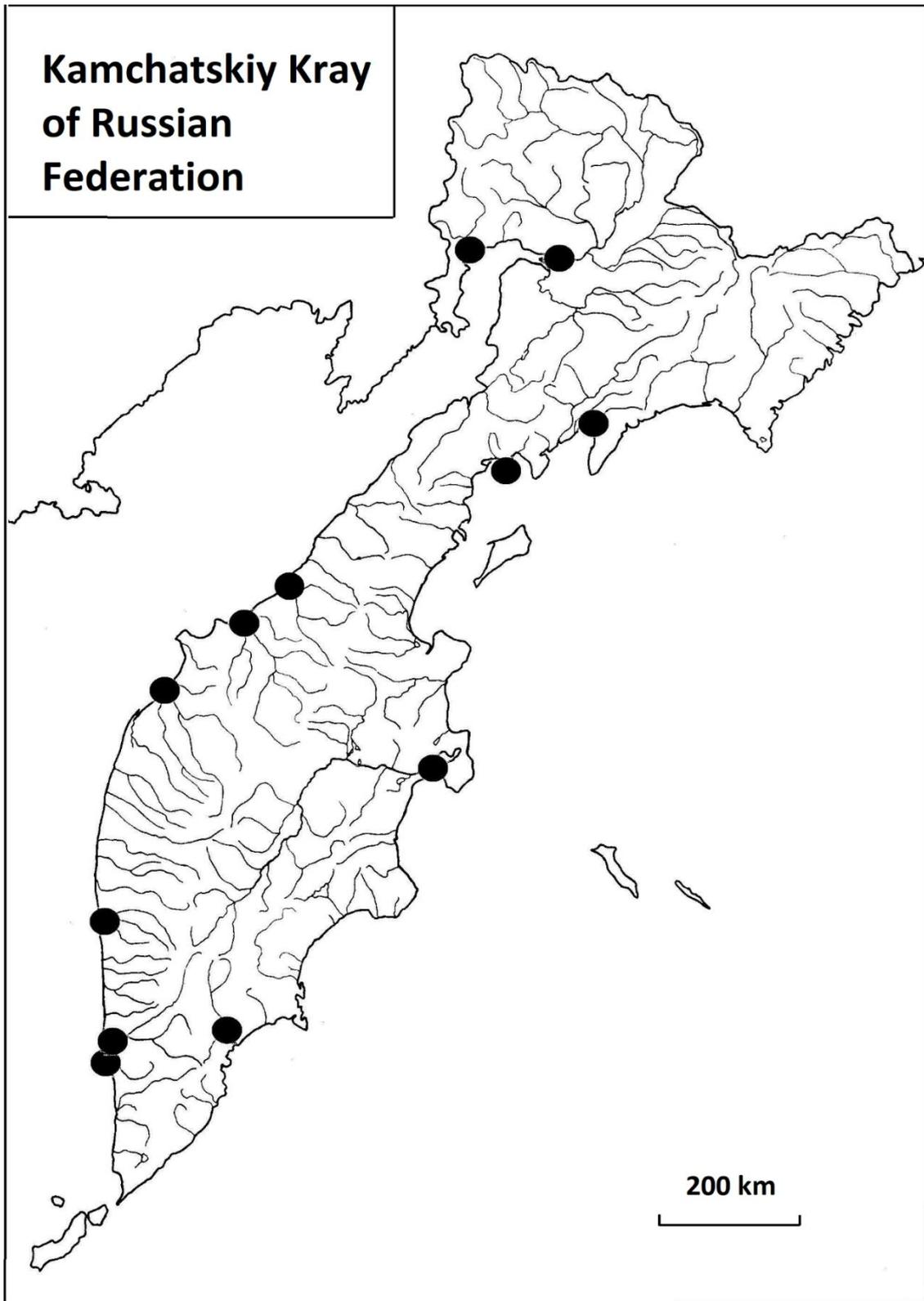
4) Fieldwork in Kamchatka: expert interviews and anonymous questionnaires among hunters (June – September, 2019);

5) Data processing, preparation of the report and articles for publication (October – December, 2019); an article assessing the situation of illegal and legal hunting of shorebirds in Far East of Russia based on the result of the project is going to be drafted in the beginning of 2020

6) Planning of further stages of the project and sending next round of applications.

