



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, excluding annexes



Submission Deadline: 30 April 2013

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-022
Project Title	Ecosystem conservation for climate change adaptation in East Africa
Host Country/ies	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Kenya
UK contract holder institution	BirdLife International
Host country partner institutions	Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (ABO), Nature Kenya (NK), Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR), Nature Uganda (NU)
Other partner institutions	
Darwin Grant Value	£XXX
Start/end dates of project	April 2012 – March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2012 – Mar 2013) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2012 – March 2013 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Melanie Heath
Project website	http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/project/19022/
Report authors, main contributors and date	Melanie Heath, Robert Munroe Charles Rugerinyage (ABO), Paul Muoria (NK), Serge Nsengimana (ACNR), and Michael Opige (NU) 30 April 2013

2. Project Background

The roles and needs of ecosystems are integrated in national policies and plans for climate change adaptation in four countries in the Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot.

Climate change poses serious threats to biodiversity. This in turn impacts people, especially the poorest, who often depend directly on nature's goods and services. Ecosystem conservation has a vital role to play in adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. Intact, well-connected natural ecosystems show greater resilience and biodiversity conservation potential in the face of change, and ensure the continued provision of services that people depend on. Climate change adaptation approaches that recognize the role of ecosystems are often cost-effective, scalable, benefit the environment and society, and are more accessible to rural or poor communities than alternative measures.

However, most national climate change strategies or sectoral plans do not yet fully integrate ecosystems. This is a challenge for many developing countries because of:

- limited awareness, especially within governments, of the importance of Ecosystem-based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)
- weak capacity within governments for realising EbA, particularly cross sectorally
- lack of access to evidence and examples of EbA's environmental and social benefits and cost effectiveness.

Developing countries, especially in the seasonally dry tropics as in East Africa, are predicted to suffer significant negative impacts from climate change with increased variability in climate and more extreme weather events, impacting water availability, food security, human health and biodiversity. Many are at high risk and have limited capacity to adapt. As biodiversity is lost from the highly bio-diverse Eastern Afrotropical Hotspot, its ability to cope with climate change is also eroded.

By developing guidance and sharing best practice, raising awareness, training and building capacity for EbA, this project is seeking to influence the development of new strategies and policies for meeting biodiversity objectives internationally, nationally, and locally in four countries in East Africa, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. By advocating for whole ecosystems, ecosystem functions and services in all climate change adaptation planning, processes and decision-making the project also aims to help prevent 'mal-adaptation' that is likely to destroy biodiversity and undermine important ecosystem services.

3. Project Partnerships

The BirdLife International (BL) Global Secretariat in the UK is responsible for project coordination, Melanie Heath (MH) is Project Leader and for most of year 1 Robert Munroe (RM) has been Project Manager. Working with host country Partners, BirdLife's UK staff have shared their extensive experience of developing guidance and advocating EbA including through discussion and production of a suite of guidance materials (see Annex 3.1) which have been used extensively by the host country partners in their national work.

The 4 host country partners Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (ABO), Nature Kenya (NK), Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR) and Nature Uganda (NU) all have a formal relationship with BL. Contracts for this project were drawn up at the beginning of year 1 quarter 1 between each partner and BL. Staff involved from these countries are: Dieudonne Bizimana (ABO), Charles Rugerinyage (ABO), Paul Muoria (NK), Paul Matiku (NK), Brigitte Nyirambanguste (ACNR), Serge Nsengimana (ACNR), and Michael Opige (NU). Additional support has been provided by Ken Mwathe (BirdLife Africa Partnership Office) who has assisted BirdLife's UK staff in the organisation of the project inception workshop and promoting the project at the African Union's Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in September 2012.

BL and each host country partner have communicated regularly by email and skype calls on a 1:1 basis. At the beginning of the project, following the inception workshop, we tried to hold skype conference calls with all four host country partners in unison, in order to maximise experience sharing across the project team. However these proved unsuccessful as the call quality was so bad to the region - alternative and more expensive options were also tried but were also unsatisfactory. We continue to track options in the hope we can re-instate these 5-way calls during year 2. A quarterly reporting framework (Annex 3.2) was developed with Partners which they complete each quarter and has proved very effective in recording project progress.

There have been three staff changes in the project this year. Most significantly, the Project Climate Change Officer based in the UK left BL in mid-February. A successor has been recruited, Edward Perry, who commences employment with BL in this position on 20th May. I am confident that Edward will be able to carry on the excellent work Robert has undertaken to date. However, this has meant that there have been some impacts on the project, primarily in the last quarter regarding preparations for, and holding of, the national training workshops in each host country (activity 1.6) as this postholder will play a major role in facilitating, and participating, in this activity. Two host country partners have therefore postponed their workshops until the first part of year 2, when all 4 national training workshops will be held. Edward will be dedicating close to 100% of his time to the Darwin project for the next few months to ensure the project stays on schedule in year 2.

Additionally, Alex Ngari left NK before the start of the project and was replaced as host-country coordinator in Kenya by Paul Muoria. Given that the change took place at the start of the project, that Paul was able to attend the project inception workshop and is a well qualified and experienced staff member of Nature Kenya, we have not seen any negative impacts on the project of this change. In February 2013 the Project Coordinator for Rwanda Brigitte Nyirambangutse stepped down to concentrate on Doctoral studies in Sweden. Serge Nsengimana CEO, has been involved in all stages of the project and will continue in this role.

In country many partnerships have been developed through this project, especially with government departments, including formal recognition of the project at senior, and cross-sectoral governmental levels. This project has also very effectively built on existing relationships with government, and served to strengthen them and advance dialogue and understanding of EbA (see later sections of report).

BL has developed strong links between this project and two other new BL projects focusing on East Africa which have developed over the last year:

Firstly, a Cambridge Conservation Initiative project led by BL and the Tropical Biology Association (TBA) to train African conservationists to conduct ecosystem services assessments and use the results to promote better policy decisions and build institutional capacity http://tropical-biology.org/training/specialised/current_workshop.htm#ecosys. Participants are being trained to use an ecosystem services rapid assessment tool (TESSA) that measures multiple services delivered by a site, to demonstrate the 'added value' that high biodiversity sites often provide in terms of human well-being benefits. A practical training workshop was held in April 2013. There was a competitive call for places on the course and Darwin host country project staff from ABO, NK and NU secured places. This will greatly help these three project partners in undertaking activity 3.4, where some of the adaptation benefits provided by ecosystems at the case study sites will be measured in order to add to the evidence base for EbA. MH and RM have worked with the BL-TBA project leads to build links between the two projects.

