

**Darwin Initiative
Final Report
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Darwin project information

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Project Title	Ecosystem conservation for climate change adaptation in East Africa
Host country(ies)	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	BirdLife International (BLI)
Partner Institution(s)	Association Burundaise pour la Protection de la Nature (ABN) (formerly ABO); Nature Kenya (NK); Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR); NatureUganda (NU)
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1 Project Rationale

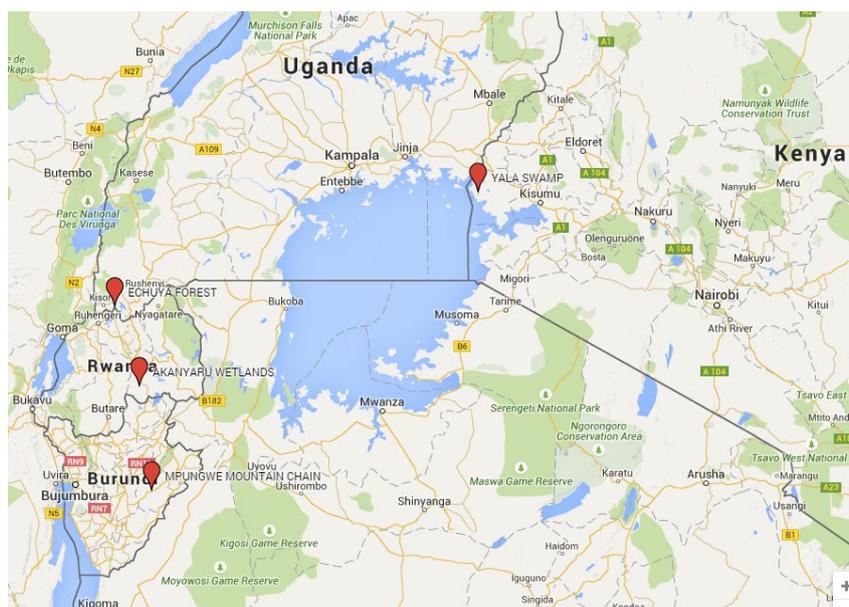
Climate change poses serious threats to biodiversity. This in turn impacts people, especially the poorest, who often depend directly on nature's goods and services. Ecosystem conservation has a vital role to play in adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. Intact, well-connected natural ecosystems show greater resilience and biodiversity conservation potential in the face of change, and ensure the continued provision of services on which people depend. 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 biodiverse 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.



Project sites: Mpungwe Mountain Chain, Ruyigi Province, Burundi; Yala Swamps, Siaya County, Kenya; Akanyaru Wetlands, Bugesera District, Rwanda; Echuya Forest, Kabale and Kisoro districts, Uganda.

2 Project Achievements

2.1 Outcome

The project was successful in achieving its intended Outcome: “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”.

National governments and sub-regional bodies demonstrated willingness to work with civil society and to improve their planning and implementation for climate change adaptation. To identify policy opportunities and entry points for influence, partners developed national advocacy strategies (*Appendix 0.16a; 0.16b; 0.16c; 0.16d*).

In the four partner countries, 10 national adaptation or biodiversity policies were revised or developed by government departments during the project period. Host country partners were engaged in consultations on these plans and policies and promoted consideration of the role and needs of ecosystems for 100% of them. Nine of these policies recognise the role and needs of ecosystems in adaptation. Seven incorporate specific actions, strategies or policy messages to address the role and needs of ecosystems in climate change adaptation (*Appendix 0.1*). Two include specific actions, strategies or policy messages for addressing only the needs of ecosystems, not the role of ecosystems in adaptation. Effective implementation of these policies will enhance the resilience of ecosystems in

East Africa and the communities that depend on them, and reduce the risk of maladaptive practices that harm ecosystem services and increase human vulnerability.

In addition to identifying all biodiversity and adaptation policies under review or development, partners explored additional opportunities for policy influence. Significantly, NU engaged in the development of Uganda's 2nd National Development Plan (NDP II), delivering a public talk (*see Annex 5*) and attending consultation meetings where they successfully pushed for stronger language and mechanisms for addressing environment and natural resources when designing sectoral programmes and projects (*Appendix 0.15a*). The final draft of the NDP II includes actions to address both the role and needs of ecosystems, including explicit mention of ecosystem-based adaptation (*Appendix 0.15b*). NU will continue to engage in this process to ensure the final validated version retains this language. This will have far-reaching socio-economic and biodiversity benefits, as the National Development Plan provides the over-arching framework and priorities for development in Uganda for the next 5 years, sitting above all sectoral policies.

Project partners also engaged in and shaped the development of 7 local policies and plans. Local policies are extremely important in shaping integrated land use planning and conservation and development actions on the ground. Project partners utilised the experience gained on EbA working with local community groups at the four project sites to help guide and shape local plans. The Burundi project partner, ABN, developed for the government the official Regional Plan for the Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in the Central Plateaux region – a region encompassing the Darwin Initiative case study site (See Output 3) – the Regional Plan recognises the critical role mountain ecosystems provide in reducing water stress due to climate change (*Appendix 0.17*). ABN has an ongoing presence in the region and will engage in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this plan, with ongoing support from BLI and BLAPs.

ABN worked with the Serukubeze Community and Ruyigi Commune government to integrate ecosystem-based adaptation into the Plan Communal de Developpement Communautaire 2eme Generation (PCDC II) 2014-2018 in Ruyigi (*Appendix 0.18a; 0.18b*). The PCDC is the key operational policy document at the local level and guides development and fundraising efforts at the commune-level. The process for integrating EbA into the plan was participatory and informed by the work ABN has done with the Serukubeze Community to help them assess their vulnerability and develop ecosystem-based adaptation responses.

NU worked with communities and local government at the project case study site Echuya Forest Reserve in Kabale and Kisoro Districts to support the development and uptake of five by-laws on soil and water conservation for Kanaba, Murora, Bufundi, Bukimbiri and Muko sub-counties. This process involved consulting with local government, facilitating meetings with communities and co-delivering two radio interactive talk shows to solicit inputs from community members and help raise their awareness of the need for soil and water conservation in the context of climate resilient development (*Appendix 0.19a; 0.19b*).

In addition to the above policies and plans influenced, project Partners have targeted 6 nascent policies and plans and are well positioned to help shape these once governments start to develop them. These include the National Adaptation Plan in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. The timing of the NAP process was outside the control of the project and has been slow. By the end of the project the NAP in all three countries was at a preparatory stage within national governments. ABN participated in the inception workshop for the National Adaptation Plan process (*Appendix 0.12*). ACNR is in regular contact with Faustin Muyazikwiye, Director of Climate Change and International Obligations and Rwanda Focal Point to NAP-Global Support Programme, to track the process and provide inputs as opportunities arise (*Appendix 0.14*). Similarly, NU has regular contact with Semambo Mohammed, Climate Change Officer - Adaptation, Uganda Change Unit While the delay in the NAP process means that EbA has not been integrated into NAPs during the project lifetime it has allowed for a longer period for Partners to socialise the idea of EbA, develop capacity within the country and ensure that they are key stakeholders as the process goes forward. Guidance on how project partners can integrate ecosystem considerations into NAP was provided by BLI (*Appendix 0.20*).

The BLI Project Coordinator has also been inputting into guidance for governments together with Conservation International, IUCN and others on how to integrate ecosystems into NAPs, and has been following NAP developments closely within UNFCCC negotiations and side meetings. He has been an active participant in IIED's Community-based Adaptation conferences, UNFCCC National Adaptation Plan Expo, UNFCCC Least Developed Country Expert Group workshops on NAPs, and Nairobi Work Programme meetings, sharing experiences and best practices, and providing support to developing country governments to better uptake EbA.

Another major policy target for the project was the NBSAP in Kenya. However, there has been considerable delay in the review of the NBSAP by the government due to lack of financial resources, so there has not been an opportunity to integrate EbA into the NBSAP review. Nature Kenya is well positioned to do this when the opportunity arises, having attended every NBSAP and CBD 5th National Report meeting, including one they co-financed, and through maintaining and building strong relationships with relevant government staff throughout this project (*Appendix 0.13*).

2.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The expected impact of the project was "biodiversity conservation and societal benefits enhanced through effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change in East Africa". The two main underlying assumptions were: 1) that ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation benefit biodiversity and can enhance livelihoods. Two peer-reviewed journal articles developed by the former Project Manager support this assumption. Vulnerability and ecosystem service assessments conducted at the project sites provide further evidence (Output 3); 2) that governments would be responsive to the concept of EbA and would be open for collaboration with the four civil society host country project partners. The project partners' experiences captured in Output 1 and 2 below substantiate this assumption.

The project contributed to a higher level impact in several ways. Firstly, through training workshops, dialogue, and guidance materials, the project built the awareness of vulnerable communities and policy-makers in biodiversity, natural resources and climate change departments of the role and needs of ecosystems in adaptation, and developed their capacity to implement EbA.

Secondly, demonstrating the impact of this increased awareness, the project helped to shape local and national policies on biodiversity (e.g. 4 NBSAPs; 1 regional action plan for implementation of NBSAP; Kenya Wetland Strategy; Kenya Forestry Policy and Act; 5 local by-laws), climate change (three national climate change policies) and development (Uganda National Development Plan; Ruyigi PCDC), providing a more favourable policy environment for biodiversity conservation and promoting ecosystem-based approaches to help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change and to enhance their livelihoods. Assuming that these policies are now effectively implemented, the inclusion of the roles and needs of ecosystems in climate change adaptation will promote more effective management of natural and semi-natural ecosystems in each country, enhancing resilience of local communities to climate change.