<p>4. Likely benefit to conservation of migratory water birds</p>	<p>Project data could be used for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To advise decision-making bodies on how to ensure shorebird sustainable use and conservation taking into account the interests of major user groups; 2) Preparation draft regulations on the use of hunting resources for Kamchatka; 3) Development mechanism for coordinating the interests of local people and biodiversity conservation and to motivation of local hunters for sustainable use, including awareness raising work; 4) To develop a concept for the monitoring of the shorebird harvesting (incl. legal and illegal shooting) along the Northern part of EAAF; <p>In addition, we will collect data on the terms of migration of shorebirds and most important staging places; the level of education of hunters in the direction of determining the shorebird species and knowledge of protected species. We will also conduct educational work with hunters and other members of local community (including schoolchildren) on the protection of shorebirds.</p>
<p>5. Alignment with EAAF priorities:</p>	<p>The project is going to provide data for planning oncoming activities to decrease legal hunting pressure and prevent poaching of shorebirds in Kamchatka and further on the Pacific coast of Russia, first of all, for EAAFP priorities species, including Grey Plover, Lesser Sand Plover, Spotted Greenshank, Grey-tailed Tattler, Ruddy Turnstone, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Great Knot, Red Knot, Curlew Sandpiper, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Dunlin, Far Eastern Curlew, Whimbrel, Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit.</p> <p>As well, it contributes to the implementation of the Action Plan for Far Eastern Curlew adopted at EAAFP MOP9 and supports the implementation of Objectives 3 and 4 of the plan relating to the direct take of Far Eastern Curlew.</p>
<p>6. Explain the part of your project for which you are seeking funds:</p>	<p>As the subject of shorebird hunting was never systematically studied in the Russian Far East we need to aim to study it as a whole. But knowing that Far-Eastern Curlew is priority species for Australia we suggest to focus the section co-funded by Australia on evaluation of genus <i>Numenius</i> hunting. But it would contribute to overall shorebird hunting evaluation picture</p> <p>Russian Far East is very big and impossible to cover in one year, even Kamchatka is very big (1 500 km long) so we aim to cover a sample of villages (see map in appendix). The research we are seeking funds in 2019 in this application includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing and conducting a series of interviews in Kamchatka with members of local hunting societies and employees of the hunting agency (June – September, 2019), 2. Sending and collecting anonymous questionnaires among hunters in villages located on the coast of Kamchatka (June – September, 2019).
<p>7. Scientific References cited in the application:</p>	<p><i>Arkhipov, V. Yu.</i> Hunting of local people on shorebirds in the Shelikhov Bay, Sea of Okhotsk. Russian Ornithological Journal 2017, Volume 26, Express issue 1439: 1759-1761. In Russian.</p> <p><i>Eduardo, Gallo-Cajiao, et all.</i> Hunting of migratory shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (in redaction).</p> <p><i>Klokov, K.B. & E.E. Syroechkovsky.</i> Using the survey method to study the effect of hunting on waterfowl in the Russian Arctic. In Casarca. Bull. of the goose, swan and duck study group of Northern Eurasia. V.13. Moscow, 2010. Pp. 76-103. In Russian.</p>

Appendix. Map. Location of villages, where shorebirds hunting will be evaluated during field work in 2019. Nearby salmon fishing camps would be visited, when possible.



Part C. FOR ALL APPLICANTS

Experience Relevant to Project (0.5 page maximum): - Please attach a maximum 2-page CV or list all non-academic research experience and experience with migratory waterbirds/conservation e.g. work experience, volunteer experience, bird banding, bird-watching.

The main work will be done by two experts. The leading investigator is professor at St. Petersburg University Dr Konstantin Klovov. He has extensive experience studying the traditional economy of the indigenous population of the North of Russia, including research of illegal waterbird hunting made in cooperation with BirdsRussia and other ornithological institutions in Russia. In particular, he conducted the assessment of subsistence hunting in 22 settlements of Chukotka and Northern Yakutia in 1999 – 2005 already mentioned above.

The organization and coordination of field work in Kamchatka as well as some fieldwork will be done by Dr. Yuri Gerasimov, the head of Kamchatka Branch of BirdsRussia and senior researcher of Kamchatka Branch of Pacific Geographical Institute of Russian Academy of Science. His field work experience in Kamchatka is 40 years, more than 450 papers were published, and main part is connected with shorebirds and waterbirds studies and conservation, including extended communication with hunters.