Secondly, a project on the conservation of the birds and biodiversity of the Lake Victoria Basin through community-led action and sustainable development. This is a three year project, funded by the Jensen Foundation, and managed by BL Global and Africa Secretariats that aims to conserve the birds and biodiversity of the Lake Victoria Basin, and sustain the ecosystem benefits that its Important Bird Areas provide for human well-being, by building and strengthening a network of community-based Local Conservation Groups in Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda <http://www.birdlife.org/community/2013/03/empowering-local-champions-for-africas-great-lakes/>

Synergies are being built between the two projects at Global, Regional Secretariat and host country partner level to ensure that the selection of case study sites for both projects and the development of poverty reduction, development, conservation and threat reduction strategies and management plans are mutually supportive (especially regarding delivery of activities 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2). Three of the Darwin host country coordinators attended the Great Lakes project inception workshop in March 2013. David Thomas, Head of Local Communities and Empowerment Programme at BL, is coordinating the Great Lakes project and is a named advisor on this Darwin project.

The revision and implementation of CBD National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) presents an immediate opportunity to strengthen EbA within climate change adaptation policies in the region. All host country partners are closely involved with the revision of NBSAPs in their country. Activity 3.7 specifically addresses developing indicators for Aichi Targets 11,14 and 15. ABO, NK and NU have started discussing this with CBD focal points and in the case of ABO a government contracted consultant advising on the NBSAP.

The BirdLife World Congress in June 2013 in Ottawa, will be attended by all four host country partners and will provide an opportunity to advance shared learning and thinking on a number of key aspects of the project including indicators, policy reviews and case study site selection.

4. Project Progress

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1. Awareness of EbA raised and implementation capacity built within government and civil society.

1.1 Prepare materials for (including regional guidance informed by global best practice/guidance) and hold project inception workshop with host country leads in one of the Partner countries

A project inception workshop was held on 28th June 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya and was attended by 12 participants from the four project partners. This workshop was organised by the BirdLife (BL) Africa Office and Global (Cambridge) Secretariats in collaboration with another BL project – Spanish Government-funded policy and advocacy training workshop for BL African Partners. The policy and advocacy workshop served as an excellent opportunity to build understanding of policy mechanisms and enhance advocacy skills amongst the 4 Darwin project partners. At the inception workshop, steps needed to achieve the project activities were discussed and key next steps collectively identified, updates on national contexts were provided, including on national stakeholder needs on ecosystems and adaptation, and a CD of reference material was provided to each attendee. Individual partner workplans and a project monitoring and reporting framework (used to capture information included in this report) were developed (Annex 3.2). The partners found the workshop report useful when further planning individual partner activities. A compendium of guidance material (Annex 1) was developed by BL and shared with host country partners to help guide their work.

Verification: Compendium of guidance material produced in project year 1 (Annex 3.1), CD of project-reference material (available on request) inception workshop report (Annex 3.3), powerpoint presentations.

1.2 Formalise project national stakeholder groups (x4)

National Stakeholder Groups are steering a number of project activities to ensure their relevance in the national context (e.g. share information on examples of EbA, identify training needs, facilitate joint BL-government national review of current policies, and review national guidance). Draft group terms of reference were developed by BL (Annex 3.1b) and provided to the four host-country partners to facilitate discussions with stakeholders. All four partners have formed national stakeholder groups or are working effectively through tailored existing national structures.

Specifically, ABO has negotiated with the Burundi government to establish a sub-group of the group mandated with climate change responsibility to serve as the project national stakeholder group. This group comprises 20 key individuals including the UNFCCC Focal Point, UNCBD Focal Point, Adviser on Environment to the President, indigenous peoples groups representatives, Adaptation Focal Point, REDD+ Focal Point, Head of Sanitation Department from Ministry of Public Health, representative from Ministry of Trade, Industries and Tourism, and NGO groups. The group has been endorsed by the Cabinet and met for the first time in December 2012 where participants identified training needs (activity 1.3), disseminated translated and modified for national context project documentation (activity 4.3), discussed the outcomes from UNFCCC COP18, presented on the current climate change policy process, and agreed a case study site for the project (activity 3.1).

To most effectively maximise existing partnerships and relationships NK has been working with the Important Bird Area - National Liaison Committee (IBA-NLC) (comprising over 20 representatives from NGOs, CBOs, Site Support Groups (SSGs) and private sector representatives that work on climate change) and the National Site Support Group (SSG) National Forum as the National Stakeholder groups for the purposes of implementation of this project. The national Site Support Group forum meets once a year (last meeting 28th September 2012 in Machakos) while IBA-NLC meets three times in a year (last meeting 15th November 2012). Both fora are coordinated by NK. These groups have agreed that EbA will be a standing agenda in all meeting of these fora during the project life and beyond. SSGs are

community-based organisations that work with BL Partner organisations to help promote conservation and sustainable development at the places where they live and work.

The IBA-NLC agreed in November 2012 to form an EbA Working group and since then discussion on operationalizing the group has been ongoing with the Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, Nature Kenya and LTS International (a consulting firm that helped the Kenyan Government in the development of the just launched National Climate Change Action Plan). A strategy meeting was held on 27th Feb 2013, where it was proposed to expand the membership of the group to include other institutions with an ecosystem management focus and a draft Terms of Reference was produced.

ACNR has established a group comprising the UNFCCC and CBD Focal Points, various ministries, conservation and development NGOs and development agencies (including UK Department for International Development country office). This informal group is associated with the national sector-wide approach coordination project working groups entitled Environment and Climate Change, Forests and Nature Conservation, Integrated Watershed Management (ABO is member of this group). The group meets quarterly, the last meeting taking place on the 11th December 2012.

NU planned to work through the already established National Ad Hoc Committee on Climate Change (comprising government, local government and NGO representatives) as the national stakeholder working group for the project. However this group meets irregularly and NU have struggled to get a decision on the formal inclusion of this project by the group. The national climate change policy is currently in the final stages of development and is being considered at Cabinet level along with an associated proposal for implementation of this policy which includes establishment of a number of committees. NU's current thinking is to use one of these committees as a national stakeholder group for the EbA project and has been advancing this idea with the UNFCCC Focal Point. NU has been active in consultations on this draft national climate change policy which now contains several references to adaptation and ecosystem services.