Thirdly, the project resulted in the development of four community adaptation plans – one in each host country – that aim to help vulnerable communities adapt, and the development of a Local Community Group Climate Change Strategy in Kenya that will guide the future management of 19 IBAs in Kenya. The community adaptation plans were developed by, and for, vulnerable communities. A participatory learning and action approach was adopted, which fully involved marginalised individuals, and promoted ownership of the adaptation plan by the community. The adaptation plans focus on conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to reduce community vulnerability, and promote effective management of the sites. The sites are priority biodiversity conservation areas – three are Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA) and the other one borders an IBA. Although not an explicit part of the project, implementation of the plans is underway (e.g. Serukubeze Community has already planted 500ha of native tree species to restore slopes and are lobbying for the establishment of a protected area), and will continue after the project ends.

While it is too early to say what the poverty alleviation impacts will be, measures have been taken to maximise and monitor these. The project used participatory approaches to assess community vulnerability and develop community adaptation plans, which promoted learning, discussion and

reflection, and empowered communities to engage with decision-makers and to determine their own future beyond the life of the project. The four project partners established monitoring frameworks which incorporate socio-economic and environmental indicators. Monitoring will be conducted by the community with the support of partners to inform adaptive management and evaluate the success of the approach for further learning within the host countries and broader BirdLife Partnership.

The successful integration of an ecosystem management approach within these national and local policies and plans strongly supports the claim that this project will have a significant impact on biodiversity conservation and livelihoods.

2.3 Outputs

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

At the start of the project there was very limited awareness within governments and civil society within the four targeted East African countries – including host country partners – of the concept and importance of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation (EbA), and low capacity to implement EbA. This was demonstrated through the absence or weakness of links made between ecosystems and climate change in existing policies in each country, such as the previous NBSAPs, and an absence of adaptation plans in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. The assumption underlying Output 1 was that each government would recognise the value of involving NGO Partners in consultative processes related to climate change adaptation. This assumption held true, with governments in all four countries actively engaging project partners in consultations on policy development.

By the end of the project, national environment ministries were citing the role of ecosystems in climate adaptation (refer to section 2.1). Burundi's UNFCCC and CBD focal points stressed the critical role and needs of ecosystems in adaptation in Burundi at the 2nd EbA national stakeholder working group meeting convened by host country partner in 2014 to promote and support EbA in Burundi (*Appendix 1.1*). Uganda championed a global resolution on EbA under the United Nations Environment Assembly in March 2014, which BLAPs was able to effectively advocate for during the meeting and which resulted in a UNEA Decision encouraging all countries to integrate EbA into adaptation plans and calling for technical support from a range of stakeholders including civil society organisations (*Appendix 1.2*).

Over the course of the three years, the project trained >158 individuals across East Africa on EbA, developing their understanding of EbA and their capacity to implement EbA approaches. In Year 2, project partners held national EbA training workshops, which were tailored to address the knowledge gaps and capacity needs identified through consultations with national stakeholders earlier in the project. The workshops enhanced the knowledge and capacity of 108 stakeholders from national government (26), local government (4), non-governmental organisations (36), academia (5), private sector (2), and communities (35), and facilitated knowledge exchange and collaboration. This is substantiated by feedback and action plan questionnaires completed by participants (*Appendix 1.3a; 1.3b; 1.3c*). To capture, consolidate and disseminate the learning, reports highlighting key recommendations from the workshops were shared with participants, disseminated at meetings and uploaded online (*Appendix 1.4a; 1.4b; 1.4c; 1.4d*). Elements of the workshop in Burundi, together with a follow up interview with the Burundi project partner, were broadcast on the radio station Insanganiro and Television Renaissance (*evidence available upon request*), highlighting the importance of conserving biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

The project partners used multi-stakeholder groups to advance project activities and facilitate knowledge exchange during the project. It is expected that these groups will continue to meet and include EbA as part of their agendas after the project finishes. In some countries the successful integration of EbA into discussions by existing working groups has been very effective at reducing burdens on busy stakeholders and costs for convening separate meetings.

ABN established a multi-stakeholder group comprising 19 individuals, including UNFCCC and CBD Focal Points, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Environmental Advisor to the President and the Legal Representative of the Batwa People (*Appendix 1.5*). The group was formally

endorsed by the Cabinet (*Appendix 1.6*). Meetings were used to deliver and present project activities (e.g. activities 1.3; 2.2; 3.1; 3.5; 4.2; 4.3), exchange knowledge on EbA, and review and provide updates on policy. The working group also became the main channel for the UNFCCC focal point to provide briefings on the UNFCCC process and Burundi's position (e.g. COP18; COP19) (*Appendix 1.1; 1.7*). ABN with the support of BLI are exploring opportunities with the government and future projects to continue this working group, which has been dependent on Darwin Initiative funding. To maximise efficiencies, ACNR has worked through the Environment and Climate Change Thematic Working Group under the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). NK integrated EbA into meetings of the IBA-National Liaison Committee and Local community groups (*Appendix 1.4b*). These groups will continue to meet and address EbA after the project finishes. NU successfully lobbied for EbA to be a core focus of the Ugandan Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG), and extended the membership of the group to include key proponents of EbA in the country (IUCN, UNEP and WWF) (*Appendix 1.8*). The group will also continue to meet after the project with EbA as an agenda item, to further advance EbA for poverty alleviation in the Uganda.

BLI provided training, 8 different types of support materials and regular guidance to host country project staff (a total of 15 staff) throughout the project, including through an inception workshop (*Appendix 1.9*), vulnerability assessment training and support, policy and advocacy support, and a Project Review, Planning and Knowledge Sharing Workshop in Year 3, which project partners found very useful for exchanging experiences with other project partners and learning more about the complexity of global and regional policy making processes from BLI and BLAPs (*Appendix 1.10*). With support from BLI and BLAPs, host country partners developed their skills and capacity on EbA, which they effectively applied to influence the development of policies in their countries (Section 2.1), to implement EbA at four sites across East Africa (Output 3), and to expand their portfolio of adaptation work. ACNR was selected by German Watch to be the Rwandan representative for the Adaptation Fund (AF) NGO Network, putting ACNR in a strong position to ensure projects funded by the AF deliver benefits to the most vulnerable communities and ecosystems (*Appendix 1.11*).

By building awareness and capacity within the project partners, the project also catalysed integration of EbA into conservation strategies and activities at IBA sites in the host countries, in addition to the four case study sites (refer to Output 3). NK used their expertise on EbA acquired through this project to develop a climate strategy for 19 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas across Kenya (see Output 4). NatureUganda used the tools and awareness generated by this project to integrate climate change considerations into a community plan developed in parallel to this project at Lutembe Bay under a project to promote more sustainable use of natural resources in the Lake Victoria Basin funded by the Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation (*Appendix 1.12*). ABN introduced the Kibira community to the concept of EbA and the Darwin project under a project called Paysage Protégé Nord-Est du Lac Tanganyika (*Appendix 1.13a*). ABN and ACNR used the knowledge acquired through this project to integrate EbA considerations into a project titled "Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in Great Lakes Region Watersheds" (hereafter referred to as "CRAGs") (*Appendix 1.13b*). This is a good example of how this project has shared lessons and promoted learning between initiatives, maximising impact while reducing costs.

In addition to building the capacity of the four host country partners, the project raised the profile of EbA across BirdLife's global network of 120 national partners (refer also to Output 4), generating larger efficiencies and greater impact. NK showcased the work during a workshop on Climate Change Adaptation at the 2013 BirdLife World Congress in Ottawa attended by c. 500 participants including >100 BirdLife Partners (*Appendix 1.14*). BirdLife's Global Strategy adopted in 2013 includes EbA as a priority area in BirdLife's global climate change programme. National Partners and regional Secretariat staff in the Americas, Asia and Europe have all expressed interest in developing similar EbA projects to enhance socio-ecological resilience in their countries and at Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, applying the tools and lessons from this project. To facilitate uptake of EbA by the BirdLife Partnership, BLI hosted an intern from the University of Cambridge, who, under the supervision of the project manager, developed a strategy that is informing the roll-out of ecosystem-based adaptation across the entire BirdLife Africa Partnership (24 national partners) (*Appendix 1.15*). To inform the strategy, the intern met with the four project Partners in Nairobi to better capture their experiences, including

challenges, opportunities and lessons learned. Regional Guidance on EbA developed by this project (see Output 3), was disseminated to BirdLife Partners in Africa to support this process. BLAPs will continue to work with BirdLife Africa Partners to help them apply this guidance and provide leadership on EbA.

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

The project enhanced and extended existing civil-society and government partnerships in all host countries, and created new partnerships for effective implementation of EbA. National host country partners are well respected organisations within their countries and already had close ties with biodiversity leads and other conservation civil society organisations prior to the project. Links to climate change government staff and civil society organisations were weaker. Through this project host country partners built new partnerships with civil society organisations, United Nations agencies and government working on climate change issues. This was facilitated by national stakeholder working groups, multi-stakeholder workshops, and dialogue (see Output 1).

Project partners leveraged existing and new partnerships to raise the profile of EbA in their countries, deliver project activities and influence policy developments. NU formed strong ties with UNDP-Uganda, WWF, World Vision Uganda and CARE-Uganda, providing inputs into UNDP's project work in Mount Elgon, and collaborating with these and other organisations on the development of local and national guidance for the project (refer to Outputs 3 & 4). NU also promoted synergies between focal points of multi-lateral environmental agreements (*see Section 4.1*). All host country partners worked closely with their national governments to review and update their national NBSAPs and/or CBD 5th National Reports (*refer to Section 2.1*), achieving stronger language in these documents on the roles and needs of ecosystems in the context of climate change. NU contributed environmental components to the development of the National Development Plan II for Uganda, effectively integrating EbA concepts and ecosystem considerations cross-sectorally (*refer to Section 2.1*). ACNR contributed to the validation of a Rwandan government proposal to the Least Developed Country Fund of the Global Environment Facility on EbA: "Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an EbA approach" (*Appendix 2.1*). ABN contributed to the final workshop of a GIZ-project titled "Acces" organised by MEEATU, which presented an integrated vulnerability analysis for Burundi. Participants put forward a recommendation that EbA be incorporated in all national and local policies (*Appendix 2.2*). ABN was also invited to evaluate the 2nd year of the implementation of the Cadre stratégique de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté II (development and poverty reduction strategy paper), where they presented lessons and experience from the Darwin Initiative case study, highlighting the role of EbA for poverty alleviation and the importance of strong inter-departmental coordination (*Appendix 2.3*).

