



Submit by 13 January 2006

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 14 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name: BirdLife International	Address: : Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge, CB3 0NA
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Strengthening scientific capacity of conservation NGOs working with the CBD

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: August 2006		Duration of project: 3 years			End date: July 2009
Darwin funding requested	Total	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010
	£136,950	£21,450	£55,550	£45,650	£14,300

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

This project will assist national conservation NGOs in developing countries to contribute to the implementation and impact of the CBD by **strengthening their scientific capacity**. It is designed to capitalise on BirdLife International's unique Partnership structure, extensive datasets, and long experience in providing relevant information to decision-makers. Initial training will centre on staff from six BirdLife Partner Organisations, each from a different region of the world. These individuals will in turn train staff within their organisations and from other national NGOs within their region, facilitating collective lesson-learning across the BirdLife Partnership in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Pacific (potentially involving over 40 additional Partners). The project has four main components: 1) **Training** via science internships to enhance knowledge and skills in priority data-gathering and analyses (especially related to key biodiversity areas and bird indicators); 2) **Demonstration projects** linking scientific results to policy mechanisms to improve the implementation of the CBD; 3) **Sharing experience** in developing national, regional and global conservation datasets and information; and 4) **Communicating** through a variety of different outputs to reach key target audiences.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working >50% of their time on project)
Surname	Bennun	Stattersfield
Forename (s)	Leon	Alison
Post held	Director of Science, Policy and Information	Head of Science
Institution	BirdLife International	BirdLife International
Department	Science, Information and Policy	Science, Information and Policy

Details	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Bolivia)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Botswana)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Lebanon)
Surname	Hennesey	Senyatso	Mehdi
Forename (s)	Bennett	Kabelo	Sawsan
Post held	Executive Director	Conservation Officer	Conservation Officer
Institution	Armonia	BirdLife Botswana	Society for the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources in Lebanon (SPNL)

Details	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Nepal)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Palau)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country (Russia)
Surname	Baral	Holm	Sviridova
Forename (s)	Hem Sagar	Tiare	Tatiana
Post held	Chief Executive	Executive Director	IBA Programme Supervisor
Institution	Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN)	Palau Conservation Society (PCS)	Russian Bird Conservation Union (RBCU)

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

Yes, the BirdLife International Secretariat has received Darwin Initiative funding for the following projects: (1) "Directory of key sites for the conservation of Philippine birds" (April 1996 to March 1998) £75,100; (2) "Identifying sites of global biodiversity conservation importance for the Fiji BSAP" Project ref. 162 (July 02 to March 05) £131,000; (3) "Building constituencies for site based conservation in Myanma" Project ref. 162 (April 03 to March 06) £158,000; (4) "Strengthening capacity for biodiversity conservation in West Africa" Project ref. 235 (04 to March 07) £189,435; (5) "DarwinNet - The Peru-Ecuador Dry Forest Clearing House Mechanism" Project ref.116 (April 04 to March 07) £195,951; (6) "Building a bird conservation and environmental network in China" Project ref. 459 (April 05 to March 08) £190,410; (7) "Supporting southern conservation NGOs to work with the CBD" Project ref. 454 (April 05 to March 08) £142,560. Because BirdLife is a large institution and, if successful, this will be the first time that the Secretariat Global Science Division will be leading a Darwin project, we have included some further information on our science work in section 7.

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words) Working with BirdLife Partners and others, we aim to: develop information on threatened bird species and IBAs; guide conservation action and policy development; ensure that this information is kept up-to-date through monitoring; develop policy-relevant indicators; and produce targeted analyses and publications for popular, scientific and political audiences.

Activities (50 words) We: support the BirdLife Partnership's scientific needs; set global scientific standards; establish criteria, protocols and monitoring frameworks; evaluate the threat status of the world's birds; identify and document IBAs; code information and develop databases; conduct cutting-edge research and analyses; publish and disseminate information; and input information to policy processes.

Achievements (50 words) Recent achievements include: global reviews of birds' threat status (2000, 2004); 'World Bird Database' populated with policy-relevant information on 10,000 bird species and 12,000 IBAs; the major report "State of the world's birds 2004"; lead on developing Red List Indices, recognised by the CBD; and a global site-based monitoring framework.

