



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

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

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-022
Project Title	Ecosystem conservation for climate change adaptation in East Africa
Host Country/ies	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	BirdLife International
Partner institutions	Association Burundaise pour la Protection de la Nature (ABN) (formerly ABO); Nature Kenya (NK); Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR); Nature Uganda
Darwin Grant Value	£287,760
Start/end dates of project	April 2012-March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2013-March 2014 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Melanie Heath
Project website	http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/project/19022/
Report author(s) and date	Melanie Heath, Edward Perry, Olivia Adhiambo (BirdLife International); Claudette Murebwayire and Charles Rugerinyage (ABN); Paul Muoria (NK); Egide Ntakirutimana (ACNR); Michael Opige (Nature Uganda) 30 April 2014

1. Project Rationale

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.

2. Project Partnerships

The project involves four BirdLife Partners - one in each of the host countries - the BirdLife Africa Partnership Office (BLAPs) in Nairobi, and the BirdLife International Secretariat in Cambridge (BI). The four BirdLife Partners implement project activities nationally, while BLAPs and BI provide project coordination and technical support.

The four BirdLife Partners are well established organisations with their own identity independent of BirdLife International, and are building on existing relationships at local and national level to influence the integration of ecosystem considerations into adaptation policies and plans. The BirdLife Partnership's local to global model promotes ownership of the project by the host country organisations, and this is encouraged through collaborative development of workplans between the project manager based at BI and each of the host country organisations. The project has also benefitted from the BirdLife structure by being able to access local, national, regional and international policy processes.

There have been four staff changes in Y2. Firstly, as indicated in the Y1 Annual Report, there has been a change in project manager. The current manager, Edward Perry (EP), joined in May 2013. The departure of the former manager in February 2013 meant that some of the Y1 activities were carried over to Y2. To ensure the project kept to schedule, EP met with all the host country CEOs at the BirdLife World Congress within a few weeks of beginning, and spent close to 100% of his time on the project in Y2Q1 and Y2Q2.

Secondly, Olivia Adhiambo took over from Ken Mwathe in the BLAP office as the regional focal point for the project. Ken Mwathe ensured a smooth transition and remains involved in the project, but to a lesser degree, and is the line manager of Olivia Adhiambo.

The third change was within ACNR, where the former project coordinator for the Rwanda, Serge Nsengimana (Executive Director), handed over the responsibility to Egide Ntakirutimana (GIS and Climate Change Officer). Serge Nsengimana remains involved in the project, particularly for engaging in high level policy processes and as line manager of Egide Ntakirutimana.

The final change was in the ABN office, where the former coordinator (Charles Rugerinyage) was appointed Director of the organisation, and Claudette Murebwayire took over the role of project coordinator. Charles Rugerinyage remains involved in the policy and ecosystem assessment components of the project, and is also Claudette Murebwayire's line manager.

The delayed timing for the national workshops provided an opportunity for the new staff to get up to speed on the project and allowed for face-to-face meetings between BLAPs, BI and Partners. EP and OA spent additional days at the organisations to go through the project logframe, workplans and guidance material. Considerable time and effort went in to ensuring that all team members were up to speed with the project and were provided with sufficient technical support. This involved, for example, face-to-face meetings, additional Skype calls, emails and re-dissemination of inception workshop material.

The regional focus of the project offers opportunities for information and experience-sharing and collaboration. All four Partners are involved in other BirdLife Partnership projects, increasing the opportunity for collaboration and face-to-face exchanges, and to harness synergies between projects. Close links have been made, for example, to a local empowerment project funded by Aage V. Jensen

Foundation (Jensen Project hereafter) and a project implementing BirdLife's ecosystem valuation toolkit TESSA. For example, the vulnerability assessment approach applied in this project was streamlined with participatory learning and action approaches used in the Jensen project. The Uganda coordinator of the Jensen project attended the Darwin EbA workshop and shared experiences and provided training on participatory approaches for the vulnerability assessment for Echuya (Darwin project site) based staff. OA presented at a TESSA training workshop attended by NU, NK and ABN and discussed how TESSA results could be used for advocacy and communication for EbA. In January 2014, a workshop was held in Nairobi as part of the Jensen-funded project. This brought together each of the four Partner organisations. Links between the projects were discussed throughout, and a presentation on the project provided by OA. OA also held bilateral meetings with the new staff members of ACNR and ABN, went over materials of the inception workshop and discussed project activities. Bilateral meetings on EbA were held between ACNR and ABN, and ACNR and NU.

Despite the benefits of a regionally-focussed project with BirdLife Partners, Partners have requested additional opportunities for experience-sharing and lesson learning. It was the intention to have more regular interaction between all Partners, but this has proved difficult due to technical issues related to Skype. To address demands for more exchange, three actions have been taken i) a website has been set up on the new BirdLife extranet. This will be developed further over Y3Q1 and updated on a regular basis ii) provisions have been made to facilitate site visits between Partners iii) planning/budgeting has started for a workshop in Nairobi with all Partners, BLAPs and BI early in Y3 to exchange experiences and plan for the remainder of the project and continuation of EbA work after the project finishes in 2015.

3. Project Progress

3.1 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

This activity was completed in Y1. However, in Y2 material was redistributed and discussed with new project staff where necessary (e.g. during a bilateral meeting between BLAPs and ABN project coordinator in Nairobi during a Jensen project workshop).

Verification: inception workshop materials (provided in Year 1)

1.2 Formalise project national stakeholder groups (x4)

In Y1, the Important Bird Area-National Liaison Committee (IBA-NLC) and the Site Support Group (SSG) Forum served as national stakeholder groups for the project in Kenya. In Y2 an additional working group was set up by NK and met three times - the Kenya Ecosystem based Adaptation Working Group (KEbAWG) - comprising a subset of the members of the IBA-NLC and other key stakeholders. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) continues to be a standing agenda in all IBA-NLC and SSG meetings. In Y1 NU had planned to work through the already established National Ad Hoc Committee on Climate Change, but the group meets irregularly and NU were unable to get a decision on the formal inclusion of this project by the group. In Y2 NU had hoped to work through the National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC) constituted by the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). However, the NCCP has not yet been signed by the Minister and as a result the committee has not been operationalized. NU therefore decided to find an alternative solution and requested that the Uganda - Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) formally extend the scope of the group to discuss, share experiences and make proposals to influence actions on climate change and EbA. The proposal was successful, with the U-PCLG agreeing to integrate EbA into their upcoming meetings. NU also proposed that 3 organisations identified as key stakeholders for EbA in Uganda - UNDP; IUCN; NU – are invited to join the group.

