

Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders – it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length – Submission deadline 30 April 2007

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	14-041
Project Title	Strengthening the Indian Bird Conservation Network to safeguard key sites
Country(ies)	India
UK Contract Holder Institution	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
UK Partner Institution(s)	
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Bombay Natural History Society and the Indian Bird Conservation Network
Darwin Grant Value	£95,085
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2005 to 31 March 2008
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 Apr 2006 to 31 Mar 2007 Annual Report number 2
Project Leader Name	Ian Barber
Project website	www.ibcnetwork.org
Author(s), date	Ian Barber (RSPB) & Prashant Mahajan (BNHS) 30 April 2007

1. Project Background

The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) is one of the largest membership-based conservation NGOs in India and has a long-standing partnership with the RSPB. The Indian Bird Conservation Network (IBCN), established in 1998, is a network of NGOs and individuals coordinated by BNHS. It is formally constituted and a Project Manager and Assistant, employed by BNHS with funding from the RSPB, coordinate its activities via a network of volunteer State Coordinators.

The network exists principally to monitor and safeguard Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and provided local knowledge for the publication in 2004 of the “Important Bird Areas in Indian – Priority Sites for Conservation”. BNHS led the development and publication of the IBA directory which highlights the severity of threats faced by the 466 IBAs across India. The Indian Union Minister of Environment and Forests in Delhi launched the Directory in November 2004.

There are many ad hoc site and species conservation initiatives across India but nothing of this scale that seeks to use a network approach to site conservation. Therefore, this project will create a unique grassroots mechanism for applying a common approach to site condition monitoring and undertaking sound conservation action across this vast country.

The Director and other senior staff of BNHS have been fully involved throughout the project and will play the central role in implementing the project in India. Its IBCN Secretariat will be enlarged and provided with training, and will then take lead responsibility for growing and strengthening the IBCN, training and supporting IBCN members, and fundraising to secure the future of the network.

This project aims to provide the members of the IBCN with the knowledge and skills to address the issues and further the conservation of their local IBAs. During the implementation of the project, IBCN members will receive training in a wide range of relevant skills, and will then begin to apply these skills to further the conservation of their local IBAs. They will be supported in all these tasks by the IBCN Secretariat at BNHS and by the network of IBCN State Coordinators, who will play a vital role in developing and supporting site-based initiatives in their states and in driving advocacy initiatives at state level.

2. Project Partnerships

The partnership between the RSPB and BNHS has been a productive one over many years and this project has enhanced the good relationship between each party. The IBA/IBCN programme, part funded by the RSPB, began in 1998 and this Darwin project provides support for the continuation for much of that work.

This project has helped foster relationships with the BirdLife International Secretariat and although no formal collaboration has yet been established with other BirdLife Partners in the region, there is a great deal of interest within the BirdLife Partnership to learn from this programme. Several other BirdLife Partners in the region eg Thailand and Nepal have expressed an interest in attending a training workshop in India. The Head of the BirdLife Asia Division visited BNHS and took a keen interest in the Darwin project and the IBCN. He made valuable contributions to meetings and suggested future activities which have been incorporated into the overall IBA Strategy.

The nature of the IBCN has helped cement informal partnerships between the members of IBCN and the main Partner Organisations (RSPB and BNHS) as well as between IBCN members themselves. The workshop format has brought together IBCN members and organisations that had previously had no contact and communications/information exchange has improved between all parties.

Some IBCN members have applied for project funding through the RSPB Asia Small Grants Scheme.

A recent development has been the strong links made with the Indian NGO Kalpraviksh. This is a non-profit organisation working on environmental and social issues. They are very experienced in community conservation and Environmental Impact Assessment campaigning. In the coming year they will work with BNHS and deliver workshops on engaging with site based threats and produce materials detailing appropriate action.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

After the three BNHS project staff received training in the UK in February 2006 they proceeded to develop the final material for the training workshops. However, the project received a setback at the beginning of April 2006 when the Project Coordinator Zafar ul Islam left BNHS. This left a big gap to fill, as the other two staff members were relatively new and inexperienced. It was almost 5 months before a suitable replacement was found after two unsuccessful recruitment rounds. Finally, in August 2006 Prashant Mahajan was appointed and has proved to be an effective and competent team leader.