8. Please list the UK (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

The focal host country partners are: Armonia (Bolivia); BirdLife Botswana; Society for the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources in Lebanon (SPNL); Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN), Palau Conservation Society (PCS) and the Russian Bird Conservation Union (RBCU). Additional overseas partners will include all developing-country members of the BirdLife network: these are listed on the BirdLife website (www.birdlife.org).

With support, guidance and mentoring from the Cambridge BirdLife Secretariat staff, trainees from the focal host country partners will: (1) **Identify the relevant scientific work** and demonstration projects most needed to support their country's implementation of the CBD **and their training requirements** to undertake this; (2) **Establish demonstration projects to develop national datasets to underpin scientific reports and link the analyses and results to appropriate policy mechanisms**; (3) **Lead regional workshops** to share experiences and lessons learned with other BirdLife Partner Organisations; and (4) **Make all project materials available** including over their websites. The six focal partners will be fully involved in all four sequential stages of the project. Staff from the additional partners will: (1) participate in regional workshops and the web discussion forum; and (2) use the demonstration projects as models for developing their own scientific work and linkage to policy mechanisms.

BirdLife International is renowned for its scientific data on globally threatened bird species and Important Bird Areas, and for the analyses of these data in setting conservation priorities for, and monitoring the status of, biodiversity overall. However, BirdLife Partners' national capacity to collate, analyse and apply these data is often patchy and inadequate. The project aims to address this shortfall through the demonstration projects. These projects will make full use of the strengths of BirdLife's data, covering a range of BirdLife's policy-linked scientific work at the national level including: reviewing the actions needed for Critically Endangered bird species; developing Species Action Plans for threatened species; compiling reports on the "Status and trends of Important Bird Areas"; and analysing scientific data relevant to NBSAPs and National Reports.

All partners have been closely involved in drawing up BirdLife's current Strategic Plan (2004–2015) and regional work plans (2004–2008). In so doing they identified a variety of applied scientific work necessary to underpin national conservation efforts, and recognised the need to strengthen their scientific capacity and links with CBD processes in order to undertake this. In each host country, the project coordinator will ensure that experience is shared with colleagues. For example, they will ensure that reports are produced after participation in any training event such as the internship, workshops or international meetings. Furthermore, each will train at least three other people within their organisation. In this way, experiences gained by individuals during the project will be shared and remain in the institutional memories of the host country organisations.

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

All the national BirdLife NGO Partners already work directly with local communities and relevant government departments (such as Environmental Ministries, Forestry and Agricultural Ministries) to develop better ways of managing natural resources more sustainably. For example, BirdLife Partners work with local Site Support Groups to monitor particular Important Bird Areas, one of a range of activities that helps empower communities to engage in decision-making processes involving biodiversity at the local and national levels. BirdLife Partners have also set up national liaison frameworks, such as committees with both NGO and Government participation, to co-ordinate IBA conservation planning, action and monitoring, and ensure that decisions are informed by the best available data. **Consultation and co-operation with other stakeholders including local communities and a range of government departments will be an ongoing activity during the implementation of this project.**

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

This is a new project. However, an existing Darwin Initiative project is relevant to the work: BirdLife's Round 13 Darwin Initiative project entitled "Supporting southern conservation NGOs to work with the CBD" focuses on building understanding of the CBD, increasing participation in its processes, and enhancing advocacy expertise. This Round 14 project will strongly complement this existing project by **strengthening the scientific capacity** of key NGOs in the host countries to underpin and guide their contributions. The need for this was clearly highlighted at the inception workshop of the Round 13 project. Deliberately, the two projects cover different sets of host countries. This extends the influence of the work by covering 11 countries directly through the two projects combined. Opportunities will be created for sharing and building on experiences between the projects at the annual BirdLife Regional Meetings, and at BirdLife's World Conference in 2008.

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 (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. 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.

