

Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species

Annual Report

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	162/11/003
Project Title	Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: Improving monitoring, management and conservation action
Country(ies)	Kenya
UK Contractor	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Partner Organisation(s)	Nature Kenya plus National Museums of Kenya, Forest Department, Kenya Wildlife Service and other members of the Kenya IBA National Liaison Committee
Darwin Grant Value	£98,337
Start/End dates	1 April 2002 to 30 June 2005
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and report number (1,2,3..)	1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005. Third annual report
Project website	http://www.rspb.org.uk/international/conservation/kenya/index.asp and http://www.naturekenya.org/conservationconstituency.htm
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2. Project Background

The project has established and co-ordinated an effective, sustainable monitoring system at 60 Important Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) throughout Kenya, tracked the status of the IBA network and will feedback directly into improved site management, conservation action and national reporting. Nature Kenya considers the conservation of IBAs as a key part of its conservation programme to conserve birds and wider biodiversity. This current project is building on earlier successes in developing a functioning national network and some local initiatives to conserve these sites.

Government and non-government organisations and institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation in Kenya have recognised the key importance of IBA monitoring for conservation planning, evaluation and timely targeting of intervention efforts. Unfortunately, the capacity for monitoring in Kenya remained weak at the start of this project. This need was emphasised by the data gaps and skills shortages made apparent during development of the World Bird Database, which seeks to generate and maintain long-term information about the status of the world's birds and the key sites that they inhabit. Outside of work by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) monitoring team, what monitoring information existed was not being

collated at the national level and was seldom used to inform conservation decision-making.

Nature Kenya therefore requested support for relevant training and technical support towards establishing this system. Partners will be trained in ecological survey, data management, management planning, project management, advocacy and training skills. They will train and support a network of local people and government field staff. Particular focus will be on priority sites where community-based Site Support Groups (SSGs) are established.

3. Project Purpose and Outputs

The purpose of the project is *'Improved monitoring, management and conservation action is taking place in Kenya's Important Biodiversity Areas'*

The outputs are

1. Project systems in place
2. National site monitoring system established and covering all IBAs
3. Detailed monitoring carried out at key IBAs feeds into improved management planning
4. Effective feedback loops established between monitoring and national conservation action and reporting
5. Conservation interventions made as a result of threats or opportunities identified by monitoring
6. Mechanisms identified and capacity built to sustain the collection and use of practical monitoring information in the longer term

See logframe attached as Annex 1 which includes a review of progress at the end of Year 3. The project objectives have not been amended since the start of the project. However at the suggestion of the Darwin evaluation undertaken in February 2004 a number of amendments were proposed. These included amendments to the project indicators and subsequently to the Year three workplan

4. Progress

Situation at commencement of project year

At the end of Year 2 the project was essentially on track with well functioning management structures and having just been the subject of a Mid Term review organised by the Darwin Initiative. Most of the formal training had been completed including on survey and monitoring, management planning and ecotourism. There was greater ownership of the project by managing agencies and we were on track produced a more comprehensive status report. Detailed monitoring and the use of emerging data to inform management were underway and we had been quite successful at disseminating information from the project. The main difficulties were with ensuring the return of basic monitoring forms and the greater amount of support needed than anticipated for field personnel undertaking both basic and detailed monitoring. The extent to which data could be used at this early stage had proven to be ambitious in terms of management planning, while difficulties were still apparent in effecting a good electronic database to make optimal use of the information gathered.

Summary of progress

A detailed review of progress is set against the Logframe in Annex 1 and against the workplan in Annex 2. Progress has essentially been good with the majority of objectives met. Project structures have continued to function well in particular the Advisory Group and the Project Implementation Team. The National Liaison Committee has met less often than expected but its members have worked well informally. A successful launch of the first annual review of IBA status and trends was held and the report was used effectively in Kenya's second report to the CBD – see Annexes 5 and 10.