Project partners were involved through the project in the collaborative review of 17 national policies to assess the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people adapt to climate change. In Year 1 each project partner developed written reviews of a total of 7 policies/strategies, using guidance provided by BLI (*Appendix 2.4*), and presented these at national workshops (refer to Output 1). ABN undertook a national policy review of Burundi's NBSAP review process and National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan. NK reviewed Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) and National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). NU completed an analysis of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the new draft National Climate Change Policy (NCCP). ACNR reviewed the National Biodiversity Policy and the Green Growth and Climate Resilience National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development (*Appendix 2.5a; 2.5b; 2.5c; 2.5d*). Throughout the project, partners responded to opportunities to influence policy and collaborated with governments on the review of an additional 10 policies (refer to Section 2.1)

At the local level, project partners held regular dialogue with local governments and engaged them in the community adaptation planning process (Activity 3.3). ABN collaborated with local civil society organisations and the Ruyigi local government to integrate EbA into the Ruyigi municipality development plan (Le Plan Communal de Développement Communautaire). NU worked closely with the local governments of Kabale and Kisoro districts, conducting two radio talk shows with an interactive call-in session to raise awareness among local people of the importance of soil and water conservation,

and to ensure views from community members were heard on the proposed soil and water conservation by-laws (*Appendix 2.6a; 2.6b*). The Bugesera District Environmental Officer and a member of the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority were invited by ACNR to co-facilitate vulnerability assessments in Bugesera, to build their capacity and to secure government support for the project.

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

Host countries had little access to evidence and examples of EbA's environmental and social benefits prior to this project. By the end of the project, site-based case studies were established to provide tangible data on the benefits of EbA, and key stakeholders had the tools and capacity to expand this experience to other vulnerable sites.

As part of stimulating greater adoption of EbA by policy-makers, the project aimed to improve availability of information and the level of knowledge on EbA, highlighting quantitative evidence to strengthen the case for EbA. This was based on two assumptions: quantitative assessments are possible with information accessible and available; and decision-makers and governments are open to accepting and adopting new information and approaches. Application of BirdLife's Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) at the ABN and NU project sites demonstrated that ecosystem service data could be generated cost-effectively. However, quantitative data specifically on EbA are limited and the project timeframe was not sufficient to generate statistically-valid data on the benefits of the EbA activities implemented at the case study sites. This challenge was identified during the MTR review of the project and changes were made to the logframe accordingly. Specifically, it was agreed that the project would establish indicators that would enable ongoing assessment of socio-economic benefits derived from the case study sites post-project (*see paragraph later in this section*). The second assumption in relation to the receptiveness of decision-makers held true during the project.

The project strengthened the information base for decision-makers by assessing and presenting the evidence base for EbA, implementing and documenting case studies that demonstrate EbA in action, and producing comprehensive guidance documents drawing on the case studies and other available best practice guidance to support the delivery of effective EbA at other locations and by other stakeholders.

The former project manager co-authored two reviews examining the evidence base and showcasing the benefits of EbA, which have been published in *Environmental Evidence* and *Climate and Development Journals* (*see Annex 5*). The reviews were presented at national EbA workshops held as part of this project and at the Nairobi Work Programme "Technical workshop on ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change" in Dar es Salaam in March 2013, together with UNEP's Ecosystem-based Adaptation Guidance: Moving from Principles to Practice, to which BLI contributed (*Appendix 3.1*).

Four case studies were developed at sites identified as vulnerable to climate change and selected based on guidance provided by BLI. Each Partner worked with the local community at the case study site to assess and develop their capacity, determine their vulnerability and develop an EbA plan to build their resilience to a changing climate. BLI developed guidance on assessing climate vulnerability for the project based on global best practice and drawing on expertise gained from developing practical tools for ecosystem services assessment. The tool is relatively resource-light, participatory, and replicable (*Appendix 3.2*). BirdLife Partners across the globe will be able to adopt the approach in future projects to enhance the resilience of IBAs and communities. Ecosystem services were explicitly considered within the assessment, and at the project sites in Burundi and Uganda, qualitative data from these assessments was integrated with data from BirdLife's Toolkit for Ecosystem Services Site-based Assessment tool (*Appendix 3.3; see also Section 3*).

The assessments were used by the communities to inform the development of community adaptation plans, with the support of project partners. The plans prioritise actions to conserve, restore and sustainably use ecosystems. Implementation of these plans has started and will continue with post project. For instance, the Serukubeze community in Burundi has replanted 500ha on mountain slopes. Funding has been secured for implementation of at least some of the activities at each site, and project partners are actively fundraising together with local stakeholders for additional funding (*Appendix 3.4*).

The outcomes of the vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning process were shared with key stakeholders to advocate for strong recognition of the roles and needs of ecosystems in policy and community practices. ABN presented data generated from TESSA and the vulnerability assessment to the members of their multi-stakeholder working group (see Output 1); ACNR held a workshop with local stakeholders, presenting the outcomes of the vulnerability assessment and finalising a community plan with the stakeholders (*Appendix 3.5*); NU presented the outcomes in a local stakeholder workshop at the project site to solicit inputs and buy-in for the community adaptation plan developed by this project (*Appendix 3.6*).

With guidance from BLI, the project partners worked with local communities to develop site-specific indicators that are being used to monitor and measure the long-term socio-economic as well as environmental benefits of the adaptation plans (*Appendix 3.7a; 3.7b; 3.7c; 3.7d*). These have been integrated into the community plans and the data will be used to provide feedback to project partners to adapt their management approaches and to share lessons with BLAPs, BLI and national stakeholders.

The training needs of local community groups (LCGs) were identified through dialogue, a community capacity assessment at the Burundi, Kenyan and Rwandan sites (*Appendix 3.8*), and the participatory vulnerability assessment and community planning process conducted at each site. This process was designed to facilitate reflection, discussion and learning, and help to address training needs. Training was provided at the project site in Kenya for the LCG on leadership and management, and understanding ecosystem services and their assessment. This was in addition to the 3 LCG workshops, which increased 19 communities' understanding of, and capacity to engage in, ecosystem service assessment, EbA measures, vulnerability assessment, and national climate change policy processes. The ACNR project coordinator provided training to the community during a mandatory community service day, using this opportunity to inform >200 individuals about climate change and the roles and needs of ecosystems (*Appendix 3.9*). ACNR also arranged an exchange visit for the community to visit a REMA project at Lake Cyohoha North, Bugesera District, where the community learnt techniques for better managing and benefitting from water hyacinth to restore hydrological functions.

Drawing on these local experiences, as well as global best practice and inputs from other stakeholders in their countries, host country partners developed four nationally-specific guidance documents on EbA that will support continued adoption of EbA post-project (*Appendix 3.10ai; 3.10aii; 3.10b; 3.10c; 3.10d*). BLI and BLAPs led developed regional guidance on EbA based on project partner experiences and global best practice, which is designed primarily to support BirdLife Africa Partners to effectively adopt and implement EbA (*Appendix 3.11*). It has been disseminated across the BirdLife Partnership via the BirdLife extranet and will be formally presented at a BirdLife Council of Africa Partnership meeting in October 2015. BLAPs workplan for the next two years includes providing support to African Partners to adopt and effectively implement EbA, and they will use this guidance to support the process.

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 produced a range of best practice examples and guidance (as outlined in Output 3), which have been disseminated nationally, regionally and globally using a range of communication channels (*see Annex 5*). In addition to regional and national guidance on EbA (*Output 3*), host country partners in Burundi, Kenya and Uganda developed local experience-based guides to help support and drive the implementation of EbA. ABN developed guidance for civil society and local governments on the process for developing EbA plans and integrating these into local development plans. NK developed a climate change strategy for 19 IBA local community groups that integrates EbA and will be implemented with the ongoing support of NK. NU developed local-based guidance on EbA in collaboration with a number of stakeholders (UNDP Uganda, Care Uganda, and WWF) bringing together best practices and lessons from EbA across the country (*Appendix 4.1a; 4.1b; 4.1c*). ACNR has not shared the Local Guidance Document with the Project Coordinator due to illness. The Project Coordinator will work with ACNR to ensure this is completed and disseminated.

Nationally, best practices and guidance have been shared and presented through multi-stakeholder working groups, national workshops and other meetings. For instance, ACNR presented the project during a workshop on the national implementation of the UNCCD, stressing the role of EbA in efforts to control desertification, and it was included within Rwanda's UNCCD 5th National Report (*Appendix 4.2*) (*see Outputs 1 and 2 for further examples*).

Regionally, the project was presented at a CBD capacity building workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa in May 2014 on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of Aichi Targets, discussed at the 14th and 15th African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) (*Appendix 4.3*) and profiled on the Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (*Appendix 4.4*). BLI and BLAPs disseminated policy briefs on the AMCEN events illustrating the links between EbA and conference agenda items, to support BirdLife Partner engagement. BLAPs are in ongoing discussions with the African Development Bank, NEPAD and UNEP-Africa to explore options for collaboration and financing EbA across the region (*Appendix 4.5a; 4.5b*).

