



*Action Plans for the Conservation of  
Globally Threatened Birds in Africa*

## Final Report

Submitted by



The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds  
The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, UK

in partnership with



April 2001 – March 2004

## Contents

1. Darwin Project Information.....	1
2. Project Background/Rationale.....	2
3. Project Summary .....	4
4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment .....	6
5 Project Impacts.....	11
6. Project Outputs .....	13
7. Project Expenditure .....	16
8. Project Operation and Partnerships .....	19
9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning.....	21
10. Actions taken in response to annual report reviews (if applicable) .....	23
11. Darwin Identity .....	24
12. Leverage.....	25
13. Sustainability and Legacy.....	26
14. Post-Project Follow up Activities.....	28
15. Value for money.....	29
Appendix I: The project logical framework showing the achievements against the outputs	30
Appendix II: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).....	32
Appendix III Outputs.....	34
Appendix IV: Publications.....	37
Appendix V: Darwin Contacts .....	40

## 1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference No.	162/10/019
Project title	Action Plans for the Conservation of Globally Threatened Birds in Africa
Country	Africa, particularly: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe
UK Contractor	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Partner Organisation (s)	BirdLife Africa Partnership
Darwin Grant Value	£157,590
Start/End date	April 2001 to March 2004
Project website	-
Author(s), date	Eric Sande, Dieter Hoffmann, Adrian Oates and Steven Evans, June 2004

## 2. Project Background/Rationale

The project was implemented in 17 countries in Africa. The continent and associated islands contain 341 globally threatened and near threatened bird species many of which may require action plans for their effective conservation. Experience in Europe and elsewhere show that traditional site based conservation often needs to be supplemented with species-based approaches. Species-based conservation, particularly where it applies to species that occur in more than one country, requires careful strategic planning involving all relevant stakeholders. Experience in planning species conservation approaches in Africa was limited.

In 1998, the BirdLife Africa Partnership set up an African Species Working Group to promote single species conservation initiatives. It was envisaged that the interest of partners in the conservation of particular species could be used as a nucleus to form Species Interest Groups across the region. It was felt that BirdLife, as a Partnership of national conservation organisations, is uniquely placed to work across country borders. With more than 90 threatened species found in more than one country in Africa, the BirdLife Africa partnership started this project to develop conservation plans for priority trans-boundary species and, in doing so to ensure that all 17 mainland BirdLife Africa partners participate.

This project addressed the limited experiences and capacity in Africa for single species conservation planning. Because it is not possible to prepare action plans for all the 341 globally threatened species in Africa in three years, the project has built the capacity of African conservationists, both governmental and non-governmental, in 17 BirdLife partner countries. This was through the participative production of 7 international and 15 national Species Action Plans. The capacity built will ensure that the process continues and ultimately covers all the species in Africa that urgently need action plans for their conservation. Through the project, six Species Interest Groups (people dedicated to

conserve a species) were initiated. Governments particularly Ghana, Sierra Leone and Uganda are engaged in more species conservation projects than before the project commenced. The BirdLife Regional African Species Conservation Strategy 2004-2008 is currently in place with all BirdLife partners committed to do more on species work.

### 3. Project Summary

The overall purpose of the project was “Capacity established for participative action planning for globally threatened bird species in Africa”. The specific outputs were:

- 0 Project management structure in place
- 1 A priority list of species for which Species Action Plan approaches would enhance their conservation
- 2 Priority countries that CAP should endeavour to recruit into the partnership based on their importance to the conservation of birds identified
- 3 Training programme for BirdLife Africa partnership implemented
- 4 Network of species interest groups functioning
- 5 International (cross-border) and national Species Action Plans for priority species produced
- 6 Process for securing funding for action plan implementation is initiated

The project logical framework showing the extent to which these outputs were achieved is presented in Appendix I, whilst Appendix II describes the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) articles addressed by the project.

To achieve output 5, eight species that were selected are: Spotted Ground Thrush *Zoothera guttata*, Grauer’s Rush Warbler *Bradypterus graueri*, Blue Swallow *Hirundo atrocaerulea*, Grey-necked Picathartes *Picathartes oreas*, White-necked Picathartes *Picathartes gymnocephalus*, Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotus*, Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata*, and Rufous-fishing Owl *Scotopelia ussheri*. The targeted countries were the 17 BirdLife partners namely: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and

Zimbabwe.

The original project outputs were not changed. However, during the second year of the project, the steering committee noted that the original project was too ambitious for one staff member to coordinate and achieve. With the approval of the Darwin Secretariat, an additional part time staff member (Project Advisor) was employed (100% funded by RSPB), based at BirdLife South Africa. Further changes included running 2 additional training workshops building the capacity to develop national plans. It was discussed and agreed with Darwin not hold the international workshop for Rufous-fishing Owl *Scotopelia ussheri* but instead to use the funding to cover the costs of the 2 additional training workshops.

In addition, in agreement with Darwin, Cape Parrot (South Africa), White-winged Flufftail (South Africa), White-winged Flufftail (Ethiopia) and Wattled Crane (Botswana) national action plans were produced as part of the 15 required although these species were not in the original logframe. This was because there was co funding for their production (see section 12). This final reporting is done against the changed log-frame.

#### **4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment**

The project focused on training African conservationists and government officials in action planning approaches to conserving globally threatened species. Emphasis was placed on training the individuals responsible for species conservation from the BirdLife Africa Partners. For the purposes of the project, the species focal points were designated as Species Action Plan Co-ordinators (national and international). The BirdLife Africa partners nominated government counterparts from each country to participate, as part of the process of obtaining government buy-in in the process. A total of 31 people from all the 17 mainland partner countries were trained in species conservation. Another 305 participated in the development of national and international plans. During the project period, participants were also trained to work with the media.

##### **4.1 Training in Project management**

The African Species Working Group Coordinator received on-the-job training in project management, workshop organisation, database development and a 3-month French course at the Alliance Francaise, Uganda. In addition, he attended a one-day training course in workshop facilitation in the UK and received a 1-year on-the-job training in workshop facilitation, under the supervision of RSPB specialists.

##### **4.2 Training in the development of the format and process of International action plans**

12 National Species Action Plan Co-ordinators in Africa received 1-week's training in the development of the format and process in Species Action Planning. They collectively agreed on the model, which is appropriate for Africa. The Africa partnership approved the Species Action Plan format and process developed by this project as a model for Species Action Planning in Africa.