Verification: IBA-NLC minutes x 2 (Annex 4.1; 4.2); SSG workshop report (Annex 4.3); KEbAWG meeting minutes (Annex 4.4; Annex 4.5); email exchange on expanding membership of CSPCLG (Annex 4.6); CSPCLG meeting minutes (Annex 4.7).

1.3 Consult national stakeholders to assess EbA training needs

Capacity and awareness of EbA was assessed by the four host country organisations through bilateral and multilateral consultations and meetings with government and civil society in Y1 and Y2. The assessment was shared with BI and used to collaboratively develop the four national workshop agendas.

Verification: *Workshop Agendas (provided for MTR)*

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

The four host country organisations continued to review examples of good practice EbA based on dialogue, internet searches and case studies profiled during national and regional meetings (e.g. Harnessing Ecosystem Based Approaches for Food Security and Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa attended by BLAPs). The case studies were recorded in the excel template provided in Year 1 and the information was used to select speakers, participants and case studies for the National Workshops. For example, at the National Workshop in Uganda, a presentation was given by IUCN on the Mount Elgon EbA Project, while in Rwanda, community-based adaptation work conducted by the Nile Basin Discourse Forum was presented. It was agreed to continue this Y1 activity throughout the three years of the project in order to identify opportunities for collaboration and for sharing lessons. In Uganda, discussions held between NU and the Climate Change Unit (CCU) revealed that the CCU is building a data base of climate change related projects. The CCU database did not reveal any additional EbA case studies. However, the Darwin project has been included, and NU will continue to monitor and contribute to the database, which will soon be accessible via the CCU website and the line Ministry website.

Verification: *Workshop Agendas (provided in MTR); Case Study Template (provided Y1)*

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

A range of resources were identified, collated and adapted for the national workshops by BI, BLAPs and Partners. The materials included participatory exercises to better understand the roles and relationships between institutions important for EbA in each country, and to better understand vulnerability; video case studies of EbA; and powerpoint presentations drawing on a range of policy documents, journal articles, decision-making tools and guidance.

Verification: *Agenda (provided in MTR); Workshop Presentations (provided in MTR)*

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

Four national workshops were held during September and October. The Secretariat provided support to Partners, preparing material and co-facilitating the workshops. The workshops in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda were held in the capital cities rather than at the site to maximise participation, and because of the cost implications of holding the workshops at the sites. However, all three workshops were attended by local stakeholders from the site and were accompanied by a site visit to achieve a broader understanding of EbA at site level and to provide vulnerability assessment training for project proponents.

- ACNR held a two-day workshop on 18-19 September in Kigali. There were 28 attendees, including the Environmental Officer from Bugesera District (site location), UNFCCC focal points and other government representatives, and NGOs. A representative from the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority also attended the vulnerability assessment training.
- ABN held a two-day workshop on 2-3 October in Bujumbura. There were 31 attendees, including government (e.g. Conseiller Présidence; Indigenous Peoples’ representative in the Senate; CBD Focal Point); private sector, NGOs, and local stakeholders from Ruyigi. The workshop had radio and television coverage, promoting the project.
- NU held a two-day workshop on 14-15 October. There were 20 attendees including representatives from government (e.g. Climate Change Unit and Ministry of Water and Environment; Wetlands

Management Department), NGOs and IGOs (e.g. WWF, CARE, IUCN, UNDP, local NGOs), local project staff, District Environmental Officer and the Royal Society from the UK.

- NK held a National Site Support Group (SSG) workshop from 14-18 October in Machakos, attended by 15 SSGs from around the country and a total of 33 participants. One day was dedicated to climate change (CC) and EbA. It included a review of the progress on development of a CC policy for SSGs (a product of this project) and an introduction to vulnerability and vulnerability assessments. NK is also providing training through the National SSG, IBA-NLC committee and KEbAWG.

Verification: 4 Agendas (provided in MTR); Workshop Presentations (provided in MTR); Minutes SSG workshop (Annex 4.3); 4 Workshop Reports (See ABN report Annex 4.8 – others available on request); participant feedback forms (ACNR form provided for MTR; others available on request)

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

Each host country organisation has produced a workshop report covering the proceedings of the national training workshops and highlighting key messages. NK developed a workshop report for the SSG workshop, as well as a report that integrates the outcomes of all the IBA-NLC, KEbAWG, and SSG meetings held during Y1 and Y2. Workshop reports will be shared with key stakeholders at upcoming meetings and sent to them?

Verification: 4 Workshop Reports (See ABN report Annex 4.8 – other reports available on request)

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 organised and attended a number of meetings to promote the integration of ecosystem considerations into relevant adaptation policies and plans and to build relationships with members of the national governments. For example:

- ABN met regularly with local administration authorities in Ruyigi (location of case study site);
- NU discussed Uganda National Budget Allocations promoting inclusion of climate change adaptation programmes and discussed integration of project interventions in district and sub-county development plans at two Kabale district planning meetings;
- ACNR presented on EbA in Regional Network for Conservation Educators in the Albertine Rift (RNCEAR) annual meeting and participated in NBSAP validation meetings;
- NK raised EbA at the Lake Victoria basin biodiversity task force meeting and discussed EbA at 4 IBA-NLC meetings and 2 KEbAWG meetings.

The project proponents have also engaged in regional and international meetings and negotiations. For example, BLAPs prepared a briefing that articulated the link with the Darwin project for the 5th Special Session of AMCEN in October, which had a focus on Africa's position on CC ahead of the UNFCCC COP19 and included a session on the Flagship Programme on Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Africa. The brief was distributed to all African partners and Charles Rugerinyage, ABN project lead at the time and ABN Acting Director, participated in the meeting. BI attended the UNFCCC intercessional and COP19, where they met and discussed the project with government officials from each of the four host countries; co-drafted and delivered an intervention on the importance of integrating ecosystem and gender considerations in to National Adaptation Plans, on behalf of the Climate Action Network; disseminated the project factsheet and discussed EbA with a number of other organisations including the Royal Society, CARE, Conservation International, WWF, Oxfam, IUCN, UNDP, German Watch and UNEP.

Verification: Project factsheet (Annex 4.9); IBA-NLC minutes x 2 (Annex 4.1; 4.2); SSG workshop report (Annex 4.3); KEbAWG meeting minutes (Annex 4.4; Annex 4.5); BLAPs briefing on AMCEN (Annex 4.10)

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

Partner networks were extended and strengthened through bilateral and multilateral meetings and introductions from BI/BLAPs. In Year 2 alone, the project and EbA was discussed with individuals from over 200 different organisations. The National Workshops were a good opportunity to strengthen partnerships between civil society and government. Participants expressed interest in collaborating on EbA and shared experiences and ideas. Dialogue has been maintained since the workshops to build new partnerships and strengthen existing ones, and host organisations have been involved in facilitating this. For example, NU has maintained dialogue on EbA with IUCN, UNDP and WWF, and encouraged the U-PCLG to invite them to join. This will reinforce efforts to integrate EbA into the work of the U-PCLG. ABN worked with the local government in Ruyigi to develop a community development plan for the district (plan communal de développement communautaire), which is due to be released.