Management plans have taken longer than we hoped to progress and complete – that for Dunga should be complete by June 2005 – see Annex 11. Promising progress was made in reviewing and inputting information to management plans prepared by either agencies, especially Kenya Wildlife Service. Quite a lot of the recommendations in the annual status report have already been implemented although it is still too early to undertake more than a very initial analysis of what detailed monitoring data really means. Less progress than hoped was made on organising and structuring project databases to be more effective.

The project outputs were used in preparing a number of site based project proposals, some of which have been successful. In addition the project secured follow up funding from the Darwin Initiative for a further two years. A project evaluation and review was held in March 2005 and will feed further into refining project activities for the next two years.

Achievements

Key achievements of the Year 2004/5 include

- The Status and Trends report has been widely applauded. A successful launch was held hosted by the Director General of NEMA. As a result NatureKenya were heavily involved in the development of the second national report to the CBD and the data was used extensively in compiling the report.
- The basic monitoring process became further institutionalised during the year with wider ownership among the key agencies. This was assisted by the adoption of bespoke forms for each agency and by commissioning their offices to undertake follow up visits.
- Although management planning has been slow, we are very encouraged by progress made in discussion with Forest department and especially KWS. As a result agreement has been reached on how monitoring information will be fed into management plan reviews.
- The project has been quite successfully disseminated during the past year. At least one paper is in press and information has been used in a number of papers and posters at international conferences (Annexes 8 and 9). Press coverage has improved.

Difficulties

As before collecting all reports from field staff monitoring agencies remains a challenge although a significant improvement on last year. We have taken steps to enhance their ownership and this has worked. However internal reorganisations, especially in KWS have continued and this has hampered progress. We continue efforts to broaden support for the programme throughout those agencies so that individuals are less critical to its success. We still have some difficult gaps where we

have not been able to locate people to take on monitoring. Efforts continue e.g. a trip to Cherangani is planned for April 2005.

The database aspects of the programme have again not made as much progress as we hoped this year. We are waiting for some generic models which will be applied globally from which Kenya's more external national model should ideally stem. A review in February and the evaluation in March 2005 both concluded that existing database could be improved and that greater harmonisation between them could be developed. Additional training and further reviews will we hope lead to action to improve things during the post project phase.

The detailed monitoring is proceeding quite well. However we gain the impression that groups having gone through the 'first flush of enthusiasm' are now wanting to review what they do and to see clearer feedback on what it all means and how it links to the rest of the work of the group and to potential revenue earning programmes. It is still early to make scientifically robust analyses of the data but we will improve feedback and try and undertake some initial analysis to show them how we can use data in the future. Nature Kenya's projects need to better link the monitoring and income generating facets of the SSG's work so that can better see that each benefits from the other.

The amendments proposed in last years annual report following the Mid Term review and the review of our first annual report were accepted by Darwin and broadly adopted. This included changes to the indicators and the workplan.

We reviewed the exit strategy as part of developing a proposal to Darwin for a two year post project phase and also as part of preparing other project submissions. This is summarised in the proposal attached as Annex 12. This relates more to the future phase of the project rather than the current period, as do the recommendations in the project evaluation.

Year 4 Timetable

A timetable for the next three months to June 2005 is presented in Annex 3. Beyond that we will present a work plan for the post project phase starting in July 2005 in due course.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

The Annual review was passed onto partners in Kenya and discussed with them. Key recommendations and responses were as follows:

Consider closer links to UNDP and other development agencies and involvement of social scientists in this project. *The need for this is borne out by recent comments from some of the SSGs re the linkage between this work and their livelihoods work. We did not feel it was appropriate to do this as part of THIS project per se. However many of the groups do already have associated livelihoods project and NatureKenya have redoubled their efforts to connect with these sectors. Funding is in place for such work at several sites and more is being sought.*

Improve institutionalisation within managing agencies including by involving them in key conservation interventions. *We are not in a position to determine KWS, FD's conservation priorities. However their ownership of the programme has been improved and they have greater control over their components of the project than hitherto. They are involved in the interventions eg at Arabuko Sokoke, Dunga Swamp and Kereita Forest are given good credit for this. Their role was*

acknowledged in particular at the IBA status launch (August 2004) and at meeting in UK (April 2005, just beyond this project period).

