



**DARWIN INITIATIVE**

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2**

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 10pt or the paragraph spacing.

**Submit by 13 January 2003**

**1. Name and address of organisation**

<b>BirdLife International, Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA, UK</b>
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**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

<b>Building constituencies for site-based conservation in Myanmar</b>
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**3. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.**

<b>Details</b>	<b>Project leader</b>	<b>Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)</b>	<b>Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country</b>
<b>Surname</b>	Eames		Dr Htin Hla
<b>Forename(s)</b>	Jonathan Charles		(a.k.a. Tony)
<b>Post held</b>	Programme Manager		Director of Research & Field Work
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>			Bird Enthusiasts and Nature Conservation Association
<b>Department</b>	Indochina Programme		
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Fax</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

**4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

<p><b>Aims</b></p> <p>The BirdLife International Indochina programme aims to implement conservation initiatives at key sites for biodiversity, research the status of threatened species and their habitats, advocate and influence government policy decisions, support the development of emerging local NGOs, and maintain BirdLife's reputation as a key source of authoritative data on biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>In 2002, BirdLife launched the Important Bird Area (IBA) Programme in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, which supports national staff and has established partnerships with key institutions. From our office in Hanoi, BirdLife has been active in the sub-region since 1988. In Myanmar, we have developed relations with BENCA, which has culminated in three joint field surveys during</p>
<p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p>Contributions to Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan (1992); identification of IBAs in Red River Delta (1995), Mekong Delta (1997) and Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (2002); publication of recommendations for Vietnam's protected areas system (six new protected areas established) (1999) and sourcebook of protected areas (2001); SSGs piloted in Cambodia and Vietnam (2002).</p>

**5. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.**

BirdLife International has received funding under the Initiative for: 1) Identifying sites of global biodiversity conservation importance for Fiji (awarded 2002); and 2) Key sites for the conservation of Philippine birds (awarded 1996).

**6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.**

Bird Enthusiasts and Nature Conservation Association (BENCA) was established by local Burmese in early 2000 for the purpose of increasing people's knowledge of birds, educating the public to protect forests and the natural environment, and publishing scientific papers and educational literature. NGOs in Myanmar are licensed by the Government to fundraise and develop mass memberships; they therefore meet key definitions of an NGO. BENCA's office in Yangon comprises 5 board and 7 executive committee members (2 of which hold PhDs). In 2002, BirdLife provided critical support for a BENCA/BirdLife survey of Gurney's Pitta in the Sundaic Lowlands Endemic Bird Area (EBA) (£ 17,000) and undertook reconnaissance expeditions to Natmataung National Park and Hponkan Razi Wildlife Sanctuary both in the Eastern Himalayas EBA (£ 4,000). During and between these surveys, the concept of this proposal was formulated and refined. As proposed, British and Burmese ornithologists jointly undertake Darwin project activities. British scientists will serve as trainers and advisors to build the skills and knowledge base of BENCA staff to undertake, with increasingly more independence, biological assessments, evaluations and conservation planning. Experiences from the development of SSGs will also be shared, including participatory workshop and conservation awareness methods. It is envisioned that institutional support for BENCA will increase over time, resulting in the evolution of an effective, local NGO and lasting impacts to nature conservation in Myanmar, thus contributing to the advancement of civil society. A letter of endorsement from the BENCA Chairman is enclosed.

**7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?**

The following steps have been taken to ensure full support for the project within the host organisation: 1) feasibility study commissioned to assess BirdLife's contribution to biodiversity in Myanmar, including identification of BENCA as a potential partner (2000); 2) project leader (Jonathan Eames) meets with BENCA Executive Committee members, other organizations (CARE, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and British Embassy) and local villagers in Eastern Himalayas EBA to assess BENCA's institutional capacity and discuss project concept with stakeholders (Jan 2002); 3) mission conducted to evaluate BENCA as member of BirdLife Partnership (Nov 2002); and 4) detailed consultation via e-mail (Oct/Nov 2002); long discussions between Jonathan Eames and Dr Htin Hla during second expedition to Eastern Himalayas EBA, including comments

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

In early 2002, the project leader undertook a 3-week mission to Myanmar comprising: 1) a week of meetings in Yangon with representatives of INGOs, local NGOs, donor community, and Government, including the Head of Branch for the National Committee for Environmental Affairs and Director of the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division; 2) a week visiting Moyingyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary and Shwesettaw Wildlife Sanctuary in the Irrawaddy Plains EBA; and 3) a third week exploring Mount Victoria and Natmataung National Park in the Eastern Himalayas EBA, which included consultations with the national park warden and village leaders. In late 2002, the principles undertook a second 3-week expedition to the Eastern Himalayas EBA, including additional consultations with local leaders, actions that are critical to the successful establishment of stakeholder bodies, termed Site Support Groups (SSG) in the EBA. A second expedition to the Sundaic Lowlands EBA is scheduled for 2003.