## **List of people who were trained in the development of the format and process for international SAPs in Africa**

1. Dr A.U. Ezealor, Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria.
2. Achilles Byaruhanga, Nature Uganda
3. Anteneh Shimelis, Ethiopian Wildlife & Natural History Society, Ethiopia
4. Daniel Mwizabi, Zambia Ornithological Society
5. Eric Giti, Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (ABO), Burundi
6. Hichem Azafzaf, Association "Les Amis des Oiseaux" (AAO), Tunisia
7. Kariuki Ndanganga, Nature Kenya
8. Maurus Msuha, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (formerly of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania)
9. Pauline Nantongo, Nature Uganda
10. Steven W. Evans, BirdLife South Africa
11. Taku Awa II, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
12. Urbain Belemsobgo, Fondation des Amis de la Nature, Burkina Faso
13. Vital Nyilimanzi, Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR)
14. Eric Sande, Nature Uganda

### **4.3 Training in single species conservation and action planning**

31 conservationists from 17 countries (see list below) including 14 NSAPCs and 12 government counterparts received 1-week's training in species conservation and action planning. Seven of the trained government officials then participated in the stakeholder workshops to develop actions plans for species that are found in their countries.

### **List of people trained in species conservation and action planning**

1. Achilles Byaruhanga, Nature Uganda
2. Aggrey Rwetsiba, Uganda Wildlife Authority

3. Alhaji Siaka, Conservation Society of Sierra Leone
4. Anteneh Shimelis, Ethiopian Wildlife & Natural History Society
5. Beatrice Mewenang, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
6. Charles Musyoki, Kenya Wildlife Service P.O Box 494 Nyeri Kenya
7. Daniel Mwizabi, ZAWA / Zambia Ornithological Society
8. Dorothy Tchatchoua, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
9. Eric Banseka, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
10. Eric Giti, Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (ABO), Burundi
11. Eric Sande, Nature Uganda
12. Fidele Ruzigandekwe, Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR)
13. Hichem Azafzaf, Association "Les Amis des Oiseaux" (AAO), Tunisia
14. Ishmael Jesse-Dodoo, Ghana Wildlife Society
15. James Stone, Botswana Bird Club
16. Jean Michael Takuo, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
17. Julius Gabila Bangu, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
18. Kariuki Ndanganga, Nature Kenya
19. Lakew Berhanu, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization
20. Leonard E. N. Bomba, Communication Pour le Developement Cameroon
21. Mansaray Mohamed, Wildlife Conservation Branch, Sierra Leone
22. Mathew R. Kiondo, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
23. Maurus Msuha Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
24. Mike Adu-Nsiah, Wildlife Division, Ghana
25. Mirabel Nek Kwende, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
26. Monique Barihuta, Office of Vice President Burundi
27. Moses Tita, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
28. Dr Peter Mundy, Bulawayo Zimbabwe
29. Russell II Mbah, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
30. Steven W. Evans, BirdLife South Africa

31. Sue Childes, BirdLife Zimbabwe

#### **4.4 Training in the development of the format, process and facilitation of national action plans**

Ten National Species Action Plan Coordinators received 1-week's training in the development of the format and process for national Species Action Plans along with how to go about organising and facilitating national stakeholder workshops. They collectively agreed on the process for translating international plans into national Species Action Plans.

#### **List of people who attended the training in the development of the format, process, organising and facilitation of national plans**

1. Dr A.U. Ezealor, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.
2. Achilles Byaruhanga, Nature Uganda
3. Alhaji Siaka, Conservation Society of Sierra Leone
4. Augustus Asamoah, Ghana Wildlife Society
5. Elias Mungaya, Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
6. Ishmael Jesse-Dodoo, Ghana Wildlife Society
7. Kariuki Ndanganga, Nature Kenya
8. Russell II Mbah, Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society
9. Steven W. Evans, BirdLife South Africa
10. Eric Sande, Nature Uganda

#### **4.5 Training and production of international action plans**

Five of the trained National Species Action Plan Coordinators in international action planning participated in organising and co-facilitating international stakeholder workshops. The African Species Working Group Coordinator and the Project Advisor (recruited in second year) successfully facilitated 3 international workshops without any direct technical

support. A total of 110 conservationists from 29 countries participated in participative stakeholder workshops aimed at producing 7 international SAPs and thereby received on-the-job training in the facilitation and production of action plan workshops. In order to involve as many countries as possible in the training, the species selected were those found in at least 3 African countries, two of which had BirdLife Partner representation.

#### **4.6 Training and production of national action plans**

All the 9 trained National Species Action Plan Coordinators participated in the organisation and facilitation of at least one national workshop. A total 255 people from 19 countries participated in stakeholder workshops for the production of 15 national SAPs and thereby they received on the job training in the production and facilitation of action plan workshops.

## 5 Project Impacts

The project produced a format and process for Species Action Planning that was approved by the Council of the African Partnership as a model for Africa. The format has proved to be very useful. It was used to produce 6 of the 7 international and all 15 national action plans targeted by this project. The format has in addition been used to produce 9 other action plans outside the remit of the project. Four of these plans were for species outside Africa, which implies that the project has had an impact outside Africa as well. The format has been applied to action planning for priority non-avian species notably the Chimpanzee (Uganda) and the Mountain Gorilla (Rwanda).

The project has well achieved its purpose of building capacity in Species Action Planning in the Africa Partnership. The African Species Working Group Coordinator and the Project Advisor co-facilitated four international Species Action Plans alternately without any technical support. All the trained National Species Action Plan Coordinators organised and co-facilitated at least one national Species Action Plan workshop together with either the African Species Working Group Coordinator or the Project Advisor. In addition, out of the nine Species Action Plans produced outside the remit of the project, seven were facilitated by individuals trained through the project.

Due to government officials involvement in the training and Species Action Plan process, the project contributed to closer collaboration between various governments and NGOs. Government involvement also ensures its commitment in the development and implementation of the action plans to meet their obligations especially the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In Uganda, a government official who was trained and participated in the Species Action Planning process spearheaded the production of the Chimpanzee action plan for Uganda in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society, an international NGO operating in Uganda.