Verification: Burundi stakeholder working group meeting report (Annex 3.4), letter from Burundi government Cabinet (Annex 3.5), NK IBA-SSG meeting report Sept 2012 (Annex 3.6), (Annex 3.7), NK IBA-NLC meeting report EbA Working Group report (Annex 3.8)

1.3 Consult national stakeholders to assess EbA training needs

Through national stakeholder group meetings host country partners have gathered information on EbA training needs and are currently developing the national training workshop agendas (see activity 1.5). Specifically ABO have discussed training needs associated with integrating EbA across different sectors (agriculture, water, health). NK consulted SSGs on their training needs at the National SSG workshop and will further discuss this at the EbA Working Group meeting in April 2013. ACNR discussed training needs at the Conservation Forum session (see activity 1.8) – needs identified include understanding the different approaches to adaptation measures and the scale at which those measures can work effectively. NU has discussed needs with the CBD Focal Point, WWF and IUCN and noted the use of geographic information systems for adaptation, mainstreaming adaptation into development planning, community-based adaptation, climate change impact assessments and integrated solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as areas where further training is needed. NU has also identified the need for training on the development of Aichi indicator targets, including the collection of data to inform the indicators.

Verification: meeting reports, Annexes 5-9

1.4 Review examples of good practice EbA in each country for presentation/discussion at training workshops

Partners have started to collate examples of 'good practice' EbA, as defined by a guidance document provided by BL (Annex 3.1d) in their countries through literature, internet searching and meeting key stakeholders. This has helped to inform who to include in the national stakeholder group, initial thinking on case study sites, and training workshop locations and

invitees. Examples of EbA have been found in all partner countries except Burundi. Partners will continue to work in years 2 and 3 with their national stakeholder groups to capture and learn from further examples. Partners have found that it is not been easy to identify EbA examples as they may often not be labelled as such in project documentation. In addition, NK have undertaken a critical review of all their own programmes, projects and activities to identify those providing adaptation benefits and are integrating these within an overarching organisational climate change adaptation strategy, which is currently being developed.

Verification: Guidance on good practice EbA (Annex 3.1d)

1.5 Prepare training materials for national training workshops (x4) – tailoring generic ‘training the trainers’ materials, reference materials, tools, site examples

A ‘Frequently Asked Questions’ on EbA document has been prepared by BL and has received positive feedback from stakeholders (Annex 3.1c). The guidance document on reviewing EbA ‘good practice’ contains principles of ‘effective’ EbA. Both documents will be used at the national training workshops. Robert Munroe (Project Manager) has been providing inputs into UNEPs’ EbA Guidance: Moving from Principles to Practice’ Decision Support Framework. Components of this guidance will be trialled at the national training workshops. The Project Manager has also been collating relevant training materials from adaptation events (see 4.5 below). BL has secured permission to trial relevant sections of a UNEP-led EbA Decision Support Framework, and a CARE international manual on integrated adaptation, at the national training workshops.

Verification: FAQ on EbA document (Annex 3.1c), CD prepared for inception workshop

1.6 Hold national training workshops (x4) on EbA implementation and application to policy for government and civil society (including host country Partners) in each Partner country hosted at a site appropriate to illustrate EbA on-the-ground

In all countries key stakeholders have been briefed through national stakeholder working group meetings and bilateral discussions, and based on these host country partners have started to evaluate the EbA training needs. ABO propose to hold the workshop in July and have prepared an outline agenda. Training will be facilitated by the new Project Manager, who has a good working knowledge of French, which will allow for facilitation to be delivered at this and the Rwanda workshop in their national language. ACNR discussed the project national training workshop at the Environment and Climate Change Group meeting in December 2012. They had wanted to have the workshop in late March-mid April but this was not possible because of RM’s departure. This workshop will take place in June/July 2013. NU’s national training workshop will take place in the week of 22nd July 2013.

NK are undertaking a two-level training approach. Firstly, at local level NK will train members of the IBA-SSG who operate at the site level. This training will be conducted during the SSGs annual workshops that Nature Kenya coordinates each year. The first training was held during the 2012 annual workshop for Kenyan SSGs in September 2012. Representatives from 19 Site Support Groups (SSGs) drawn from 19 IBAs in Kenya. The workshop theme was ‘Ecosystem based Adaptations and Mitigations: The Role of Conservation Groups and Local Communities’. [The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) represented the government and made a presentation on the National Climate Adaptation Strategy. The process of developing a *National Climate Change Strategy for Site Support Groups* was initiated during the workshop. EbA is one of the key adaptive strategies to be pursued in the strategy development. NK plan to continue building the capacity of members of the SSGs on climate change and adaptation (with emphasis on EbA) during the 2013 annual SSG workshop.

Secondly training of national government and civil society stakeholders during the IBA-NLC meeting held on 15th November 2013. The meeting helped build the capacity of the various stakeholders who constitute the committee on issues related to climate change, and in particular the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and EbA which are a key focus of the meeting. Irene Karani of LTS Africa made a presentation on the National Climate Change Action Plan and Paul Muoria made a presentation on EbA.

Verification – NK IBA-SSG workshop report Sept 2012 (Annex 3.6) NK IBA-NLC workshop report (Annex 3.7)

1.7 Produce and disseminate workshop reports nationally and internationally (stakeholder meetings, web networks, list servers, Climate Action Network, Nairobi Work Programme)

The national stakeholder working group reports have been disseminated and reached over 100 key stakeholders (government and non governmental organisations) across East Africa. The national training workshop reports will be circulated after the workshops have taken place.

1.8 Regular dialogue with national and local government leads on adaptation, presentations at national and international meetings, preparation and presentation of briefings ahead of key meetings

Partners have attended many meetings to facilitate project awareness, provide introductions to the concept of using ecosystem services to help people adapt, and to build relationships with members of the national governments. Over 200 key stakeholders from government, civil society and academia are now informed about EbA and the objectives of this project, including UNFCCC and CBD Focal points, environment ministries, representatives from energy, forests, agriculture and water ministries, as well as regional development authorities (a full list is available if required). Constructive feedback on the project has been received.

Host country partners are also being consulted on national policy and strategy development. For example NK have participated in the National Validation Workshops for the Kenya National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. NU is a member of thematic group on Climate Change that is reviewing the NBSAP with a special focus on climate change issues.

ACNR have shared the project factsheet with national and local government representatives at several meetings including Environment and Natural Resources Joint Sector Review workshop (26 September 2012). ACNR have also presented on the project at the multi-stakeholder Rwanda Conservation Forum on 27 September at the Rwanda Development Board (all government agencies responsible for development were present)

Verification –meeting write-ups, workshop reports

Output 2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA.

2.1 Build and regularly review government-civil society partnerships through arranging meetings, presentations at national forums and other stakeholder consultation meetings

This activity has been facilitated by activities 1.2 and 1.8. In addition to those mentioned above: ABO have included the 350 Campaign and other civil society organisations in the national stakeholder working group and are pursuing the possibility of collaborating with Action Aid (working on gender, agriculture and adaptation) in Burundi. NU have maintained communication with institutions implementing EbA especially IUCN which has a demonstration site in Mt Elgon National Park. NK have hosted a day-long session (25 September) on adaptation at their National Site Support Groups (SSGs) workshop (19 SSGs and the National Environmental Management Authority were present).