The first training programme was conducted in the Corbett National Park, Uttar Pradesh in Northern India in May 2006. The aim was primarily to field test the programme methods and content with the State Co-ordinators and give them a chance to input ideas and suggestions.

Thirteen State Co-ordinators, mainly from the northern states, attended and provided useful feedback enabling the programme content to be refined before rolling out the training to the IBCN members.

The broad themes included in the programmes are: Role and responsibilities of the IBCN, SWOT Analysis, Business planning and organisational Development, Site Support Groups, Media and Advocacy, Fundraising, Advocacy and Media work, Monitoring and mapping of IBAs and future action planning. The training programmes are a mix of presentations, group activities and field visits.

The standard of both the delivery and content of the trainings has improved throughout the year and the experience of Prashant has been central in adding to the quality of the workshops.

After refining the content and presentation techniques, the workshops were held at different IBAs across the country. As the initial workshop did not attract any State Coordinators from the south of India it was decided that the second workshop should be held in the south to enable the southern based State Coordinators to benefit from the training.

Timing of the programmes had to avoid the monsoon season but they have taken place at regular intervals throughout the year and have all been well attended. It has been very useful to share the ideas and actions already being undertaken under the name of the IBCN or individual NGOs and this helped reshape the training programme to involve the participants more.

Details of each training programmes are shown in the table below.

No	Workshop	Date	Venue	States/NGOs/Participants
-	State Coordinators	13-17 May 06	Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttaranchal	13 State Coordinators
1	IBCN Members	7-11 Oct 06	Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu	4 States/16 NGOs/28 participants
2	IBCN Members	13-18 Oct 06	Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary, Goa	2/11/19
3	IBCN Members	25-28 Nov 06	Dudhwa National Park, Uttar Pradesh	4/10/36
4	IBCN Members	21-24 Feb 07	Kaziranga NP, Assam	3/10/21
5	IBCN Members & University Students	1-2 Mar 07	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, Maharashtra	1/9/39
6	IBCN Members	6-9 Mar 07	Kutch, Gujarat	2/8/23
			Totals	16 States/64 NGOs/166 Participants

The Project target was to train 20 State Coordinators at the initial workshop and then train 100 IBCN members at five subsequent events. This has been achieved with 13 State Coordinators attending the initial workshop and a further seven attending the later workshops. At the five main workshops, 127 IBCN members from 55 NGOs completed the training programme. In addition, and due to demand from within the IBCN members, a smaller 2-day training workshop was held in Maharashtra with 39 members and students attending representing 9 NGOs.

The feedbacks received from the State Coordinators and IBCN members indicated that they have benefited through gaining an enhanced understanding of and are in a better position to take actions for conservation of IBAs. At the end of each training programme, the participants develop an action plan for the coming year and we will use this to assess how effective the workshops have been and what impact there has been on their IBAs.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

3.2.1 After a difficult start to the year, the **Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS** has generally increased. In the first year of the project, two new members of staff were recruited and the Project Manager was an existing BNHS staff member. However, at the very beginning of the second year and immediately after receiving training at the RSPB in the UK, the Project Manager unfortunately left BNHS. This defeated the important assumptions made in the logframe that staff remain at BNHS throughout the project. The outcome was that the relatively new and junior recruits were left to steer the project until a suitable replacement could be found.

Fortunately, a very able replacement Project Manager was finally found in August from within BNHS and he has used his communication skills and experience to great effect evident in the improved quality of the trainings workshops. The Project Manager has been with BNHS for about 15 years so it is anticipated that the assumption that staff remain at BNHS will be met and a lasting legacy will be left with BNHS and the IBCN.

