



DARWIN INITIATIVE
APPLICATION FOR FOLLOW - UP FUNDING 2003

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and on the merit of your current / recently completed Darwin Initiative project. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants). Application is by invitation only.

Submit by 11 July 2003

1. Contact Details

<i>Ref. (Defra/ECTF only):</i>
Name and address of UK organisation The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL

ORIGINAL PROJECT DETAILS

2. Title and Defra reference number (162/-/---) of original Darwin Project

Action plans for conservation of globally threatened birds in Africa (162/10/019)

3. What have been the main outputs/outcomes of the original project to date?

<p>The original project has resulted in the development of an institutional basis and a baseline of capacity for undertaking species conservation in Africa by the BirdLife Africa partnership and government counterparts. The BirdLife Africa partnership in conjunction with government counterparts has developed a new workshop process and format for compiling Species Action Plans. 60 NGO and government representatives from 25 African countries are now capable of organising, facilitating and successfully completing a species action planning stakeholder workshop and successfully documenting the outcomes as a workshop report and a Species Action Plan. To date, international Species Action Plans have been compiled for 6 of the 7 species originally selected, and so far these have been followed up by 6 national Action Plans (out of the 15 proposed). The remainder will be completed before March 2004.</p> <p>Through the development of 5 international and 4 national Species Interest Groups, the BirdLife Africa partnership has further strengthened the links created during implementation of the original project with government counterparts and a wide range of other stakeholders. This work has been carried out under the umbrella of the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group, developed under the Council for the Africa partnership as the governing body for the BirdLife Africa partnership.</p> <p>A database of funders that support species conservation in Africa has been compiled, is regularly updated and is made available to the BirdLife Africa partnership. One of the Species Interest Groups has used this database to identify a funder, and has submitted a successful application. The project has also developed national and international species expert databases, which have been used to assemble workshop participant lists and will undoubtedly assist action plan implementation.</p> <p>The project has also contributed to identifying priority countries (based on their importance to species conservation) that should be incorporated next in order to grow the BirdLife Africa partnership. The BirdLife Africa partnership's Species Conservation Strategy is currently being revised. Priority actions outlined for conserving species in the Species Action Plans is forming the backbone of the BirdLife Africa partnership's action for species in the revised Species Conservation Strategy, which covers the period 2004–2008. By holding the first meeting of the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group back-to-back with a Steering Committee meeting for the original project, considerable</p>
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transport costs were saved, and this project therefore made a significant contribution to this meeting taking place. Funding was also provided for an extra staff member in the African partnership (African Species Working Group Co-ordinator), who serves as moderator for BirdLife International's online discussion forum aimed at obtaining information for an update on the world's threatened species (to be launched in February 2004). The network of Species Action Plan co-ordinators, developed to successfully complete this project, are also serving as a network of experts, working in conjunction with BirdLife International, in order to update Africa's list of threatened species. This process has been possible because of the significant training inputs that have been delivered to over 150 individuals across the African continent. RSPB specialists have primarily provided training in action planning, research, facilitation and organisational development.

4. What steps have been taken to ensure that project objectives will be achieved within the original project term?

Three main changes have been made to the original project in order to ensure that targets as outlined in the log-frame will be met.

The first change was reducing the number of international Species Action Plans from 8 to 7. The Rufous Fishing Owl was removed, but without any overall reduction in the number of people trained. The White-necked Picathartes overlaps in range with the Rufous Fishing Owl, which would have resulted in the same people receiving training irrespective of which of these two species were selected. There is currently more interest in the White-necked Picathartes with a strong and active Species Interest Group. This change was agreed with the Darwin Initiative in writing prior to being implemented.

The second major change was the addition of two further training workshops, one in East Africa and the other in West Africa. These additional training workshops were partly funded by the RSPB and involved staff from 15 of the 17 mainland BirdLife Africa partner NGOs (National Species Action Plan Co-ordinators). The two training workshops were identical to one another, in that they focussed firstly on the participative development of a workshop process for translating international Species Action Plans into national Species Action Plans and then, more importantly, on training the National Species Action Plan Co-ordinators in a participative manner to facilitate a Species Action Plan stakeholder workshop. Each training workshop was followed by a stakeholder workshop that resulted in the trainees receiving first-hand experience, under the guidance of more experienced facilitators, in facilitating a stakeholder workshop aimed at compiling a national Species Action Plan. The Ugandan Grauer's Rush Warbler and Nigerian Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plans were compiled in this way. The National Co-ordinators are now helping to co-facilitate Species Action Plan workshops, which speeds up and enhances the process.