Verification: List of organisations in reports

2.2 Complete 4 BirdLife-government national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans, to identify extent to which current policy recognises the role of ecosystems in adaptation, and identify opportunities to influence future policies and positions

Guidance has been provided by BL on how to review policies/strategies for their consideration of the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people adapt to climate change (Annex 3.1f).

Utilising this guidance ABO have undertaken a national policy review of Burundi's NBSAP review process and National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (processes that ABO has been involved with thanks to this project). This review complemented the NAPA review that was undertaken for the country as part of an AECID-funded project in 2012 managed out of the BirdLife Africa Office. ABO held a national workshop on this report, discussing the integration of ecosystem concerns into the NAPA, in June 2012. For the NBSAP ABO provided wording to the government consultant on Burundi's national interpretation of Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 15 and this has been accepted by the working group and by the consultant. This has given ABO a great opportunity to start to develop indicators (activity 3.7) for these targets. Their understanding however on how adaptation can be integrated into these indicators needs to be developed. In the first quarter of year 2 the review will be shared with the national stakeholder working group for comment, and be used to guide advocacy, and to serve as a baseline for measuring project progress on bringing about policy change.

NK have reviewed Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). The NCCAP is meant to operationalize the NCCRS by mainstreaming the process in various government sectors. An initial internal review of the NCCRS shows that the strategy recognizes that agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, health, natural resources especially biodiversity are the sectors that are most vulnerable to climate change. For agriculture emphasis, particularly budgetary, is on irrigated agriculture which can be a mal-adaptation particularly when downstream communities and ecosystems are not factored into the overall project planning. The strategy fails to address the challenges faced by the livestock sector in a changing climate and is not very explicit particularly in the action plan and the budgeting section. EbA measures like Natural Resource Management planning particularly in pastoral communalities should have been encouraged to deal with issues of overgrazing and consequent habitat degradation as has been witnessed in many pastoral communities in the country. However, planning for tourism sector seems to lay a lot of emphasis on the infrastructure and fails to address biodiversity conservation. Cut down] The resulting report (Annex 10b) will be discussed by the EbA working group at its next meeting.

NK has been participating in the development of the National Climate Change Action plan (NCCAP). NK participated in the various meetings to validate the various components of the plan. The plan mainstreams climate change adaptation and mitigation into all relevant government sectors and was launched on 27th March 2013. It is important to note that climate change, adaptation and mitigation issues are now mainstreamed into government planning and the budgetary system. In addition, dealing with climate change has political goodwill from the highest political office in Kenya – the Office of the President.

NU have completed an analysis of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the new draft NCCP. A second stakeholder meeting reviewing the NBSAP was held from 11th to 15th Mar 2013. NatureUganda sits on the Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) on Climate Change and Thematic Working group on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.

ACNR have reviewed the National Biodiversity Policy and plan to examine the Green Growth and Climate Resilience National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development. Further work is needed to complete the policy review in Rwanda. All policy reviews will be further discussed with project partners during the course of year 2 and reflected in comprehensive policy advocacy plans.

Verification: national policy reviews Annex 3.9a-d

Output 3 Improved information and quantitative evidence of the benefits to be derived from ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in four countries.

3.1 With host country Partners, identify possible case study sites and on basis of discussions (activity 1.6) and basic vulnerability assessments, select one for further work in each country

Guidance for case study site selection was produced by BL following discussion and input at the inception workshop. The host country partners have used this and made progress in selecting case study sites. Two have agreed their case study sites: i). ABO have selected Mpungwe-Birime chain in Ruyigi Cankuzo Provinces. The site is an area where they already have strong relations with the local community. The site suffers significant degradation by bush fire, deforestation and agriculture, it has a low level of precipitation (projected to get lower – good projection data), it is unprotected and it was identified as a government priority (priority project in NAPA). NU have selected the Echuya Forest Reserve as their case study site, a montane forest and bamboo high-altitude swamp as their case study site. Both NK and ACNR have produced short lists and require further discussion of the stakeholder groups to make the final selection. Possible sites in Kenya are the Kakamega Forest IBA (mid-altitude tropical rainforest in Lake Victoria catchment), Tana River Delta IBA, Nandi South IBA, the Cherengani Hills and Winam Gulf, in Yala Swamp Complex These sites will be discussed with the national stakeholder working group in order to select a site that will enable shared learning/sharing of resources and work closely with local and national government.

Verification: Guidance for case site selection (Annex 3.1e)

3.2 Engage with LCG(s) at each case study site and other members of the associated communities and undertake a participatory vulnerability assessment (including data on how local communities use ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability to climatic variability/change and different ecosystem management options and objectives to assess the different services they provide and the potential trade-offs that may result from them) using established methodology that BirdLife's UK staff are trained in

As stated in the accepted funding proposal this activity is scheduled to start in April 2013.

3.3 Assess training needs of LCGs and deliver as part of, and in addition to, vulnerability assessment process

To commence Year 2 Quarter 2.

3.4 Measure and quantify (as far as possible) adaptation benefits provided by ecosystems including welfare and economic benefits provided by EbA at case study sites, and identify further activities and data requirements (applying methodologies such as those tested in BirdLife Darwin-funded project on ecosystem service evaluation – reference no: 18-005)

Three project coordinators (ABO, NK and NU) have attended a BL-TBA training course in Measuring Ecosystem Services at sites (22 – 26 April 2013) which will help them considerably in undertaking this activity.

3.5 Produce regional and national EbA guidance (including measuring and evaluating the full range of potential EbA benefits) informed by experience from case studies and government-civil society partnerships

To commence Year 3.

3.6 Present case studies, together with national and regional guidance to members of government-civil society partnerships and at Nairobi Work Programme Focal Point meetings

To commence Year 3.

3.7 Develop indicator for relevant Aichi-Nagoya Targets (particularly 11,14,15) for NBSAP process of host countries

A briefing note was provided on the links between the project and the NBSAP process (Annex 3.1g) including on indicators. This was used by all partners to engage with their CBD Focal Point and in meetings in the run-up to and at CBD Conference of the Parties 11, 8-19 October. MH and NK attended CBD COP 11 and profiled the project.

Verification Uganda NBSAP report 21st December

3.8 Dialogue with governments and other potential donors to secure future resources for EbA activities at case study sites

BL-TBA funded three host country partners to attend the ecosystem service toolkit training through a CCI project, equipping participants with skills on how to assess ecosystem services on a site by site basis. ACNR have approached an Italian organisation for further funding for this project, particularly for supporting the national training workshop.

Output 4. Experience and best practice examples and guidance on the successful application of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation widely disseminated and contributing to regional and international climate change processes, specifically the CBD and UNFCCC.