3.2.2 Progress on the second output that **IBCN size and cohesiveness increased** has been good particularly with regard to unifying and sharing ideas among the IBCN members. The training programme has reinvigorated the Network and there is renewed enthusiasm for action on IBAs by members and organisations. The size of the network has not increased as anticipated but with the obvious enthusiasm generated by the programme and a concerted membership drive it is anticipated that membership will increase to the levels indicated in the logframe (100 NGOs and 1,500 individuals). The emphasis to date has been on organisational membership as this is seen as having a more lasting impact than an individual member. Consequently, at the end of March, membership was 81 NGOs and 633 individuals.

Consultation on a Strategic Plan for the IBCN and IBA work has been ongoing with State Coordinators and members during the training workshops. The strategy is based on the format for the BirdLife Asia Region with objectives based around:

1. Getting formal **Recognition** for IBAs and the IBCN
2. Appropriate **protection** in place at IBAs
3. The IBA network integrated into **other policy sectors**
4. IBA conservation built around **Local Stakeholders**
5. Cost effective **IBA monitoring**
6. **Improving data** to develop and protect the IBA network
7. **Sustainable funding** to support the IBCN and the conservation needs of IBAs
8. Suitable **communication** systems in place to support the IBCN network

A draft was discussed at the State Coordinators meeting held in March and will be finalised in the coming months.

3.2.3 The **enhancement of the IBCN members' skills** is one output that will become more evident over the coming months and years. Several aspects of the training programme focus on monitoring, management planning and advocacy work. The approach for IBA monitoring has endorsed the BirdLife International method, which looks at State, Pressure and Response at a site level. The IBCN is a global leader in trialling this method on a wide scale and has so far collated data on 49 IBAs (11%). As part of the annual Asia Waterfowl Count (AWC), which is organised through the IBCN Secretariat at BNHS, over 1,000 IBA monitoring forms have been sent to participants so it is anticipated that information on at least 117 IBAs (the 25% target) will

be achieved. In addition, a whole edition of Mistnet, the IBCN quarterly journal, was devoted to IBA monitoring and the approach used by BirdLife International.

Many of the participants have skills in biodiversity monitoring and at present bird surveys are taking place at 39 IBAs (8% of total) on a regular basis.

The target to have advocacy and lobbying under way at 30% of IBAs is less easy to achieve and measure but an approach has been developed to tackle this aspect of IBA safeguarding. As well as forming part of the regular training programme and disseminating information through Mistnet, the IBCN Secretariat has approached Kalpavriksh, a leading NGO on environmental and social issues to lend support to the programme. In the coming year they will develop and deliver a separate Advocacy training programme, complete with a guide to protecting IBAs, for IBCN members. It is anticipated this programme will be held towards the end of 2007.

More immediately, work is underway to map the boundaries of unprotected IBAs and produce simple State level advocacy leaflets increase the recognition of all IBAs. The mapping is being done using satellite images of IBAs and getting the boundaries digitised through consultation with IBCN members. The leaflets will be A4 in size and will explain what IBAs are and why they are important and then list details of IBAs tailored to each State.

The Sikkim State Coordinator has developed the first independent publication on IBAs of Sikkim with finances from the Forest department of Sikkim Government. The State Coordinators from other states are also exploring the ways to develop similar publication for their own states.

The content for the IBCN website has been developed and contains information on all the IBAs and IBCN activities. The website is in the finals stage of construction and will be live by May 2007.

Finally, BNHS appointed a new IBA Advocacy Officer at the start of April 2007 after the post had been vacant for 10 months. Part of their remit will be to assist the IBCN Secretariat in delivering advocacy training to the IBCN and work with the network on advocacy issues.

3.2.4 In order to seek long-term **sustainable funding for the IBCN**, meetings were held with potential sponsors in September 2006. Nick Folkard, from the RSPB International Funding Unit, accompanied BNHS in a series of meetings with corporate organisations and diplomatic missions. Several leads emerged and are being followed up.