Include a section in the annual status report summarising actions resulting from monitoring at each site. *This will be done in the future reports where such actions occur*

Better refine the requirements and plans for post project work. *Achieved through discussions on exit strategy and development of (funded) follow up proposal.*

Pull together all training material into one manual. *We agree with this and will pursue it early in the project follow up period.*

Improve feedback between monitoring and management and produce clear evidence of monitoring feeding into action. *We have tried to improve this but agree there is still some way to go. It will be easier as clearer trends emerge from monitoring. We will improve feedback to those who monitor and produce guidance on how to improve this linkage and better explain how it is being achieved.*

Be careful of increased costs as a result of proposed UK visit. *The UK visit was always planned just to be in Year 2 instead of Year 3. It was not much more costly than UK persons travelling to Kenya and we attempted to maximise its value by organising a series of events to coincide with the visit, including the national Darwin seminar.*

6. Partnerships

Describe collaboration between UK and host country partner(s) over the last year. Are there difficulties or unforeseen problems or advantages of these relationships?

The relationship between RSPB and Nature Kenya our principal partner in the project has continued to be excellent. Staff at Nature Kenya are extremely busy with a range of programmes but equally very committed and have risen to the challenge of ensuring the project works to plan. The working relationship with the Ornithology Department has also continued to be very good with great commitment shown by core staff. Staff have remained constant although one IBA Research Fellow left to pursue further studies towards the end of the reporting year.

The relationships with other critical partners, especially KWS and FD have continued to improve, although this year KWS have been hampered a little by changes in staff responsibilities although excellent cooperation with senior staff ensured that plans were amended to get the follow up visits completed and reports submitted. Relations with NEMA improved this year, with the presence of their Director General at the launch of the IBA status report. Both NEMA and FD will, we hope, sit on the Advisory Group in future.

The project has continued to assist Nature Kenya in particular with their networking with other organisations and projects. This has happened most formally through the network created by the IBA NLC Monitoring Sub-Committee.

The project has been regularly reported to other members of the BirdLife African partnership who are developing, or seeking to develop, monitoring programmes for IBAs in their own countries. Kenya is the most developed country in the region in this respect, thanks to the Darwin project, so many lessons learned can be applied elsewhere in Africa (and beyond). In particular experience has helped to develop a joint programme between NatureKenya and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania for IBA monitoring in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests.

The project findings have been disseminated at a number of international events over the year. Paul Matiku of NatureKenya was able to share lessons learned at a Royal Society meeting in London in July 2004 on developing global biodiversity indicators.

One of the Advisory Group members presented a paper partly based on this project at a meeting on building local monitoring schemes in Copenhagen in July 2004 (see Annex 9). Ronald Mulwa presented a paper on monitoring in Kenya at the 11th Pan African Ornithological Congress in Tunisia in November 2004 which will be published in *Ostrich* shortly.

Collaboration has continued with the East African wetlands monitoring project (funded by Darwin) both with NMK in Kenya and with WWT in the UK. We attempted to incorporate some follow up to their project (at least within Kenya) in our follow up proposal to Darwin. The MTR recommended that this collaboration be strengthened and that better links be established with the other Darwin project based at NMK and led by Earthwatch/Leicester University. We have had brief discussions with Earthwatch and will follow this up with that project as it enters its final year.

7. Impact and Sustainability

The profile of the project has certainly grown over the past year, especially as a result of the production of the Annual status report and the accompanying launch. Kenyan TV covered this event. Within the key institutions there is a greater and still developing understanding of how it can benefit their work. At the international level it has also attained a high profile at meetings and conferences (see above).