Several conservationists and shorebird specialists from the Russian Far East will also be involved in the project. Trustworthy and competent people selected from local residents will take part in the fieldwork to distribute and complete the questionnaires.

Konstantin B. Klovov, professor of Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia

Biographical Sketch

Education

M.S., Geography, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1974.

Awards

Ph.D. in Geography, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1979.

Associated Professor, Economics and Planning, 1987.

Professor in Geography, 1999.

Citizenship Russian

Date and Place of Birth June, 07, 1952, Moscow.

Languages:

Russian, English, French

Appointments

1994- Present, Professor of Department of Regional Politics, Institute of Earth Sciences, St.-Petersburg State University

1983-1994 Department of Northern Development, North-West Research Institute of Agriculture Economics, St.-Petersburg-Pushkin; Associated Professor, Economics and Planning, 1987

1977-1983 Department of the North, Institute of Nature Conservation and Reserves, Moscow

Selected publications

Mass scale harvesting of migratory birds of the East Asian flyway as a result of acculturation processes: An ethnological view of the problem. First All-Russian Ornithological Congress. Theses of reports. Tver, 2018. Ss. 146-147. In Russian. (Co-author R.A. Gres).

Ethnoecological Assessment of the Impact of Industrial Development on the Traditional Natural Management of Indigenous Peoples of the North: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches // Regional Research of Russia, 2013, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 182–186. In English. (Co-authors S.A. Khrushchev, A.V. Bocharnikova).

Diversity of Adaptive Strategies of Endangered Herders' Communities in Tundra and Taiga Areas in Russia. In Histories from the North: Environment, Movement, and Narratives. Pp. 60-63 in J.P. Ziker and F. Stammer (eds.), Boise State University and Arctic Centre, University of Lapland: Boise/Rovaniemi, 2011. In English.

Using the survey method to study the effect of hunting on waterfowl in the Russian Arctic. In Casarca. Bull. of the Goose, swan and duck study group of Northern Eurasia. V.13. Moscow, 2010. Pp. 76-103. In Russian. (Co-author E.E. Syroechkovsky).

Biological Resource Management Strategy for Indigenous Peoples of the North. Geographical and geocological aspects of the development of nature and society: Coll. scientific articles. St. Petersburg State University, 2008. p. 98-108. In Russian.

Estimated of waterfowl harvesting by the indigenous population of the North. In. Waterfowl of Northern Russia. Third International Symposium Abstracts. 6-10 October 2005. Saint-Petersburg, Russia. Pp. 256-157. In Russian. (Co-author E.E. Syroechkovsky).

Family-Based Reindeer Herding and Hunting Economies, and the Status and Management of Wild Reindeer/ Caribou Populations. Eds. B. Ulvevadet and K. B. Klovov. Arctic Council Project Report. Published by Tromsø University. 2004. Pp. 170. In English and Russian.

The study of the hunting press of the indigenous peoples of the North on waterfowl: methodical approaches The current state of populations, resource management and protection of Anseriformes of northern Eurasia. Materials reports of the international symposium. April 23-28, 2003, Olonets. Petrozavodsk, 2003. Pp. 142-144. In Russian. (Co-author E. Syroechkovsky).

The current state of the biological resources and the ecological basis of bioresources management in traditional nature management of the Russian North. In the book "Custom and Law. Studies in legal anthropology". M., Publishing House "Strategy", 2002. p. 21-46. In Russian.

Ethnocultural aspects of environmental management for the sustainable development of the Arctic region of Russia. Geography and Natural Resources", No. 4, 2002. In Russian. (Co-authors T.M. Krasovskaya, A.N. Yamskov).

Traditional ecological knowledge on waterfowl in eastern Chukotka. Problems of study and protection of goose birds of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Proceedings of the first symposium of Goose, swan and duck study group of Northern Eurasia. M., 2001. Pp. 63-64. In Russian. (Co-author E. Syroechkovsky).

Use of traditional ecological knowledge of the peoples of the North in biological research. In Problems of study and protection of birds of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Proceedings of the XI Ornithological Conference, Kazan', 2001. In Russian. (Co-author E. Syroechkovsky).

Management of Natural Resources in the Territories Inhabited by Indigenous Northern Peoples: New Approaches. In Heritage of the Russian Arctic: Research, Conservation and International Cooperation. Moscow: Ecopros Publishers. 2000. Pp. 69-76. (In English).