BirdLife International is committed to provide the support that Governments need to implement the CBD effectively. By strengthening relevant scientific capacity and information at the national level, BirdLife Partner Organisations will be better placed to do this constructively. In particular, the project will support implementation of Articles 7 (Identification and monitoring; 25%), 8 (In situ conservation; 5%), 12 (Research and training; 5%), 17 (Exchange of information; 5%) and 26 (Reports; 25%), and contribute to work on the following key cross-cutting issues: indicators (25%), protected areas (5%) and the 2010 target (5%). **Liaison with the CBD national focal point in the host countries will be an integral activity of the project.** Some host country partners already have effective relationships with their CBD focal points (e.g. PCS, SPNL); others will develop such relationships.

12. How does this project meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

All the host countries are Parties to the CBD, but many struggle to meet their obligations for implementation, reporting and monitoring. Their potential impact on biodiversity conservation is therefore diminished. For example, Palau has neither written a NBSAP or any National Reports. Bolivia has a NBSAP but only a 1st National Report. The other host countries have both NBSAPs and 2nd National Reports, but their ability to implement the CBD effectively and fully is often constrained. For example, Lebanon gives a "Low" priority to implementation of Article 7 and indicates that resources (including technical expertise) are "Severely limiting". In developing countries where BirdLife Partners have already set up national liaison frameworks, the demand from Governments for relevant and reliable biodiversity information has proved strong. Birds are recognised as excellent and cost-effective biodiversity indicators for priority-setting and monitoring, both because of their ecological attributes and the ease with which relevant data can be collected. This project will enable national NGOs to collect, synthesise, analyse and present information that will directly support the needs of host-country Governments. It will **contribute specifically to the effective implementation of NBSAPs and to national reporting (including against the 2010 target)**. One means of verification of the success of the project will be through an evaluation of National Reports (relating to timeliness, usefulness, priority assigned to implementation of Articles, and impact). Note that the host countries are rich in biodiversity (e.g. no. of native bird species = 1,439 in Bolivia, 826 in Nepal, 677 in Russia, 528 in Botswana, compared to 278 in the UK), with high levels of threat (e.g. no. of globally threatened or near-threatened bird species = 76 in Bolivia, 72 in Russia, 50 in Nepal, compared with 7 in the UK), but poor in resources (<\$10,000 GDP per capita, compared to \$29,600 in the UK; 2004 figures).

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

This work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods by helping in the achievement of UN Millennium Development Goal 7 ("ensure environmental sustainability"). The BirdLife Partnership believes firmly that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are essential requirements for genuinely sustainable development; BirdLife also aims to integrate the principles of sustainable development into all its conservation programmes. This is seen, for example, in work with local IBA conservation groups, where developing capacity for conservation action and monitoring is combined with community empowerment to organise and obtain a voice in decisions on natural-resource use.

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

This project will have impacts on several levels: improvement of the capacity and confidence of national NGOs to undertake applied science and input the results to policy processes in support of their Governments; leading to more effective national implementation of the CBD; leading ultimately to an improvement in the status and sustainable use of host country biological diversity. The results of the project will be widely disseminated in training materials, reports and on web-sites with appropriate links to the CBD's Clearing House Mechanism (of which BirdLife is an International Thematic Focal Point). A critical aspect of this project will be the linkage of scientific information to the policy mechanisms relevant to the implementation of the CBD (which are themselves being explored through BirdLife's Round 13 Darwin Initiative project). Through better understanding of CBD processes and opportunities for advocacy, the Darwin Initiative project proposed here will be able to target its scientific outputs more appropriately and effectively.

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

This project is focused on building skills and developing or consolidating the on-going scientific work of the host country partners (including their ability to collaborate with academia and government organisations) and is therefore, inherently sustainable. Only a small amount of the budget (c. 4%) is allocated to salaries to prevent outcomes being 'one-off' dependent on funding. Rather the majority of the budget will be spent on the internships (c.15%), workshop participation (c. 30%) and project materials (c.15%) to ensure that the benefits will be long lasting and widespread.