The training, resourcing and mentoring functions of the project have certainly increased the capacity for and amount of biodiversity monitoring being undertaken in Kenya. Translating that into clear conservation benefits is starting to happen but as discussed above we still have to improve ways of ensuring and monitoring this.

Formal publicity has remained difficult, although the site support groups and NatureKenya work as a whole has been well publicised, and this often incorporates aspects of the monitoring work integrated into work on community awareness and livelihood benefits.

An exit strategy was developed as part of the post project process. Key elements of this included:

- ensuring greater input of resources into the maintenance of the network by Kenyan project partners
- mainstreaming monitoring in all new and ongoing large project proposals, so that an increasing number of sites will benefit from specific monitoring resources
- expanding training to new groups such as Forest Guards who may be able to assist in monitoring
- developing site-specific monitoring and management proposals for critical sites not otherwise funded
- filling gaps in IBA coverage through monitoring visits and seeking new contacts among local agencies
- working with other institutions with long-term objectives and presence in specific areas – e.g. the A Rocha Trust near Malindi, which is involved in monitoring at up to 5 IBAs.

Following the success of the Darwin and other project proposals, the exit strategy is of course an evolving one. We will review this throughout the two year period of post project funding. RSPB intends to work with NatureKenya through and beyond that period and a key priority will remain to continue and develop this programme in a sustainable way.

8. Post-Project Follow up Activities

A post project application was submitted in late 2004 and funding secured. Thank you!

9. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)

Code No.	Quantity	Description
2	1 student	Alfred Owino successfully completed his MSc at University of Cape town
5	2 people	IBA fellows trained in Year 2 have continued, continuing to gain additional experience, especially due to staff turnover.
6	40	Nine interns or members of Site Support groups attended Fundamentals of Ornithology Training, on track with our revised target. They have been able to use this training to enhance their monitoring and other work with SSGs and in some cases progress ideas to develop ecotourism. An additional 7 members of SSGs received training FoO in April 2005 24 members of SSGs trained in Environmental Education and Group Management and Leadership.
8	2.4 weeks	The Project Leader spent 12 days working on project-related activities in Kenya
8	1 week	One of the advisory Group members spent one week on project related activities in Kenya in August 2004
8	1.2 week	2 RSPB staff spent 3 days each in Kenya in February 2005, including informal training on database development, review of NMK databases and launching related Kenya Birdfinder database
8	4 weeks	4 Kenyan advisory group members spent 1 week each in UK in April 2005 (just outside annual period)
9	1 report	One annual status and trends report produced
9		Two management plans (one [Kereita] already submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests for approval. Dunga still a little way from completion
11A	1 paper in prep	One paper from PAOC on the monitoring work is in prep in Ostrich
11B	1 paper in prep	One peer reviewed paper is in prep for Conservation Biology
12	3 databases	The database has continued to be populated throughout the project period. Two other databases were running relating to site-specific monitoring data.
14B	3 seminars	Project information was disseminated and presentations made in a meeting on global biodiversity indicators in London (July 2004), a workshop on monitoring in Copenhagen, and in Nairobi (August 2004)