Verification: *Presentation on EbA NMK (Annex 4.11); PCDC minutes (Annex 4.12); Invitation and minutes for Nature Uganda participation ESEA Conference (Annex 4.13); Participants List Rwanda National Workshop (Annex 4.14)*

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

This activity was completed in Y1. In Y2 the reviews were presented at the National Workshops and used to identify opportunities for policy influence. Additional policies have also been reviewed where opportunities for influence arise. For example, NK supported by BI and BLAPs reviewed the Draft Kenya Climate Change Policy, making suggestions for better integration of ecosystem considerations. ABN worked with the National Institute for Environment Conservation and Protection (INECN) to develop a Regional Action Plan for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in the Central Plateau of Burundi – a region which encompasses the Darwin Project site - and incorporated considerations of climate change-ecosystem links in the Regional Action Plan.

Verification: *Burundi Regional Action Plan (Annex 4.15); NK letter to government (Annex 4.16);*

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

Partners have selected their sites and begun work on the ground: ABN – Mpungwe Mountain Chain; ACNR – Akanyaru Wetlands; NK – Yala Swamp; NU – Echuya Forest. These sites were selected based on guidance provided. The district in which ACNR is working, for example, has been identified as one of the most vulnerable to drought in Rwanda and the location of the Burundi site was identified as a priority in the National Adaptation Programmes of Action.

Verification: *Guidance for case site selection (provided Y1)*

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

The BirdLife Secretariat has developed a participatory vulnerability assessment toolkit for the project. The tool combines local community knowledge and experiences with science and other “overarching” information (e.g. policy analysis). Guidance and training was provided by BI throughout Year 2. EP and OA were also involved in the development of an agenda for a Jensen Project workshop in Y2Q4, and

promoted inclusion of a 2 day training in PRA methods and vulnerability assessments. The training was attended by the project coordinators of ABN and ACRN, as well as staff from NK and NU who are involved in this project. NK and BI also worked together to tailor the vulnerability assessment approach so that it can be applied by all of the Kenya Site Support Groups. Participatory vulnerability assessments have been completed at the sites and are being integrated into vulnerability assessment reports.

Verification: *vulnerability assessment guidance (provided for MTR); vulnerability assessment PRA exercises (sample shown in presentation Annex 4.17; Report BirdLife PRA Training (Annex 4.18)*

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

Partners assessed the training needs of LCGs and raised their awareness of CC during the vulnerability assessment process. A LCG capacity assessment framework was shared and is being completed by Partners. NK assessed training needs during SSG workshops and provided diverse training to 22 LCGs/SSGs on understanding and assessing vulnerability.

Evidence: *SSG workshop minutes (Annex 4.3); Template for capacity assessment*

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)

ABN, NU and NK attended an additional training workshop on BirdLife's ecosystem valuation toolkit in Y2Q4. The Project Manager coordinated with the workshop convenor to ensure links were made to the EbA work. ABN and NU have completed an ecosystem service assessment at their project sites and have produced a draft report. NK has also received preliminary information on a valuation. The information from the TESSA assessments is also being integrated into the vulnerability assessment reports.

Evidence: *TESSA training workshop report (Annex 4.19); TESSA reports (See Burundi report for example - Annex 4.20); Presentation on TESSA results in Yala (Annex 4.21);*

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

Activity scheduled for Y3.

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

Activity scheduled for Y3.

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

All four Partners have been actively engaged in their country's NBSAP process. ABN discussed guidance note on indicators with the consultant reviewing the NBSAP and are now awaiting support from a CBD expert, which will offer an opportunity for them to engage further. ABN also developed indicators for a Regional Action Plan for the Central Plateau of Burundi, which they authored. A consolidated draft of the Uganda NBSAP is due to be released, to which NU has been a key contributor through the thematic groups on climate change and biodiversity and proposal of ideas on Aichi target indicators to the NBSAP consultant. NK has been working closely with the national CBD Focal Point in national and international discussion on Aichi targets and NBSAP, however the process has stalled due to government funding challenges. In November 11th – 15th 2013 OA attended an NBSAPS capacity

building workshop organized by the CBD secretariat. The workshop provided an opportunity for informal discussions with Kenya and Uganda's CBD Focal Point.

Verification *Uganda NBSAP report (available upon request); indicator guidance (provided in Y1); CBD NBSAP capacity building workshop report (Annex 4.22)*

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

After lobbying by the NU project team at the Darwin site, the District Local Governments of Kisoro and Kabale have agreed to fund the planting of 10,000 tree seedlings on the hilly areas as an adaptation strategy to reduce runoff and landslides brought about by heavy rains attributed to CC. Funding was also secured for work on *Climate Resilient Altitudinal Gradients* in East Africa. The Project Manager and the focal point in the BLAP office have got a small amount of time allocated within this project to explore links with EbA and further develop the vulnerability assessment work from the Darwin project. The project will be implemented by two of the host country organisations (ABN and ACNR) continuing to build their knowledge and experience on climate change adaptation. NK successfully secured funding from the Darwin Initiative for a project at Yala Swamp and intends to link this through to the EbA work under this project.

The BLAPs office hired a fundraising officer in Y2 who has been briefed on the project by the project Manager and BLAP office focal point and is helping partners to secure future resources. Three letters of intent have been submitted (results pending) that explicitly reference the EbA work done under the Darwin Initiative with the intention of helping to support the implementation of actions plans.

Verification: *Letters of Intent (available upon request); Letter of acceptance from Darwin to NK (Annex 4.23); CRAGs Project Factsheet (available upon request)*

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

Advocacy and communication has been a key part of the project (e.g. through multi-stakeholder working groups; informal and formal meetings; and national workshops). The need for a more structured advocacy strategy with key milestones and specific actions was identified in the beginning of Y2. Further guidance was provided on national advocacy strategies together with a national advocacy strategy template, and national advocacy strategies have been developed. Templates for local advocacy strategies were also developed and shared with partners. A regional advocacy strategy was developed during Y2Q4 and recently revised as further opportunities became apparent. BLAPs met with UNEP and have identified key opportunities for advocacy and collaboration. Communication plans are also being developed by Partners, and templates have been provided to facilitate this.

Verification: *National advocacy strategy template (Annex 4.24); Local advocacy strategy template (Annex 4.25); Communication plan template (Annex 4.26); BLAPs-UNEP meeting minutes (Annex 4.27); National advocacy plan (4.28)*

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

This activity is scheduled for year 3.