Internationally, the project case study was presented at the World Parks Congress 2014 during a session on Social Resilience and Social Cohesion: Communities Coping with Climate Change. The presentation highlighted the role of Protected Areas in helping adjacent communities cope with climate change, and profiled lessons and tools from the project (*Appendix 4.6*). The project was also discussed and/or presented at over 10 UNFCCC events. Drawing on the lessons learned from this project, BLI submitted views on best practice for adaptation planning to the UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), which was integrated in a formal convention document that was welcomed and discussed by governments at the UNFCCC COP20 in Lima (*Appendix 4.7a; 4.7b*). Upon invitation from the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme Secretariat, BLI presented the Darwin Initiative case study at the 8th NWP Focal Point Meeting at the UNFCCC COP20 in Lima (*Appendix 4.8*). Drawing on examples from the project, the intervention highlighted the importance of engaging communities through participatory approaches from the outset, implementing a landscape approach, and adopting a holistic, cross-sectoral approach to adaptation planning. The event was attended by NWP members including negotiators and government officials from developed and developing countries, civil society, UN bodies, and academia.

Under the UNFCCC SBSTA40, the NWP was given the mandate to develop case studies which highlight good practices and lessons learned for adaptation planning. These case studies will be shared in various knowledge products leading up to the COP21 in December 2015, to provide support to stakeholders involved in national adaptation planning processes. BLI submitted a case study to NWP on the Darwin Initiative Project highlighting best practices and lessons learned (*Appendix 4.9*).

BLI has been further supporting the NAP process by collaborating with Conservation International and the IUCN on a supplementary tool to the Technical Guidance on National Adaptation Plans produced by the UNFCCC Least Developed Country Expert Group. The tool is designed to help governments to consider capacity and data needs on integrating ecosystems into National Adaptation Plan, and will be made available to Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda as they engage in the NAP development process. Based on feedback received during the Bonn 2015 UNFCCC intercessional, the tool will be tweaked and then tested in-country. BLI has included trialling of the tool in Uganda in a recent proposal to the German International Climate Change Initiative fund.

BLI was invited to provide expert evidence on EbA and present experiences from the Darwin project to the Royal Society for their project on Human Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters (*Appendix 4.10*). To gain further insights for their project, a member of the Royal Society attended the national workshop in Uganda, and visited the Darwin Initiative site to see EbA in practice. Inputs from BLI were incorporated in the final report which has being disseminated widely and has received massive media coverage (*Appendix 4.11*). BLI co-convoked a side event with the Royal Society at the UNFCCC COP20 in Peru (December 2014) to present the two projects, which was attended by c. 70 participants from government, civil society and academia. BLI facilitated the event and was also represented on the panel, together with Stephen King'uyu, the Kenyan National Climate Change Action Plan Coordinator and a member of the multi-stakeholder working group convened by NK through the project. The project

coordinator arranged the event to be covered by ENB (*Appendix 4.12*). Reuters attended the event and subsequently published an article on the importance of ecosystems for adaptation (*Appendix 4.13*).

The project was also profiled under the CBD. The project lead presented the project in a panel discussion at the CBD on “Piloting the Development and Implementation of National-Level Joint Activities between the Rio Conventions” (see p 28. of *Appendix 4.14*). The Darwin Initiative case study was also shared with the Convention on Biological Diversity who is currently compiling best practices pursuant to Decision X/33, paragraph 9(h), and decision XI/19, paragraph 18 (*Appendix 4.15*). These best practices will feed into a CBD workshop in South Africa, where BLI will be an official resource person, and then presented Information pertaining to these requests will be presented to the CBD twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (*Appendix 4.16*).

Advocacy and communication efforts were informed by local, national, regional and global advocacy plans and national communication plans developed in year 2 and regularly reviewed and updated (see *Section 2.1 and Appendix 4.17*). The project leveraged the BLI structure to engage in policy processes and facilitate bi-directional knowledge-sharing from local to national to regional/global. To support effective policy work at these levels, ten policy analysis/issues briefs were developed and disseminated, including national project briefs on EbA, briefs on regional (e.g. AMCEN, UNEA) and global processes (e.g. UNFCCC) (*Appendix 4.18a; 4.18b; 4.18c*).

3 Project Partnerships

The project has been efficient at delivering outputs through the creation of synergies and leveraging on other projects. It has also identified activities that build on existing relationships and structures. The project partnership comprised four national BirdLife Partners – one in each of the host countries, the BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat (BLAPs) in Nairobi, and the BirdLife International Secretariat in Cambridge (BLI). The four BirdLife Partners implemented project activities nationally, BLAPs facilitated regional coordination and provided technical support, and BLI oversaw effective delivery of the project outcomes, supplied overall project management and technical guidance, and maximised the impact of the project by incorporating learning from the project into international advocacy.

The four BirdLife Partners are well-established and well-respected organisations with their own identity independent of BirdLife International, and built on existing relationships at local and national level to influence the integration of ecosystem-climate links into biodiversity and adaptation policies and plans. In line with BirdLife’s local to global model, ownership of the project by the host country organisations was encouraged through collaborative development of workplans and monitoring and evaluation between BLI and each of the host country partners. The project also capitalised on the BirdLife structure to engage in and exchange knowledge and information across local, national, regional and international policy processes. The project capitalised on the strengths of the organisations to more easily influence national dialogues. Although part of the existing BirdLife Africa Partnership, this was the first time that all four host-country partners had collaborated on a joint project and this proved to be a catalyst for further collaboration (see *below*) on complementary initiatives supported by funds leveraged through this Darwin project.

The regional focus of the project facilitated information and experience-sharing as well as collaboration (see *sections 5 & 5.1 for further discussion of strengths and challenges*). Building on the cooperation and relationships initiated by this project, a local empowerment project focused on resource management within the Lake Victoria Basin (funded by the Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation) began in early 2013, enabling synergies to be made and offering resource efficiencies and training opportunities. Policy & advocacy, and PLA training was provided as part of the Lake Victoria Basin project, bringing together each of the four Partner organisations. BLI and BLAPs integrated EbA into all of these sessions, shaping training agendas, presenting the project, and using the occasion to hold bilateral meetings with project staff members (*Appendix 5.1*). The Uganda coordinator of the Lake Victoria Basin 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. Likewise, a project implementing BirdLife’s Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) offered additional

collaboration between the project partners. BLAPs 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-country partners valued the coordination provided by BLAPs and BLI, but sought further opportunities through the project for direct partner-partner communication and experience sharing, particularly face-to-face where possible. An additional four country workshop that was not originally planned for the project was held in year 3 to increase regional collaboration on technical issues and increase effectiveness of partnerships. The BirdLife Extranet was used by the project to facilitate on-line sharing and as outlined above, the partners' involvement in other cross-border initiatives has been capitalised upon to facilitate face-to-face interactions, along with an additional regional workshop in the last year of the project.

Partners will continue to work together in the future under the BirdLife umbrella. ABN and ACNR are currently implementing a new project CRAGs where they are building on the achievements of this project to further influence policy and governance structures in country. Capitalising on the strength of BirdLife's Partner in Germany, NABU, and building on the experience and contacts from this project, BLI, BLAPs, NU and NK submitted a joint follow up proposal on EbA, to the German International Climate Change Initiative in 2015 for funding in 2016.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

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

This project supported host countries in meeting their CBD objectives by raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for adaptation (i.e. EbA), and enhancing capacity to operationalise EbA in policy and practice. It contributed to the integration of considerations of the role and needs of ecosystems in climate change adaptation in 9 national biodiversity climate and development policies, and facilitated collaboration between different government ministries and agencies (*see Section 2*).

The project directly responds to CBD Decision X/33, which urges Parties to implement Ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation to climate change, and Decision XI/21, which encourages Parties and other Governments to "recognize the significant role that protected areas, restored ecosystems and other conservation measures can play in climate-change-related activities". Implementation of the community adaptation plans developed in Burundi and Uganda as part of this project directly address Decision X/30, and those in Kenya and Rwanda address Decision X/29. The project also has contributed to the implementation of a number of Aichi Targets, particularly 10, 11, 14 and 15.

All host country partners provided expert input into the review of their NBSAPs and associated Aichi Targets. The ABN project coordinator collaborated with the government to develop the regional action plan for the NBSAP in the Central Plateaux region, and integrated climate-ecosystem linkages into this plan. The project also made a considerable contribution to mainstreaming ecosystem values across different sectors and bridging gaps between different MEAs. NatureUganda facilitated a meeting of focal points for a number of MEAs to promote coordination and enhance synergies (*Appendix 5.2*). ACNR presented the project in national discussions on UNCCD and it was included in Rwanda's official National Report to the UNCCD. BLAPs and BLI co-facilitated sessions at the CBD Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity, providing an opportunity to share examples of EbA and promote more effective mainstreaming through NBSAP development/review and implementation.

The project also responds to the UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework (paras 12; 14b; 14d), and UNFCCC SBSTA35 findings on EbA that call 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 responds to the recommendations from the Technical Workshop on Ecosystem-based Approaches for Adaptation to Climate Change organized under the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme in March 2013, particularly in relation to lesson sharing and capacity building. Through the Nairobi Work Programme, BLI advocated strongly for better consideration of ecosystem services and the NBSAP process in adaptation planning. Under the NWP, ecosystems have been adopted as a core thematic area. The BLI project coordinator worked closely

with the NWP and UNFCCC Secretariat, providing inputs into work planning (e.g. Focal Point Forum agendas), providing case studies from the Darwin project (*see Output 4*) and co-delivering side events at UNFCCC. Through the project, BLI has positioned itself as a key player on EbA and will continue to support uptake of EbA through UNFCCC and CBD processes after the project end. For instance, BLI jointly organised and facilitated a one day event on EbA at the UNFCCC Bonn intercessional in June 2015, which was attended by civil society and governments, including the UNFCCC focal point. BLI is also collaborating with CBD to develop the agenda and deliver training for a CBD workshop to be held in South Africa in October 2015 to help governments better integrate EbA into NBSAPs and NAPs.