15A	4 Articles	Four feature articles were done in two of the Kenya's widely read newspapers (The Nation and Standard). Although not featuring monitoring directly, the articles highlighted key issues affecting two of the sites where detailed monitoring is taking place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Battle to Save Sharpe's Longclaw: published in the Nation Newspaper, Weekend Magazine, May 14th 2004 II. Tourism, Conservation at the Kinangop Plateau: published in the Nation Newspaper, Lifestyle Magazine, April 18th 2004 III. House on a Plateau: Rupi Mangat takes a drive up the hills to the farmland of Kinangop- published in the Travel Magazine, Nation Newspaper. IV. Eyes of African Workers: The iron man of Kinangop who outlived two presidents: published in the Sunday Standard Newspaper, April 18th 2004.
15C	1 Article	One article in RSPB Annual Report 2003/4 (Annex 13)
16A/B	Circulated to 750 people	Annual status report produced and circulated to over 750 people mainly those working for various Nature Kenya partners in Kenya, over 20 copies have also been circulated to some of the BirdLife Partners and other organisations. It has also been placed on Nature Kenya and BirdLife International websites
17A	1 committee	IBA Monitoring Sub-Committee established as part of NLC. It has met three times, the project team members have also had visited the respective institutions and held discussions with the focal points individual members have also met informally during other conservation fora where monitoring issues have been discussed. A wider network of active field staff has been established. A Kenya-based Project Implementation Team is also in place and has met 10 times since January 2004.
18A	2	2 TV features in 2004 in Nation Television
19A	3	3 Radio features including one vernacular FM, the focus was on community and involvement in conservation and the role of Nature Kenya in conservation
20		Equipment to the value of £8,886 already handed over and is still functioning.
22	150	120 sampling plots established in Kinangop Plateau; 30 Permanent Sampling Plots in Kikuyu Escarpment Forest and 48 PSPs in Kakamega Forest (Recently established)
23	£23,237.16	This includes £17,792.47 from RSPB and £5,444.69 from Nature Kenya and NMK. Other inputs of staff time and volunteer time from other collaborators is not included, nor is funding leveraged for related projects from other donors.

In general outputs are mostly on track against the amended quantities presented in Annex 4 of last year's annual report. The training programme has been mainly completed although some additional informal training has continued and we were able to place more SSG representatives on Fundamentals of Ornithology than expected. Assisting Alfred Owino's MSC was an additional output.

The progress on producing management plans continues to be behind schedule

It has continued to be difficult to get media publicity for the project directly but we have achieved modest success this year and been able to promote some of the

actions resulting from monitoring quite successfully. We have been very successful at promoting the project at national and international conferences and seminars and Darwin support has been acknowledged at these. We have now placed project information on both the BirdLife and Nature Kenya websites.

Some outputs will be achieved just beyond the project period. In particular the Kenyan team visited UK in April 2005 and were able to achieve additional dissemination outputs. We hope that a number of other products will be completed before June. These will be included in the final report.

Table 2: Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Annual Status and Trends Report 2004	Kenya's IBAs Status and Trends 2004 Otieno et al	NatureKenya, Nairobi	NatureKenya www.birdlife.org . www.naturekenya.org	Free
Paper (Conservation Biology-Journal)	Bennun et al Scaling up locally-based approaches: a framework for Important Bird Area monitoring in Africa	Blackwell	In prep	Subscription
Paper (Ostrich-Journal)	Mulwa R. monitoring of threatened bird species and their habitats by local communities: A case of <i>kinangop grasslands IBA, kenya</i>	BirdLife South Africa	In prep	Subscription

of both local communities and key national players. Through the experiences of this project, a number of lessons have been learnt and best practice identified which can serve as a model for similar initiatives in other parts of Africa, and perhaps globally:

1. Monitoring activities can be an extremely effective mechanism to raise awareness and capacity for conservation. However, to be effective and sustainable, they should be incentive based and take into account the social, economic and political realities of those involved.
2. Institutionalisation and integration are key features of sustainability, however, the two processes requires time and effort. Capacity and processes need to be strengthened at the institutional level, rather than the individual level. A key ingredient to achieve this is the buy in of senior managers.
3. Capacity building is best achieved through “learning by doing”
4. Demonstrating “impact” through monitoring is a powerful catalyst for positive action.
5. A strong motivating factor can be the demonstration of the linkages between good conservation and livelihood benefits
6. Make monitoring simple and focused avoiding any compromises in scientific credibility
7. Making monitoring relevant to the needs of the partner institutions is key to achieving sustainability
8. Providing follow-up support/mentoring and ensuring regular two way feedback is critical in achieving a common understanding of the short and long-term objectives