The UK project partner, the RSPB contributed significantly to the success of the project. RSPB experts co-facilitated 4 training workshops and 4 international SAP stakeholder workshops. The RSPB was in addition well represented on the project steering committee that was overseeing the management of the project. The development of 7 international and 15 national action plans, through a participative process, involved many stakeholders which included many national and international NGOs, governments and individuals interested in the conservation of those species. The process facilitated the establishment of a network of Species Interest Groups (SIGs). It has enhanced cooperation between BirdLife partner organisations and other NGOs, governments. The project has in addition initiated links between BirdLife and international NGOs such as the International Crane Foundation, Conservation International and The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund. This will strengthen the projects impacts and future work including providing funding opportunities.

## 6. Project Outputs

As indicated in Appendix I (Logframe) and Appendix III (Outputs), most of the targeted outputs were delivered as planned. A format and process of Species Action Planning was developed by the project and was used to prepare 7 international, 15 national plans and 9 SAPs outside the remit of the project. However, it was discussed and agreed with Darwin not to hold the international workshop for Rufous-fishing Owl *Scotopelia ussheri* but instead to use the funding to cover the costs of the 2 additional training workshops that had not been anticipated. Thus, 7 instead of 8 international plans were produced. In addition, in agreement with Darwin, Cape Parrot (South Africa), White-winged Flufftail (South Africa), White-winged Flufftail (Ethiopia) and Wattled Crane (Botswana) national action plans were produced as part of the 15 required although these species were not in the original logframe. The format and process developed by the project was used to prepare 9 other action plans outside the remit of the project.

In terms of training, the African Species Working Group Coordinator, the Project Advisor and 9 National Species Action Plan Coordinators organised and facilitated workshops after the training. In addition, out of the nine Species Action Plans produced outside the remit of the project, seven were facilitated by people who were trained through the project. The species action planning process facilitated the development of Species Interest Groups that will work with the media to advocated for more government buy-in and continue disseminating the information to the target groups.

The outputs of the project have been presented to the Council of the Africa Partnership to inform the entire region on the usefulness of the project. The African Partnership is committed to taking the species conservation initiatives started by the project forward. For example, it has adopted the Regional Species Strategy for Africa 2004-2008 that was

produced with significant input from the project and its staff.

The outputs of the project were further presented at the BirdLife International Global Conservation Conference (that brings together all the 105 BirdLife national NGOs across the world) held in Durban, South Africa in March 2004. Due to a wide dissemination of the projects outputs, international organisations have developed or are developing their formats based on the one developed by the project. For example, the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement Species Action Plan format was developed based on ours and the US based Conservation International is planning to develop one also based on ours. Our format has been used to develop action plans in India, Thailand, Spain and Montserrat, which is a UK Overseas Territory.

The list of publications and reports from the project work are indicated in Appendix IV. To link the results of the project to the wider species work, all the international and national action plans will be published on the BirdLife International Web-site and the relevant national BirdLife Partner webs-sites respectively. The information from the international SAPs will be used by BirdLife International to update the Species Fact Sheets. As a result of the experience gained, the Project Advisor and the African Species Working Group Coordinator moderated the web-based discussion forum for the African Globally threatened species that was used in the Globally Threatened Birds of the World Update 2004. These people will continue doing the moderation.



## 7. Project Expenditure

Project expenditure is summarised below.

Darwin Budget Category	Predicted Budget	Grant Expenditure				Variation
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	
Staff costs					£ -	
Rent, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning						
Postage, telephone, stationery						
Travel and subsistence						
Printing						
Conferences, seminars etc.						
Capital Items						
Others (please specify)						
Translations						
Language course						
Literature						
Advert						
Audit						
Bank Charges						
Payments to NSAPCs						
<b>TOTAL</b>	£ 130,449.00	£ 57,959.02	£ 43,556.50	£ 29,351.77	£ 130,867.29	0.32%

## **Explanations for differences between predicted and actual budget of 10% or more**

**Printing (-100%):** Although printing costs were incurred throughout the course of the project, they were used a match funding and therefore the £200 grant allocation during the final project year was not claimed. This was probably because many of the project publications were printed 'in-house' by the RSPB. Whilst this meant that costs were far lower than an out-sourced print, no evidential paperwork such as an invoice was raised for these costs. It therefore proved impossible to prove to the Auditor the exact cost of this work.

**Conferences, seminars etc (-17.09%):** The budgeted costs for this category included the travel and subsistence (T & S) of staff attending the project workshops, amongst other related costs. There was therefore no distinction between general T & S project costs, and the T & S costs to be claimed under this category. For this reason it would appear that some of the costs that should have been claimed under this category were actually claimed under the Travel and Subsistence category. This also explains why the Travel and Subsistence category is slightly overspent (3.10%).

**Others (-13.10%):** Aside from the audit costs, which were a fixed contribution to cover the project element of the annual audit of Nature Uganda accounts, the other budgeted costs were realised much below predictions. This is especially true for translations, where minimal expenditure was incurred, and literature, where no expenditure was incurred as this budget cost was found not to be required. A limited amount of additional expenditure was incurred during the course of the project, including per diem payments to the National Species Action Plan Co-ordinators (in hindsight, this payment should have been claimed under the Conferences category), bank charges for transferring money between the UK and Africa, and the cost of an advert to publicise the project work.

Overall, we are happy to report that the full overall amount of grant expenditure has been incurred and claimed by the project partners. Indeed, the project has been considerably overspent, however, the funding deficit has been covered by additional match-funding from the partners to ensure the project objectives were met.

## 8. Project Operation and Partnerships

The project's main target partners were BirdLife Partner NGOs and their government counterparts from 17 African countries for international action planning. However, due to high demand for the project outputs, Education and Research Institutions, other conservation NGOs, the media and sometimes representatives of the local community were invited to participate in national action planning process. The different stakeholders that participated in the development of the Species Action Plans agreed on the roles and responsibilities under the coordination of the SIGs. This will ensure sustainability of the activities initiated by the project. The project developed partnerships from a total of 29 countries out of a total of 54 countries and associated islands in Africa.

The project has been collaborating with other International Organisations.

1. Good cooperation between the UK and Africa has continued throughout the three years. Seven British experts spent a total of 26 weeks doing project work in Africa. The RSPB funded the employment of the Project Advisor and submitted a successful funding Follow-up application to Darwin Initiative that will put in place sustainable mechanisms of implementing action plans in Africa. The RSPB has used the Africa Species Action Plan model to prepare action plans for Gyps vultures for India, Gurney's Pitta for Thailand and the Montserrat Oriole for Montserrat (UK Overseas Territory).
2. The project staff over the year worked with the BirdLife International Secretariat experts at Cambridge on Web-based discussions in updating the Threatened Birds of the World, a publication that was launched in March 2004. This work is still on-going.
3. The project has been collaborating with the IUCN's Conservation Breeding Specialist Group which facilitated 2 SAP workshops held in South Africa.

4. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Albertine Rift Program based in Uganda provided a lot of support in the development of the Grauer's Rush Warbler International Action Plan and is willing to cooperate in the implementation. WCS worked in conjunction with Uganda Wildlife Authority to prepare a national action plan for the Chimpanzee for Uganda.
5. The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund in Rwanda that developed the action plan for the Mountain Gorilla in Rwanda using the format developed by the project were represented in the stakeholders workshop for the Grauer's Rush Warbler action plan for Rwanda. They are ready to collaborate with the Grauer's Rush Warbler SIG in the implementation of this plan and they are willing to do and fund further work on birds and biodiversity conservation in Rwanda.
6. Representatives from the International Crane Foundation (ICF) in the US participated in the Wattled Crane action plan workshop for Botswana and are continuing with crane and wetland conservation work in Africa.
7. Conservation International (CI) in the US is looking at adopting the Africa species action-planning model for their own use.
8. There is collaboration between African-Eurasian Waterfowl Agreement (AEWA) and the project and the new SAP format for AEWA was developed with significant input from the project staff and the SAP format developed for Africa by this project.

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning**

The project steering committee (comprising of representation from RSPB, Nature Uganda, African Species Working Group, BirdLife Africa Secretariat) that was convening twice a year, gave strategic guidance to the project over the years and approved all the workplans.

When the steering committee realised that the project was too ambitious for one staff member to coordinate and achieve, and with the approval of the Darwin Secretariat, it employed an additional staff member and worked as a Project Advisor with 100% funding from the RSPB. The Project Advisor worked with the African Species Working Group Coordinator to ensure that all the targets were achieved.

The steering committee further noted that the National Species Action Plan Coordinators needed more training especially in workshop facilitation. With the approval of the Darwin Secretariat, two additional training workshops were conducted and the international action plan for the Rufous-fishing Owl was cancelled. This did not in any way affect the training output because the distribution range for Rufous Fishing Owl and the White-necked Picathartes overlap. The funds were however not enough to deliver all the planned outputs. RSPB covered all the extra costs.

The project hired an external evaluator who attended the last project steering committee meeting that was held in one of the host countries. This helped to give appropriate recommendations for the implementation of the follow-up project.

The lessons learned included:

- There was a high underestimation of the project costs especially costs of flights. This forced the project to rely on the RSPB that covered all the extra costs.
- It is important to finalise the action plans quickly so that they do not become outdated.
- It is important to integrate the project activities and staff in the mainstream Africa Regional Programmes of BirdLife International and other organisations
- The project brought about regional, and national collaboration in species conservation involving governments and NGOs which needs to be maintained and, where possible, expanded
- Stakeholder involvement to help implementation of Action Plans and broader application of the tools and processes developed (e.g. Chimps action plan in Uganda) and achieve a broader impact of the project.
- Publication and advocacy of the plans for wider audience (web-sites, journals, newspapers etc) is important.
- Sourcing leveraged funding for implementation of the Action plans is challenging but important successes have already been secured.
- Sustainable growth of the species interest groups will be the key to the successful implementation of the plans.

## **10. Actions taken in response to annual report reviews (if applicable)**

Through regular monitoring and evaluation, there was adaptive management of the project that is explained in section 9.



## 11. Darwin Identity

Darwin Initiative was acknowledged in all the publications, action plans, reports, newsletters and articles published in the media. Darwin will in addition be acknowledged in all other publications that are being prepared. The Darwin logo has been used on all the reports and action plans that have been produced. All the BirdLife partners in Africa are aware of the project and because they support it, each partner designated a national Species Action Plan coordinator who has been spending about 30% of his/her time on the project.

The project outputs are being used in the conservation of wider biodiversity. Governments of Uganda and Rwanda have worked in conjunction with national NGOs to agree on priority actions for their threatened priority species (Chimpanzee and Mountain Gorilla respectively).

## 12. Leverage

During the course of the project, some additional funds were raised to do project work as described below:

- BirdLife South Africa provided £8,000 to develop the South Africa Blue Swallow Action plan and £10,000 for its implementation
- BirdLife South Africa provided £8,000 to develop the South African Cape Parrot Action plan and £15,000 to implement it.
- BirdLife South Africa provided £15,000 for the development of the White-winged Flufftail action plan for Ethiopia & South Africa and £5,000 for implementation
- BirdLife South Africa provided £2,500 to develop the South Africa Bald Ibis Action Plan and £5,000 to implement it.
- BirdLife Botswana GEF Small Grants provided £2,000 for the development of the Wattled Crane Action Plan for Botswana and £5,000 from the International Crane Foundation (ICF) to implement it.
- BirdLife Zimbabwe provided £2,000 for the development of the Zimbabwe Blue Swallow action plan.
- Nature Uganda provided £2,160 as contribution for rent
- Nature Uganda provided £XXX for salary for the Project Administrator
- Nature Uganda provided £XXX worth of staff time for the Executive Officer who was the Project Supervisor in Uganda.
- The BirdLife partnership provided £XXXXX worth of staff time for the National Action Plan Coordinators on the project.
- RSPB contributed match-funding of £93,833.42 towards project costs
- RSPB submitted a successful Follow-up application to Darwin in the year 2003 and £78,770 was awarded

### **13. Sustainability and Legacy**

The Species Action Planning format produced by the project has been found to be applicable because it is currently being used in many parts of the world. Some conservation institutions in Africa have started to use it to prepare conservation action plans for their priority species. Some international conservation organisations outside Africa have used African action planning model to make theirs while others are in the process of using it.

The training of all the BirdLife Africa partnership representatives will ensure that the trainees develop further action plans for priority species. The participative interaction during the project work enhanced the cooperation between the NGOs in Africa and formed networks of Species Interest Groups which will continue functioning and communicating after the project. The Africa partnership adoption of the Species Conservation Strategy 2004-2008 with a commitment to implement the prepared action plans and develop more ensures continuity of the project's outputs.

The involvement of government in species action planning will facilitate inclusion of the plans in institutional government frameworks. It has also initiated cooperation between governments which will continue after the project. Some government officials trained through the project have developed action plans for their priority species and the process will continue.