Nenets Reindeer Herders on the Lower Yenisei River: Traditional Economy under Current Conditions and Responses to Economic Change. Polar Research, 2000, 19(1): 39-47. (In English).

Wildlife management in areas inhabited by the peoples of the North. In Conserving our Common Heritage of the Arctic. Materials of the International Symposium in memory of Willem Barents "Arctic Nature Conservancy". In Russian and English. Moscow, Heritage Institute, 1998.

Assessment of habitats and abundance of waterfowl of the Krasnoyarsk Territory using multiple regression analysis. In. Scientific basis for the protection and rational use of the animal world. Proceedings of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Natural Resources of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Moscow, 1984. In Russian. (Co-author A. S. Martynov).

Projects and grants (selected):

Ecological and economic justification for the creation of «Land of Spoon-billed Sandpiper Natural Park» in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. Local population & wildlife resources use. WWF project, 2017-2018.

Development of proposals for the harmonization of relations of local population with Arctic natural reserves and national parks (Chukotka case study). WWF project, 2018.

Arctic Domus. Humans and Animals across the North, funded by European Research Council Advanced Grant, 2012-2018, regional fieldworker.

Involvement of local and indigenous people in the conservation of biodiversity of the Russian Arctic. WWF project, 2015.

Driver of change in circumpolar tundra ecosystems (TUNDRA), Grant of Research Council of Norway, 2010-2013, researcher and Russian coordinator.

Taimyr Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Project, UNDP/GEF, 2009-2012.

The Resilience, Transformation, Adaptation of Human-Rangifer Systems: A Circumpolar Synthesis of Heterogeneity, Grant of NSF USA, 2006-2008, researcher.

Russian Federal expert in ECORA international project "Integrated Ecosystem Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimize Habitat Fragmentation in the Russian Arctic", UNEP, 2004-2009.

Authoring lecture courses (St.-Petersburg State University):

Traditional wildlife resources use of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North.

Fieldwork experience in most Siberian and Arctic Russian regions.

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Yuri N. Gerasimov, senior researcher of Kamchatka Branch of Pacific Geographical Institute of Russian Academy of Science, Russia

Biographical Sketch

Education

Ivanovo State University, 1984.

Awards

Dr. Sc. Degree from Russian Institute of Nature Conservation (Moscow). Dissertation "Anatidae of Kamchatka Peninsula (biology, conservation and wise), 1995

Citizenship Russian

Date and Place of Birth February, 07, 1962, Ivanovo

Languages: Russian, English

Appointments

1989 – Present, researcher of Laboratory of Ornithology of Kamchatka Branch, Pacific Geographical Institute of Far-East Branch of Russian Academy of Science

1984–1989 : school teacher in Ivanovo region

1979–1984 : student of Ivanovo State University

Selected publications (all in English)

Gerasimov N.N., **Gerasimov Yu.N.** 1990. Anseriformes in hunters bags in Kamchatka // Managing Waterfowl Populations. Proc. IWRB Symp., Astrakhan 1989. IWRB Spec. Publ. 12, Slimbridge, UK: 118-.

Gerasimov N.N., **Gerasimov Yu.N.** 1996. Observations of the spring migration of divers and seaducks along the Western Coast of Kamchatka (Russia) // Wetlands International Seaduck Specialist 6: 26–31.

Gerasimov Yu.N., Artukhin Yu.B., Gerasimov N.N. 1997. The Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagaskariensis* in Kamchatka, Russia // The Stilt 30: 14–15.

Gerasimov N.N., **Gerasimov Yu.N.**, 1997. Shorebirds Use of Moroshechnaya Estuary // Shorebirds Conservation in the Asia-Pacific Region. Australia: 138–140.

Gerasimov N.N., **Gerasimov Yu.N.** 1998. The international significance of wetland habitats in lower Moroshechnaya river (West Kamchatka, Russia) for waders // International Wader Studies 10: 237–242.

Gerasimov Yu., Artukhin Yu., Gerasimov N., Lobkov E. 1999. Status of Shorebirds in Kamchatka, Russia // The Stilt 34: 31–34.

Gerasimov Yu. N., Gerasimov N. N. 2000. The Importance of the Moroshechnaya River Estuary as a Staging Site for Shorebirds // The Stilt 36 (2000): 20–25

Gerasimov Yu. N., Gerasimov N. N. 2000. Information on the Northward Migration of Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* in Kamchatka, Russia // The Stilt 36 (2000): 35–38.