4.1 Produce and regularly review global, regional, national and local advocacy and communication plans to disseminate training and best practice guidance and examples from the project

Factsheets and guidance materials (especially the EbA Frequently Asked Questions- Annex 3.1c) have been shared in country.

4.2 Together with LCGs, develop local experience-based guides on EbA and circulate following comprehensive advocacy and communication plans

To commence Year 2.

4.3 Produce and distribute policy analysis/issue awareness briefs in English and French

NU distributed the project factsheet, NBSAP indicators brief to the CBD Focal Point prior to CBD COP11 and to the UNFCCC Focal Point. ACNR distributed the project factsheet and other key papers to over 100 key stakeholders nationally.

4.4 Case studies and guidance displayed on www.birdlife.org, Africa Climate Exchange, CBD Adaptation database and, Poverty and Conservation Learning Group website

To commence year 2.

4.5 Project and materials presented at CBD, UNFCCC, AMCEN and other national and local events

A number of conferences and workshops were attended where this project was promoted. These included:

- Ecosystem-Based Adaptation roundtable and EbA-Community-Based Adaptation workshops 3-5 October, Nairobi, Kenya. The 'think-tank' workshop was hosted by UNEP and organized in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat. It brought together 25 experts from 17 governmental and non-governmental organizations, UN agencies,

and academic institutions. Paul Muoria (NK) and RM (BL) participated in the meeting, raising awareness of the project and identifying tools and guidance that will be useful for the national training workshops (Annex 3.10).

- RM attended a UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme workshop on EbA in March in Tanzania.
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP11 in Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012: NK was represented by CEO Paul Matiku who was also part of the Government of Kenya's delegation to the meeting. NK were very actively involved in NBSAP and resource mobilisation discussions, contributing to relatively strong outcomes on finance targets. MH presented the Darwin project on a panel discussing 'Piloting the Development and Implementation of National-Level Joint Activities Between the Rio Conventions' (see p.28 of summary of Rio Conventions Pavilion sessions <http://www.iisd.ca/download/pdf/sd/ymbvol200num19e.pdf>, and photographs at <http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/cop11/pavilion/18oct.html>).
- UNFCCC COP 18, Doha. MH and RM attended and discussed the merits of the project with several country delegations
- BL Africa Office (and ABO, not using Darwin Project budget) attended the 14th African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), Arusha, Tanzania, 10-14 September. All partners were provided with a briefing note on the relationship between the project and the conference agenda items in order to assist discussions with government in the run-up to the conference. AMCEN agreed on a 2013-14 work programme that includes an EbA Programme for Africa facilitated by UNEP and Africa Climate Policy Centre. This project will try to engage with this programme.
- Kenya Water Towers, Forests and Green Economy National Dialogue : 5 - 7 November 2012. A UNEP meeting bringing together key conservation individuals from Kenya (government, NGO and academia. Paul Muoria discussed the project with peers from the conservation sector.
- ABO attended the IUCN World Congress, disseminated information about the project and EbA, learned workshop implementation skills and attended a Defra side event.

4.6 Mid-term project review undertaken and annual project reports produced

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1. Awareness of EbA raised and implementation capacity built within government and civil society.

The important first steps have been taken in raising awareness of EbA within 4 countries in East Africa. National Stakeholder groups have been formed, through creating news groups linked to existing structures or utilising existing groups. Countries have followed common guidance but developed an approach that best fits their national circumstances and builds on existing strengths and relationships they hold with governments and other stakeholders. Host countries see dialogue on EbA within these groups continuing to advocate for the role of EbA within adaptation strategies beyond the lifespan of the project – therefore justifying the investment of time in achieving this strong foundation in the first year of the project. A comprehensive suite of materials have been developed by BL and these have been very valuable in supporting this work in country. Approximately 200 staff in government and civil society in the region are now aware of EbA and what it means. This will be developed further in the first part of year 2 of the project, where tailored training will be delivered in each country.

Output 2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA.

National partnerships have been built with key organisations in each host country, involving c. 20 representatives from government, NGO and academia in each country. Policy analysis has been undertaken of the ecosystem/biodiversity content of 7 key national strategies, plans and reports. From these reviews it is clear that there is very limited explicit reference to EbA, but several policies do contain hooks where EbA could be linked in. Some further work on tidying up the national policy reviews (activity 2.2) with the new project manager will take place in the first quarter of year 2, and will be discussed in person with each project coordinator at the same time as each of the national stakeholder training workshops. It is very encouraging that all host project partners have been approached by their Government to comment and provide advice on new emerging policies, including national adaptation policies and the revision of NBSAP.

Output 3 Improved information and quantitative evidence of the benefits to be derived from ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in four countries.

Two host country partners have identified their case study sites. Two have selected a short list and will further discuss this with coordinators at the national workshop. Importantly links have been established with two new projects in East Africa focused on training in a simple methodology to measure ecosystem services at sites, and a second looking at strengthening Site Support Groups. The same host country organisations are included in these projects which will substantially benefit this Darwin project in i). undertaking vulnerability assessment at sites in year 2 (which require measurement of ecosystem services) and ii), working with SSGs to demonstrate the values that a range of ecosystem types play in climate change adaptation. This activity is being informed by a broad-scale global review of the effectiveness of EbA undertaken by BirdLife with other Cambridge-based organisations, including Cambridge University, which was published in 2012 (Munroe et al 2012).

Output 4. Experience and best practice examples and guidance on the successful application of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation widely disseminated and contributing to regional and international climate change processes, specifically the CBD and UNFCCC.

The project was profiled at several international meetings in year 1, including CBD COP, UNFCCC COP, 14th African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme Expert Roundtable on EbA, and a UNEP EbA workshop. Nationally all host country partners are feeding EbA priorities into the process for NBSAP revision and indicator development.

Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	12					36	36
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	1					3	6

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	7					4	8
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	1					3	12
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	1						2
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	0					0	9
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	8					6	12
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	2					4	6
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0					0	8
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	1					1	2
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1					1	1
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	0					0	4
New -Project specific measures	No. of authorities, institutions involved in stakeholder groups and consultations	40					40	40
	No. of national policies reviewed	7					8	10
	No. of draft policies on which input provided	5					0	8

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Peer reviewed Journal	Munroe et al. (2012) 'Review of the evidence base for ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change'		<i>Environmental Evidence</i> , 1: 13	Free
Project factsheet		BirdLife	www.birdlife.org and http://tinyurl.com/8sycaqx	
News article			http://www.natureuganda.org/resources.php#nature_magazine	
Global press release			http://tinyurl.com/9eye4ya	
News story	AMCEN BL Africa		http://www.birdlife.org/community/2012/09/birdlife-africa-partnership-participates-at-africa-environment-ministers-meeting/	

4.3 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Project purpose: The roles and needs of ecosystems are integrated in national policies and plans for climate change adaptation in four countries in the Eastern Afrotropical Biodiversity Hotspot.