The third change was the recruitment of a Training Co-ordinator based at BirdLife South Africa and funded by the RSPB. Due to the heavy workload of all the workshops and the rapid capacity development required of the Project Co-ordinator, it was deemed necessary to have another staff member in order to take over some of the workload. Because of this project, more work has been allocated to the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group, such as the species conservation strategy update (2004–2008), that fall outside the immediate remit of this project. The Training Co-ordinator is currently the elected chair of the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group and there is thus synergy between this project and the wider BirdLife African work plan. The project has required a high degree of adaptive management to achieve the ambitious targets of working across 17 African countries. The final year of the project is on track to complete the project according to plan.

FOLLOW-UP PROJECT DETAILS

5. Follow-up project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Enabling implementation of threatened bird Species Action Plans in Africa

6. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals where different from the original project. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partners endorsing the partnership and value of the follow-up funding.

Details	Project leader	Other main UK personnel	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Dr Hoffmann	Dr Donald	Sande
Forename(s)	Dieter	Paul	Eric
Post held	Head of Global Programmes Department	Senior Research Biologist	BirdLife African Species Working Group Co-ordinator
Institution (if different to above)	RSPB	RSPB	Nature Uganda
Department	Global Programmes	Conservation Science	
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

See Annex 1 for CV of Dr Paul Donald

7. Please list the overseas partner organisation(s) that will be involved in the follow-up project and explain their role and responsibilities in this work and in the original project (if applicable).

Nature Uganda

Nature Uganda is the BirdLife International partner in Uganda. Its mission is to promote the understanding, appreciation and conservation of nature in Uganda. Nature Uganda hosts the African Species Working Group Co-ordinator, who co-ordinated the original project and will co-ordinate this project. The Project Co-ordinator will:

- continue co-ordinating the day-to-day running of the project and promote the growth of existing Species Interest Groups and the formulation of new ones
- continue working hand-in-hand with the Training Coordinator and Species Interest Groups to prepare funding proposals to implement Species Action Plans
- in conjunction with the Training Co-ordinator and other experts, continue building the capacity in species conservation/action plan implementation through networking and liaison with experts
- attend a 1-week 'training for trainers' course in the UK with the Training Coordinator, as part of a 3-4-week visit, to enable him put together two training courses for the Species Interest Group Co-ordinators and co-facilitate the workshops with assistance from British experts from the RSPB

BirdLife South Africa

The Training Co-ordinator based with BirdLife South Africa (see Question 4) has extensive experience in developing and successfully managing Species Interest Groups in a developing country. Over the past 8 years, he started, developed and manages the Endangered Wildlife Trust Blue Swallow Working Group that operates to conserve the Blue Swallow in South Africa. The Training Co-ordinator is in the process of developing a South African White-winged Flufftail Interest Group, and the foundations of a South African Southern Bald Ibis Interest Group are already in place and being built on.

The role of the Training Co-ordinator in this project will be to work alongside the Project Co-ordinator (Uganda-based) and UK experts in putting together the two training courses as outlined in the log-frame of this project. The Training Co-ordinator will also work alongside the Project Co-ordinator and UK experts to present the two training courses to the Species Interest Group Co-ordinators. By taking this approach, one of the impacts of the project will be the development of African training expertise that will be able to continue to deliver the training to new partners, as they are included into the BirdLife Africa Partnership, and other NGOs when required. Further responsibilities of the Training Co-ordinator will be to assist partners with preparing and submitting funding applications for implementation of the

international and national Species Action Plans as part of their species programmes. Support will also be given to partners developing national Species Interest Groups and links between the partners and the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group.

BirdLife International Africa Partnership

The BirdLife Africa Regional Office in Nairobi will be represented on both the Project Steering Committee and BirdLife Africa Species Working Group by the Head of the BirdLife Africa Division. This office will provide ongoing support through to successful completion of the project. The Regional Office will provide some support from their Institutional Fundraiser to assist the funding applications related to species conservation programmes.