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

Project factsheets were shared with key negotiators and focal points (CBD and UNFCCC) and BirdLife International Asks and Outcomes for the UNFCCC COP19 were shared with the BirdLife Partnership.

Verification: *BI Asks and Outcomes (Annex 4.29); Project Factsheet (Annex 4.9)*

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

This activity scheduled for Y2Q4 will begin Y3Q1, building on the vulnerability assessment work completed in Y2.

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

This project was presented or discussed in a number of conferences, workshops and meetings.

At the international level, the Project Manager and Project Leader attended the Bonn Climate Change Conference June 2013 and the UNFCCC COP19 in December 2013 where they discussed the project with a number of government officials, negotiators, and conservation and development organisations. BI presented the Darwin Initiative project during the Nairobi Work Programme Focal Point meeting with a particularly emphasis on the dissemination of local-global knowledge sharing and peer learning within the Site Support Group network in Kenya.

BI were invited to provide expert evidence on EbA and presented experiences from the Darwin project to the Royal Society for their ongoing project on Human Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters; presented the project at an IUCN workshop on Human Dependency on Nature, sharing the vulnerability assessment model that was applied and lessons learnt; and delivered a Climate Governance lecture to Cambridge University MSc students, which made reference to, and stimulated discussion on, the Darwin Project and experiences to date.

BLAPs and BI attended CBD's Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity for the NBSAP Revision Process, UNEP HQ, Nairobi, Kenya, 11-15 November 2013. BI is an official Partner of the NBSAP Forum meaning they were involved in developing programme content, and delivering and facilitating sessions. This was a good opportunity for presenting the Darwin EbA project and promoting mainstreaming on biodiversity into climate change policies through the incorporation of concepts and practices of ecosystem based approaches to climate adaptation.

All the Darwin project partners were represented at the BirdLife International World Congress in Ottawa in June 2013 (attended by c.500 participants including >100 BirdLife partners) and Dr Paul Matiku from NK showcased the Darwin EbA Project during a workshop on Climate Change Adaptation.

Regionally, BLAPs prepared a briefing for AMCEN, which articulated the link with the Darwin EbA Project, and distributed this alongside the factsheet to all African BirdLife Partners. Charles Rugerinyage (ABN), Burundi country coordinator for the project at the time, represented the Darwin Project team at the meeting.

Project factsheets were disseminated and presentations given at a number of national and local events as well. For example, during the annual National Museums of Kenya Scientific Conference, NK presented four paper abstracts on climate change, focussing on EbA. For other examples see 1.8.

Verification: presentations; Project Factsheet (Annex 4.9); CBD workshop report (4.22); Paper abstracts NK (Annex 4.30a; 4.30b; 4.30c; 4.30d); World Congress Adaptation Session Agenda (Annex 4.31)

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

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

The project is on track to achieving this output. The awareness of EbA within civil society and government has been raised considerably through bilateral meetings and dialogue, national multi-stakeholder working group meetings and national workshops. The national workshops served to raise awareness and implementation capacity of 108 stakeholders from mainly government and civil society, but also private sector, communities, media and academia. For some participants the workshop was an introduction to EbA; for others, it was an opportunity to advance their knowledge and discuss how to effectively implement EbA in their country. The project and ABN workshop was broadcast on national television and radio, further extending the project's reach. The output assumption in the original lograme was that government sees the value of involving NGO Partners in consultative processes related to climate change adaptation. To date, all four host country governments have demonstrated a willingness to involve NGO Partners. Advocacy plans developed by four Partners should serve to more effectively harness opportunities for influencing policies in Y3.

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

Partnerships established in Y1, through the working groups, for example, have been maintained and strengthened, and additional partnerships have been established (e.g. NU with CARE, UNEP and Climate Change Adaptation Programme lead in Uganda Climate Change Unit). Partnerships with key government officials are very strong (e.g. ACNR and UNFCCC focal points – both of whom attended the national workshop – and ABN and the CBD focal point). These partnerships are important for influencing policy developments as well as the implementation of EbA. In addition to strengthening partnerships with representatives from national government, Partners have actively engaged local governments in Y2. For example, the environmental officer of Bugesera District was involved in the ACNR vulnerability assessment (a representative from the Rwanda Natural Resource Authority was also involved in the facilitation of the assessment); ABN met with the local authority prior to every site visit and developed a PCDC with them; and in Uganda, a local government official attended the national workshop and the district agreed to provide finance for tree planting. The assumptions in the logframe were:

- Suitably qualified Partner and government staff are able to participate in capacity-building activities and are retained in relevant roles during the project
- Once capacitated, civil society organisations are able to continue to support government effectively in planning and implementation of climate change adaptation measures
- Governments give sufficient priority to EbA approach and needs for cross-sectoral and partnership approaches

Staff changes have occurred during Y2. However, former project coordinators are still contributing to the project by participating in key consultation processes. The project has contributed to increasing government awareness of the importance of EbA and cross-sectoral partnerships. The challenge now is to ensure that this is translated into effective policy and actions.

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

A vulnerability assessment approach was developed based on global best practice. Guidance was provided by the project manager and training in the form of informal peer-to-peer training and formal training provided by a consultant. Four case study sites were selected based on guidance provided by BI and vulnerability assessments conducted at these sites. The vulnerability assessment results highlighted the benefits that ecosystem services provide to local communities in the context of climate change. In Year 3, action plans will be elaborated and indicators developed that enable measurement of adaptation benefits. NU and ABN completed ecosystem valuation assessments (TESSA) at their sites, which outline and quantify the key ecosystem services from which the community benefit. The assumptions stated in the logframe were:

- Quantitative assessments are possible with information accessible and available
- Decision-makers and governments open to accepting and adopting new information and approaches

The use of TESSA has demonstrated that it is possible to get quantitative data on benefits provided by ecosystem services at project sites. Qualitative evidence has also been captured through vulnerability assessment discussions. However, there is limited additional information available on the quantitative benefits of EbA, and as adaptation benefits can take some years to be realised – longer than the length of average projects – this information may be difficult to attain. Indicators that could be used to measure the adaptation benefits will be developed in Y3.

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.