4.2 Project support to poverty alleviation

Climate, biodiversity and livelihoods are integrally linked. This project promoted EbA – the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity to help people adapt to the impacts of climate change. Communities living in extreme poverty tend to be directly dependent on biodiversity and natural resources for their livelihoods and are often the most vulnerable to climate change. They also face greater risks from maladaptation. EbA can generate considerable co-benefits for society and is an accessible adaptation option for the rural poor.

The project supported poverty alleviation in two ways i) by helping shape a more favourable policy environment, which will have far reaching consequences beyond the scope of any project and ii) by providing and applying tools to assess and address the vulnerability of communities. The project enhanced awareness among local and national government staff and civil society of the links between ecosystems, climate change, and livelihoods, and built capacity to address these through more effective policies, programmes and projects. The project provided direct input into the review and development of policies, which were taken up and reflected in current policy documents. ABN introduced the concept of EbA in a formal government review meeting of the implementation of the CSLPII, and highlighted this project as a contribution to the CSLPII (*Output 4*). This helped socialise the concept before the development of the CSLPIII, which will take place in 2016 after the end of the project. NU provided inputs on environmental issues into the 2nd Uganda National Development Plan, which included considerations of EbA and will help drive development that explicitly accounts for climate change and serves to promote rather than undermine the resilience of ecosystems and the communities that depend upon them.

The project worked directly with some of the world's most impoverished and vulnerable communities through participatory approaches to assess their vulnerability and develop plans to address this vulnerability. The vulnerability assessment approach mainstreamed gender and poverty considerations. Representative groups were selected to participate in the assessment and planning process, which included old and young, men and women, rich and poor, and indigenous groups (e.g. Batwa in Uganda and Burundi), with the recognition that communities are heterogeneous. 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 open and frank exchange. The assessment process involved questioning, dialogue, reflection and learning. This in itself is an empowering process that better positioned the local community to work together to address the challenges of poverty and climate change. Each community established a community adaptation plan that outlines their vision as a community and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches they can take to promote community development and address multiple dimensions of poverty. Activities included reforesting degraded slopes to reduce the risks associated with climatic hazards such as erosion and landslides, enhancing food security through conservation agriculture approaches and agricultural diversification, and establishing eco-tourism as a supplementary source of income. It is expected that the implementation of these plans will deliver socio-economic benefits to communities at the four sites, and indicators were established to measure these.

Specific indicators were developed to monitor in particular the engagement of and benefits received by Batwa in Burundi (*see Output 4*). The vulnerability assessment and community planning approach and guidance was disseminated via BirdLife's extranet and will be improved upon based on ground-testing conducted by this project. Feedback from Partners on this approach was generated and captured during the Year 3 project partner workshop in Nairobi, with the support of a Cambridge MPhil intern.

4.2.1 Programme indicators

Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor in management structures of biodiversity?

Each project partner collaborated with a vulnerable local community in their country to establish actions they can take to better manage their biodiversity for adaptation benefits. This was done through a participatory process, which ensured representation of the poorest and most marginalised individuals within the community and ensured ownership of the actions. Partners will provide ongoing support to communities as they continue to implement and review these plans. Frameworks and timelines for collaborative monitoring and review meetings were also established.

Were any management plans for biodiversity developed?

Each project partner contributed to the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. In Burundi, ABN also developed a Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the NBSAP in the Central Plateaux, and integrated biodiversity management into the Ruyigi commune development plan. In addition, project partners developed four community adaptation plans that integrate measures to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity. These will be implemented with the support of project partners and local governments.

Were these formally accepted?

The NBSAP and regional action plan in Burundi were formally validated. Rwanda and Ugandan NBSAPs are awaiting validation. Kenya's NBSAP is only at initial stages. The Ruyigi commune development plan is also an official document that is awaiting validation. While the local community adaptation plans are not official documents, the development of these plans involved local governments and the plans are recognised and supported by these governments. *Appendix 5.3* is testimony to local government support of ABN's work.

Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor and women, in any proposed management structures?

The plans were all participatory in nature, particularly the community EbA plans. Local poor and women were involved in the vulnerability assessment, community EbA plan development, and its implementation. They will continue to be represented in local management structures after the project, with the support of project partners. The community plans were developed by the community for the community. Each individual engaged in the process was empowered and given the space and support to raise concerns and propose ideas.

Were there any positive gains in HH income as a result of this project?

It is expected that positive gains in HH income will be generated after the project. The focus of the project was on awareness building, capacity development and policy influence. These will help create an enabling environment to support poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. Community adaptation plans were developed with the intention of generating socio-economic benefits, and indicators were developed to measure these. The data collected will be used to inform adaptive management by the community, and experiences will be shared through the networks, including the multi-stakeholder working groups established as part of this project. However, the plans were developed towards the end of the three year project and at this stage it is too early to determine whether positive gains in HH income have resulted from the project.

How many HH saw an increase in their HH income? n/a

How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured? Too early to say, but indicators have been established to measure increases in the future which will be shared by partners to monitor the ongoing impact of the project.

4.3 Transfer of knowledge

Knowledge transfer was a core component of this project. Knowledge was exchanged between a range of stakeholders at multiple levels, using diverse channels of communication. Close collaboration between the BirdLife Secretariat and the host country partners facilitated bi-directional learning on theoretical and practical elements of climate change, EbA, and policy and advocacy. This learning took the form of project reports, guidance materials, skype calls and face-to-face exchange. Knowledge was exchanged between the 4 host country project partners through face-to-face meetings and a multi-partner workshop held in year 3 (*see Output 1*). A total of 15 staff who had not previously worked on EbA received training.

Locally, knowledge-exchange took place between communities through site exchange visits and community workshops. For example, NK facilitated three Local community group (LCG) workshops, each reaching between 12 and 19 communities from across Kenya, where communities and NK discussed and exchanged experiences and best practices on EbA.

Lessons and experience harnessed locally were shared nationally, via national multi-stakeholder working groups, and internationally via the UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme. Reciprocally, the knowledge and experience gained by BL staff through international workshops and conferences was shared with national partners dispersed through nationally-appropriate channels.

National training workshops held in each country raised awareness of EbA and transferred knowledge and skills to 158 participants from a range of sectors, helping them to adopt and effectively implement EbA approaches. The gender balance was 26% female, 74% male. Training was delivered through film, participatory exercises, discussion and presentations. Questionnaires completed by participants at the end of the training demonstrate the effectiveness of these workshops in transferring knowledge (*See Output 1*).

Further knowledge transfer resulting from this project will continue post-project. For instance by further dissemination and support for the implementation of local, national and regional guidance on EbA developed by this project (*see Output 3 and 4*). Globally, a NAP guidance tool co-developed by BLI will help developing countries to integrate ecosystems into their NAPs.

4.4 Capacity building

The project built capacity across government and civil society to operationalise ecosystem-based adaptation in the four East African countries (*see section 2.3 Output 1 for detail*). The capacity of project partners and BLAPs staff was developed through on-going technical support from BL, training workshops, and learning from project implementation. Twelve male and 3 female staff from project partners received training from the project. Tailored training was delivered to governments (e.g. ministries responsible for CBD and UNFCCC implementation) and civil society based on an assessment of capacity gaps and needs (*see Output 1*).

As a result of the project, in-country partners have greater capacity to engage in climate change policy, and to implement EbA on the ground. Prior to the project, partners had little or no experience with climate change and EbA, but are now effectively influencing climate change policy, providing training to others, and receiving invitations to input into projects on EbA. For example, through increased engagement in climate change processes in the country facilitated by this project, Charles Rugerinyage from ABN was appointed by the government as civil society focal point for REDD+, which will give him an opportunity for further learning and to ensure the REDD+ Strategy in Burundi maximises social and environmental co-benefits. ACNR was invited to contribute to a validation workshop on a government led proposals to the GEF for a project "Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an EbA approach", and was selected as Rwanda's representative in the international Adaptation Fund NGO Network (*see Output 1*).

4.5 Sustainability and Legacy

By influencing the policy frameworks in the four host countries, this project will have ongoing positive impacts beyond its lifetime and beyond the scope of any individual project. Furthermore, it has built awareness of EbA among key policy-makers and enhanced their capacity and interest in integrating EbA into future policies and plans (e.g. National Adaptation Plans in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda). The project has also strengthened the capacity of, and better positioned, national project partners to integrate EbA into these policies, on the assumption that governments continue to recognise its value. In Burundi and Rwanda the project's influence on the development of NAPs is being extended through the input by Darwin project staff into a complementary BirdLife project in the region: CRAGs

This is the first EbA project that host country partners have been engaged in. They are now all either involved in new EbA projects or have submitted funding proposals on EbA. Through this project, NK developed an organisation wide climate change strategy committing them to further work in the area, and a climate change strategy for 19 community groups across Kenya. The project integrated EbA into existing processes and mechanisms such as the U-PCLG, which will continue post-project, and created strong networks and partnerships across the region (*see Output 1 & 2*). These benefits have also been felt internationally. The experience and lessons from the project have also strengthened BLI's international advocacy of EbA through AMCEN, UNFCCC and CBD.

Host country partners have an ongoing presence at the local sites selected for implementation of this project and they continue to seek funding to implement the actions identified in the vulnerability assessment and EbA action plans. Funding has been partially secured for activities at every site and it is envisaged that the vulnerability assessment and action plans and advocacy support provided to local community groups will better position them to fundraise effectively and ensure their needs are addressed by local policies and plans.