By the end of the project, the project staff had been invited to facilitate the production 4 action plans outside the remit of the project an indication that the built capacity is being utilised. The project staff and the trained National Species Action Plan Coordinators have been involved in fundraising to implement the plans and the process is continuing. Four out of the nine funding applications submitted to various funding organisations during the project period to implement some aspects of the action plans were successful. For purposes

of sustainability, the project staff and the trained National Species Action Plan Coordinators will be involved in the implementing the successful Darwin funded Follow-up of this project which will focus more on training the SIGs to implement action plans.

#### 14. Post-Project Follow up Activities

BirdLife South Africa provided some funding to implement National SAPs for the Blue Swallow (South Africa), Cape Parrot (South Africa) and White-winged flufftail (Ethiopia and South Africa). The International Crane Foundation also provided some funding to implement the Botswana Wattled Crane national SAP (see section 12). Funding has been secured from BP Conservation Programme to implement some aspects of the Blue Swallow International SAP in Uganda and for the Rwandan Grauer's Rush Warbler National SAP.

The project Follow-up application to Darwin " **Enabling implementation of threatened bird Species Action Plans in Africa**" 2004-2006 was successful. This Follow-up phase will emphasise training the National Species Action Plan Coordinators and Species Interest Group Coordinators on various aspects on implementing the SAPs so that the species action planning process in Africa is sustainable.

## 15. Value for money

The following ensured value for money:

- The project staff and with assistance from the RSPB trained more than 300 people on the job in species action planning in three years
- The project used BirdLife partner NGOs staff as National Species Action Plan Coordinators.
- The training and making use of government officials in the project who are employed by their respective governments
- The use of cross-boarder species ensured training of many nationals at the same time
- The international plans developed by the project can potentially be translated to national plans
- Development of Species Interest Groups during relevant stakeholder workshops

Appendix I: The project logical framework showing the achievements against the outputs

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Achievements during reporting period	Remarks
<p><b>Overall Goal</b></p> <p>To assist countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the Biodiversity Convention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Populations of 10 globally- threatened species increased</li> <li>17 African countries benefit from Project</li> <li>Additional financial resources mobilised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>342 conservationists (NGO, Research /Education Institutions, the Press, government and local communities) from 33 countries (30 of which are African) participated in Species Action Plan (SAP) workshops</li> <li>Additional finances were secured (principally from RSPB as co-funder with Darwin Initiative); BirdLife Partners contributed "in-kind" staff time; funds secured for implementation of some aspects of 3 national SAPs produced by the Project.</li> <li>With external funding, African Species Working Group facilitated 4 additional national workshops</li> <li>Darwin Initiative has provided funding for a two-year Follow-up phase to put in place a sustainable mechanism of implementing the plans in the BirdLife International Africa Partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the planned international and national workshops were held as planned and were attended by the relevant range states/stakeholders</li> <li>The action planning process has received wide national and international publicity and has contributed significantly to increasing awareness on species approach in conservation.</li> <li>The format and process developed by the Project is now being used in Africa and beyond and is being used to prepare action plans for species other than birds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>Capacity established for participative action planning for globally-threatened bird species in Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BirdLife strategy for species-based conservation programme in Africa in place</li> <li>Out of a total of 8 high-quality cross-border Species Action Plans, 5 are produced collaboratively without outside support</li> <li>Cooperative implementation of at least 2 high-quality cross-border Species Action Plans initiated by 2003</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Species Strategy was approved and adopted as part of the BirdLife Africa Programme at the BirdLife World Conference in March 2004</li> <li>Seven international SAPs were produced for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grauer's Rush Warbler, <i>Bradypterus graueri</i></li> <li>Blue Swallow, <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i></li> <li>Grey-necked Picathartes, <i>Picathartes oreas</i></li> <li>White-necked Picathartes, <i>P. gymnocephalus</i></li> <li>Spotted Ground Thrush, <i>Zoothera guttata</i></li> <li>Lappet-faced Vulture, <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i></li> <li>Houbara Bustard, <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>The production of the Rufous-fishing owl <i>Scotopelia ussheri</i> plan was dropped and replaced by 2 training workshops, in agreement with project donor</li> <li>A total of 342 people from 33 countries participated in the 27 workshops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 to agree on the format and process,</li> <li>4 for training in species conservation and facilitation skills,</li> <li>7 to develop international SAPs</li> <li>15 to develop national SAPs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 funding applications to implement some aspects of the prepared SAPs have been submitted and of which 4 have been successful</li> <li>There is close collaboration between range states for implementation of Blue Swallow and Grauer's Rush Warbler International SAPs (including production of National SAPs and funding obtained for implementation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>0 Project management structure in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual workplans agreed</li> <li>Tasks implemented on time</li> <li>6-monthly Steering Committee (SC) meetings attended by 2/3 of membership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SC convened as planned (7 meetings) and functioned well in progress review and forward planning</li> <li>Adaptive project planning, in consultation with project donor, led to following two project management changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointment of additional staff (the Project Advisor) in Year 2 took place to strengthen project team and keep the project on course to enable timely completion of the outputs</li> <li>There was replacement of one International SAP (Rufous Fishing Owl) by two sub-regional training workshops to strengthen capacity-building aspects</li> </ul> </li> <li>The project organised a special final SC in February 2004 that was also attended by the Project Evaluator.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project staff; African species working Group coordinator, the Project Administrator (Nature Uganda based) and Project Advisor (based at BirdLife South Africa) worked quite well to ensure smooth running and completion of the project</li> <li>There may be some slight changes in the composition of the SC in the Follow-up project</li> </ul>
<p>1 A priority list of species for which Species Action Plan approaches would enhance their conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final list of priority species agreed by July 2001</li> <li>Final list of species to be included in Project agreed by July 2001</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final results of analysis and priority list being finalised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper being prepared for publication in <i>Ostrich</i> and will be presented to the Pan-African Ornithological Congress 2004.</li> </ul>
<p>2 Priority countries that CAP should endeavour to recruit into the partnership based on their importance to the conservation of birds identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritised list of African countries to be recruited into BirdLife Partnership presented to BirdLife Council of the Africa Partnership (CAP) by August 2001</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report finalised and used by CAP to select priority countries for action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper being drafted paper for publication in <i>African Bird Club</i> (ABC).</li> </ul>
<p>3 Training programme for BirdLife Africa Partnership implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training programme developed by 2001</li> <li>17 National Species Action Plan Coordinators (NSAPCs) receive 1 week participative training on species action planning</li> <li>45-50 people from 17 African countries trained in species action planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 BirdLife Partner representatives from 12 countries participated in the development of the format and process that was used in the production of the International SAPs</li> <li>31 people from 14 out of 17 mainland African countries with a BirdLife Partner (including 14 NSAPCs) received one week training in species conservation and action planning</li> <li>9 NSAPCs received training in organisation and facilitation of national workshops and agreed on the format and process for translating International into National plans</li> <li>110 people from 29 countries participated in the production of the seven International SAPs</li> <li>255 people from 19 countries participated in the production of 15 national SAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For national and international SAPs, participation included stakeholders from outside Africa notably the USA, UK, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.</li> <li>American based Conservation International (CI) wishes to start an action planning process based on the Africa Model</li> <li>Project staff are being invited to facilitate species action planning workshops in Africa and beyond using the Africa model which is becoming increasingly recognised</li> </ul>