A number of national, regional and international meetings have been attended where EbA has been raised by project proponents and project factsheets shared. Best practices (e.g. in vulnerability assessment; peer-to-peer training; knowledge sharing structures) have been highlighted in various fora (e.g. NWP Focal Point Meeting; IUCN HDN workshop). EbA has been included in the Africa Exchange website to make best practice examples available to a wide audience. Further evidence is expected to come out of the final vulnerability assessment report and action plans and will be communicated to local governments and other key stakeholders. The assumption for this output was:

- Formats and approaches can be found to make information accessible and useful to decision makers

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

The project continued to make good progress towards the project Purpose in Y2 through substantial awareness-raising about the role of ecosystems in adaptation, and further partnership-building between civil society and government (e.g. through dialogue, national stakeholder working groups and national workshops). These activities have been attributed considerable time and effort as it is believed that they are precursors for achieving integration of ecosystem considerations in relevant adaptation policies - they lead to more informed and therefore receptive decision-makers, and stronger relationships that will enable civil society to more fully contribute to or influence the development of policies. Each partner has better positioned themselves to influence the development of relevant adaptation policies and are involved in key processes. For example, all four Partners have participated in NBSAP review or Aichi Target development processes in Y2, and sit on a number of key working groups. Inputs have been provided on policies (e.g. Kenya Climate Change Policy Draft) and policies and plans co-drafted (e.g. PCDC, which includes explicit adaptation actions for the case study site district).

Assumptions listed in 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.

These assumptions still hold true. Experience so far suggests that project country governments are open to working with civil society and are responsive to suggestions to improve their adaptation planning. Trusted relationships between Partners and Governments have been maintained or strengthened.

Progress towards the Project Purpose could be better monitored and evaluated if milestones and sub-indicators were set. To this end, changes have been suggested to the logframe.

3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Climate, biodiversity and human well-being are inextricably linked: healthy, well-connected ecosystems are more resilient to climate change and less likely to suffer biodiversity loss, thus ensuring continued provision of goods and services on which people depend for their livelihoods. EbA – the use of biodiversity and ecosystems to help people adapt to climate change – will often be the first line of defence against climate change impacts for the most vulnerable people. Poverty alleviation efforts are being undermined by biodiversity loss and climate change. This project aims to influence the

development of new strategies and policies for meeting biodiversity objectives internationally, nationally and locally.

This year, Partners worked with representatives from thirteen local communities across the four project sites to raise their awareness and understanding of climate change, their dependence on ecosystems, and their vulnerability to climate change, and to start identifying actions they could take to help reduce their vulnerability to climate change. The participatory approach served to empower the local communities – an important step in improving their ability to cope with the challenges posed by climate change. By changing the local and national policy frameworks in the host countries through awareness-raising, capacity building and advocacy to ensure strong links between ecosystems-climate change-human livelihoods/poverty reduction this project is achieving positive impacts on biodiversity and poverty alleviation. Furthermore, project proponents have been actively engaged in regional (e.g. AMCEN) and international (e.g. UNFCCC; CBD) negotiations ensuring strong commitments by governments to integrate considerations of ecosystems to help particularly the world's poorest people adapt to climate change.

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

This project is supporting host countries meet their objectives by raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for adaptation, and ensuring that measures are taken to promote the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity by advocating for the better integration of ecosystems in relevant adaptation policies, ensuring that the value of ecosystem services is recognised outside the biodiversity community. Furthermore, this project recognises the importance of harnessing synergies between MEAs and is doing this successfully by bridging the CBD and UNFCCC processes - BI is one of only a few organisations engaged in both MEAs and actively promoting synergies. Project proponents are very active in CBD and UNFCCC processes both at international level and in national implementation (e.g. CBD's Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity for the NBSAP Revision Process; Partner participation in NBSAP processes, Aichi Target development and National Communications). The project responds directly to Decision X/33 of the CBD on climate and UNFCCC SBSTA35 findings on EbA that called for targeted awareness-raising; capacity-building; further research; development of guidelines, tools and principles; activities to enhance collaboration and coordination between relevant organizations. It equally aligns with the recommendations from the Technical Workshop on Ecosystem-based Approaches for Adaptation to Climate Change organized under the NWP in March 2013. Co-facilitation of a number of sessions at the CBD Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity, provided the opportunity for sharing examples of EbA and promoting more effective mainstreaming through NBSAP development/review and implementation.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

Climate, biodiversity and livelihoods are integrally linked. This project focuses on biodiversity conservation to help people adapt to the impacts of climate change. The poor tend to be directly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and are also often the most vulnerable to climate change. By integrating ecosystem considerations into the policy framework for each four host country organisations, this project is leading to a more favourable policy environment for poverty alleviation. The beneficiaries are mainly rural communities vulnerable to climate change. This year host country organisations worked closely with local communities, assessing their vulnerability through participatory approaches. The vulnerability assessment approach taken mainstreams gender and poverty considerations into the assessment – vulnerability to climate change is different within the community. Efforts were made to ensure where possible male and female facilitators were present and where necessary female and male community members were split to encourage greater sharing of information. The assessment was process involved questioning, dialogue, reflection and learning. This is in itself is an empowering process that can help the local community cope with the challenges of poverty and climate change. The implementation of action plans will deliver direct benefits to communities at the four sites e.g. by diversifying their livelihoods and increasing access to assets.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The project has continued with quarterly technical and financial reporting for the four host countries with regular partner teleconferences, as it worked well in year 1. A few changes have been made to more effectively monitor and evaluate project performance. Firstly, in Y2Q4 it was agreed that a quarterly rather than annual workplan would be a more effective approach for ensuring key milestones are achieved for the project, and to more rapidly and accurately identify and respond to potential issues such as time delays. Secondly, the reporting framework was adjusted to better reflect the more detailed workplan and generate more information, whilst maintaining flexibility and offering an opportunity to express issues and concerns that arose. Thirdly, the workplan and monitoring frameworks have been extended to apply also to BLAPs. The MTR provided a good opportunity to evaluate and revise the project and actions have been taken to respond to the recommendations suggested by MTR including an improvement of the indicators within the logframe and the development of national advocacy strategies that map out relevant policies and articulate specific advocacy actions and targets. A Theory of Change exercise was undertaken post-MTR to review project progress and assess the steps needed to achieve the project purpose. The need to better monitor and address risks was also identified and EP set up a project risk register that he updates on a regular basis. Interdependencies between different projects have been identified and are being monitored.

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

A number of actions have been taken to respond to a MTR that took place half way through Year 2. Key actions taken include:

- Improvement of logframe through e.g. inclusion of milestones for achieving the project purpose target
- Development of advocacy strategies and plans to better inform activities taken and monitor and evaluate progress towards project purpose target
- Partner-to-Partner exchange: increased face-to-face interactions (via other projects), development of extranet page, and preparation for project workshop with entire project team early Y3
- Improved workplans, reporting and evaluation - while not explicitly recommended in MTR it is felt that these could help achieve some of the issues that were raised
- Community expectations managed through transparency – discussed value of vulnerability assessment and action plan for recognising low-cost options and also as an advocacy tool to take to local governments and donors.