The project has also been successful in building capacity and support for EbA within the wider BirdLife Partnership, which, alongside EbA's priority status within BirdLife's global Climate Change Programme, will lead to an expansion in the number of Birdlife Partner-led EbA projects worldwide. As one of 5 priority areas in the Climate Change Programme (one of 9 core programmes in the Partnership's 2013-2020 Global Conservation Strategy), EbA will also be an ongoing priority for fundraising. The BirdLife African Partnership Regional plan includes actions to extend EbA into 4 additional countries, and this is supported by an EbA roll-out strategy developed as part of this project.

All project staff will continue in their roles within project partner organisations and will remain involved in project follow up, applying their expertise to follow on projects to mainstream considerations of the role and needs of ecosystems into climate change planning and actions.

5 Lessons learned

The project team was structured in a way that allowed engagement at the local (national project partners working with community groups), national (national project partners working with government and civil society), and international level (BLAPs and BLI inputting into AMCEN, UNFCCC, CBD etc). This was extremely beneficial to the project, allowing for information and knowledge exchange to flow up from the local level to inform national and international policies and practices; and vice versa, ensuring that global best practices and international commitments were adopted locally. Engaging across levels also enabled effective networking, with project partners facilitating introductions to key stakeholders that were then built on to deliver impact. For example, the BLI Project Coordinator met a representative from World Vision Uganda at the 8th Community-based Adaptation Conference in Kathmandu and facilitated introductions with the NU project coordinator. NU was subsequently invited to contribute an ecosystem perspective to a workshop held by World Vision Uganda, and World Vision Uganda provided inputs into the development of the local and national EbA guidance.

The project demonstrated value for money through holistic planning that promoted synergies between different projects to maximise impact. Efforts were made to link this project to other BirdLife projects within the region, facilitating conversations between projects and co-delivering activities. This included, for example, providing input into training agendas to ensure they addressed EbA and any capacity gaps

identified in the project, co-delivering training, and developing complementary activities at project sites to empower communities and enhance their resilience to climate change. By integrating the Darwin Project into the broader programme of work in Yala Swamp, Kenya, and Echuya Reserve, Uganda, the potential for long-term sustainability of the project was greatly enhanced. The project also capitalised on the existing structures and processes within a country to cost-effectively scale up EbA. For example, integration of EbA into existing stakeholder working groups (*see Output 1*) helped avoid additional convening costs and over-burdening stakeholders with meetings.

The regional nature of the project was a key strength. It enabled exchange of experience and south-south learning, and collective input into other regional projects and processes. However, realising the full potential of the regional approach was a challenge. Electronic and telephone communication played an important role, but it was difficult to bring all project partners online at once given the poor internet connection. Face-to-face meetings were very effective, but project partners felt that the number of these was too limited – which resulted from insufficient time and funding having been built into the proposal. This is a key lesson for future projects.

Another key lesson is the importance of a baseline assessment of capacity and the need to ensure capacity development is carried out at an individual, organisational and institutional level. Considerable resources went into building the capacity of the project partners in addition to external stakeholders and the demand proved to be even greater than expected owing to project staff turnover. In the final year, training and project communication was extended to additional individuals within project partners to help manage this risk.

Finally, the importance of setting realistic targets was strongly reinforced through project implementation. It takes time to build trust within a community, to develop plans, implement these and then generate statistically valid data. It was over-ambitious to aim to deliver quantifiable evidence for the effectiveness of EbA within a relatively short project and with the projected budget. These lessons were addressed in a June 2015 application on EbA to the German International Climate Initiative, which involves BLI, BAPs, NK, and NU.

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation

In year 1, the project established quarterly technical and financial reporting for the four host countries and regular partner teleconference calls. This proved effective and was continued throughout the project. A few changes were, however, made to more effectively monitor and evaluate project performance. Firstly, in Y2 it was agreed that a quarterly rather than annual workplan would be a more effective approach for ensuring key milestones were 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 space for project partners to express issues and concerns that arose. Thirdly, the workplan and monitoring frameworks were extended to apply also to BLAPs. The M&E system was effective at encouraging project partners to reflect and take-stock on progress, and to adapt and improve workplans.

The MTR provided a valuable opportunity to evaluate and revise project management and implementation, and project outcomes and indicators. A number of actions were taken in response to the MTR's recommendations:

- 1) The MTR recommended revising purpose-level indicators of the logframe to be more specific (recommendation 10 of MTR), incorporating indicators to capture the benefits of the project for building capacity across the BirdLife Partnership (recommendation 11 of MTR), and reconsidering Output 3 (recommendation 8). These were all addressed in a project change request that was accepted by the Darwin Initiative and is reflected in the current logframe;

- 2) In line with the changes to and discussion around the purpose level indicators, BL provided project partners with further advocacy guidance and a national advocacy template which they used to map out relevant policies and articulate specific advocacy actions and targets.
- 3) A Theory of Change exercise was undertaken subsequent to the MTR to review project progress and assess the steps needed to achieve the project purpose. This provided a basis for revised indicators in the logframe and to capture risks and assumptions, which were translated into the project risk register. The Theory of Change was repeated and shared with project partners during a project partner workshop to reiterate the ultimate objectives and dependencies of the project, and prevent a slide towards implementation on an activity-by-activity basis.
- 4) The MTR identified the need for improved monitoring and management of risks. In response, the project manager set up a project risk register and mapped out interdependencies between different projects (recommendation 7);
- 5) An additional project partner workshop was held in Nairobi to fully maximise the benefits of the regional approach and exchange lessons (recommendation 2 of MTR);
- 6) The MTR recommended identifying and securing follow-up finance for project activities on the ground (recommendation 9), and a number of successful and unsuccessful proposals were subsequently submitted.

5.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The feedback received from annual reports was taken on board and addressed throughout the course of the project. The timing of the MTR meant there was a degree of overlap between actions taken to address Year 1 and MTR feedback, and that Year 2 annual report reflects many of the points arising in the MTR (*see Section 5.1*). In addition to the points raised above, there was a question as to whether an assumption analysis at the impact/goal level was undertaken. While not acknowledged formally in a change to the project logframe, this was achieved through a theory of change exercise conducted by the project manager and project lead, and then shared and discussed in Year 3 during the project partner workshop in Nairobi (*See Output 1*). BLI communicated actionable elements of the feedback to project partners and worked with them to address these.

6 Darwin identity

The project effectively raised awareness of the Darwin Initiative internationally (e.g. in UNFCCC, CBD and adaptation meetings), regionally (e.g. AMCEN), nationally and across the global BirdLife Partnership through presentations of the project to a range of non-governmental organisations and government stakeholders, dissemination of project factsheets and outputs such as local, national and regional guidance documents, and explicit reference to the Darwin Initiative in news articles. The Darwin Initiative logo was used on presentations and project documents. There was variation between the project partners in the way the Darwin Initiative support was communicated. In Burundi and Rwanda it was 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 was extremely effective, it meant that there was not always explicit reference to the Darwin Initiative. This came to light during the MTR, and was promptly addressed. BLI discussed the MTR with the project teams and provided additional guidance on communications (*Appendix 5.4*). Subsequent communications by NK and NU more effectively profiled the Darwin Initiative, for example using logs on local and national guidance documents (*see Outputs 3 & 4*).

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			0.70%	-
Consultancy costs			-	-
Overhead Costs			-0.02%	-
Travel and subsistence			-1.31%	-
Operating Costs			-5.26%	-
Capital items (see below)			-	-
Others (see below)			2.22%	-
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Melanie Heath – Director, Science Policy and Information	
Edward Perry – Global Climate Change Policy Coordinator	
Carolina Hazin – Global Biodiversity Policy Coordinator	
Martin Fowle – Communications Officer	
David Thomas – Head of Communities & Livelihoods	
Ken Mwathe & Olivia Adhiambo – Project Manager	
Julius Arinaitwe – Africa Regional Director	
Sarah Stokes – Financial Controller	
Paul Muoria & Paul Matiku – National Coordinator, Kenya	
Charles Rugerinvage & Claudette Murebwayire – National Coordinator, Burundi	
Serge Nsengimana & Annet Akeza – National Coordinator, Rwanda	
Michael Opige & Joel Wako – National Coordinator Uganda	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)

Publication	
TOTAL	

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
BirdLife co-funding	
Aage V. Jensen Foundation: Empowering local communities for the conservation and sustainable development of the biodiversity of the Lake Victoria Basin, the Greatest of Africa's 'Great Lakes'	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
DANIDA: Integrating Livelihoods and Conservation – People Partner with Nature for Sustainable Living	
Darwin Initiative: Balancing development and conservation in Kenya's largest freshwater wetland	
MacArthur: Sustainable use of critical wetlands in the Lake Victoria Basin: actions for nature and people.	
TOTAL	

7.3 Value for Money

Through efficient and cost-effective delivery of project activities, the project has had a large impact for limited financial input. Efficient and cost-effective delivery was achieved in two key ways. Firstly, project partners harnessed synergies with other projects. For example, all host country partners were involved in an Aage V. Jensen Foundation project "Empowering local communities for the conservation and sustainable development of the birds and biodiversity of the Lake Victoria Basin", with an overlap of three of the four project sites. To maximise synergies, the Darwin project integrated EbA into the Jensen project, including training on vulnerability assessment and policy and advocacy. Reciprocally, lessons on local empowerment from the Jensen project were shared and helped guide activities under the Darwin project. The project manager for the Jensen project, for example, facilitated training on participatory learning and action techniques and attended the EbA national workshop. Training on BirdLife's Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) was funded by another project and provided data that fed into the vulnerability assessments in Burundi and Uganda. Secondly, the project built on existing structures and processes. Project partners in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda integrated EbA into the agendas of existing working groups, rather than setting up new institutional structures, which require significant time to establish and have high convening costs. Host country partners also selected project sites where they have existing relationships with and the trust of local communities. In Echuya, for example, NU has been working at the site since 2004 and have 11 permanent staff located at the Kabale field site office.