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Achievements during reporting period	Remarks
4 Network of species interest groups functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five additional species interest groups (SIGs) created</li> <li>Workplans for two species interest groups agreed</li> <li>45-50 people from 17 African countries trained in single species conservation (see Output 3 above)</li> <li>Experts from each respective country contribute to SIG annual report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six SIGs were inaugurated, for the following species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grauer's Rush Warbler</li> <li>Blue Swallow</li> <li>Grey-necked Picathartes</li> <li>White-necked Picathartes</li> <li>Spotted Ground Thrush</li> <li>Houbara Bustard</li> </ul> </li> <li>Only the first two of these are functioning effectively. Communication among other SIGs is poor and no SIG has yet produced an annual report. The Darwin "Follow-up Project" is designed to strengthen this aspect through further training and support to SIGs, International and National Species Action Plan Coordinators</li> <li>17 National Species Action Plan Coordinators (NSAPCs) were nominated of which 7 were appointed as International Species Action Plan Coordinators. These helped to oversee Plan production and will now assist in coordinating implementation of SAPs.</li> <li>E-mail groups were created to assist communication; these have not functioned well but it is anticipated they will become more effective as plan implementation starts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People interested in the conservation of the Lappet-faced Vulture will have a Round Table discussion at the Pan African Ornithological Congress (PAOC) 11 in Tunis, 2004 with the wider Vulture Study Group (VSG) to agree whether to form a Lappet-faced Vulture Interest Group or advocate for its conservation through the VSG.</li> </ul>
5 International (cross-border) and National Species Action Plans for priority species produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight International (cross-border) Species Action Plans published by June 2003</li> <li>15 National Action Plans produced and endorsed/ adopted by national governments by 2003</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seven international action plans were held for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grauer's Rush Warbler</li> <li>Blue Swallow</li> <li>Grey-necked Picathartes</li> <li>White-necked Picathartes</li> <li>Spotted Ground Thrush</li> <li>Lappet-faced Vulture</li> <li>Houbara Bustard</li> </ul> </li> <li>15 national action plans have been produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Blue Swallow (South Africa)</b></li> <li><b>Blue Swallow (Zambia)</b></li> <li><b>Blue Swallow (Zimbabwe)</b></li> <li><b>Cape Parrot (South Africa)</b></li> <li>Grauer's Rush Warbler (Uganda)</li> <li>Grauer's Rush Warbler (Rwanda)</li> <li>Grey-necked Picathartes (Cameroon)</li> <li>Grey-necked Picathartes (Nigeria)</li> <li>White-necked Picathartes (Ghana)</li> <li>White-necked Picathartes (Sierra Leone)</li> <li>Spotted Ground Thrush (Kenya)</li> <li>Spotted Ground Thrush (Tanzania)</li> <li><b>White-winged Flufftail (South Africa)</b></li> <li><b>White-winged Flufftail (Ethiopia)</b></li> <li><b>Wattled Crane (Botswana)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National plans in bold type were produced with co-funding external to the Project</li> <li>Other National SAPs which have been facilitated by the Africa Species Working Group (with funding external to the Project) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoebill (Uganda) by Nature Uganda</li> <li>Northern Bald Ibis (Spain) by the RSPB, SEO/ BirdLife Spain, AEWA and BirdLife SA</li> <li>Southern Bald Ibis (South Africa) by BirdLife South Africa</li> <li>Sidamo Long-clawed Lark (Ethiopia) by Ethiopia Wildlife and Natural History Society</li> </ul> </li> <li>The format and process developed by the Project has been used to prepare SAPs for species outside the remit of the Project including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chimpanzee for Uganda by a Uganda based Wildlife Conservation Society Africa Program</li> <li>Mountain Gorilla for Rwanda by the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund</li> <li>International Plan for Gyps vultures for India by the RSPB</li> <li>Gurney's Pitta for Thailand by the RSPB</li> <li>Montserrat Oriole for Montserrat (UK Overseas Territory).</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Darwin "Follow-up Project" will build on the progress made in Plan production and strengthen capacity to achieve this through further training and support to SIGs.</li> </ul>
6 Process for securing funding for action plan implementation is initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Funding proposals submitted to donors by March 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A funding database was developed by the Project. At the final SC meeting it was agreed the most efficient use of this was to combine it with the wider BirdLife Africa funding database administered by the African Secretariat</li> <li>The BirdLife Africa Partnership and RSPB have obtained funding for a "Follow-up" phase from the Darwin Initiative (April 2004-March 2006) to consolidate achievements in the first phase and provide more support and training to SIGs to implement the Action Plans produced</li> <li>Additional funding has been applied for or obtained for implementing some aspects of the following SAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blue Swallow/ (Zambia) to RSPB</li> <li>Blue Swallow/ (international) to UK Darwin Initiative</li> <li>Grauer's Rush Warbler (Rwanda) to BP</li> <li>Grey-necked Picathartes (Cameroon) to Earth watch</li> <li>Blue Swallow (Uganda) to BP</li> <li>White-necked Picathartes (Ghana) BP</li> <li>Blue Swallow/ (Mozambique) to African Bird Club</li> <li>White-necked Picathartes (Guinea)</li> <li>Blue Swallow (Malawi &amp; Zambia) to African Bird Club.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following have been successful so far: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blue Swallow (Zambia) to prepare the plan</li> <li>Grauer's Rush Warbler (Rwanda),</li> <li>Grey-necked Picathartes (Cameroon) (partially)</li> <li>Blue Swallow (Uganda)</li> </ul> </li> <li>More funding applications for conserving priority species will be made during and after the Follow-up phase following training of the SIGs in fundraising skills (one of the issues the Follow-up will focus).</li> </ul>