Gerasimov Yu. N., Gerasimov N. N. 2001. Records of northward migration of Dunlin *Calidris alpina* through Kamchatka, Russia // The Stilt 39: 37–40.

Gerasimov Yu. N. 2001. Northward migration of shorebirds at Kharchinskoe Lake, Kamchatka, Russia // The Stilt 39: 41–44.

Gerasimov Yu. N., Gerasimov N. N. 2002. Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* on Kamchatka, Russia // The Stilt 41 (2002): 48–54.

Huettmann F., **Gerasimov Yu.** 2002. Using Sampling to obtain density estimates for Whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*) and other birds in the coastal tundra of the Moroshechnaya River Spit, Sea of Okhotsk, during fall migration // Avian Ecol. Behav. 8: 49–69.

Gerasimov Yu. N. 2003. Shorebird studies in North Kamchatka from July 5 – August 12 2002 // *The Stilt* 44 (2003): 19–28.

Gerasimov Yuri N. 2004. Southward migration in 2003 of shorebirds at the Penzhina River mouth, Kamchatka, Russia // *The Stilt* 45 (2004): 33–38.

Gerasimov Yu. 2005. The Penzhina River estuary, Kamchatka, Russia – a very important shorebird site during southward migration // Ph. Straw (ed.) *Status and conservation of Shorebirds in East Asian – Australasian Flyway*. Sydney: 153–159.

Gerasimov Yu. N. 2006. Shorebird migration studies in Kamchatka // *Waterbirds around the world. A global overview of the conservation, management and research of the world's waterbirds flyways*. Edinburg, UK: 316–318.

Gerasimov Yu. N., Huettmann F. 2006. Shorebirds of the Sea of Okhotsk: Status and Overview // *Stilt* 50 (2006): 15–22.

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Schuckard R., Huettmann F., Gosbell K., Geale J., Kendal S., **Gerasimov Yu.,** Matsina E., Geeves W. 2006. Shorebird and Gull Census at Moroshechnaya Estuary, Kamchatka, Far East Russia, During August 2004 // *Stilt* 50 (2006). 34–46.

Gerasimov Yu.N. Gerasimov, N.N. 2010. Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* on Kamchatka, Russia // *Stilt* 58: 45–50.

Melville1 D.S., **Gerasimov Yu.N.,** Moores N., Yat-Tung Yu., Bai Q. 2014. Conservation assessment of Far Eastern Oystercatcher *Haematopus [ostralegus] osculans* // *Conservation Status of Oystercatchers around the World. International Wader Studies* 20: 129–154.

Gerasimov Yu.N. 2017. Observation of spring migration of waders in the Korf Bay // *Birds of the Far East*. No. 34: 36–39

Gerasimov Yu., Tiunov I., Matsyna A., Tomida H., Bukhalova R. 2018. Waders southward migration studies on West Kamchatka // *Stilt* 72 (2018): 9–14.

Projects and grants (selected):

Personal grants:

“Bird migration links between Kamchatka and Japan (essential data for conservation)”. Pro-Natura Fund of of Nature Conservation Society of Japan, 1998, 1999, 2000.

“Southward shorebird migration in the mouth of Penzhina River, Kamchatka”. Funded by Environment Australia, 2002 & 2003:

“Importance of Kamchatka in Waterfowl and Shorebird Migration on East Asian – Australasian Flyway”. Pro-Natura Fund of Nature Conservation Society of Japan, 2007.

“Significance of West Kamchatka, Russia for waterbirds conservation on East Asian-Australasian Flyway with special focus to shorebirds”. Asian Waterbird Conservation Fund (Hong Kong), 2014.

PROJECT BUDGET (please outline your entire project, not just the component for which funds are being sought)

Item (Please list)	\$ Budget (in USD)	Current support / Requested Support (source and amount)	Requested support from EAAFP (source and amount)
Equipment Expedition field equipment	2500	BirdsRussia 1000 Regional game management authorities support 500 Possible support from Japan 1000	