## PROJECT DETAILS

**9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.**

The main objectives of the project are: 1) to strengthen the institutional capacity of BENCA to prioritise, plan and undertake high quality applied research and use the results to achieve greatest benefits for conservation; and 2) to develop SSGs at 4 sites of global conservation importance, empowering communities to manage natural resources and improve their quality of life.

This project will identify a network of IBAs within the Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBAs of Myanmar, two remote natural landscapes about which little is currently known. The IBAs will be identified through biological surveys and strategically assessed to identify those sites where the probability of conservation success is highest. The project will facilitate the establishment of SSGs at a minimum of 4 IBAs. These initiatives will produce a significant amount of original scientific data (including newsworthy discoveries), strengthen the capacity of Burmese nationals to develop community-based conservation activities, and provide a low-cost and sustainable model for site-based conservation planning and management in Myanmar.

**10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

This cutting-edge, low-cost and participatory conservation initiative is new to Myanmar.

**11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.**

This project addresses a number of key articles of the CBD (ratified 1994), including: application of appropriate scientific methodology for integrated management of land and living resources (Article 2); provision of scientific information for national strategies and plans that countries must produce for the conservation and sustainable use of their species and habitats (Article 6); develop a fully representative system of protected areas (Article 8); establishment of mechanisms to ensure the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making and policy planning (Article 8(j)); research and training (Article 12); public education (Article 13); exchange of information (Article 17); and technical and scientific cooperation (Article 18).

The project operationalises the CBD by conducting biological assessments within the programmatic themes of Forest, Inland Water and Mountain Ecosystems. The project promotes several cross-cutting issues, including ecosystem approaches, biodiversity indicators and protected areas. Lastly, the project specifically fosters "Good management practices in areas such as: methods and approaches to deal with protected areas; ecosystem and bioregional approaches to protected areas management and sustainable use of biological diversity; (and) mechanisms to enhance stakeholder involvement."

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

To conserve global biodiversity, BirdLife International has identified a global network of EBAs. These landscapes contain aggregations of endemic biodiversity and, therefore support a disproportionately high percentage of life on Earth. Within EBAs, BirdLife seeks to identify networks of IBAs. Within any given EBA, the identification of IBAs is an important first-step towards developing site-based conservation. The process for identifying IBAs involves a broad local constituency in order to obtain the most accurate information available and to ensure local ownership of the process and conservation priorities that the process sets. Crucial to this is the identification of specific communities who know the site well, depend on natural resources to support their livelihoods, and are committed to the long-term conservation of the area. Such SSGs are a form of community-based organization, which, together with good governance, can achieve the goals of sustainable development. BirdLife has demonstrated the utility of SSGs in achieving the goals of the CBD in Europe and Africa, and is now adapting this approach to the Asian context. Project outputs, including biodiversity assessments and a partial IBA network, will meet the host country's need to produce a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and policy to protect 5 percent of total land cover within the protected areas system.

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

The project uses a holistic approach that integrates the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking account of social, cultural and economic considerations. By establishing SSGs at a minimum of four IBAs, the project will create an enabling environment to inform citizens of the uniqueness of flora and fauna in their village, obtain crucial information about the human ecology of these biological resources, facilitate open and participatory discussions among local stakeholders (including families, business people, monks, officials, etc.), and empower communities to manage their natural resources in balance with their traditional values and future needs. Hence, the project facilitates a foundation for dialogue, trust and cooperation between these groups, resulting in increased participation and power over decisions, plans and policies that affect their livelihoods.