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project has led to considerable benefits within the BirdLife Partnership. Awareness of EbA has been raised considerably this year particularly during the World Congress in Ottawa, where the project was presented, and through internal presentations and discussions within the Secretariat and regional offices. The knowledge of climate change and EbA and capacity to work on this issues has increased within the host country organisations. A good example of transformative change arising from this project is the development by Nature Kenya of a climate change policy for the organisation as well as a climate change strategy for all the SSGs in Kenya. The BirdLife Strategy 2013-2020 was finalised and EbA is one of the top 5 priorities within the CC programme (one of nine core programmes). Expansion of EbA into another four African countries is part of BLAPs workplan.

EP underwent training and assessment to become a certified Prince2 Project Manager and has already applied this training to the project, for example, through the use of a suite of management products such as a risk register.

9. Sustainability

By influencing the policy frameworks in the four host countries this project will lead to ongoing positive impacts after the end of the project. Furthermore, awareness of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem for adaptation has been raised considerably among civil society and government organisations in each of the four host countries, increasing the likelihood that ecosystem based

approaches will be more thoroughly and effectively integrated into policy, planning, programme and project development and implementation. The sites selected for the Darwin Initiative are sites where host country organisations have an ongoing presence and efforts have already been made to secure funding to implement actions identified in the vulnerability assessment and EbA action plans. Funding has been secured for activities at Yala Swamp complex in Kenya, and these will build on work done in this project. It is intended that the vulnerability assessment and action plans and advocacy support provided to site support groups will improve the likelihood of them securing funding for community activities or influencing local policies and plans. The project has also been successful in building capacity and support for EbA within the BirdLife partnership. EbA is one of 5 priority areas in the Climate Change Programme (one of 9 core programmes in the 2013-2020 Strategy), which means it is a funding priority area. The African Region workplan includes actions to extend EbA into four additional African countries.

10. Darwin Identity

The project has effectively raised awareness of the Darwin Initiative internationally, regionally, nationally and within the BirdLife Partnership through presentations of the project to a range of non-governmental and government stakeholders, dissemination of the project factsheet, and explicit reference to the Darwin Initiative in news articles. Explicit reference has been made to the Darwin Initiative and the logo used in presentations and documents.

There is variation in the way the Darwin Initiative support has been communicated. In Burundi and Rwanda it has been recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity. In Kenya and Uganda a programmatic approach was adopted to deliver economies of scale. While this approach has been successful, it has meant at times opportunities to profile the Darwin Initiative were not fully captured. This was identified by the MTR in Y2Q3 and has since been discussed and project teams have been given guidance on communications. NU and NK continue to apply a programmatic approach but have considerably raised the level of profiling of the Darwin Initiative.

11. Project Expenditure

Project expenditures will be provided separately.

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

The project has been particularly successful in brokering knowledge and relationships between a diverse range of stakeholders, promoting adaptation that integrates considerations of the role of and potential impacts on ecosystems. Workshops held in 4 East African countries brought together different local and national practitioners, decision-makers, climate scientists, experts and representatives from women's rights groups and indigenous groups. The workshops provided a forum to share knowledge, raise issues, learn, and form partnerships. In Kenya, representatives from 15 communities across the country were brought together to share experiences and learn about EbA, and, together with Nature Kenya, develop a climate change strategy for their communities. These and other experiences were shared at national level, through NK, regional level through BLAPs and globally through BI. Reciprocally, information and knowledge from the global level (e.g. UNFCCC negotiations) has been passed to regional offices and national partners. Participatory vulnerability assessments conducted at four sites – Yala Swamp Complex; Mpungwe Mountain Chain; Echuya Forest; Akanyaru Wetland – were designed to facilitate dialogue, reflection and peer-to-peer learning within the community, and for dialogue between project implementers and those most vulnerable to climate change.

I agree for 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 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose 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><i>National advocacy strategies developed to outline actions to be taken and identify milestones that need to be achieved to meet target</i></p> <p><i>Local advocacy strategies</i></p> <p><i>All Partners engaged in key policy processes and promoting EbA, and extending or strengthening relationships with key decision makers.</i></p>	<p><i>Undertake actions identified in advocacy strategies to further progress towards achievement of EOP target.</i></p> <p><i>Develop recommendations for actions to be taken at each case study site and share with local government</i></p> <p><i>Tailor national and local advocacy strategies in response to changing circumstances.</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,</p>	<p><i>EbA discussed with individuals from >200 organisations, including civil society, government, UN agencies, communities, and private sector.</i></p> <p><i>4 national training workshops, attended by total of 108 participants from different sectors</i></p> <p><i>>50 LCG or local community representatives with raised awareness of climate change, vulnerability and EbA through participatory vulnerability assessment</i></p> <p><i>EbA presented or discussed at 21 meetings in East Africa (a mixture of civil society and government participants)</i></p>	

	<p>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>	
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		<i>Further capacity building and presentation of inception workshop material for new staff</i>
Activity 1.2 Formalise project national stakeholder groups (x4)		<p><i>NU successfully lobbied National Civil Society Poverty and Conservation Learning Group to adopt EbA on agenda and extend its membership</i></p> <p><i>Kenya held 1 SSG workshop, 4 IBA-NLC and 2 KEbAWG meetings</i></p> <p><i>Multi-stakeholder participants in Burundi and Rwanda attended national training workshops. Burundi working group meeting planned for the end of this year has been postponed to May (Y3Q1) to accommodate focal points</i></p>
Activity 1.3 Consult national stakeholders to assess EbA training needs		<i>Information on training needs collected for 4 countries and reflected in the National training workshop agendas</i>
Activity 1.4 Review examples of good practice EbA in each country		<i>4 host country Partners collated examples of good practice EbA in Y1. Databases were further developed in Y2 as other projects were identified and collaboration and lesson-sharing opportunities informed by databases. Participants and case studies for national workshops informed by this activity.</i>
Activity 1.5 Prepare training materials for national training workshops (x4)		<i>A range of resources were identified, collated and adapted to develop presentations and participatory exercises</i>
Activity 1.6 Hold national training workshops (x4)		<p><i>Four workshops were held in Y2Q2/3.</i></p> <p><i>Workshops targeted total of 108 participants.</i></p> <p><i>Workshop agenda was informed by activity 1.3. In general the identified needs were awareness-raising and introduction to EbA and relevant policy processes.</i></p> <p><i>Kenya mainstreamed EbA into a range of meetings and workshops rather than holding on single workshop, providing training to policy makers and SSG. This included one day training of 33 individuals from 15 SSGs in Y2Q3</i></p>