The partner NGOs are committed to undertake scientific work in support of conservation and are currently already engaged in various science-based activities. These activities will be organised in a coherent manner as demonstration projects and more firmly integrated into BirdLife's national, regional and global programmes, and better linked to CBD processes. The training supported by this Darwin Initiative project will lead to much greater independent NGO capacity ensuring that the benefits of this project will be sustained into the future. The 'Analysis Guide' (one of the key outputs) will ensure that scientific analyses undertaken by the demonstration projects can be repeated as new data become available, thereby enabling monitoring and updating of scientific reports. It will also allow the project to be replicated by other organisations, with each of the participating organisations acting as a regional 'hub' for training staff at other NGOs (this will be a condition of the internships set up for each partner organisation). The publications and scientific materials produced will themselves provide a lasting legacy.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

The involvement of UK-based personnel will be gradually scaled down as the project progresses with leadership and further training being taken on by the host country coordinators. It is envisaged that, at the end of the project, partner staff will have received sufficient support through hands-on training and workshops, not only to continue the activities on their own but also to serve as a resource for others nationally (including other conservation NGOs and relevant government staff) and within the BirdLife Regional Partnership. The project has been designed with impact and legacy very much in mind. For example, we have selected partners which we believe have great potential to further develop their scientific capacity and improve conservation outcomes as a result. We will develop a training programme which will both build and transfer skills over three years, and a set of activities which will become embedded into on-going programmes once the Darwin funding comes to an end.

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

The Darwin Initiative's support will be acknowledged and its logo will be included in all internal and external materials including all training and publicity materials, scientific reports and papers, and web pages etc. relating to the project. Announcements and invitations to all workshops and related events will clearly identify the Darwin Initiative's financial support. Presentations about Darwin Initiative objectives will be included at the start of all workshops. Host country British Embassy staff and relevant government staff (notably CBD Focal Points) will be invited to all events (as appropriate) organised by the project partners in their respective countries. Darwin Initiative support will also be prominent in BirdLife International's annual reports and on its international website.

18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. 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 are core activities of the project. Trainees will be selected by the host country coordinators and will be key scientific staff who are already engaged in their organisation's scientific activities. They will be chosen according to a variety of criteria including their: (i) current role and possibilities for its development; (ii) ability to train others; (iii) potential for advocacy and influencing policy mechanisms relevant to the CBD; and (iv) enthusiasm and commitment. There will be a specific focus on ensuring that the trainees train others and on keeping track of the effectiveness of this and the outcomes through the indicators (e.g. reports, presentations and workplans).

The training will be delivered in four different ways:

(1) **Science internships (= training the trainers; global/national)**. No. trainees = 6. From = 6 host countries. Length of training = up to 4 weeks each. Dates = to be decided (during Yrs 1 - 3). Level/content = Post graduate/doctorate. The training will be individually tailored but will cover: scientific priority-setting for biodiversity conservation at national, regional and global levels, especially related to key biodiversity areas and bird indicators; policy mechanisms relevant to the implementation of the CBD; and how scientific work can underpin successful conservation outcomes through such policy processes.

(2) **Web-based Discussion Forums (= 'e' group; global/regional/national)**. No. trainees = 80+. From = potentially all countries. Length of training = continuous as needed (during Yrs 1 - 3). Level/content = Post graduate/doctorate. These DFs will be open to all interested national, regional and global conservation scientists but will actively focus on the core group supported by the project. They will facilitate exchange of ideas, allow discussion of particular demonstration projects and issues, and encourage peer review of results.

(3) **Regional and global workshops (= national/regional and national/regional/global)**. No. trainees = 60+. From = 40+ countries. Length of training = up to 9 days for each trainee. Dates = to be decided (regional workshops Yrs 1 - 2, global workshop Yr 3). Level/content = Post graduate/doctorate. These workshops (which will be linked to the annual BirdLife Regional Partnership and 4-yearly BirdLife Global Partnership meetings) will provide opportunities for face-to-face interactions, presentation and discussion of results from demonstration projects thus far, and lesson learning.