P.1 By EOP 75% of national and local adaptation plans in these countries incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies as a response to climate change

P.2 By EOP at least 75% of new climate change adaptation projects covering these countries clearly integrate an ecosystem-based approach

The first year of the project has made good progress towards the project purpose especially in building national partnerships and awareness and understanding of EbA by key stakeholders who will be instrumental in developing and shaping national adaptation policy. Partners are well respected members of consultative groups and committees and are being consulted for their input into new and emerging policies. The indicators are adequate for measuring the project outcomes.

The assumptions listed in the original logical framework were:

National Governments and sub-regional bodies are willing to work with civil society and to improve their planning and implementation for climate-change adaptation

Adopting an ecosystem approach in climate change adaptation strategies and plans is the best way to achieve biodiversity conservation and societal benefits in the face of climate change

In all project countries governments are currently open to working with civil society in the implementation and evolution of adaptation policies and plans. Evidence published in the peer reviewed literature (Munroe et al 2012) further demonstrates the utility of EbA.

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

EbA will often be the first line of defence against climate change impacts for the most vulnerable people. Poor communities are often the innovators and instigators of practical and effective solutions, many of which are nature-based, and recognise the close links between well-being, livelihoods and the natural world, and the accessibility, cost-effectiveness and local appropriateness of EbA. The project is consulting with Local Conservation Groups in each country to understand how they employ ecosystems for adaptation. Significant progress has been made on this, particularly in Kenya through the discussion of EbA with 19 Site Support Groups at IBA-SSG group meeting. Partnership with Lake Victoria project also means greater support for work with LCGs at site level, and the realisation of local community involvement as a vital step in national adaptation planning and strategy development.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

During the inception workshop (activity 0.1) the indicators from the logframe were reviewed and discussed with the National Coordinators and this, together with the workplan, informed the development of a quarterly monitoring and evaluation framework (Annex 3.2). This has been completed by all the Project partners each quarter. Regular partner teleconferences have been held to share information, to populate the framework and synchronise our work. The framework includes sections to record details of past and on-going activities and performance against the indicators, as specified in the logframe. Looking forward, it also identifies any projected changes to activities and timelines necessary. A financial reporting framework has also been developed and populated by host country partners each quarter.

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

No previous review as this is the first Annual Review for the project.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

8. Sustainability

This project takes a progressive approach, influencing national capacity, strategies and policy in favour of biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods. It also takes maximum advantage of a short window of opportunity to ensure that ecosystem conservation is fully integrated into adaptation plans. Discrete analyses and training materials will underpin continuing advocacy. It was envisaged at the outset of the project that skills and capacity built within government departments and civil society will be a permanent project legacy, helping host countries to meet CBD and UNFCCC commitments. Partnerships and relationship with governments to date suggest the project is on track to achieve this. Regular presentations have been made at national forums and stakeholder meetings, and the host country partners are becoming trusted stakeholder in national adaptation planning processes. BirdLife's Climate Change Programme (in which adaptation is a significant component) will be formally endorsed as an integral part of the new BirdLife Strategy 2013-2020 in June 2013 at the BirdLife World Congress.

9. Dissemination

Workshop and meeting reports have been distributed to all participants. Project factsheets and FAQs have been shared with key national stakeholders. A global press release was made and this tailored for host country partners for national release. Additionally ACNR have set up an online discussion forum on ecosystem conservation for climate change adaptation.

One challenge in communication has been difficult at times with participants in Burundi – we have invested time in supporting translation of key materials and guidance sheets. The new BL Climate Change Officer has a good knowledge of French that will be helpful to facilitate national workshop in Burundi as well as Rwanda, and provide advice on national reporting.

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013)

The March accounts are being finalised. Project expenditure will be submitted with the full finance report at the end of April. Expenditure is within budget.

11. **OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

Through developing guidance and sharing best practice, raising awareness, training and building capacity for EbA, this project is seeking to influence the development of new strategies and policies for meeting biodiversity objectives internationally, nationally, and locally in four countries in East Africa, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. By advocating for whole ecosystems, ecosystem functions and services in all climate change adaptation planning, processes and decision-making the project also aims to help prevent 'mal-adaptation' that is likely to destroy biodiversity and undermine important ecosystem services. Many partnerships have been developed through this project, at national and international levels, including formal recognition of the project at senior, and cross-sectoral governmental levels. All four partners have formed national stakeholder groups or are working effectively through tailored existing national structures. These groups each comprise c. 20 representatives from government, NGO and academia serving to strengthen and advance dialogue and understanding of EbA, supported by a suite of EbA guidance tools produced by the BirdLife Secretariat in Cambridge.. Policy analysis has been undertaken of the ecosystem/biodiversity content of seven key national strategies, plans and reports. It is very encouraging that all host project partners have been approached by their Government to comment and provide advice on new emerging policies, including national adaptation policies and the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This year the project was profiled at several international meetings, including CBD COP, UNFCCC COP, 14th African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme Expert Roundtable on EbA, and a UNEP EbA workshop, and broader advocacy materials distributed to over stakeholders individuals in East Africa.