In Africa, BirdLife International is currently represented in 18 countries (of which 17 are on mainland Africa and form the focus of this and the original project):

Botswana: Botswana Bird Club
Burkina Faso: Naturama
Burundi: Association Burundaise Pour la Protection des Oiseaux
Cameroon: Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
Egypt: Sharif Baha El Din
Ethiopia: Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society
Ghana: Ghana Wildlife Society
Kenya: Nature Kenya
Nigeria: Nigerian Conservation Foundation
Rwanda: Association Pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda
Seychelles: Nature Seychelles
Sierra Leone: Conservation Society of Sierra Leone
South Africa: BirdLife South Africa
Tanzania: Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
Tunisia: Association des Amis des Oiseaux
Uganda: Nature Uganda
Zambia: Zambian Ornithological Society
Zimbabwe: BirdLife Zimbabwe

The project will also involve working with various other organisations and agencies including government departments, universities, specialists in the relevant species, etc.

An organogram of the management structure of the project is attached (Annex 2).

8. Please provide written evidence of commitment and capability of overseas partner in achieving the objectives of this project. Are formal agreements in place for overseas partner responsibility in this project?

Letters of support from Nature Uganda, BirdLife South Africa, the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society, the BirdLife Regional Office for Africa and the BirdLife International Secretariat are enclosed with this form.

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.

In the original project, the relevant national governments were involved in the preparation of all the international action plans and will also be involved in their implementation. Local community representatives were particularly represented in national workshops, their input being vital to ensure that their local knowledge, interests and livelihood concerns were fully incorporated into the plans. Some of the Species Interest Group members are government officials. This further enhances government input and involvement in the plan implementation process. Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that exist between NGOs (BirdLife partners involved in this project) and governments will increase the co-operation between the various stakeholders.

10. Define the purpose (main objective) of the follow-up project in line with the logical framework. How is it linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project?

The project purpose is: 'Sustainable mechanisms and capacity established that together are delivering priority actions for globally threatened bird species in Africa'.

This project purpose takes the action plan process from plan production (as the key outcome of the original project) to implementation, through two years of enabling activities that will help ensure long-term sustainability for the Species Interest Groups and the underlying concept of participatory action.

11. Define projected Outputs and Outcomes and explain how these will contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project. How will these measures help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project?

The purpose of the project is: 'Sustainable mechanisms and capacity established that together are delivering priority actions for globally threatened bird species in Africa'.

The project has the following seven outputs:

- Species Action Plan delivery training programme developed and produced
- capacity of trainers enhanced to deliver Species Action Plan training programmes
- project planning, fundraising and project management capacity of Species Interest Groups enhanced
- advocacy and communication capacity of Species Interest Groups enhanced
- research and monitoring capacity of Species Interest Groups enhanced
- Species Action Plan implementation by Species Interest Groups initiated in a range of countries
- Species Action Plan development and implementation process secured within national conservation strategies.

The first five of these outputs create the capacity to deliver Species Action Plans, primarily through training with extensive input from RSPB and BirdLife personnel. The sixth result promotes a baseline of action by the Species Interest Groups. The final result ensures that sustainable mechanisms are put in place.

The species work and the action plan concept has been new to many BirdLife partners and has placed a strain on their resources, as they have had to embrace this new area of work. The process of integrating this work into their overall work programmes has been largely successful. This follow-up project will help to build that legacy, integrating it more into their work plans, and providing training and support towards fundraising programmes. Support from the Species Interest Groups will enable the partners to achieve this important work without creating undue stresses.

12. Explain how gains from follow-up work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.

The original project enabled the development of capacity amongst NGO and government staff to produce participative Species Action Plans. It also created the institutional basis for delivery through the establishment of the international and national Species Interest Groups and a network of international and national Species Conservation Co-ordinators, all under the umbrella of the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group and the Council for the Africa partnership.

The BirdLife Africa partnership has limited capacity and experience in the development and management of Species Interest Groups. The aim of an international Species Interest Group is to bring together stakeholders from all of the species' range countries in order to co-ordinate implementation of solutions to the conservation of that species and its habitat. At a national level, often the only difference is that many more stakeholders can be involved in a Species Interest Group, implementing and co-ordinating implementation of either a component of the relevant international Species Action Plan or an entire national Species Action Plan. In South Africa, the Species Interest Group concept has been developed as a successful forum for implementing and co-ordinating the implementation of national and international Species Action Plans.

This project is aimed at developing the capacity of the BirdLife Africa partnership to start and develop successful and sustainable Species Interest Groups that implement sound strategies (Species Action Plans) and significantly contribute to conserving Africa's threatened species. In order to achieve this, this new project will provide practical training to the international and national Species Interest Group Co-ordinators. The project is thus seeking to activate and energise the Species Interest Groups, reaching over 150 key individuals in 17 countries including key government personnel. The Species Interest Group Co-ordinators are thus the key multipliers of the species conservation concept.