(4) **Seminars and workplanning (=national/national)**. No. trainees = 18+ (at least 3 from each of the 6 partner organisations, plus others from other national conservation NGOs and relevant government departments). From = 6 host countries. Length of training = 3+ days each (at least 1 day each year). Dates = to be decided (during Yrs 1 - 3). Level/content = Post graduate/doctorate. This is for host country training, to share experiences nationally and to develop plans to take scientific work forward collectively.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. 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
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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Developing country (national) NGOs contributions to the implementation and impact of the CBD are enhanced through strengthening their scientific capacity	All (6) national NGOs contribute and advocate their scientific information to CBD implementation (by end of Yr 3)	NGO reports; government reports including CBD National Reports	BirdLife Partner Organisations involved in the project remain viable
Outputs 1. Staff of national NGOs improve their skills in data-gathering & analysis	Minimum of 6 staff from 6 national NGOs trained, and have each trained 3 others (by Yr 3); 'e' group active (by end of Yr 1)	Training programmes; trainees' reports; postings on web-based discussion forum; seminar presentations; workplans	Trained staff effectively pass on their experience
2. Scientific information from demo projects linked to policy mechanisms is produced	Minimum of 6 national & 1 global scientific reports produced, plus one "Analysis Guide"(Yrs 2 -3)	New/enhanced datasets, analyses & case studies; scientific reports (copies sent to the Darwin Initiative); peer reviewed papers	Scientific reports can be used to take advantage of timely policy opportunities
3. Lessons learned in developing & analysing conservation datasets & information are shared nationally, regionally & globally	Minimum of 1 workshop held in each of the 6 regions involving at least 10 additional staff from other NGOs (by Yr 2) & 1 global workshop (Yr 3)	Workshop presentations & reports; BirdLife Regional Partnership Meeting reports	Lessons learned translate well between organisations, & other BirdLife Partners are willing & able to participate
4. Scientific materials are widely disseminated	Minimum of 6 national websites with scientific information linked to CHM appropriately by Yr 3 & various other outputs	Websites; various other publications; reviews of these materials, hits on websites; press releases	Scientific information is taken up and acted upon within & outside the participating organisations
Activities 1. Science internships set up in UK, collaborations built & 'e' group established	Activity Milestones Yrs 1 – 3: one staff member from each of the six collaborating institutions visits the UK and works with conservation science experts for up to 4 weeks (various dates); Yr 1: 'e' group established		Assumptions
2. Priority data-gathering undertaken & analyses conducted	Yrs 1 – 3: at national, regional and global levels, drawing on data-sets and expertise developed above (throughout)		Relevant data are accessible in the time
3. Workshops held	Yr 1: project inception workshop held in the UK (3 days, Sept 06); Yrs 1 – 2: 6 regional workshops held in each of the six regions (3 days, various dates); Yr 3: global review workshop hosted by one of the regions (3 days, Sept 08)		Participating staff are able to attend workshops
4. Scientific materials produced	Yr 1 – 3: targeted analyses appropriate for national CBD reporting produced; datasets, analyses and reports made available on the web and linked to the CHM/CBD (various dates)		Materials are effectively used

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

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
	Apr-Mar 2006/7 Apr-Mar 2007/8 Apr-Mar 2008/9 Apr-Mar 2009/2010	
Aug 06	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Materials and programme for inception workshop developed (=global 'training the trainers' toolkit)
Sept 06	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Project inception workshop held involving UK and host country teams (demonstration projects identified; training needs explored; targets, dates, outputs and monitoring framework agreed)
Dec 06	Apr-Mar 2006/7	First individual training programme developed and internship held (Country Coordinator working with UK team); materials and programme for regional workshop developed (=regional 'training the trainers' toolkit); first regional workshop attended (presentation/training sessions organised and led by Country Coordinator supported by UK counterpart); 6 national seminars organised (by all Country Coordinators); global 'e' group launched; all demonstration projects started
Apr 07	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Second internship held; second regional workshop attended
Aug 07	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Third internship held; third regional workshop attended; project review (one year on)
Dec 07	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Fourth and fifth internships held; fourth and fifth regional workshops attended; 6 national seminars organised; demonstration projects well advanced; 'e' group active
Apr 08	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Final internship held; final regional workshop attended
Sep 08	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Global workshop attended (project presented by all host country teams); press information released, final outputs agreed
Dec 08	Apr-Mar 2008/9	6 national seminars organised; all databases and demonstration projects completed
Apr 09	Apr-Mar 2009/10	6 national and 1 global reports ready in draft; advocacy plans developed
Jul 09	Apr-Mar 2009/19	All reports completed; 6 papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals; websites developed; 'Analysis Guide' published; advocacy underway; follow-on activities and workplans developed; end of project review