**14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.**

Impacts of the work will include: 1) BENCA becomes a leading advocate for the protection of wild birds and their habitats, participatory approaches to natural resources management, and a reasoned voice of community concerns to ensure environmental quality in Myanmar; 2) biodiversity at four sites of global conservation importance is better managed and conserved in the long term; 3) the SSG approach is replicated in other important areas for conservation, thereby creating a nationwide network of effectively protected, managed and monitored IBAs; 4) the scientifically rigorous process of identifying IBAs and the participatory process of establishing SSGs are incorporated into national conservation plans, strategies and programmes. These impacts will be achieved through advocacy and the development of follow-on proposals to scale-up project initiatives and ensure financial sustainability beyond the project term. Published outputs featuring Darwin support will be disseminated by hard copy to government agencies and NGOs and will be posted on the BirdLife International Indochina Programme website for international audiences.

**15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?**

The project will leave lasting legacies in Myanmar by developing an enabling environment for biodiversity conservation in at least five areas: 1) communities at globally important sites that are informed and organized through SSGs to discuss resource conflicts, foster stewardship and improve the management of biological resources; 2) a strengthened national NGO (BENCA) that effectively identifies and evaluates new IBAs, educates key decision-makers, cultivates donors and successfully replicates the SSG approach in other IBAs; 3) a cadre of professional, skilled and knowledgeable Burmese who are capable of undertaking conservation planning, management and advocacy; 4) up-to-date and accurate socio-economic and biological data that can feed into national conservation plans, strategies and programmes; and 5) advancement of civil society through the empowered voice and knowledge of communities, local NGOs and resource managers, and, inter alia, the increased ability of the Government to meet its obligations under the CBD.

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

To promote maximum stakeholder ownership, the project utilises consultative and participatory approaches to site management at a local level. This further ensures local delivery of resources. To promote sustainability of project goals, BENCA will be empowered to train others and replicate the approach at other sites in Myanmar. To assist BENCA meet this goal, it has been professionally evaluated to ensure resources can be directed to achieve this fully. Since the project deals with the Convention on Biological Diversity, project design involved a consultation with government but has found a niche to enable the delivery of conservation without the need to directly engage government.

**17. How will the work be distinctive and innovative? How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?**

This will be the first initiative whereby an international NGO seeks to directly develop the capacity of a local NGO to undertake biological assessments and facilitate community-based conservation in Myanmar. A primary focus of the project is to empower this local NGO to independently undertake the work in the future. This is also the first time BirdLife International's IBA SSG approach has been applied in the Burmese context.

The Darwin name and logo will be prominently displayed on all project outputs. Press releases, newspaper features and TV reports developed by BENCA and the BirdLife International Secretariat, both regionally from Hanoi and globally from Cambridge will advertise the Darwin Initiative, thereby reaching national, regional and international audiences. The Darwin logo will be also featured on BirdLife International's Indochina Programme website: [www.birdlifevietnam.com](http://www.birdlifevietnam.com).

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

In early 2002, the project leader met with staff of organizations operating in Myanmar, including CARE, WCS, Smithsonian Institution and the British Embassy. To our knowledge, no individuals/organizations are carrying out similar work.

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

Training and development of Burmese nationals is a major focus of this project, targeting 7 staff of BENCA and over 50 stakeholders that together will undertake conservation at 4 sites in Myanmar. This includes: 1) field-based training in bird survey techniques; 2) hands-on training in biological assessment and conservation planning; 3) training-of-trainers in SSG facilitation techniques, b) community-based monitoring and environmental education/awareness; conservation extension; and 4) project management, including project budgets/financial reporting, proposal formulation and adaptive management. Training recipients will be responsible for directly developing project outputs, which include conservation assessments, establishment of SSGs to effectively undertake conservation, implementation of environmental education/awareness activities, and preparation of follow-on proposals. Therefore it will be possible to assess the effectiveness of the project's training and development by the quality of the outputs produced. Training needs assessments will be conducted at the beginning of the project and annually thereafter. Trainee outcomes will be evaluated at the end of project by measuring the progress based on these annual assessments, which will be incorporated into subsequent annual BENCA staff reviews.

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

The conservation benefits and work developed by the project will continue long after the end of the grant period through the ongoing efforts of BENCA staff and local stakeholders. Throughout the project, BENCA staff will receive training in project design and proposal formulation. Project outputs include follow-on proposals to support: a) assessments of representative habitats within Myanmar's other EBAs; b) additional surveys to describe and identify all IBAs and to produce a Directory of IBAs of Myanmar; and c) strengthened conservation support for priority IBA SSGs. Pending necessary increases in development assistance for Myanmar, which is dependent upon changes in current levels of support from the international donor community, BirdLife International could develop a medium-sized brief for the UNDP/Global Environment Facility to build the capacity of Natmataung National Park in the Eastern Himalayas EBA and/or develop a Myanmar Biodiversity Action Plan. Lastly, it is hoped that BENCA can be drawn more closely into to the BirdLife International Partnership, which will significantly increase the capacity of BENCA to undertake quantitative biodiversity research in other important areas, facilitate the development of local conservation support in those areas, and leverage support for Myanmar to fulfil its obligations under the CBD.