Over the last 20 years, various BirdLife partners within Europe (notably RSPB within the UK) have provided core financial and advisory support to help develop the strength of the conservation NGO network that now forms the African BirdLife partnership. This background support continues today and we are committed to maintaining it as required in the future. However, the resources required to implement this present project are significantly in excess of the level of core support that can currently be provided but will be able to build upon it. This project will thus enable all involved to considerably accelerate the pace at which the Action Plan implementation process can be progressed and thus ensure that the partnership is able to much more effectively capitalise on the splendid progress made in the earlier Action Plan development project (funded by the Darwin Initiative).

13. Please include details of how outputs will be disseminated during and/or after the project period

The outputs will be distributed to all the BirdLife partner organisations in Africa, and to government staff in 25 countries who are already part of BirdLife's existing network. As a result, many staff who do not attend the training sessions will benefit. In addition, the trained people will be encouraged to train others so the outputs can have a multiplier effect. During the training, the participants will be requested to come up with a list of NGOs and government departments to whom the outputs can be sent. Scientific papers, the Pan-African Ornithological Congress to be held in Tunisia in September 2004, and BirdLife International's African Partnership Newsletter will be used to disseminate the project outputs.

14. How will the project assist the host country in working towards the objectives (or implementation) of the Convention on Biological Diversity? References to the Convention should be specific, for example, by referring to Articles, cross-cutting or thematic issues¹. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country?

The follow-up proposal will support the first two of the three objectives of the CBD by identifying and setting up the necessary mechanisms for effective conservation and, as appropriate, sustainable use of threatened bird species (BirdLife International 2000: Threatened Birds of the World).

Article 7 requests Contracting Parties to 'identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I'. Annex I, paragraph 2, lists 'species and communities which are: threatened; wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species; of medicinal, agricultural or other economic value; or social, scientific or cultural importance; or importance for research into the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, such as indicator species'. The Species Action Plans aim to ensure the long-term survival of healthy populations of the threatened species in question and their habitats. Thus, they support the implementation of CBD articles 8d and 8k. Article 8: 'Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate...d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings... k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations'.

A significant element of this follow-up is training sessions at the regional and national level in Species Action Plan implementation. This helps to fulfil the requirements of CBD article 12, which says: 'The Contracting Parties shall... establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries'.

15. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?

Globally threatened species (Critical, Endangered, Vulnerable, Data Deficient) occur in 56 countries and associated islands in Africa (BirdLife International 2000: Threatened Birds of the World). Only a very few of these species are currently benefiting from direct conservation activities, other than site-based approaches. The project focuses directly on some of the most threatened species to be found in each of the target countries. Through dissemination of a process of careful planning, it will seek to ensure that the limited resources available for nature conservation in these countries can be used in such a way as to have the maximum benefit.

The project's purpose to establish capacity for delivering participative action plan implementation for globally threatened bird species throughout Africa will be a vital step towards the wider goal to conserve the globally threatened species of birds in Africa. The skills gained will be invaluable within each country's conservation implementation processes in helping deliver actions for globally threatened species in a carefully structured and participative way. It will also act as a catalyst to encourage the development of further action plans for other threatened taxa and so contribute towards implementation of the various countries' respective National Biodiversity Conservation Strategies. It will thereby contribute to the overall goal of assisting countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the CBD.

All the countries included in the project are signatories to the CBD. Contracting Parties to CBD are obliged to 'rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems, and promote the recovery of threatened species through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies'; and to 'develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations' (Article 8f and 8k respectively). This follow-up will significantly enhance national capacity in 17 countries in Africa to implement these key articles. As the network of capacity built by the project grows, nationals of other countries will also be involved where some of the range states of a selected species do not yet have BirdLife representation.

¹ Refer to the Guidance Notes for Applicants for sources of further information

16.If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

Many of the species involved share the areas where they live with human communities; their conservation can thus only be secured if the measures involved have the support of local people and are firmly embedded in the local economy and culture. The participative nature of the action planning process and implementation seeks to ensure that this vital basis of local involvement and input is secured. Globally threatened species (by their very status) tend to be rare and in some cases totemic; where appropriate they can sometimes be of higher than normal interest to visiting ecotourists. The habitats occupied by globally threatened species are often those most under pressure – finding conservation solutions to the sustainable management of such areas is often a challenging test of how well conservation and development goals can be successfully integrated for the benefit of all. Successful management of globally threatened species therefore provides a useful test of delivering sustainable livelihoods.