21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
Aug 06	7	1 global 'training the trainers' tool kit including powerpoint presentations and guidance notes
Sep 06	4C, 15A	1 global (inception) workshop for 6 trainees x 3 days each; 6 (different) national press releases (to announce project)
Dec 06	4C, 4D, 7, 7	1 science internship for 1 trainee x 4 weeks; 1 individual training programme; 1 regional 'training the trainers' tool kit
	14B, 8	1 regional workshop for 10 trainees x 3 days each; 1 week spent in host country by 1 UK trainer
	6A	6 (different) national seminars each for 3 trainees x 1 day
Apr 07	17A	1 global 'e' network group (80+ participants)
	4C, 4D, 7, 7	1 science internship for 1 trainee x 4 weeks; 1 individual training programme; 1 regional 'training the trainers' tool kit
	14B, 8	1 regional workshop for 10 trainees x 3 days each; 1 week spent in host country by 1 UK trainer
Aug 07	4C, 4D, 7, 7	1 science internship for 1 trainee x 4 weeks; 1 individual training programme; 1 regional 'training the trainers' tool kit
	14B, 8	1 regional workshop for 10 trainees x 3 days each; 1 week spent in host country by 1 UK trainer
Dec 07	4C, 4D, 7, 7	2 (different) science internships for 1 trainee x 4 weeks each; 2 individual training programmes; 2 regional 'training the trainers' tool kits
	14B, 8	2 (different) regional workshops for 10 trainees x 3 days each; 1 week spent in each host country by 1 UK trainer (i.e. 2 weeks total)
	6A	6 (different) national seminars each for 3 trainees x 1 day
Apr 08	4C, 4D, 7, 7	1 science internship for 1 trainee x 4 weeks; 1 individual training programme developed; 1 regional 'training the trainers' tool kit
	14B, 8	1 regional workshop for 10 trainee x 3 days each; 1 week spent in host country by 1 UK trainer

Sep 08	14B, 8, 15A, 15C	1 global workshop for 20 trainees for 3 days; 2 weeks spent in host country by 6 UK trainers; 6 (different) national press releases; 1 UK national press release.
Dec 08	6A	6 (different) national seminars each for 3 trainees x 1 day
	7	1 global "Analysis" guide
Jul 09	9	6 (different) species/sites reports produced for host Governments
	11B	6 (different) papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals
	12B	2 (different) enhanced computer based databases (covering species and sites) handed over to each of the 6 host countries
	13B	1 enhanced computer based reference database handed over to each of the 6 host countries
	15A	6 (different) national press releases with final results of project ALSO 7 websites (6 national and 1 global) with information on the project established including links to CHM. AND opportunities will be taken throughout to disseminate project findings at various relevant national and regional forums attended by project participants.

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

Progress in the four components of the project will be monitored and evaluated during the course of the project according to the indicators selected. In addition, a structured framework will be set up for host country partners to report on the quality and effectiveness of activities and outputs. Thus, the training element will be examined through the individual training programmes, the trainees' reports, their follow-on seminars, through the development of their organisational scientific workplans, and through participation in the 'e' group. The demonstration projects will be reviewed through various technical outputs such as datasets, reports and papers, including whether the work links effectively to policy mechanisms relevant to the CBD and biodiversity conservation. Sharing lessons learned will be evaluated on the basis of the workshop programmes and meeting reports. Again feedback will be sought (e.g. through a workshop questionnaire) from the host country as well as other partners. The dissemination of information will be monitored according to the production of various materials such as websites/pages and press releases, and the popularity of these. At its conclusion, one measure of the overall impact of the project will be the influence that it has had on the host country CBD National Reports.