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2012-2013

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>Substantive guidance produced by BL on EbA, shared and utilised by host country partners.</p>	
<p>Purpose The roles and needs of ecosystems are integrated in national policies and plans for climate-change adaptation in four countries in the East African Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot.</p>	<p>P.1 By EOP 75% of national and local adaptation plans in these countries incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies as a response to climate change</p> <p>P.2 By EOP at least 75% of new climate change adaptation projects covering these countries clearly integrate an ecosystem-based approach</p>	<p>The first year of the project has made good progress towards the project purpose especially in building national partnerships and awareness and understanding of EbA by key stakeholders who will be instrumental in developing and shaping national adaptation policy. Partners are well respected members of consultative groups and committees and are being consulted for their input into new and emerging policies. The indicators are adequate for measuring the project outcomes.</p>	<p><i>Training of national stakeholders on EbA to enhance understanding and recognition of benefits across all adaptation policies and plans (4x national training workshops).</i></p> <p><i>Further work on policy reviews to identify opportunities for influence.</i></p> <p><i>Continued provision of advice to NBSAP revision.</i></p> <p><i>Continued advocacy and shaping of agendas at global and regional levels on importance of EbA.</i></p>
<p>Output 1. Awareness of EbA raised and implementation capacity built within government and civil society.</p>	<p>Y1 Q3 12 national government staff (one from each of nature/ biodiversity and cc. departments/ ministries)'12 NGO staff (incl. host country Partner staff), and 12 LCG representatives trained</p> <p>Y3 Q4 Effective information exchange between civil society and national government biodiversity and climate change departments through joint workshops, meetings, training and field visits to sites</p>	<p>c. 200 staff from government, NGO and academia aware of importance of EbA to climate change adaptation and c. 80 of these positioned to attend more targeted training in the first part of year 2.</p> <p>Host country partner staff have seats on key national adaptation planning and NBSAP committees and task forces.</p> <p>Policy reviews indicate that EbA is very poorly reflected in current policies, further emphasising the importance of this project which is seeking to address this.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
	Y3 Q4 Government departments citing the role of ecosystems in cc adaptation in policy for a		
Activity 1.1 Prepare materials for (including regional guidance informed by global best practice/guidance) and hold project inception workshop with host country leads in one of the Partner countries		12 staff from 4 host countries attended project inception workshop in June 2013 in Kenya. Guidance materials (7 types) produced by Cambridge Secretariat shared with Partners who have used these throughout activities below.	
Activity 1.2 Formalise project national stakeholder groups (x4)		ABO- formalised and met Dec 2012. NK working through IBA-NLC and IBA-SSG groups (2 meetings held). ACNR – group established and endorsed by the Cabinet. NU- extensive network of stakeholders briefed on project – formalisation of group awaiting new CC Policy.	
Activity 1.3 Consult national stakeholders to assess EbA training needs		Information on training needs collected for 4 countries and now needs to be reflected in the National training workshop agendas, which are currently being developed.	
Activity 1.4 Review examples of good practice EbA in each country		4 host country Partners have collated examples of good practice EbA. Burundi is the only country where no examples found. Activity has stressed the importance of sharing information/learning across 4 countries throughout project lifespan. Further examples will continue to be collated throughout the project.	
Activity 1.5 Prepare training materials for national training workshops (x4)		FAQs on EbA produced and well received in host countries. Input provided to UNEP EbA guidance. Component of this guidance will be trialled at the National Training Workshops.	
Activity 1.6 Hold national training workshops (x4)		All workshops will take place in Q1/Q2 2013, which is later than planned. Kenya SSG training Sept 2012.	
Activity 1.7 Produce and disseminate workshop reports nationally and internationally		Related reports disseminated but National Workshops not yet held.	
Activity 1.8 Regular dialogue with national and local government leads on adaptation		All countries have held meetings with national and local government. Discussion of project and links to key policies – NBSAP reviews, numerous forums. Also resulted in host partners becoming even more actively involved in CBD and CC policy reviews and briefings.	
Output 2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA.	Y3 Q4 Civil-society government partnerships established and maintained. Project partners	A number of partnerships have been developed and project partners are participating in national meetings addressing adaptation.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>actively participating in at least 75% of relevant national meetings addressing adaptation</p> <p>Y1 Q3 Four collaborative national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans produced and published</p> <p>Y2 Q1 Improved cross-sectoral/inter-departmental working through joint workshops facilitated by partners</p>	<p>Four policy reviews produced, reviewing 7 policies. Further detail will be added in year 2 and opportunities for influence clearly be documented.</p> <p>The challenge remains involvement in sectoral adaptation meetings that do not have biodiversity or natural resources as the main entry point. However host country partners have secured the presence of several sectoral ministries/departments in their national stakeholder working groups.</p>	
Activity 2.1 Build and regularly review government-civil society partnerships		Advanced dialogue with number of institutions in the region on EbA – Action Aid, IUCN, UNEP, SSGs in Kenya	
Activity 2.2. Complete 4 BirdLife-government national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans		4 policy reviews undertaken.	
<p>Output 3. Improved information and quantitative evidence of the benefits to be derived from ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in four countries.</p>	<p>Y3 Q3 Application of global best practice guidance to the region</p> <p>Y3 Q3 Four case studies developed (one in each country) involving local community groups and used to inform national guidance, further activities and data requirements</p> <p>Y1-Y3 Site specific indicators developed through participatory process show positive impact of EbA on key social and economic circumstances</p> <p>Y3 Q1 Development of guidance on measuring and evaluating the environmental, economic and social/welfare benefits of EbA at project level</p> <p>Y2 Q2 Published reviews that</p>	<p>2 case study sites identified (ABO, NU) and shortlists identified for ACNR and NK.</p> <p>Guidance has been produced by BL on NBSAP indicators. Partners have started to use this in discussions with NBSAP focal points in country.</p> <p>Evidence-based review of EbA published.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>showcase successes/benefits of the approach</p> <p>Y3 Q2 Resources recurred to maintain adaptation benefits of case study sites</p>		
Activity 3.1 With host country Partners, identify possible case study sites		2 case study sites identified (ABO, NU) and shortlists identified for ACNR and NK.	
Activity 3.2 Engage with LCG(s) at each case study site and other members of the associated communities and undertake a participatory vulnerability assessment			
Activity 3.3. Assess training needs of LCGs and deliver as part of, and in addition to, vulnerability assessment process			
Activity 3.4 Measure and quantify (as far as possible) adaptation benefits provided by ecosystems		ABO, NU and NK attended training course on measuring ecosystem services at sites.	
Activity 3.5 Produce regional and national EbA guidance			
Activity 3.6 Present case studies, together with national and regional guidance		Project presented at 6 international meetings.	
Activity 3.7 Develop indicator for relevant Aichi-Nagoya Targets		Guidance has been produced by BL on NBSAP indicators. Partners have started to use this in discussions with NBSAP focal points in country.	
Activity 3.8 Dialogue with governments and other potential donors to secure future resources		Links established with two BL projects – ecosystem services methodology toolkit and strengthening Site Support Groups – both projects working in East Africa.	
Output 4. Experience and best practice examples and guidance on the successful application of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation widely disseminated and contributing to regional and international climate change processes, specifically the CBD and UNFCCC.	Y3 Q4 Four local experience-based guides on EbA produced and distributed to government staff and agencies, CSOs and LCGs. Case study and guidance documents available in information base within a regional (African) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) on climate change and announced in Africa	Project profiled at 7 international meetings in year 1, including CBD COP, UNFCCC COP, 14 th African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme Expert Roundtable on EbA, and a UNEP EbA workshop.	Nationally all host country partners are feeding EbA priorities into the process for NBSAP revision and indicator development.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
	Partnership Newsletters. At least ten policy briefs produced and presented to institutions and mechanisms (AU/AMCEN, NEPAD and EAC ¹ , CBD and UNFCCC)		
Activity 4.1 Produce and regularly review global, regional, national and local advocacy and communication plans		Factsheets and guidance materials (especially the EbA Frequently Asked Questions) have been shared in country	
Activity 4.2 Together with LCGs, develop local experience-based guides on EbA		NK held workshop with 19 SDGs.	
Activity 4.3 Produce and distribute policy analysis/issue awareness briefs		Project factsheet, NBSAP indicators brief and other key papers distributed to the CBD Focal Point prior to CBD COP11 and to the UNFCCC Focal Point and other stakeholders.	
Activity 4.4 Case studies and guidance displayed			
Activity 4.5 Project and materials presented at CBD, UNFCCC, AMCEN and other national and local events		Presented at 7 international meetings, 7 national workshops and other committee and bilateral meetings	
Activity 4.6 Mid-term project review undertaken and annual project reports produced		Reports completed on time.	