Annex 1 Project's logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

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 the sum total of national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans reviewed or developed in these countries during the project incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies as a response to climate change</p> <p>P.1.1 By end of Y2Q4 all four partners have an advocacy strategy that identifies 100% of national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans referred to in P.1 and steps to influence the development/revision of these.</p> <p>P. 1.2 By EOP Partners have contributed to the development or review of 90% of the national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans referred to in P.1 through CSO committees, formal and informal consultation, and other means of influence</p>	<p>P.1 National adaptation and biodiversity policy and plan documents</p> <p>P.1.1 Documented national advocacy strategies</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>P.2 At least four local policies or plans developed or revised in Y2-Y3 of the project recognise the role of ecosystems in climate change adaptation</p>	<p>P.1.2 minutes from CSO committee and other meetings; consultation documents; emails; comments on draft policy text</p> <p>P.2 Local adaptation policy and plan documents</p> <p>Documented local advocacy strategies</p> <p>Minutes from CSO committee and other meetings; consultation documents; emails; comments on draft policy text</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 role of ecosystems in cc adaptation in policy fora</p> <p>Y3 Q4 EbA integrated into site-level conservation strategies or activities, by BirdLife</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>Partners, at an additional 4 sites across the project countries.</p> <p>Y3 Q4 Strategy developed for integrating EbA into the work of at least 4 additional BirdLife Partners</p>	<p>Conservation strategies and action plans of BirdLife Partners</p> <p>Roadmap; strategy document</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 to enable measurement of</p>	<p>Project reports, published case studies. 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>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>the impacts 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>Requests for information on EbA and quantification of benefits (from policy & decision-makers)</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 EAC¹, 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>

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

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact:</p> <p>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>Biodiversity conservation and societal benefits enhanced through effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change in East Africa.</p>		<p>National policy frameworks strengthened in four project countries through integration of considerations of the role and needs of ecosystems in climate-change adaptation in biodiversity, climate change and development policies.</p> <p>Regional action plan for implementation of Burundi NBSAP in Central Plateaux region developed</p> <p>4 community adaptation plans established at high conservation priority areas that promote biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use.</p> <p>Knowledge, awareness and capacity to implement ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation enhanced</p>	Do not fill not applicable
<p>Purpose/Outcome 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 the sum total of national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans reviewed or developed in these countries during the project incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies as a response to climate change</p>	<p>Project partners contributed to development of 100% of national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans updated or developed during project period</p> <p>90% of sum total of national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans reviewed or</p>	Do not fill not applicable

	<p>P.1.1 By end of Y2Q4 all four partners have an advocacy strategy that identifies 100% of national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans referred to in P.1 and steps to influence the development/revision of these.</p> <p>P. 1.2 By EOP Partners have contributed to the development or review of 90% of the national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans referred to in P.1 through CSO committees, formal and informal consultation, and other means of influence</p> <p>P.2 At least four local policies or plans developed or revised in Y2-Y3 of the project recognise the role of ecosystems in climate change adaptation</p>	<p>developed during project incorporate consideration of roles and needs of ecosystems for climate change adaptation</p> <p>70% of sum total of national adaptation and biodiversity policies and plans include specific strategies, actions or policy objectives addressing the role and needs of ecosystems for climate change adaptation</p> <p>All 4 partners developed national advocacy strategies and used these to guide their advocacy work</p> <p>Considerations of the role and needs of ecosystems in adaptation integrated, including explicit mention of EbA integrated into Uganda National Development Plan II</p> <p>5 soil and water conservation bills developed and adopted in Kabale and Kisoro Districts, Uganda</p> <p>EbA integrated into Ruyigi municipality development plan (PCDC), Burundi</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</p>	<p>26 national government staff trained in ecosystem-based adaptation in Y2Q2/3</p> <p>36 NGO staff (including 15 host country Partner staff) trained in Y2Q2/3</p> <p>35 SSG representatives trained Y2Q2/3</p> <p>c. 50 additional SSG representatives trained in Y1 and Y3 in Kenya</p> <p>EbA discussed with individuals from >200 organisations, including civil society, government, UN agencies, communities, and private sector.</p>	

	<p>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 fora</p> <p>Y3 Q4 EbA integrated into site-level conservation strategies or activities, by BirdLife Partners, at an additional 4 sites across the project countries.</p> <p>Y3 Q4 Strategy developed for integrating EbA into the work of at least 4 additional BirdLife Partners</p>	<p>National multi-stakeholder working groups operated effectively to exchange experience and information on EbA.</p> <p>Four East African government departments citing the role of ecosystems in climate change adaptation in policy fora (in policy documents, presentations and project proposals) by EOP</p> <p>EbA integrated into site-level conservation strategies for 19 sites additional to the 4 project case study sites (Output 3), and EbA implemented at two additional sites (Lutembe Bay, Uganda; Tana River Delta, Kenya).</p> <p>BirdLife Strategy developed to integrate EbA into the work of 24 national BirdLife Partners in Africa.</p>
<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</p>		<p>12 staff from 4 host countries attended project inception workshop in June 2012 in Kenya. Guidance materials (7 types) produced by BLI and shared with Partners who have used these to support other project activities. Material was supplemented, updated and shared with new project staff throughout the project.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Formalise project national stakeholder groups (x4)</p>		<p>ABN established cabinet-endorsed multi-stakeholder working group in Y1, which met annually and comprised e.g. UNFCCC and UNCBD Focal Points, Head of Sanitation Department of Ministry of Public Health to representatives of indigenous peoples groups.</p> <p>ACBR worked through the existing Environment and Climate Change Thematic Working Group under the Rwanda Environment Management Authority.</p> <p>NK integrated EbA into the agenda of two existing working groups: Important Bird Area-National Liaison Committee (IBA-NLC) (7 meetings); and National Local Community Group (LCG) workshop (3 meetings). NK also established a temporary working group – the Kenya Ecosystem-based</p>

	<p>Adaptation Working Group (3 meetings).</p> <p>NU successfully lobbied the National Civil Society Poverty and Conservation Learning Group to adopt EbA as one of 3 core issues on agenda and extend its membership to include key EbA proponents in Uganda (IUCN; UNDP). It has since had 4 meetings incorporating EbA.</p>
Activity 1.3 Consult national stakeholders to assess EbA training needs	<p>National stakeholders in all four project countries consulted to assess EbA training needs, which were reflected in the national training workshop agendas.</p> <p>e.g. NK discussed needs with SSGs during LCG workshop in September 2013; ACNR discussed needs at Conservation Forum session; ABN discussed integrating EbA across different sectors during the first multi-stakeholder working group meeting and NU discussed needs with CBD Focal Point, WWF and IUCN, who highlighted GIS, mainstreaming adaptation into development planning, CBA and integrated solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
Activity 1.4 Review examples of good practice EbA in each country	<p>Using a standardised table provided by BL, 4 host country Partners identified and reviewed examples of EbA in their countries throughout the project to identify good practices to reflect in project activities (e.g. 1.6; 3.2; 3.5) and opportunities for collaboration.</p>
Activity 1.5 Prepare training materials for national training workshops (x4)	<p>A range of resources were developed, identified, collated, and adapted for national training workshops in four host countries. Material included inputs from national stakeholders, best practice guidance, case studies, powerpoint presentations, videos and participatory exercises. Project coordinator provided support to national partners to prepare material.</p>
Activity 1.6 Hold national training workshops (x4)	<p>Four national training workshops were held in Y2Q3/4 (later than planned as agreed with Darwin Initiative) and jointly delivered by BLI project coordinator, BLAPs and national partner.</p> <p>NK held an additional two workshops with local communities (see Activity 1.2).</p> <p>Agendas informed by activity 1.3 and included presentations, discussion, video, and participatory exercises to raise awareness of EbA, relevant policy processes, and implementation of EbA.</p> <p>108 participants – including government, civil society, academia, communities and private sector – developed skills and knowledge on vulnerability assessment and EbA planning; national, global and regional policy frameworks for climate change and biodiversity conservation; how to mainstream EbA across different levels and sectors of policy-making.</p> <p>Workshop participants provided positive feedback and developed individual action plans to</p>

		<p>implement after the end of the workshop, and new collaborations were formed e.g. between UNDP-Uganda, Care Uganda and NatureUganda.</p> <p>Feedback from each workshop was used by project coordinator to adjust workshop content and approach for other partner countries.</p> <p>Television and radio coverage of national workshop in Burundi.</p>
Activity 1.7 Produce and disseminate workshop reports nationally and internationally		<p>Workshop reports developed for all four host countries and disseminated throughout the project and at relevant meetings.</p> <p>All workshop reports available on project partner websites, national websites and BirdLife International website and extranet (see Annex 5).</p> <p>Workshop lessons and recommendations used to inform actions taken by national partners and input for a regional strategy to roll out EbA across the BirdLife Africa Partnership.</p>
Activity 1.8 Regular dialogue with national and local government leads on adaptation		<p>All four partners convened meetings or national workshops that were attended by adaptation leads, and maintained regular dialogue via email/phone/face-to-face meetings throughout the project.</p> <p>Project partners provided input on EbA to national meetings on adaptation, biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction convened by governments and other civil society organisations.</p>
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>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>In Y1 four collaborative national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans were produced, covering 7 policies.</p> <p>In Y2-Y3 an additional 5 national policies under revision or development were reviewed and inputs provided.</p> <p>Project partners convened and facilitated meetings that brought together stakeholders from different government departments.</p> <p>Project partners engaged in and influenced broader sectoral and development policies to promote integration of considerations of the role and needs of ecosystems in adaptation (CSLP II in Burundi; NDP II in Uganda; Forest Policy in Kenya)</p>