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum)

The project Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: Improving monitoring, management and conservation action (Project 162/11/003) has now completed its third year of operation. The project is managed by the RSPB and implemented by a partnership of Kenyan Government and Agencies and NGOs, led by NatureKenya. It has established an effective, sustainable monitoring system at 60 Important Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) throughout Kenya, tracked the status of the IBA network and will in future feed back directly into improved site management, conservation action and national reporting. Key achievements of the Year 2004/5 include

- An IBA Status and Trends report issued in August 2004 has been widely applauded. A successful launch was held hosted by the Director General of the National Environment Management Authority. As a result NatureKenya were heavily involved in the development of the second national report to the CBD and the data was used extensively in compiling the report. A 2005 report will be produced shortly.
- The basic monitoring process became further institutionalised during the year with wider ownership among the key agencies.

- Although community based management planning has been slow, we are very encouraged by progress made in discussion with Forest Department and especially Kenya Wildlife Service. As a result agreement has been reached on how monitoring information will be fed into management plan reviews.
- The project has been quite successfully disseminated during the past year. At least one paper is in press and information has been used in a number of papers and posters at international conferences. Press coverage has improved.
- The project has received a Darwin follow up grant for a further two years. Four Kenyan members of the project Advisory Group were able to visit the UK in April 2005 and, during their visit, attended a national Seminar organised by the Darwin Initiative.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2004/2005

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2004-Mar 2005	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: 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 			
<p>Purpose <i>Improved monitoring, management and conservation action is taking place in Kenya's Important Biodiversity Areas</i></p>	<p>50 out of 60 IBAs in Kenya have baseline monitoring systems established and functioning</p> <p>Three sites demonstrably benefit from enhanced conservation measures as a result of information from monitoring</p>	<p>Staff/volunteers from 53 sites trained, forms distributed to 54 sites, forms returned from 53 sites.</p> <p>Management plans underway at 2 sites and inputs to revisions at 2 others. Land purchase completed at 1 site arising from negative trends in monitoring. 2 proposals written incorporating monitoring data. 2 SSGs have amended their workplan based on monitoring data.</p>	<p>Training to plug gaps in network continues. Work with key stakeholders and seek new partners to expand and complete coverage. Second status report in prep.</p> <p>Complete 2 plans and consolidate structures to influence agency plans.</p>

Outputs			
1. Project systems in place	Activities on schedule	Activities are on schedule – some follow up required following formal training	Follow up especially on database training. Restructure advisory group to increase Kenyan representation further
2. National site monitoring system established and covering all IBAs	<p>Minimum monitoring requirements identified for all 60 IBAs</p> <p>High quality training programme for monitoring network produced by IBA Officers</p> <p>Institutions and individuals identified and trained to monitor all IBAs</p>	<p>Status report launched 08/2004. Effective inputs to National CBD reporting.</p> <p>Follow up training and advisory visits on track. Still some gaps in the network.</p> <p>Institutions identified at 88% of sites, individuals at 88%. Better ownership by key agencies although organisational change and instability still an issue</p>	<p>Second report scheduled June 2005. Continue to refine these monitoring needs on basis of new data and capacity to do work</p> <p>Some efforts to plug monitoring gaps and train new recruits to agency staff. .</p> <p>Continue to broaden knowledge and ownership of programme esp in KWS, FD, NEMA</p>
3. Detailed monitoring carried out at key IBAs feeds into improved management planning	<p>Priority sites for detailed monitoring identified</p> <p>Protocols for all main habitats produced and agreed</p>	<p>Several new sites id'd for prospective detailed monitoring and funds obtained at 4 of these (Kakamega and Arabuko-Sokoke, Taita Hills Forest, Dakatcha Woodlands)</p> <p>Draft protocols in place</p>	<p>Subject to ongoing modification</p>