Many solutions advocated by BirdLife partner NGOs involve the Important Bird Area model (as advocated in the recently published *Important Bird Areas of Africa and associated islands: Priority sites for conservation*, BirdLife International 2001). Thus, many projects within Species Action Plans seek to promote a high degree of community involvement through the creation of Site Support Groups. These have been successfully piloted in several countries, including Kenya (in part via the current Darwin Project “Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: Improving Monitoring, Management and Conservation Action” Ref: 162/11/003). Species Interest Group Coordinators will be trained in community involvement in action plan implementation to ensure that sustainable livelihoods of local communities are well incorporated in species conservation endeavours (Output 2 Sect.11)

17.What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?

Both the original Darwin project and this follow-up have addressed the urgent need to build both institutional and human resource capacity as well as construct a tool kit to tackle the needs for priority species conservation. Much of this has involved training and mentoring of project staff and Species Interest Group co-ordinators and in turn supporting the development and growth of the Species Interest Groups themselves. The Darwin legacy is that the BirdLife partnership in Africa is committed through its own strategic priorities to take forward the Species Interest Group model and grow the species conservation component of its work. Darwin funds have thus catalysed bird species conservation in many countries within Africa. The RSPB and its many partners believe that this is an impressive legacy.

18.How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

The Darwin name will be promoted at all the training workshops and launch and the Darwin logo will be used on all the publications, reports, newsletters and magazines. The original project attracted prominent in-country publicity for each of the action planning workshops as they took place, and we anticipate a similar level of interest for these follow-up workshops. The relevant British Embassies will be invited to launch the training programmes. Other opportunities to involve embassy staff and visiting members of the UK government will be taken whenever possible.

19.Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects (other than your original project), which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.

A Darwin Initiative project “Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: Improving Monitoring, Management and Conservation Action” (Ref: 162/11/003) was initiated in April 2002 for three years, led by the RSPB and Nature Kenya. Although there is no direct overlap in the aims or content of this Darwin project and the proposed action plan follow-up project, there will be synergy between the two, especially in Kenya, where some of the site monitoring techniques deployed by the Site Support Groups can be used by the species action planning and implementation process since species conservation is closely linked to site and habitat conservation. Kenya is one of the 17 countries targeted in the Species Action Plan implementation follow-up project.

We collaborated closely with Wetlands International on the development of models for Species Action Plans under the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement.

Our model for action plans has been widely shared in Africa – e.g. the Southern African Crane Working Group, part of the International Crane Foundation, have adopted the model for its work, and the Wildlife Conservation Society Albertine Rift Programme has used it to develop a chimpanzee Species Action Plan.

20. Will the follow-up project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection indicating where they were involved in the original project. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Training is fundamental to delivery of this follow-up project. This will include training on Species Action Plan delivery (project planning, managing Species Interest Groups, fundraising, project management, monitoring and evaluation), advocacy, communication and applied research. The Project Co-ordinator and Training Co-ordinator will attend a week-long 'training for trainers' course in the UK and will then facilitate the training courses in Africa, with assistance from British experts from the RSPB.

The trainees will be the national and international Species Interest Group Co-ordinators from the 17 BirdLife partner countries in mainland Africa (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe). All these participated in the original project and were trained in species management and species action planning. To build on the strengths and expertise already established and see the plans through to fruition, it is therefore important that these same individuals are now trained in Species Action Plan implementation. These people are expected to train others and with the help of the African Species Working Group, assist in the development of other Species Interest Groups so that more species can be conserved. The effectiveness of the trainees will be assessed by:

- what proportion of the Species Action Plan target actions listed for the relevant time period are initiated
- how many projects they can fundraise for to further enhance their Species Interest Group
- how their network is expanding to cover most or the entire range of the species in question
- how support for the Species Interest Group is reflected in the ongoing involvement of the majority of the range states for each species over the coming years.

21. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.