Activity 1.7 Produce and disseminate workshop reports nationally and internationally	<i>Workshop reports developed for all four host countries and will be disseminated throughout the project at relevant meetings.</i>
Activity 1.8 Regular dialogue with national and local government leads on adaptation	<i>All countries have held meetings with national and local government. Discussion of project and links to key policies including climate change policies and NBSAP reviews. Host partners even more actively involved in CBD and UNFCCC policy reviews and briefings than prior to project.</i>
Output 2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA.	<p data-bbox="607 357 1081 560">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 data-bbox="607 571 1081 703">Y1 Q3 Four collaborative national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans produced and published</p> <p data-bbox="607 715 1081 863">Y2 Q1 Improved cross-sectoral/inter-departmental working through joint workshops facilitated by partners</p> <p data-bbox="1099 357 2069 671"><i>A number of partnerships have been developed and project partners are participating in national meetings addressing adaptation.</i> <i>Findings of four policy reviews produced by each host country were presented at national workshops and used to help inform advocacy work.</i> <i>National and local advocacy plans developed.</i> <i>A range of stakeholders including from different government departments attended national workshops in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, and working group meetings in Kenya to discuss EbA</i></p>
Activity 2.1 Build and regularly review government-civil society partnerships	<p data-bbox="1099 879 2069 1011"><i>Advanced dialogue with number of institutions in the region working on EbA (UNDP, IUCN, UNEP, WWF) and organisations with a focus on development or “community-based adaptation” (e.g. CARE, NDF) and SSGs in Kenya.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1099 1023 2069 1098"><i>Networks considerably extended and partnerships between various civil society organisations and government facilitated.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1099 1109 2069 1184"><i>National and regional advocacy strategies developed to inform engagement.</i></p>
Activity 2.2. Complete 4 BirdLife-government national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans	<p data-bbox="1099 1198 2069 1299"><i>Year 1 activity. Reviews of policies has continued where linked to immediate opportunities to influence policy e.g. review of draft climate change policy in Kenya.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1099 1310 2069 1385"><i>Regional biodiversity action plan integrating climate considerations developed in Burundi.</i></p>
Output 3. Improved information and quantitative evidence of the	<p data-bbox="607 1390 1081 1455">Y3 Q3 Application of global best</p> <p data-bbox="1099 1390 2069 1455"><i>Global best practice guidance shared with participants at workshop and with host countries.</i></p>

<p>benefits to be derived from ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in four countries.</p>	<p>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 showcase successes/benefits of the approach</p> <p>Y3 Q2 Resources recurred to maintain adaptation benefits of case study sites</p>	<p><i>4 case study sites identified and participatory vulnerability assessments completed at these sites.</i></p> <p><i>Ecosystem valuation conducted at ABN and NU sites and integrated into vulnerability assessment approach</i></p> <p><i>Guidance produced by BI on NBSAP indicators used by Partners in discussions with NBSAP focal points in country</i></p> <p><i>Evidence-based review of EbA published in Y1</i></p> <p><i>EbA action plans written into several funding proposals</i></p> <p><i>NK secured funding from Darwin Initiative at Yala site with clear opportunities for furthering benefits at case study sites.</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.1 With host country Partners, identify possible case study sites</p>		<p><i>4 case study sites particularly vulnerable to climate change identified based on selection criteria provided in Y1</i></p>
<p>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</p>		<p><i>Participatory vulnerability assessment developed and completed at all four sites</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Assess training needs of LCGs and deliver as part of, and in addition to, vulnerability assessment process</p>		<p><i>Training needs identified as part of vulnerability assessment process and, in Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda, through combined assessment of capacity needs with Local Empowerment Programme project funded by Jensen</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Measure and quantify (as far as possible) adaptation benefits provided by ecosystems</p>		<p><i>ABN, NU and NK attended training course on measuring ecosystem services at sites and BLAPs presented on linking TESSA to policy opportunities</i></p>

		<i>ABN and NU conducted evaluation of ecosystem services using BirdLife's TESSA tool at Darwin EbA site and integrated in vulnerability assessment process</i>
Activity 3.5 Produce regional and national EbA guidance		<i>Planned for Y3</i>
Activity 3.6 Present case studies, together with national and regional guidance		<i>Project presented at 9 international/regional meetings, and 20 national meetings</i>
Activity 3.7 Develop indicator for relevant Aichi-Nagoya Targets		<i>Partners used guidance provided in year 1 in discussions with CBD focal points and NBSAP consultants.</i>
Activity 3.8 Dialogue with governments and other potential donors to secure future resources		<i>Links established with two BI projects – TESSA and Jensen Project – both projects working in East Africa.</i> <i>Funding secured at Yala Swamp Complex (NK's site)</i> <i>Funding secured for Climate Resilient Altitudinal Gradients project in East Africa with EbA considerations integrated</i> <i>EbA integrated into 3 funding proposals. Two of these specifically refer to implementation of actions identified as necessary by Darwin EbA vulnerability assessment.</i>
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 Partnership Newsletters. At least ten policy briefs produced and presented to institutions and mechanisms (AU/AMCEN, NEPAD	<i>Project profiled at 9 international meetings in year 1, including CBD's Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity for the NBSAP Revision Process, UNFCCC COP19, AMCEN, UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme focal point meeting</i> <i>Nationally all host country partners are feeding EbA priorities into the process for NBSAP revision and indicator development.</i> <i>Africa Exchange website updated</i> <i>Update on EbA in Africa Partnership Newsletters</i>

	and EAC ¹ , CBD and UNFCCC)	<i>Factsheets and guidance materials (especially the EbA Frequently Asked Questions) have been shared in country</i>
Activity 4.1 Produce and regularly review global, regional, national and local advocacy and communication plans		<i>Advocacy strategy guidance and template provided and national advocacy strategies developed</i> <i>Regional advocacy strategy developed</i> <i>Local advocacy strategy template developed</i> <i>Communication plan templates developed</i>
Activity 4.2 Together with LCGs, develop local experience-based guides on EbA		<i>NK produced draft guidance on climate change, EbA and vulnerability assessment with 22 SSGs</i>
Activity 4.3 Produce and distribute policy analysis/issue awareness briefs		<i>Project factsheet distributed widely</i>
Activity 4.4 Case studies and guidance displayed		<i>Planned for Y3</i>
Activity 4.5 Project and materials presented at CBD, UNFCCC, AMCEN and other national and local events		<i>Presented at 8 international meetings/workshops and 17 regional or national workshops/meetings</i>
Activity 4.6 Mid-term project review undertaken and annual project reports produced		<i>Four quarterly reports produced per host country;</i> <i>Project progress evaluated every 6 weeks;</i> <i>Information provided for MTR review and actions taken to address MTR recommendations</i>