## Appendix II: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity		
Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
<b>6. General Measures for Conservation &amp; Sustainable Use</b>	20	<p>Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p><i>The project piloted species conservation approach using action planning involving NGOs and governments.</i></p>
<b>7. Identification and Monitoring</b>	15	<p>Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.</p> <p><i>The project prepared 7 international and 15 national Species Action Plans that thoroughly analysed the issues/threats affecting the species and proposed priority actions to mitigate the threats.</i></p>
<b>8. In-situ Conservation</b>	5	<p>Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.</p> <p><i>In the action plans, recommendations were made to either raise the conservation status of the sites or reduction of degradation and destruction of habitats for the species</i></p>
<b>10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity</b>	10	<p>Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.</p> <p><i>The project involved government officials, private sector, and some times the local community in the planning process to collectively agree on how they can sustainably utilise the biodiversity.</i></p>
<b>12. Research and Training</b>	30	<p>Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).</p> <p><i>The project provided training to NGOs and governments in species conservation and the trainees will train others to replicate the process</i></p>

<b>Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity</b>		
<b>Article No./Title</b>	<b>Project %</b>	<b>Article Description</b>
<b>13. Public Education and Awareness</b>	10	<p>Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.</p> <p><i>The project emphasised public education and awareness in species conservation, involved the media and trained the participants from a wide range of states in Africa to work with the media to increase the profile of species</i></p>
<b>17. Exchange of Information</b>	10	<p>Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge</p> <p><i>The project initiated a network of species interest groups that include a wide range of stakeholders from different countries interested in the conservation of particular species. There is currently good cooperation and exchange of information between the species interest groups.</i></p>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100%</b>	

## Appendix III Outputs

Code	Output	Detail
<b>Training Outputs</b>		
5	Number of people receiving other forms of <b>long-term</b> (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (i.e. not categories 1-4 above)	Africa species Working Group Coordinator (ASWGC) received 1 year of on-the-job training in project management, workshop organisation and facilitation, database development.
6a/b	Number of people receiving other forms of <b>short-term</b> education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)/ Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	ASWGC received 3-month training in French
		12 National Species Action Plan Coordinators (NSAPCs) received a 1-week training in the development of the format and process for international plans
		9 NSAPCs received a 1-week training in the development of the format and process for national plans, organising and facilitating national stakeholder workshops
		31 conservationists from 17 countries (14 BirdLife Africa partner representatives and 12 government counterparts) received 1-week training on species conservation and action planning.
		110 conservationists from 29 countries received a one-week on the job training in the production and facilitation of action plan workshops of 7 international Species Action Plans
		255 people from 19 countries received a two-day on the job training in the production and facilitation of action plan workshops of 15 national Species Action Plans
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	1 Species Action Plan training Manual was produced
<b>Research Outputs</b>		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	A total of 26 weeks were spent by 7 RSPB staff in Africa on project work
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	7 international and 15 national Species Action Plans for priority species were produced
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	See details in Annex IV
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	One database or species experts One database for potential funding bodies for action plans

Code	Output	Detail
<b>Dissemination Outputs</b>		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project findings were presented at 3 Council of the Africa Partnership (CAP) meetings (about 50 people comprising of CEOs of the BirdLife partners and officials from BirdLife International Secretariat and RSPB) in October 2001, October 2002 and September 2003.</li> <li>2. The project results were presented to the World Birds Conservation Conference (about 300 people CEOs and other BirdLife Partner representatives from all the World) in March 2004</li> <li>3. The findings of the project will further be presented at the 11<sup>th</sup> Pan African Ornithological Conference in November 2004 in Tunisia</li> </ol>
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	12 national press releases produced in 10 countries
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	29 local press releases produced in 14 countries
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	A press release was produced and circulated, but targeted magazines/ newspapers did not publish the material.
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	4 about the project were published in the BirdLife International Africa Newsletter
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	Circulation in Africa of the BirdLife International Africa Newsletter is 750
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	Circulation in UK of the BirdLife International Africa Newsletter is 150
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	6 Species Interest Groups were established
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	The African Species Working Group has been made vibrant
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	5 national TV programmes/features in Africa 2 in South Africa, 1 in Ghana, 1 in Cameroon and 1 in Sierra Leone
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	9 national radio interviews/features in Africa Sierra Leone 2, Cameroon 2, South Africa 2, Uganda 1, Tunisia 1 and Ghana 1

<b>Code</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Detail</b>
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
<b>Physical Outputs</b>		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	Estimated value of physical assets that will be used by the host countries in the Follow-up phase is <b>£2393.59</b>
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	Total match funding contribution= <b>£203,776.22</b>

## Appendix IV: Publications

Type *(e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Workshop Report*	<i>Hoffmann, D. (2001). Action Plans for Conservation of Globally threatened birds in Africa. Workshop 1 Report: Development of Species Action Plan Format.</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Hoffmann, D. (2001). Action Plans for Conservation of Globally threatened birds in Africa. Workshop 2a Report: Training in species conservation and action planning.</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E. and Hoffmann, D. (2001). Action Plans for Conservation of Globally threatened birds in Africa. Workshop 2b Report: Training in species conservation and action planning.</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E., Evans, S. and Ndang'ang'a, K. (2003). International Spotted Ground Thrush, <i>Zoothera guttata</i>, Action Plan</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E., Evans, S., &amp; Shimelis A., S (2003). International Lappet-faced Vulture, <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>, Action Plan Stakeholder Workshop</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E., Byaruhanga, A, Hoffmann, D. (2002). Species Action Plan Stakeholder Workshop Grauer's Rush Warbler <i>Bradypterus graueri</i>.</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Action Plan*	<i>Evans, S.W., Cohen, L., Sande, E., Monadjem, A., Hoffmann, D., Mattion, H., Newbery, P., Ndanganga, K., and Friedmann, Y (2002). International Blue Swallow <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> Action Plan</i>		BirdLife South Africa P.O Box 515, Randburg 2125, South Africa (T) +27 (0) 11 789 1122, <a href="mailto:iba@birdlife.org.za">iba@birdlife.org.za</a>	
Workshop Report*	<i>Siaka, A., Lebbie, A., Evans, S., Hoffmann, D. and Sande, E. (2002). Species Action Plan Stakeholder Workshop White-necked Picathartes <i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>.</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Ngoufo, R., Mbah Bian, R., Hoffmann, D, and Sande, E, (2002) Species Action Plan Stakeholder Workshop Grey-necked Picathartes <i>Picathartes oreas</i>.</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E. and Evans, S. (2003). Stakeholder Workshop to agree on the Format and Process for translating an International Species Action Plan to a National Species Action Plan</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E. and Ndang'ang'a, K (2004). Stakeholders Workshop to agree on the Spotted Ground Thrush National Species Action Plan for Kenya</i>		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	