3.3 Standard Output Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	TOTAL
6A & 6B	5-day training delivered to State coordinators (20 participants)	-	1	1
6A & 6B	5-day training delivered to IBCN members (127 participants)	-	5	5
7	Training manual first draft	-	1	1
7	Training manual put on web site	-	-	-
7	At least 20 local IBA posters/leaflets produced	-	Started	-
9	At least 20 IBA management plans enhanced	-	-	-
14A	State Coordinators conference to discuss project held in May 06 & March 07	-	2	2
14B	6 national/regional meetings attended (2 per year)	-	2	2
15A	3 national press releases in India per year	1	20+	21+
15B	20 local press releases in India per year	1	30+	31+

16A	Quarterly Mistnet newsletter produced part funded by Darwin project	3	4	7
16B	Mistnet newsletter produced and distributed in India	300	900	1200
16C	Mistnet newsletter distributed in UK	20	20	40
17A	IBCN significantly extended and enhanced			
18A	2 national TV programmes in India	4	6	10
19A	2 National radio features in India per year	2	2	4
19C	20 local radio features in India per year	3	5	8
20	Computer equipment and GIS software purchased	£5,493	-	£5,493
23	Co-funding from RSPB and BNHS as per project document except funding for the State Coordinators conference which will now take place in May 2006	£24,758	£19,990	£44,748
New Project Specific Output Measure				
Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	TOTAL
6A & 6B	2-day training delivered to IBCN members (39 participants)	-	1	1
7	Boundary maps of unprotected IBAs produced	-	Started	-

Table 2 Publications 2006/07

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £ (if applicable)
Quarterly Journal April-June 06 July- Sept 06 Oct –Dec 06 Jan – Mar 07	Mistnet, (Ed),	IBCN/BNHS	IBCN/BNHS, Hornbill House, SB Singh Road, Mumbai 400 023, India	Small fee to cover P & P
Advocacy leaflet on IBAs of Assam (Draft ready)	IBA team	IBCN/BNHS	IBCN/BNHS, Hornbill House, SB Singh Road, Mumbai 400 023, India	Free
IBAs of Sikkim (Draft ready)	Ms. Usha Lachungpa et al	Sikkim Forest Department	Government of Sikkim, Department of Forest, Environment and Wildlife, Deorali - 737102, Gangtok, Sikkim	To be determined

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The core activity of the project is to provide training to help members of the IBCN to safeguard IBAs. The trainings are now 50% complete and already there are signs they are having a positive impact. Feedback at the State Coordinators meeting held in March 2007 revealed a diversity of activities from monitoring of sites and species, awareness raising through events, to more contact with Govt officials and involvement in site casework

Some of these activities existed before the project started but it is true to say there has been an increase in the number and diversity of activities through the sharing of ideas and motivation provided by the trainings.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

One of the biggest threats to biodiversity in India is the countries relentless economic growth. Economic development is often pursued at the expense of environmental protection and so the challenge for the IBCN is to try to keep environmental destruction in check. This is a huge task but the strengthening and coordination of the IBCN can only have a positive impact in the long-term.

3.6 Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Regular contact has been maintained between the Project Leaders in both countries particularly through the six country visits made to India in the year. The UK Project Leader attended four of the training workshops and was accompanied by the RSPB International Training Manager to three of the workshops.

Monitoring of individual activities by network members continues to develop and will focus on the use of electronic contact through the e-group set-up as part of the project.

One of the lessons learnt this year is that there are many diverse activities already being undertaken by the IBCN members and the key to greater success in the coming years will be; expanding activities, disseminating good ideas among the Network members and coordinating effort. To help achieve this a strategy for the IBCN is almost complete and will form the basis for future work.

3.7 Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A

3.8 Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

3.9 Sustainability

Birdwatching and interest in nature conservation in general is on the increase in India. The IBCN has been in existence for almost 10 years and is growing in stature through the execution of this project. The enthusiasm for bird conservation exists but the main factor limiting the effectiveness of the Network is resources. The key to sustaining the impacts of this project and the Network is to find a long-term sponsor and provide the IBCN members with the tools to find support for their local activities.

3.10 Dissemination

The workshops have helped the participants by developing their media skills and enabling them to use the information from the workshops to quickly generate local and national media interest. Examples exist from across the country whereby the media, particularly press and TV, have run stories relating to the aims of the training workshops (explaining IBAs and the IBCN, capacity building of IBCN and developing a national strategy for IBCN bird conservation work) to advertising future events run by IBCN members; and highlighting issues relating to sites and species.