Species Interest Group members are usually people who are keen and interested in the conservation of that particular species. The training in fundraising, marketing, Species Interest Group management, project management, monitoring, evaluation and species management will make the Species Interest Groups self-sustainable within the BirdLife Africa partnership. The skills gained will be passed on to others through the established framework of species experts in Africa. This will lead to the development of new Species Interest Groups, which will greatly improve conservation work in Africa. The skills gained in fundraising, marketing and project management will enable the Species Interest Group members to continuously fundraise for the conservation of their species with assistance from the African Species Working Group and the RSPB. Some partners will continue to receive core funds from RSPB. Most exciting of all, the Species Interest Groups will act as a novel and effective fundraising vehicle for many new and innovative partnerships of stakeholders. The training in advocacy and communication involving government agencies will improve the communication and negotiation skills that will enable Species Interest Group Co-ordinators to encourage their governments to acknowledge that being a signatory to the CBD brings with it obligations to conserve globally threatened species.

Key components of the exit strategy include the following.

- The Species Interest Group Co-ordinators that will be trained are BirdLife partner staff/volunteers. They are already enthusiastic to apply the skills they will learn during the project afterwards and to train others.
- BirdLife partners have memoranda of understanding with government departments dealing with conservation issues. This will commit governments to implement some of the project outputs after the project period.
- The Project and Training Co-ordinators are members of the African Species Working Group. They will ensure that the outputs of the project are incorporated into the new BirdLife Species Conservation Strategy (2004–2008) so that implementation and information flow will continue after the project.

22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
May/June 04	3-4-week UK visit of Project and Training Co-ordinators to compile training programme and receive 1-week 'training for trainers' course at RSPB/BirdLife Secretariat
September 04	Design of project planning and management component of training programme completed
October 04	Project planning and management component of training delivered
March 05	At least one project submitted for funding by each Species Interest Group
June 05	Design of advocacy/research component of training programme completed
July 05	Advocacy/research component of training programme delivered
December 05	Species Interest Group annual review meetings completed and project register compiled
December 05	Advocacy and other communication materials prepared by each SIG
March 06	Advocacy and other communication materials published and distributed by each SIG
March 06	Species monitoring programmes initiated by each SIG
March 06	At least one species conservation project underway in each country
March 06	At least 10 governments involved in the implementation of 7 international and 10 national Species Action Plans

23. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)

Two key measures are identified that will show that Species Interest Groups are flourishing and that they have been mainstreamed within the conservation landscape. Notably, the follow-on project needs to show that Species Action Plan projects are being successfully funded across Africa and that the Species Interest Groups as institutions hold well attended national meetings of specialists, driving forward active conservation programmes:

- 1) Resourced action initiated in 17 countries on at least 30% of the Species Action Plan target actions listed for the relevant time period by the end of 2005, and for at least 50% of the of these actions by the end of 2007
- 2) Species Interest Group annual review meetings continue to be attended by at least 80% of the relevant countries throughout the period between 2005 and 2010

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logical Framework.

The Project Steering Committee will monitor the progress of the project and approve the workplans. Project progress reports, minutes of project meetings, workshop reports and progress reports to Darwin will all be used to periodically assess the progress of the project. Species Interest Group annual workplans will be reviewed every six months to assess their progress. The Darwin Project Steering Committee will consist of:

- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (Dieter Hoffmann, Peter Newbery, Paul Donald)
- BirdLife International Africa Regional Office (Hazell Thompson),
- Nature Uganda (Achilles Byaruhanga)
- African Species Working Group (ASWG) Co-ordination Committee (Steven Evans and Roger Fotso)
- ASWG Co-ordinator (Eric Sande)

The key project indicators for the follow-on project will include the key training modules but, to a greater extent, it is important to ensure how these capacity building events are transferred into active Species Interest Groups with successful work being delivered both nationally and internationally. The key indicators are hence those that measure the success of the SIGs in terms of projects, funds and wider stakeholder involvement.

25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?

The African Species Working Group Co-ordinator (Project Co-ordinator) is on the staff of Nature Uganda and is based at their offices in Kampala. Both the Executive Officer of Nature Uganda and the African Species Working Group Co-ordinator are members of the Project Steering Committee and African Species Working Group. The Executive Officer of Nature Uganda is an International Co-ordinator of one of the Species Interest Groups and the Vice-Chairman of the Council of the African Partnership. These links will enable the host country to be constantly involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

All 17 partner countries will be involved in reviewing progress through BirdLife meetings as well as Species Interest Group meetings.

26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?