	Six training courses undertaken for network, including Government field staff	Six courses and follow up undertaken with 5 groups covering 6 IBAs. The other IBA (Arabuko Sokoke) is covered under a separate project but collaboration has been ongoing	Provide follow up support and add on training to SSGs. Improve feedback to them.
	Agreed annual monitoring programmes implemented by SSGs and Government field staff at six key sites Action plans incorporating baseline monitoring data produced and adopted for two key IBAs	Monitoring underway at 5 sites – feedback on results given to 3 groups. Some follow up funds in place at 4 sites (Kinangop, Kikuyu Escarpment, Kakamega and Arabuko-Sokoke Forests) Management plans training completed. Management plans well advanced at 2 sites – Dunga and Kereita. Additional training to assist this process provided.	Provide support and follow up visits. Seek additional funds to provide essential equipment. Ensure completion of plan at Dunga and progression of those at Kereita, Mukurweini.
4. Effective feedback loops established between monitoring and national conservation action and reporting	Co-ordination established for data compilation, quality control, synthesis and reporting IBA database populated with time-series data	Coordination mechanisms in place. Brief additional training completed and assessment of database compatibility within NMK and with other agencies undertaken. Basic IBA information largely populated but much monitoring data still in paper copy. Input of detailed monitoring data ongoing for 3, at Kikuyu Escarpment Forest, Kinangop and Kakamega Forest sites. New Kenya Birdfinder (with potentially strong links to IBA	Original training plan was more extensive than proved appropriate. Continue to assess and respond to further training needs. Progress with fully integrating monitoring information into databases has been slow. BirdLife global monitoring component for IBA database still in prep. Kenya will be a model for this and we need to expedite progress.

	<p>Monitoring Committee of IBA National Liaison Committee develops effective work programme.</p> <p>Annual IBA status report produced and widely circulated</p>	<p>monitoring) in place</p> <p>Monitoring committee in place and has met regularly. Their work programme currently based largely on the programme of this project</p> <p>Status report launched in August 2004 and widely circulated. Extensively used for national CBD report.</p>	<p>Ensure regular meetings of committee as necessary</p> <p>Second status report due in June 2005</p>
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<p>5. Conservation interventions made as a result of threats or opportunities identified by monitoring</p>	<p>Nature Kenya and other NLC organisations make interventions based on monitoring data at three sites</p> <p>Two managing agencies adopt changes in site actions as a result of monitoring data</p>	<p>Better promotion of objectives and outcomes of the project during this year through leaflets, magazines, websites. Nature Kenya are purchasing land at Kinangop in response to negative trends shown</p> <p>Data feeding effectively into reviews of management plans at Aberdares Forest IBA, Nairobi National Park, In Tsavo East and West and the Amboseli Ecosystem the process has been initiated by KWS. Most recommendations in the status report have been acted upon.</p>	<p>Focus future Nature Kenya conservation strategy more clearly to react to outcomes of monitoring. New conservation projects will be put in place during 2005.</p> <p>Still need to clarify how linkages can best be demonstrated and produce guidance on how data can most effectively be fed into planning..</p>
<p>6. Mechanisms identified and capacity built to sustain the collection and use of practical monitoring information in the longer term</p>	<p>Funding programme in place for continuing programme of monitoring through all IBA network at end of year three</p> <p>Additional funding in place for</p>	<p>Darwin post project funds confirmed. EU-funded programmes at Kinangop and Kikuyu Escarpment and USAID-funded programme at Sokoke continue.</p>	<p>Workshop in May/June will refine work programme for post project grant period. Continue to build detailed monitoring into site specific proposals..</p>

	<p>detailed monitoring at 5 sites by end of Year 3</p>	<p>Funding provided through DANIDA has helped to strengthen SSG network. CEPF funded programme in Eastern forests will fund new work at Taita Hills Forests, Dakatcha Woodlands and other coastal forest IBAs</p> <p>Fundraising and project development training completed for 3 staff.</p>	
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