Of particular note has been the impact of Diclofenac on vulture populations and the publicity generated and letter writing campaign to the Prime Minister of India, added weight to the Darwin funded vulture project advocacy programme at a time when there was a big push to influence the Indian Government to formally ban the manufacture of the harmful drug.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/07

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006 - March 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		There have been several examples of positive outcomes for biodiversity at a local level but of particular note has been the contribution made by the IBCN to the Vulture Conservation Programme. This has included vulture survey work, raising awareness about the issue of the harmful drug Diclofenac and helping to get the drug banned.	<i>(do not fill not applicable)</i>
Purpose To enhance the capacity of the IBCN to safeguard IBAs throughout mainland India in the long-term	IBCN actively working to safeguard $\geq 50\%$ of Indian IBAs	Progress has been good with evidence of increase in safeguard activities across the country. Recent focus has been on developing the BirdLife IBA monitoring and safeguard programme.	Concentrate on the IBCN Strategy including actions to improve monitoring, recognition and protection of IBAs.
Output 2: IBCN size and cohesiveness increased	IBCN membership increased to ≥ 100 NGOs and $\geq 1,500$ individuals Strategic plan for IBCN agreed	NGO membership target is on course although individual membership remains stable and 1,500 target might be too high. IBCN as a unit more active and enthusiastic because of trainings. Strategic Plan will help focus resources and activities.	
Activity 2.1. Consult on future strategy for IBCN by Mar 06		Consultation began in May 06 at 1 st training workshop and has continued throughout with State Coordinators and IBCN members.	
Activity 2.2. train at least 20 State Coordinators by Mar 06		Training of 20 State Coordinators completed	
Activity 2.3. Start marketing IBCN to new members by Apr 06		New Membership form developed in Year 1 and recruitment drive forms part of training programme. Intensify efforts in Year 3.	
Activity 2.4. draft strategic plan and circulate to membership by Sept 06		Final round of consultation at State Coordinators meeting held in March 07 and IBA Strategy to be finalised early in year 3.	
Activity 2.5. develop indicators of IBCN effectiveness Mar 07		Indicators being developed and will be tested in Year 3	

Output 3: Biodiversity monitoring, site management and advocacy skills of IBCN members enhanced	Biodiversity monitoring underway at $\geq 25\%$ of IBAs All IBA management plans have input from IBCN Advocacy and lobbying underway to protect $\geq 30\%$ of IBAs	Biodiversity monitoring more readily taken up by IBCN members and they find it more difficult to engage in management planning and Advocacy work. Input into management plans by IBCN members will focus on new plans.
Activity 3.1 pilot first training programme with at least 20 State Co-ordinators by Mar 06		Training completed and programme developed in line with State Coordinators comments
Activity 3.2 Deliver training courses 1–5 in N India by Mar 07		6 training courses completed across the country. Additional efforts to be put into Advocacy training with separate initiatives.
Activity 3.3 place case studies on website for guidance by Mar 07		Case studies being developed and will be placed on website when website goes live.
Output 4: Fundraising capacity of IBCN enhanced to ensure long-term sustainability	$\geq \text{£}10,000$ raised during project and $\geq \text{£}20,000$ per year from end of project	IBCN members raise funds for individual projects but data not collected.
Activity 4.1 Develop marketing and fundraising strategy by Mar 06		Information and ideas gathered from workshops will inform strategy.
Activity 4.2 seek long-term partners to support IBCN throughout		Meetings held with potential partners and follow up will take place in year 3
Activity 4.3 Continue to seek funds for IBCN throughout		Funding opportunities proactively sought
Activity 4.4 provide fundraising training to IBCN members during training courses 1–5 by Mar 07		Fundraising training forms part of programme
Activity 4.5 place fundraising resources on website by Mar 07		Fundraising resources discussed during training workshops and will be placed on website when website goes live.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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 the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources			
Purpose:			
To enhance the capacity of the IBCN to safeguard IBAs throughout mainland India in the long-term	IBCN actively working to safeguard $\geq 50\%$ of Indian IBAs	IBCN annual reports National reports to CBD	IBCN efforts to safeguard IBAs are not overwhelmed by political and societal pressures
Outputs:			
Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS increased	2 additional staff recruited Training delivered to 3 staff	BNHS recruitment records Training records	Staff remain with BNHS throughout the project
IBCN size and cohesiveness increased	IBCN membership increased to ≥ 100 NGOs and $\geq 1,500$ individuals Strategic plan for IBCN agreed National meeting held successfully	IBCN membership records Plan document Meeting report	Turnover of State Co-ordinators remains low
Biodiversity monitoring, site management and advocacy skills of IBCN members enhanced	Biodiversity monitoring underway at $\geq 25\%$ of IBAs All IBA management plans have input from IBCN Advocacy and lobbying underway to protect $\geq 30\%$ of IBAs	Monitoring reports Management plans Advocacy materials	
Fundraising capacity of IBCN enhanced to ensure long-term sustainability	$\geq \text{£}10,000$ raised during project and $\geq \text{£}20,000$ per year from end of project	Income records	
Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)		
Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS increased	Yr 1: Hire and resource 2 additional staff by Jul 05; train 3 staff at RSPB by Oct 05.		
IBCN size and cohesiveness increased	Yr 1: Consult on future strategy for IBCN by Mar 06; train at least 20 State Coordinators by Mar 06. Yr 2: Start marketing IBCN to new members by Apr 06; draft strategic plan and circulate to membership by Sept 06; develop indicators of IBCN effectiveness Mar 07. Yr 3: Hold first national network meeting, ratify and publish strategic plans by Apr 08.		