The co-ordinators of the Species Interest Groups are existing BirdLife Partner staff or volunteers; thus the project can benefit from the input of existing staff time and does not have to budget for additional salaries. The other members of the Species Interest Groups are people keen to conserve the species and are willing to provide information or volunteer to take up some conservation initiatives to save the species from decline. Species Interest Group and Project Steering Committee meetings in Africa will be organised to take place at the same time as the African Partnership meeting so that the project can save money on travel costs. Species Interest Group and African Species Working Group discussion group will be used to discuss issues on-line by e-mail, so that physical meetings only need to be organised for key issues.

All purchasing of services will follow strict agreed internal procedures (already deployed by the various NGOs involved as part of their charitable status) to ensure that best prices and all available discounts are obtained to help secure maximum value for money. This will be monitored as part of the on-going day-to-day management of the project.

27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year) even if they have not completed the full period to be reported on. Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	31 October 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	31 October 2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual report	1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006	30 April 2006	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	31 October 2006	<input type="checkbox"/>
Final report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2006	30 June 2006	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 2 of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal:			
<p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
Purpose:			
Sustainable mechanisms and capacity established that together are delivering priority actions for globally threatened bird species in Africa.	<p>Resourced action initiated in 17 countries on at least 30% of the SAP target actions listed for the relevant time period by the end of 2005, and for at least 50% of the of these actions by the end of 2007</p> <p>SIG annual review meetings continue to be attended by at least 80% of the relevant countries throughout the period between 2005 and 2010</p>	Minutes of SIG annual review meetings	Staff trained during the project remain with their SIGs
Outputs:			
1. SAP delivery training programme developed and produced	Programme produced by July 2004	Training programme documentation	
2. Capacity of trainers enhanced to deliver SAP training programmes	Trainers attend training sessions by July 2004	Training session report	
3. Project planning, fundraising and project management capacity of SIGs enhanced	20–25 representatives from international and national SIGs receive 2 weeks participative training before October 2004	Workshop report	The level of support from organisations represented in SIGs is maintained
4. Advocacy and communication capacity of SIGs enhanced	20–25 representatives from international and national SIGs receive 1 week's participative training before July 2005	Workshop report	
5. Research and monitoring capacity of SIGs enhanced	20–25 representatives from international and national SIGs receive 1 week's participative training before July 2005	Workshop report	

6. Species Action Plan implementation by SIGs initiated in a range of countries	At least one species conservation project underway in each country by March 2006	SIG annual reports and workplans	Support for conservation from funders is maintained
7. Species Action Plan development and implementation process secured within national conservation strategies	At least 10 governments involved in the implementation of 7 international and 10 national SAPs	SIG progress reports	Governments remain committed to SAP delivery
Activities:	Activity milestones		
Training workshops	Yr 1: Trainers devise training programme in UK with RSPB and BirdLife Secretariat staff (4 weeks July 04); Yr 1: Trainers deliver training in project planning, fundraising and project management to SIGs (2 weeks October 04); Yr 2: Trainers deliver training in advocacy and communication (1 week July 05); Yr 2: Trainers deliver training in research and monitoring (1 week July 05)		
Support to SIGs	Yr 1 and Yr 2: Project Coordinator supports project development and SIG development/growth (60 weeks March 06);		
SIG SAP projects implementation arrangements	Yr 1: SIGs plan and initiate implementation of priority SAPs projects (4 weeks March 05); Yr 2: SIGs initiate periodic monitoring programmes (2 weeks, March 06); Yr 2: SIGs develop PR and advocacy materials (2 weeks December 05); SIGs distribute PR and advocacy materials (1 week March 06);		
SIG advocacy of species conservation and SAP implementation process	Yr 2: SIGs lobby for the SAP development and implementation processes to be integrated into national conservation strategies (2 weeks March 06)		

Abbreviations: SIG = Species Interest Group; SAP = Species Action Plan

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Follow-up funding will be provided for up to a maximum of 2 years. Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 2 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team; their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2003/2004%	2004/2005%	2005/2006%
United Kingdom project team members and role			
Dieter Hoffmann – Project Leader	Nil	20	10
Paul Donald – Scientific Advisor	Nil	10	20
Peter Newbery – Species Action Plans Specialist Advisor	Nil	15	5
Paul Buckley – Country Programme Manager	Nil	5	5
Martin Davies – Funding Co-ordinator	Nil	2	5
Hazell Thompson – Steering Committee Member	Nil	5	5
Rita Besana – Training Advisor	Nil	10	5
Host country/ies project team members and role			
Eric Sande – African Species Working Group /Project Co-ordinator	Nil	100	100
Geoffrey Akule – Project Administrator	Nil	100	100
Achilles Byaruhanga – Project Manager – Uganda	Nil	23	18
Steve Evans – Training Co-ordinator	Nil	33	33
Roger Fotso – Steering Committee Member – West Africa	Nil	7	5
Various – 17 National Species Action Plan Co-ordinators	Nil	15	15