Consumable items	Expedition field supplies	1200	BirdsRussia 400 Karl Kauss Foundation grant 800	
Travel and accommodation	Travel and accommodation to Wader conference in Minsk – wader hunting workshop Febr 2019 (3 persons)	1800	Karl Kauss Foundation grant 1800	
	Travel and accommodation to Kamchatka (3 persons)	3900	Karl Kauss Foundation grant 1300 Possible support from Japan 1000	1600
	Local travel (flights, ship, bus) within Kamchatka region (travel and accommodation and food - 4 persons)	7600	BirdsRussia 1200 Karl Kauss Foundation grant 1800 Possible support from Japan 1000	3600
	Hire of local transport and petrol/car repair costs in Kamchatka	4200	Regional game management authorities support 2000 Possible support from Japan 1000 Karl Kauss Foundation grant 800	600
Computing & clerical		400	BirdsRussia 200 (100) Karl Kauss Foundation grant 200	
Other	Communication costs	200	Karl Kauss Foundation grant 100	100
	Experts labor cost compensation inc report preparation, translations	3800	BirdsRussia 2300 (in kind) Karl Kauss Foundation grant 1000 Possible support from Japan 300	200
	Hire local peoples to distribute an anonymous questionnaire and to interview hunters	3400	Regional game management authorities support 1400 (in kind) Possible support from Japan 1000	1000
	Management and financial management of the project, book keeping, etc.	3000	BirdsRussia 2500 (in kind) Karl Kauss Foundation grant 500	
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen	400	Karl Kauss Foundation grant 200 BirdsRussia 200	
Total amount requested from Small Grants Fund: (All amounts in USD)				7,100 (10,000 AUD)

Budget justification: Please provide brief description and justification of all major budgetary items requested, indicating any that are essential to the project and/or conference for which you are applying (250 word maximum):

1. Travel and accommodation to Kamchatka for prof. Konstantin Klokov :
Airticket Saint-Petersburg – Moscow-Petropavlovsk-Kamchatkiy – 1000 USD
Accommodation in Kamchatka 15 days x 40 USD= 600 USD
2. Local travel (flights, ship, bus) within Kamchatka region (travel and accommodation and food) for 3 persons (Konstantin Klokov, Yury Gerasimov + one local expert) – 1200 USD x 3 persons = 3600 USD
3. Hire local peoples to distribute an anonymous questionnaire and to interview hunters (5 persons x 200 USD)– 1000
4. We need to hire local boat and to provide boat’s motor by gasoline to reach remote villages and fishermen camps to take interviews with local hunters and distribute anonymous questionnaires – 600 USD
5. Communication coast in Kamchatka region – 100 USD
6. Labor cost compensation to GIS cartographer and translators when preparing final report – 200 USD

DECLARATION

I have discussed the contents of this application with the relevant Chair/s and Coordinator/s of relevant Working Group and/or Task Forces and I certify that to the best of my knowledge all documentation and information submitted or made available by me is true, accurate and complete.

By ticking the following box you are agreeing to the above statement:

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

All relevant sections of this application have been completed	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Full payment details have been provided on the final page	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Application is being submitted electronically as one single document	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Application is being submitted in either MS Word or PDF file format (it is important that text can be copied – please do not scan this form)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Application has been discussed with the relevant Chair/s and Coordinator/s of relevant working Group and/or Task Forces and these have been carbon copied (cc) to this application submission as evidence they have seen and approved this application.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Applications that do not comply with these guidelines will be returned to the applicant.

APPLICATION SUBMISSION

Please email your application as a single document to:
secretariat@eaaflyway.net

EAAFP will acknowledge the receipt of your application.

Applications close 3 February 2019
Results will be announced in 3 March 2019

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Decision: _____

Authorised: ___ / ___ / ___ _____

Entered: ___ / ___ / ___ _____

Comments: _____

Lead Investigator Advised: ___ / ___ / ___ _____

PLEASE COMPLETE PAYMENT DETAILS ON FINAL PAGE

PAYMENT DETAILS

To ensure prompt payment of successful applications please complete the following details and submit with your application.

PREFERRED PAYMENT METHOD

Electronic funds transfer (EFT)

GRANT CONDITIONS

In accordance with the application criteria, the following conditions must be met:

- Funds are to be strictly exempt from organisational administration charges.
- You are required to submit one copy by email of the final report within 3 months of the completion of the project.
- You are required to acknowledge the EAAFP and the Small Grant Fund in any presentations, publications, reports or promotional material arising from this work. Please email secretariat@eaaflyway.net in order to obtain an electronic copy of EAAFP logo for use on any display material you will be preparing.
- You may be requested to write a brief article for the EAAFP newsletter.
- You are required to provide EAAFP with an electronic copy of your final report at the completion of your project, as well as a copy of any publications that result from your grant.