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

Original Annex with proposed changes. These will be submitted in separate change request form.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Biodiversity conservation and societal benefits enhanced through effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change in East Africa.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</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 <u>the sum total of national and local adaptation policies and plans*</u> in the <u>four projectse</u> countries incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies as a response to climate change</p> <p><u>P.1.1 By end of Y2Q4 all four partners have an advocacy strategy that identifies 100% of national adaptation policies and plans referred to in P.1 and steps to influence the development/revision of these.</u></p> <p><u>P. 1.2 By EOP Partners have contributed to the development or review of 90% of the national adaptation policies and plans referred to in P.1 through CSO committees, formal and informal consultation, and other means of influence</u></p>	<p>P.1 National and local adaptation <u>policy and</u> plan documents</p> <p><u>P.1.1 Documented national advocacy strategies</u></p> <p><u>P.1.2 minutes from CSO committee and other meetings; consultation documents; emails; comments on draft policy text</u></p>	<p>National Governments and sub-regional bodies are willing to work with civil society and to improve their planning and implementation for climate-change adaptation</p> <p>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</p>

	<p><u>P. 1.3. By EOP Partners have promoted EbA in 100% of national adaptation policies and plans in which they have been involved in the development or revision.</u></p> <p><u>P.2. At least four local policies or plans* developed or revised in Y2-Y3 of the project recognises the role of ecosystems in climate change adaptation.</u></p> <p><u>* Policies and plans that address climate change adaptation with a focus primarily on one of three broad sectors: NRM and biodiversity (e.g. wetland, forest, water and biodiversity policy, NBSAPs); poverty reduction (e.g. PRSP); climate change (e.g. NAPAs, NAPs, Climate Change Policy).</u></p>	<p><u>P.1.3 minutes from CSO committee and other meetings; consultation documents; emails; comments on draft policy text</u></p> <p><u>P.2 Local adaptation policy and plan documents</u></p> <p><u>Documented local advocacy strategies</u></p> <p><u>Minutes from CSO committee and other meetings; consultation documents; emails; comments on draft policy text</u></p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>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>Y3 Q4 Government departments citing the</p>	<p>Minutes/reports from meetings</p> <p>Partner project reports</p> <p>Powerpoint presentations</p> <p>Reports of joint Partner-government meetings and workshops</p>	<p>Government sees the value of involving NGO Partners in consultative processes related to climate change adaptation</p>

	<p>role of ecosystems in cc adaptation in policy for a</p> <p><u>Y3 Q4 EbA integrated into site-level conservation strategies or activities by BirdLife Partners at an additional 4 sites</u></p> <p><u>Y3 Q4 Strategy developed for integrating EbA into the work of at least 4 additional BirdLife Partners</u></p>	<p><u>Conservation strategies and action plans of BirdLife Partners</u></p> <p><u>Roadmap; strategy document</u></p>	
2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA.	<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>
3. Improved information and quantitative evidence of the benefits to be derived from ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in four countries.	<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 <u>to enable measurement show positive of the impacts of EbA on key social- and economic circumstances</u></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>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 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 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 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)	12	113		125	>24	36
6B	Number of training weeks provided	1	4		5	4	6
7	Number of (i.e. different types – not volume- of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	7	9		16	4	8
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	1	4		5	4	12
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	1	0		1	0	2
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	0	5		5	4	9
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	8	24		32	4	12
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	2	0		2	2	6
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0	0		0	4	8

15C	Number of national press releases in UK	1	2		1	1	2
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1	2		3	1	1
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	0	1		1	2	4
New -Project specific measures	No. of authorities, institutions involved in stakeholder groups and consultations	40	212		212	40	40
	No. of national policies reviewed	7	5		12	4	10
	No. of draft policies on which input provided	5	5		10	4	8

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
News article	BI, 2014	BI	http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/while-unfccc-parties-debate-birdlife-project-shows-ecosystem-based-adaptation-action	-
News article	ABN, BI, 2014	BLAP	http://www.birdlife.org/africa/news/reviewing-ruyigi-communal-plan-community-development-opportunity-abn-and-ssgs-influence	-
News article	“Adapting to climate change through the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services” BI, December 2013; Vol. 13.8	BLAP	Africa Partnership Newsletter	-
New Project Factsheet	BI, 2013	BI	Hyperlink at following website: http://www.birdlife.org/africa/projects/ecosystem-conservation-climate-change-adaptation-east-africa	-

News article	TNC, BI, WI, IUCN; 2013	BI	A number of websites e.g. http://www.environmental-expert.com/news/statement-world-governments-must-commit-to-providing-significant-funds-for-climate-change-adaptation-402165	-
News article	“Ecosystem Conservation for Climate Change Adaptation” 2013	NU	http://natureuganda.org/ecosystem_conservation_for_climate_change_adaptation.html	-
News article	NU 2013	NU	http://natureuganda.org/ecosystem_conservation_for_climate_change_adaptation.html	-
Report	CSO ENR Newsletter and Report 2013	NU	http://www.natureuganda.org/downloads/ENR%20CSOs%20Performance%20Report.pdf	-

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

4.1 NLC Minutes; 13.3.14

4.2 NLC Minutes; 14.11.13

4.3 SSG Workshop Minutes 17.10.13

4.4 KEbAWG Minutes 16.04.13

4.5 KEbAWG Minutes 22.05.13

4.6 NU Email Communication with U-PCLG

4.7 U-PCLG Meeting Minutes

4.8 ABN Annual Workshop Report

4.9 Darwin EbA Project Factsheet

4.10 Pre-AMCEN email to African Partnership

4.11 NK Presentation at NMK Conference

4.12 Minutes of ABN-District Government meeting on PCDC

4.13 Resolutions from 6th ESEA Conference on Natural Capital attended by NU

- 4.14 ACNR Workshop Participants List**
- 4.15 Regional Biodiversity Plan**
- 4.16 Email with comments on Draft Climate Change Kenya Policy**
- 4.17 BI presentation at HDN workshop**
- 4.18 Report on PRA training**
- 4.19 Ecosystem training workshop**
- 4.20 TESSA Report, Burundi**
- 4.21 Presentation on TESSA application in Yala Swamp, Kenya**
- 4.22 Global NBSAPs Workshop Report**
- 4.23 Darwin Letter of Acceptance to NK**
- 4.24 National Advocacy Strategy Template**
- 4.25 Local Advocacy Plan Template**
- 4.26 Communication Plan Template**
- 4.27 BLAPs-UNEP meeting on EbA**
- 4.28 National Advocacy Strategy (NK)**
- 4.29 BI Asks and Outcomes COP19**
- 4.30 (a-d) Paper Abstracts Presented by NK**

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? 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?	Separate doc
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	