Type *(e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E., Mungaya, E. and Matilya, G. (2004).</i> Stakeholders Workshop to agree on the Spotted Ground Thrush National Species Action Plan for Tanzania		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E., Asamoah, A. and Owusu, E. (2004).</i> National Stakeholders Workshop to agree on the White-necked Picathartes National Species Action Plan for Ghana		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E. and Rutagengwa, T. (2003).</i> Stakeholders Workshop to agree on the Grauer's Rush Warbler National Species Action Plan for Rwanda Report		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E and Evans, S (2003).</i> Stakeholders Workshop to agree the Nigerian National Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Workshop Report*	<i>Sande, E., Siaka, A. and Thompson, T. (2004).</i> Stakeholders Workshop to agree on the White-necked Picathartes National Species Action Plan for Sierra Leone:		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	
Action Plan*	<i>Hawker, R., Hancock, P., Motsumi, S., Kholi, A., Nkape, K., Borello, W. &amp; Tyler, S., De Smidt, A, and Evans, S.W. (eds.). (2003).</i> Botswana Wattled Crane ( <i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i> ) Action Plan. Final Workshop Report. BirdLife South Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa.		BirdLife South Africa P.O Box 515, Randburg 2125, South Africa (T) +27 (0) 11 789 1122, <a href="mailto:iba@birdlife.org.za">iba@birdlife.org.za</a>	
Action Plan*	<i>Drummond, M., Allan, D., Grundling, P-L., Mcoseleli, J., Anderson, N., Ximba. V., Taylor, B., Camacho, G., De Smidt, A, and Evans, S.W. (eds.). (2003).</i> South African White-winged Flufftail ( <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> ) Action Plan. BirdLife South Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa.		BirdLife South Africa P.O Box 515, Randburg 2125, South Africa (T) +27 (0) 11 789 1122, <a href="mailto:iba@birdlife.org.za">iba@birdlife.org.za</a>	
Action Plan*	<i>Shimelis, A., Teferra, A., Wondafrash, M., Coetzee, D., Drummond, M. M., De Smidt, A., and Evans, S.W. (eds.). (2003).</i> Ethiopian White-winged Flufftail ( <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> ) Action Plan. BirdLife South Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa.		BirdLife South Africa P.O Box 515, Randburg 2125, South Africa (T) +27 (0) 11 789 1122, <a href="mailto:iba@birdlife.org.za">iba@birdlife.org.za</a>	
Action Plan*	<i>Evans, S. W, Biggs, D., Van Zyl, C. Cohen, L., McNamara, M., Mc Cartney, S., Krynauw, S., Burden, D., Mattison, H and Friedmann, Y (2003).</i> South African Blue swallow ( <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> ) PHVA Final report from the workshop held in April 2003, Creighton, South Africa		BirdLife South Africa P.O Box 515, Randburg 2125, South Africa (T) +27 (0) 11 789 1122, <a href="mailto:iba@birdlife.org.za">iba@birdlife.org.za</a>	
Action Plan*	<i>Warburton, L., Mpindi, S., Howells, B., Pienaar, K., Patterson, C., Mattison, H., Whittington-Jones, C., Hughes, S., Foesy, A., O'Grady, J., Downs, C., Perrin, M., and Evans, S.W. (eds.) (2003)</i> Cape Parrot ( <i>Poicephalus robustus</i> ) Action Plan		BirdLife South Africa P.O Box 515, Randburg 2125, South Africa (T) +27 (0) 11 789 1122, <a href="mailto:iba@birdlife.org.za">iba@birdlife.org.za</a>	

Type *(e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Project leaflet*	Planning for the future: Species Action Plans for threatened birds in Africa (2002)		RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL Tel: 01767 680551	

### Publications in preparation

Publication	Journal	Expected date of completion
Countries' importance for Globally Threatened Birds	African Bird Club	July 2004
Species Action Plan Training Manual		August 2004
Background information on Blue Swallow	Bird Conservation International	September 2004
Background information on White-necked Picathartes	Bird Conservation International	August 2004
Grey-necked Picathartes conservation in Cameroon	Ostrich	November 2004
Species appropriate for Species Action Plan approach for their conservation	Ostrich	November 2004

### Proposed dates for publications of action plans

Action Plan	Completion date
<b>International Action Plans</b>	
White-necked Picathartes	July 2004
Grauer's Rush Warbler	August 2004
Grey-necked Picathartes	September 2004
Spotted Ground Thrush	October 2004
Lappet-faced Vulture	November 2004
Houbara Bustard	December 2004
<b>National Action Plans</b>	
Blue Swallow action plan for Zambia	July 2004
Grauer's Rush Warbler (Uganda)	September 2004
Grauer's Rush Warbler (Rwanda)	October 2004
Grey-necked Picathartes (Cameroon)	October 2004
Blue Swallow action plan for Zimbabwe	August 2004
Grey-necked Picathartes (Nigeria)	September 2004
White-necked Picathartes (Ghana)	November 2004
White-necked Picathartes (Sierra Leone)	November 2004
Spotted Ground Thrush (Kenya)	December 2004
Spotted Ground Thrush (Tanzania)	December 2004



## Appendix V: Darwin Contacts

<b>Project Title</b>	Action Plans for Conservation of Globally threatened birds in Africa
<b>Ref. No.</b>	162/10/019
<b>UK Leader Details</b>	
Name	Dr. Dieter Hoffmann
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
<b>Other UK Contact (if relevant)</b>	
Name	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
<b>Partner 1</b>	
Name	Dr. Eric Sande
Organisation	Nature Uganda
Role within Darwin Project	BirdLife African Species Working Group Co-ordinator
Address	P.O. Box 27034 Kampala
Fax	
Email	
<b>Partner 2</b>	
Name	Steven Evans
Organisation	BirdLife South Africa
Role within Darwin Project	Project Advisor
Address	P.O Box 515, Randburg, 2125
Fax	
Email	