<p>Biodiversity monitoring, site management and advocacy skills of IBCN members enhanced</p>	<p>Yr 1: Develop training programme and other resources at RSPB by Dec 05; pilot first training programme with at least 20 State Co-ordinators by Mar 06. Yr 2: Deliver training courses 1–5 in N India by Mar 07; place case studies on website for guidance by Mar 07. Yr 3: Deliver training courses 6–10 in S India by Mar 08; place further case studies on website by Mar 08.</p>
<p>Fundraising capacity of IBCN enhanced to ensure long-term sustainability</p>	<p>Yr 1: Develop marketing and fundraising strategy by Mar 06; seek long-term partners to support IBCN throughout. Yr 2: Continue to seek funds for IBCN throughout; provide fundraising training to IBCN members during training courses 1–5 by Mar 07; place fundraising resources on website by Mar 07. Yr 3: Continue to seek funds for IBCN throughout; provide fundraising training to IBCN members during training courses 6–10 by Mar 08; place additional fundraising resources on website by Mar 08.</p>

Annex 3 IBCN/IBA Strategy for India

IBA/IBCN Objective	What exists/is happening now?	What are the Opportunities?	Possible Strategies/Actions to meet opportunities	By Whom?
1. Recognition - The IBA network formally recognised under multilateral environmental agreements, and by national governments, donors, civil society and the corporate sector	National IBA Inventory (IBA book)	State level IBA books/documents	Sec to furnish SCs with IBA data and SC to produce State level material as appropriate	Sec & SC
	Mistnet (Selected Sites)	Continue publishing updated IBA info and new sites in Mistnet	SC to send info to Sec for publishing	SC & Sec
	IBAs in NBSAP	Influence National and State Wildlife Boards	Approach Chief Wildlife Wardens to recognise and nominate SC to sit on State Wildlife Boards	Sec & SC
	IBAs in Asia (Recognition in Sikkim and Assam)			
	Shadow list of Ramsar sites	Publish book on IBAs meeting Ramsar criteria	Book in prep then distribute to key stakeholders	Sec
	Signboards with IBA recognition	Signboards at all IBAs	Develop standard signboards with IBA logo and have made locally	Sec & SC
	Govt reporting to CBD	Supply Govt with updated IBA data	Develop BL Monitoring Strategy and implement	SC & Sec
		Develop IBCN website	IBA site data on internet	Sec
		Influence Govt Officers and partners	State level IBA meetings to update Govt and decision makers	SC
		Promotional material ie ID cards, leaflets, posters, CD	MoEF sends list to Chief Wildlife Wardens	Sec & SC
		IBA Day	Invite decision makers to IBCN events	SC
		World Migratory Bird Day		
		Ramsar COP in Korea in 2008	Promote IBAs as Ramsar sites	Sec
	IBAs in Graduate level curriculum			
2. Protection - Appropriate and effective site-based protection in place at every IBA	WII list of unprotected sites	Keep list updated with amendments	IBCN members to promote with State Wildlife Board	SC
			Unprotected IBA Update Newsletter	Sec & SC