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

<b>Project implementation timetable</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Key milestones</b>
2003	<p>Ornithological surveys of representative habitats in Eastern Himalayas EBA conducted and IBAs identified.</p> <p>Conservation assessment of Eastern Himalayas EBA undertaken.</p> <p>A suitable site for establishment of a SSG at at least one Eastern Himalayas EBA identified.</p> <p>Additional support to protected areas within the Eastern Himalayas EBA leveraged.</p>
2004	<p>Conservation assessment of Eastern Himalayas EBA published</p> <p>A suitable site for the establishment of a second SSG in the Eastern Himalayas EBA identified.</p> <p>Conservation awareness materials developed in appropriate local languages and extended to villagers in Eastern Himalayas EBA.</p> <p>Series of workshops result in establishment of 2 IBA SSGs in Eastern Himalayas EBA and mobilized stakeholder support for conservation.</p> <p>Additional support to protected areas within the Eastern Himalayas EBA leveraged.</p> <p>Darwin Initiative and British Embassy featured in national and international press.</p> <p>Ornithological surveys of representative habitats in Sundaic Lowlands EBA conducted and IBAs identified.</p> <p>Conservation assessment of Sundaic Lowlands EBA published.</p> <p>Suitable sites for establishment of SSGs at 2 IBAs in Sundaic Lowlands EBA identified.</p> <p>Conservation awareness materials modified and extended to villagers in Sundaic Lowlands EBA.</p> <p>Series of workshops result in establishment of 2 IBA SSGs in Sundaic Lowlands EBA and mobilized stakeholder support for conservation.</p> <p>Additional support to existing protected areas within the Sundaic Lowlands EBA leveraged.</p> <p>SSGs in the Eastern Himalayas EBA report conservation outcomes.</p> <p>Press releases highlighting outcomes of SSGs reported in news.</p> <p>Small grant proposals to strengthen SSGs in Eastern Himalayas EBA developed.</p> <p>Darwin Initiative and British Embassy featured in national and international press.</p>
2005/2006	<p>SSGs in Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBAs report conservation outcomes.</p> <p>Press releases highlighting outcomes of SSGs reported in news.</p> <p>Scientific information fed into national conservation strategies, plans and programmes.</p> <p>Toolkits to expand approach to other IBAs prepared.</p> <p>Small grant proposals developed to strengthen SSGs in Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBA.</p> <p>Medium-sized grant proposals developed to expand IBA Programme initiatives.</p> <p>Evaluation of BENCA staff indicates significantly increased skills and knowledge base in biodiversity assessment, conservation planning and programme management.</p>

	BENCA awarded membership to the BirdLife International Partnership. Darwin Initiative and British Embassy featured in national and international press.
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**22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)**

The most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project in two main ways. Firstly, the skills and hands-on experience gained by the Burmese counterparts, the quality of which will be ensured by experienced British conservation biologists and the institutional knowledge of BirdLife International, will strengthen the institutional capacity of BENCA in conservation planning and management, including their ability to independently conduct field surveys, raise awareness among local villagers and mobilize stakeholder support. Secondly, the scientific process of identifying IBAs and the participatory process of establishing effective conservation through SSGs offers a conservation approach that can be monitored, strengthened and replicated in other areas of global conservation importance. Given the possible existence of over 100 IBAs in Myanmar, the establishment of a network of sustainable, low-cost and site-based conservation initiatives throughout the country would have
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**23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures**