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2003/2004 £		2004/2005 £		2005/2006 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Dieter Hoffmann						
Paul Donald						
Peter Newbery						
Paul Buckley						
Martin Davies						
Hazell Thompson						
Rita Besana						
Eric Sande						
Geoffrey Akule						
Achilles Byaruhanga						
Steve Evans						
Roger Fotso						
National Species Action Plan Coordinators						
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2003/2004 £	2004/2005 £	2005/2006 £	TOTAL £
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Travel and subsistence				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Conferences, seminars etc				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Capital items/ equipment (please break down)				
• Darwin funding None				
• other funding None				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding None				
• other funding Audit - Uganda				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES				
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS				

30. Please provide a written justification of why alternative funding is not available from within your own organisation or from other sources.

The overseas project partner organisations do not currently have the resources or capacity available to them to fully implement the project without funding assistance from external sources. The RSPB has provided capacity building support to overseas partners in Africa for more than 20 years, is steadily increasing the scale and scope of this international funding and is committed to continuing this support to the full extent that its core resources allow. The supplementation that external funding will provide will allow this work to be significantly expanded in scope, accelerate the speed with which it can be implemented and help consolidate the benefits gained from the previous successful Darwin Initiative project.

Note that every effort has been made to ensure that all project partners provide match-funding contributions relating to core project costs.

In view of the fact that this project is based upon, and indeed follows on from, a successful Darwin Initiative project, we feel that the project scope and objectives is ideally aligned with the criteria for Darwin Initiative projects. To our knowledge, there is no other funding source available to us that fit their criteria so well, nor has a comparable relationship and experience with ourselves from previous successful projects.

31. Will matched funding be provided? Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources that are confirmed.

- 1) Confirmed match funding contribution from RSPB through in-kind donation of staff time and overheads, travel and subsistence for all RSPB staff.
- 2) Confirmed match funding contribution from Nature Uganda through in-kind donation of staff time for two Nature Uganda staff (Geofrey Akule and Achilles Byaruhanga), rent and other office costs.
- 3) Confirmed match funding contribution from Birdlife South Africa through in-kind donation of office costs.
- 4) Confirmed match funding contribution from Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society through in-kind donation of staff time (Roger Fotso).
- 5) Confirmed match funding contribution from Birdlife International Secretariat through in-kind donation of staff time (Hazell Thompson).
- 6) Confirmed match funding contribution from various Africa Birdlife Partner Organisations through in-kind donation of staff time for the 17 National Species Action Plan Co-ordinators.

The project will also encourage fundraising activity to secure support for the ongoing action plan implementation. Submission of funding applications (at least one relating to each of the 17 countries involved) will be used as a key indicator of project progress.

32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.

N/A

33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested for follow-up funding under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.

Table D Darwin funding request

	2003/2004 £	2004/2005 £	2005/2006 £
Amount of Darwin follow-up funding requested²	Nil	£41,170.00	£37,600.00
+ Funding/Income from other sources	Nil	£59,755.00	£55,316.10
= Total follow- up project cost	Nil	£100,925.00	£92,916.10

34. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	£157,590.00
+ Funding/Income from other sources	£144,466.00
= Total original project cost	£302,056.00

² Follow-up funding will be provided for up to **50%** of the original costs for the full Darwin project.

FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin follow-up project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.

CERTIFICATION 2004/05

On behalf of the trustees (*delete as appropriate*)

I apply for a grant of £ 41,170 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2005 on the activities specified in the Logical Framework.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	ALISTAIR GAMMELL
Position in the organisation	Director, International Division, RSPB

Signed

Please see scan accompanying this form

Date:

Please return completed form to The Edinburgh Centre for Tropical Forests (ECTF) by 11 July 2003 by e-mail to stefanie.halfmann@ed.ac.uk

Where it is not possible to send the full application in electronic form (for example if signed references are not available electronically), a hard copy of the full application should also be sent to ECTF, Darwin Monitoring & Evaluation Project, Stefanie Halfmann, John Muir Building, Kings Buildings, University of Edinburgh, Mayfield Rd, Edinburgh EH9 3JK

Dr Paul F. Donald

Annex 2: Organogram of Project Management Structure