	Community based conservation action	Develop links with organisations working with communities ie Kalpvriksh	Joint proposals for IBCN action at IBAs	Sec & SC
3. Other sectors - The IBA network integrated into broader socio-political agendas by mainstreaming biodiversity into other policy sectors		National and State development plans	Workshop for IBCN members on how to find out about development threats and legal means to oppose threats	Sec
		Safeguard policies (World bank, ADB, JBIC)	Workshop to promote IBAs with Key stakeholders	Sec & SC
		EIA consultants	Produce guidelines from workshops for use by SCs and IBCN	Sec & SC
		Highway Blue print	State level Advocacy materials (ie. Maps, leaflets, posters)	Sec & SC
			Map SEZ in relation to IBAs	Sec
			Appoint IBA Advocacy Officer in Delhi	Sec
4. Local Stakeholders (SSGs) - A constituency for IBA conservation built among a broad spectrum of stakeholders	Some IBCN partners/Individuals are SSGs	Enrol more SSGs	Sharing mechanisms including membership lists etc	
			Incentive for best IBA partners	
		Gather data on what is happening now	Identifying existing SSGs, develop best practices and share with network.	SC & Sec
			Regular camps for IBCN members at IBAs	SC
		Use skills & resources within IBCN members and locals	Database of resource persons within IBCN & locally	SC
		Build capacity of IBCN and locals	Organise State level workshops and produce training materials	Sec & SC
			Vocational Training Programmes with Govt funding	Sec & SC
		Use examples from other countries		
5. IBA Monitoring - A cost-effective, stakeholder based monitoring system in place for the IBA network	BL IBA Global Monitoring Framework	Inform CBD/NBSAP/Wildlife Boards etc	Develop process for IBCN monitoring ie forms, survey and data gathering	Sec & SC
	AWC (State Coordinators)	Continue and expand AWC coverage	Analyse data and disseminate	Sec & SC
	India Birds	Get system up and running	Info from SC	SC & Sec

	IBCN		Appoint additional SCs where appropriate	Sec & SC
	E-group		Use to update SC regularly	Sec & SC
6. Improve Data - A strong foundation of scientific knowledge in place for the development and protection of the IBA network	Existing Protected Area data	Forest Department, WII PA data, WWF	Compile data from existing sources	Sec
		Maps with Ramsar review	Discuss with BirdLife for WBDB	
			Ask SC for coordinates	
	Data (Map)	Produce maps of IBAs with an emphasis on unprotected sites	Download map, send to SC for boundaries, digitise and print maps	Sec & SC
7. Sustainable funding - An adequate, diverse and sustainable funding base in place to support the long-term conservation of the IBA network	Small scale grants for IBA related work	Other funding sources	Disseminate info on donors and examples of successful fundraising within IBCN	Sec & SC
		Seek long-term sponsor of IBCN	Forge relationship with selected organisations	Sec
8. Communications - suitable communication systems in place to support the needs of the network			Additional SC appointed as necessary	Sec & SC
			Get IBCN website running and keep updated	Sec
			Put IBA details on IBCN website	Sec
			Advertise IBA and IBCN activities on website	Sec & SC
			Keep membership database and update SC quarterly	Sec & SC
			Give past membership details to SCs	Sec
			Publish Mistnet on time and put onto website	Sec
			Someone at Secretariat to focus on e-group and keep regular contact	Sec & SC
			Compile resource list and disseminate	Sec & SC
		Use e-group, Mistnet etc to disseminate information between IBCN members	All	