<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>		
Year/Month (starting Oct.)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
October 2003 to project end	5	Seven technical staff of BENCA will receive over 24 months of on-the-job training in survey techniques, biological assessment, conservation extension and project management.
April 2004 to project end	6A	Over 50 villagers at 4 separate sites will receive skills training in conservation planning, environmental awareness extension and monitoring techniques.
April 2004 to April 2006	7	Conservation awareness toolkits (including posters, brochures and notebooks with environmental messages) will be developed in appropriate local languages and modified for extension in 4 remote areas in Myanmar.
October 2003 to project end	8	A total of 50 weeks will be spent by UK staff on project work in the host country.
January 2004 to January 2006	9	Two separate biological assessment reports for Eastern Himalayas EBA and Sundaic Lowlands EBA, including maps identifying IBAs within these 2 areas.
January 2004 to January 2006	10	The above-mentioned biological assessments will include annotated lists of bird species found within 2 EBAs for which little is currently known. It is anticipated that previously undescribed bird species will be identified.
January 2005 to project end	11A	A minimum of 2 scientific papers will be published in peer-reviewed journals.
January 2004 to January 2006	13A	A minimum of 2 sets of bird collections will be established and handed over to the host country.
April 2004 to project end	14A	A minimum of 8 village-level workshops will be organised to establish and strengthen 4 SSGs and 1 national workshop will be organised to share lessons.
2005	14B	
October 2003 to project end	15A	A minimum of 1 international conference will be attended by UK staff who will present scientific findings of the Darwin project.
	15B	A minimum of 9 national press releases in the host country (3 per year).
	15C	A minimum of 9 local press releases in host country (3 per year).
June 2004 to project end	16A	A minimum of 3 national press releases in UK (1 per year).
April 2004 to project end	17A	BENCA will establish a quarterly newsletter, which will produce about 10 issues before the end of project.  The project will develop a network of 4 IBA SSGs that can share information through group exchanges and letters. As more SSGs become established, this community-based conservation network will expand.
October 2003 to project end	18A	
	18C	A minimum of 1 national TV feature in host country.
Project end	20	A minimum of 4 local TV features in host country.
October 2003 to project end	23	Approximately £5,750 worth of computing and field equipment will be handed over to BENCA and local SSGs at the close of the project.  Approximately £30,000 will be leveraged from BirdLife International to match Darwin project funds. In addition, a minimum of 2 small-sized grant

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.**

Project monitoring will occur at three levels throughout the project period: 1) project staff will train SSGs at all 4 sites to undertake simple ecological monitoring of key indicator species, thereby measuring the success of site-based conservation activities; 2) BENCA staff will monitor the progress in achieving Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 and apply adaptive management techniques; 3) BirdLife staff will monitor progress of BENCA in achieving Outputs 1.3 and 2.3. The project logframe lists objectively verifiable indicators that can be measured by project staff and others to assess relative progress toward achieving project objectives. Pending the information needs of the project and donor, additional indicators may be monitored; indicators will be measurable, precise, consistent and sensitive to project interventions. The project will undertake a mid-term and final evaluation. The evaluation team will comprise of a team leader who is an expatriate staff member from another BirdLife Partner in the region, a national member of the Executive Committee of BENCA that is not directly involved with project management, and an in-country staff person/consultant with experience in conservation and development and the implementation of NGO projects in Myanmar in particular. The evaluations will rely on both qualitative and quantitative data and offer recommendations to improve project implementation and most effectively achieve project objectives within the project timeframe. Analysis of information will focus on project efficiency, effectiveness, impact, relevance and sustainability.

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

The host country partners will be intimately involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the project. Specifically, the main project partner and at least one other senior management staff of the partner institution will provide significant and substantive inputs to the monitoring and evaluation process. BENCA staff will be directly involved in the training of villagers to undertake community monitoring activities at 4 field sites, measuring project indicators, and feeding the recommendations provided by outside evaluators back into project planning cycle. Lessons learned from the project evaluations will be shared with other NGOs based in Myanmar, thereby opening channels for further exchange of lessons and ensuring that NGOs are not “reinventing the wheel” with regard to country-specific implementation issues.

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

The Darwin project will achieve value for money by directly supporting the foundation of civil society constituencies in Myanmar to promote biodiversity conservation and establish effective natural resource management mechanisms, thereby assisting Myanmar to fulfil its obligations under the CBD. This participatory process, which aims to build capacity of indigenous groups, ensures high project impact. By developing a conservation model (IBA SSGs) that has been successfully applied throughout Europe and Africa and piloted by the British project staff in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam, project effectiveness is guaranteed. Benefiting from the project leader's extensive programme management experience, existing infrastructure and facilities of the BirdLife International Indochina Programme and the in-country relationships of BENCA, the project is ensured maximum project efficiency. The production of follow-on proposals to leverage funding from other international donors will ensure financial sustainability in the long-term.