¹ African Union's Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment, New Economic Partnership for Development and East African Community

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Biodiversity conservation and societal benefits enhanced through effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change in East Africa.	Increased areas of natural and semi-natural ecosystems in each country managed effectively and contributing to the enhanced resilience of local communities to climate change within the context of climate change adaptation strategies	Analysis of implementation of national plans, strategies and policy documents especially NBSAPs, National Adaptation Plans of Action; National Adaptation Strategies; Protected Area strategies; Poverty Reduction Strategies; water and forest strategies; low carbon and resilient development plans	
Purpose: The roles and needs of ecosystems are integrated in national policies and plans for climate-change adaptation in four countries in the East African Afrotropical Biodiversity Hotspot.	P.1 By EOP 75% of national and local adaptation plans in these countries incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies as a response to climate change P.2 By EOP at least 75% of new climate change adaptation projects covering these countries clearly integrate an ecosystem-based approach	P.1 National and local adaptation plan documents P.2 Project design documents and reports	National Governments and sub-regional bodies are willing to work with civil society and to improve their planning and implementation for climate-change adaptation Adopting an ecosystem approach in climate change adaptation strategies and plans is the best way to achieve biodiversity conservation and societal benefits in the face of climate change
Outputs: 1. Awareness of EbA raised and implementation capacity built within government and civil society.	Y1 Q3 12 national government staff (one from each of nature/ biodiversity and cc. departments/ ministries)'12 NGO staff (incl. host country Partner staff), and 12 LCG representatives trained Y3 Q4 Effective information exchange between civil society and national	Minutes/reports from meetings Partner project reports Powerpoint presentations	Government sees the value of involving NGO Partners in consultative processes related to climate change adaptation

	<p>government biodiversity and climate change departments through joint workshops, meetings, training and field visits to sites</p> <p>Y3 Q4 Government departments citing the role of ecosystems in cc adaptation in policy for a</p>	<p>Reports of joint Partner-government meetings and workshops</p>	
<p>2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA.</p>	<p>Y3 Q4 Civil-society government partnerships established and maintained. Project partners actively participating in at least 75% of relevant national meetings addressing adaptation</p> <p>Y1 Q3 Four collaborative national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans produced and published</p> <p>Y2 Q1 Improved cross-sectoral/inter-departmental working through joint workshops facilitated by partners</p>	<p>Regular evaluations of civil-society government partnerships.</p> <p>Training workshop outputs</p> <p>Reports of site visits.</p> <p>Published reviews</p>	<p>Suitably qualified Partner and government staff are able to participate in capacity-building activities and are retained in relevant roles during the project</p> <p>Once capacitated, civil society organisations are able to continue to support government effectively in planning and implementation of climate-change adaptation measures</p> <p>Governments give sufficient priority to EbA approach and needs for cross-sectoral and partnership approaches</p>
<p>3. Improved information and quantitative evidence of the benefits to be derived from ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in four countries.</p>	<p>Y3 Q3 Application of global best practice guidance to the region</p> <p>Y3 Q3 Four case studies developed (one in each country) involving local community groups and used to inform national guidance, further activities and data requirements</p> <p>Y1-Y3 Site specific indicators developed through participatory process show positive impact of EbA on key social and economic circumstances</p> <p>Y3 Q1 Development of guidance on measuring and evaluating the environmental, economic and social/welfare benefits of EbA at project level</p>	<p>Project reports, published case studies.</p> <p>Guidance on ecosystem and adaptation tailored to national needs and presented to government-civil society partnership members</p> <p>Guidance on indicator development to meet adaptation component of Aichi-Nagoya targets</p> <p>Requests for information on EbA and quantification of benefits (from policy & decision-makers)</p>	<p>Quantitative assessments are possible with information accessible and available</p> <p>Decision-makers and governments open to accepting and adopting new information and approaches</p>

	<p>Y2 Q2 Published reviews that showcase successes/benefits of the approach</p> <p>Y3 Q2 Resources recurred to maintain adaptation benefits of case study sites</p>		
<p>4. Experience and best practice examples and guidance on the successful application of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation widely disseminated and contributing to regional and international climate change processes, specifically the CBD and UNFCCC.</p>	<p>Y3 Q4 Four local experience-based guides on EbA produced and distributed to government staff and agencies, CSOs and LCGs. Case study and guidance documents available in information base within a regional (African) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) on climate change and announced in Africa Partnership Newsletters. At least ten policy briefs produced and presented to institutions and mechanisms (AU/AMCEN, NEPAD and EAC², CBD and UNFCCC)</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Guidance materials (French and English)</p> <p>Review/indexing of CHM</p> <p>Review CBD Adaptation Database, Side events and advocacy materials at national and international meetings</p> <p>Advocacy and communication plans</p>	<p>Formats and approaches can be found to make information accessible and useful to decision-makers</p>

² African Union's Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment, New Economic Partnership for Development and East African Community

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Annex 3.1 Set of guidance materials produced by BL for host countries:

- a. Project factsheet
- b. Framework for Terms of Reference
- c. FAQs
- d. Examples of EbA
- e. Identifying a case study site
- f. Undertaking a policy review
- g. Developing indicators for NBSAPs

Annex 3.1 Reporting framework

Annex 3.3 Inception workshop report

Annex 3.4 Burundi National stakeholder workshop report (December 2012)

Annex 3.5 Burundi Letter from the Cabinet

Annex 3.6 Kenya IBA-SSG report (September 2012)

Annex 3.7 Kenya IBA-NLC report (November 2012)

Annex 3.8 Kenya EbA Working Group meeting notes (February 2013)

Annex 3.9 Policy reviews (a. Burundi, b. Kenya, c. Rwanda, d. Uganda)

Annex 3.10 Workshop report - Ecosystem-Based Adaptation roundtable and EbA-Community-Based Adaptation workshops 3-5 October, Nairobi, Kenya.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	No*
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	

*The March accounts are being finalised. Project expenditure will be submitted with the full finance report at the end of April. Expenditure is within budget.