- 27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.**

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 October 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 - 30 September 2004	31 October 2004	Yes
Six month report	1 October 2004 - 31 March 2005	30 April 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2005 - 30 September 2005	31 October 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 October 2005 – 31 March 2006	30 April 2006	Yes
<b>Final report</b>	1 April 2006 – project end date	3 months after project completion	Yes

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b></p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>1. To strengthen the institutional capacity of BENCA to prioritise, plan and undertake high quality applied research and use the results to achieve greatest benefits for conservation.</p> <p>2. To develop SSGs at 4 areas of global conservation importance, empowering communities to manage natural resources and improve their quality of life.</p>	<p>1. Sustained capacity of BENCA in conservation planning and management, including their ability to independently conduct field surveys and develop sound conservation initiatives.</p> <p>2. Effective conservation management at 4 IBAs, serving as pilots to be monitored, strengthened and replicated in other areas of global conservation importance.</p>	<p>1. BENCA's survey reports, published papers and conservation awareness materials. Objectives reached by BENCA with regards to achieving BirdLife Partner status.</p> <p>2. Workplans, outcomes and milestones of SSGs; village meeting and monitoring reports; press releases and media features; donor support for follow-on initiatives.</p>	<p>Institutional and social frameworks allow innovative, community-based approaches to conservation. Social, economic and political relations vis-à-vis foreign governments and institutions continue to improve. Government buys into the concept of SSGs. Donor interest in supporting biodiversity conservation programming in Myanmar increases.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1.1 Published conservation assessments of 2 EBAs. 1.2 Establishment of 4 IBA SSGs within the 2 EBAs. 1.3 Strengthened capacity of BENCA staff to undertake conservation planning. 2.1 Conservation undertaken by SSGs at 4 priority IBAs. 2.2 Increased community awareness to protect birds/environment at priority IBAs 2.3 Follow-on proposals to scale-up SSG approach in other IBAs developed.</p>	<p>1.1 Minimum of 4 staff from local partner institution trained to conduct surveys, analyze data and draft assessment reports. 1.2 Conservation activities undertaken by 4 SSGs. 1.3 Conservation planning initiatives led by BENCA staff. 2.1 Local stakeholders develop and implement conservation activities at 4 IBAs. 2.2 Conservation awareness materials used by local villages. 2.3 Minimum of 2 proposals to replicate SSG approach to other IBAs and support BENCA.</p>	<p>1.1 Survey data, field reports and published assessments. 1.2 SSG workshop minutes, reports and press releases. 1.3 Direct observation, BENCA reports and BENCA follow-on initiatives developed and funded. 2.1 Workshop minutes, reports and press releases. 2.2 Conservation notebooks, posters, brochures. 2.3 Proposals.</p>	<p>BENCA able to retain staff and hire more talented individuals. Scientific information from evaluations is fed into national conservation strategies/plans. Development of SSGs is not counter-acted by other threats that are outside the scope of community-based approaches to conservation (e.g. construction of dam/road/pipeline; forest fire).</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>Field survey and experiential training programme</p> <p>Institutional capacity building of local organizations</p> <p>Workshops</p> <p>Conservation Awareness</p> <p>Information generated</p> <p>Publicity</p>	<p><b>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</b></p> <p>Yr 1 &amp; 2: Ornithological surveys of representative habitats in Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBAs conducted and IBAs identified; suitable sites for development of SSGs at 2 IBAs in Eastern Himalayas EBA and at 2 IBAs in Sundaic Lowlands EBA identified.</p> <p>Yr 1 &amp; 2: 4 IBA SSGs established and actively undertaking conservation; Yr 3: skills and knowledge base of BENCA staff in biodiversity assessment, conservation planning and proposal development increased; BENCA awarded membership to the BirdLife International Partnership.</p> <p>Yr 1, 2 &amp; 3: Series of workshops result in establishment of 4 IBA SSGs in Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBAs and mobilized stakeholder support for conservation.</p> <p>Yr 1, 2 &amp; 3: Conservation awareness materials modified and extended to villagers in at 4 IBAs.</p> <p>Yr 1, 2 &amp; 3: Conservation assessments of Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBAs published; scientific information fed into national conservation strategies, plans and programmes.</p> <p>Yr 1, 2 &amp; 3: Darwin Initiative and British Embassy featured in national and international press.</p>		