<p>Activity 2.1 Build and regularly review government-civil society partnerships</p>	<p>Project partners strengthened and built new partnerships with civil society organisations, as well as United Nations and government departments e.g.</p> <p>NU convened a meeting of focal points from multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and regularly engaged with multiple MEA processes and national focal points to promote coordination and enhance synergies.</p> <p>NU forged strong working relationships on EbA with UNDP Uganda, Care Uganda, World Vision Uganda, and others on a number of project activities (e.g. 3.5 and 4.2).</p> <p>ACNR invited by the Rwandan Government to provide input into a GEF project proposal on EbA</p> <p>ABN developed ties with GIZ and invited by the Burundi government to contribute to a joint GIZ-Burundi government workshop on integrated vulnerability assessments in Burundi.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Complete 4 BirdLife-government national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans</p>	<p>In Y1 four collaborative national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans were produced, covering 7 policies.</p> <p>In Y2-Y3 an additional 10 policies under revision or development were reviewed and inputs provided.</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>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 to enable measurement of the impacts of EbA on key social and economic circumstances</p> <p>Full project team collaborated to translate global best practice guidance and project experience into regional and national guidance, which was shared through workshops in all four countries.</p> <p>Four case studies developed at vulnerable sites in host countries, involving assessment of vulnerability, training, and development of community adaptation plans.</p> <p>Plans include site specific indicators to gather further data on the environmental economic and social/welfare benefits of EbA at project level, with guidance from BLI. These include e.g. changes in levels of awareness related to environmental management, number of households with increased revenue streams, changes in agricultural productivity, and frequency of erosion events.</p> <p>2 published reviews on the evidence-base and benefits of EbA (see Annex 5)</p> <p>Funding secured for implementation of Kenya case study site activities, and for at least some of the</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>activities at the other three sites.</p> <p>EbA written into several successful, unsuccessful and pending project proposals.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 With host country Partners, identify possible case study sites</p>		<p>4 case study sites particularly vulnerable to climate change were identified based on selection criteria provided by BL in Y1</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>Participatory vulnerability assessment developed and completed at all four sites and used to inform community adaptation plans</p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Assess training needs of LCGs and deliver as part of, and in addition to, vulnerability assessment process</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Training needs delivered at all four sites through participatory vulnerability assessment approach (all countries), radio talk shows (Uganda), community workshops (Kenya and Rwanda) and site exchange visits (Burundi and Rwanda).</p> <p>Outstanding training needs identified will be delivered in 2015 via a Jensen-funded project.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Measure and quantify (as far as possible) adaptation benefits provided by ecosystems</p>		<p>ABN, NU and NK attended training courses on measuring ecosystem services at sites.</p> <p>ABN and NU conducted evaluation of ecosystem services using TESSA tool at Darwin case study sites, presented outcomes to community and government, and integrated into vulnerability assessment.</p>

		<p>Qualitative measurement and feedback on ecosystem services through participatory vulnerability assessment at all four project countries.</p> <p>Socio-economic indicators developed for each project site that will enable measurement of adaptation benefits provided by ecosystem based adaptation. Monitoring frameworks included in each adaptation plan.</p>
Activity 3.5 Produce regional and national EbA guidance		<p>National EbA guidance produced in each of the four project countries drawing on project experiences and global best practice guidelines.</p> <p>Regional EbA guidance primarily targeting 24 BirdLife Africa Partners developed, drawing on experience from the four countries as well as global best practice guidelines.</p>
Activity 3.6 Present case studies, together with national and regional guidance		Case studies presented to a wide range of audiences nationally, regionally and globally (see Output 4.5)
Activity 3.7 Develop indicator for relevant Aichi-Nagoya Targets		All project partners were actively involved in the review of their NBSAPs and development of national indicators to measure progress against nationally interpreted Aichi Targets.
Activity 3.8 Dialogue with governments and other potential donors to secure future resources		<p>Funding secured for implementation of Kenya case study site (2014-2017) and Uganda case study site (2015-2017) activities, and for some of the activities at Burundi and Rwanda site.</p> <p>BLI and BLAPs supporting all project partners to secure additional funds to further develop work at case study sites and EbA policy work.</p>
<p>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</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</p>	<p>Three local-experience based guides on EbA produced and currently being distributed</p> <p>Case studies and guidance documents shared in each of the four project countries with civil society, government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Case studies and guidance documents shared regionally and globally including at AMCEN, CBD and UNFCCC meetings. Project lessons captured in official UNFCCC document and provided for forthcoming CBD report on EbA.</p>

and UNFCCC.	climate change and announced in Africa Partnership Newsletters. At least ten policy briefs produced and presented to institutions and mechanisms (AU/AMCEN, NEPAD and EAC ² , CBD and UNFCCC)	10 policy/issue briefs produced and presented on regional (AMCEN, NEPAD, EAC) and global policy and processes (CBD, UNFCCC), underscoring the importance and opportunities for anchoring ecosystems in climate change adaptation policy.
Activity 4.1 Produce and regularly review global, regional, national and local advocacy and communication plans		All four project partners produced and regularly reviewed local and national advocacy and communication strategies using template provided by BL. BLAPs developed and regularly reviewed regional advocacy strategy e.g. for engaging with EAC, AMCEN, NEPAD, UNEP. BLI developed advocacy plans for CBD and UNFCCC events to advance integration of ecosystem considerations in climate change policy.
Activity 4.2 Together with LCGs, develop local experience-based guides on EbA		Three project partners developed local guides on EbA based on experiences from the project. Rwanda local guidance has not been shared by ACNR due to illness. ABN local guidance supports governments and civil society by capturing the key steps in integrating EbA into local planning process NK's guidance was developed together with representatives from NK's 19 LCGs across the country. Each of these community groups will adopt and implement EbA using this guidance, with the support of NK. NU collaborated with EcoTrust Uganda, World Vision, WWF Uganda, IUCN Uganda, UNDP Uganda and CC Department to develop local guidance for Uganda, which has a broader audience, including practitioners and local government.
Activity 4.3 Produce and distribute policy analysis/issue awareness briefs		10 awareness briefs and policy briefs produced and distributed throughout project, including: Project factsheet; NBSAP indicators brief for CBD Focal Points; EbA FAQs for project partners and stakeholders; NAPs brief for project partners and stakeholders; AMCEN, UNEA and UNFCCC briefs
Activity 4.4 Case studies and guidance displayed		Case studies and guidance documents shared online using national sharing platforms (e.g. Rwanda Climate Portal http://rema.gov.rw/climateportal/spip.php?rubrique5 ; Burundi Centre d'Echange d'Informations

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

	<p>du Burundi Centre d'Echange d'Informations du Burundi http://bi.chm-cbd.net/chm-burundais/pfinstitut/documents-abo/) regionally via AAKNet and Africa Partnership Newsletters, and globally via BirdLife International website and extranet http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/attachments/BL%20Africa%20Newsletter_31st%20Issue-%20Dec%202013-Final%20%20for%20Web.pdf</p> <p>Case studies submitted to UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme for display in official UNFCCC documents. Case studies submitted to CBD for presentation to CBD SBSTA 20 meeting.</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Project and materials presented at CBD, UNFCCC, AMCEN and other national and local events</p>	<p>Project presented at 18 international meetings/workshops and 27 regional or national workshops/meetings, raising awareness of EbA, and sharing lessons, challenges and best practices for its implementation e.g. project discussed at 7th NWP Focal Point Meeting and presented at 8th NWP Focal Point Meeting (2013; 2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project lessons provided as official submission to UNFCCC and integrated into synthesis report for governments - project presented at UNFCCC side event convened by BLI (2014) - project presented and discussed on panel at World Parks Congress (2014) - project presented at CBD event on synergies between Rio Conventions - project factsheet disseminated at AMCEN and discussed widely (2013-2015) - project discussed with African Development Bank and NEPAD - project presented at national multi-stakeholder working group meetings and national workshops - project presented as contribution to UNCCD in Rwanda - project presented at National Museums of Kenya Scientific Conference 2014
<p>Activity 4.6 Mid-term project review undertaken and annual project reports produced</p>	<p>Four quarterly reports produced per host country for each project year Project progress evaluated every 6 weeks Information provided for MTR review and actions taken to address MTR recommendations</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

We use these figures as part of our evaluation of the wider impact of the Darwin Initiative programme. Projects are not evaluated according to quantity of Standard. That is – projects that report few standard measures are not seen as being of poorer quality than those projects which can report against multiple standard measures.

Please quantify and briefly describe all project standard measures using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures. Download the updated list explaining standard measures from <http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>. If any sections are not relevant, please leave blank.

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained						
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	158	Burundi; Kenya; Rwanda; Uganda	Project Staff: Burundi: 1M and 1F; Kenya 2M; Rwanda	EbA	English/French	

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
				3M; 1F Uganda 5M; 2F. Non- project staff: 143 participants of which 26% F and 74% M			
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	6	Burundi; Kenya; Rwanda; Uganda	Burundi: 1M and 1F; Kenya 2M; Rwanda 3M; 1F Uganda 5M; 2F. Non- project staff: 143 participants of which 26% F and 74% M	EbA	English/French	
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	8				English/French	
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6					

Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	6	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda		Biodiversity conservation and EbA		Includes 4 participatory community plans, 1 participatory government municipality plan and 1 regional action plan for implementing NBSAP
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	2	UK	Male	EbA effectiveness	English	See Annex 5
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	6					
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	45					
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	2					
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	1					
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	4					
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	3					
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	3					
New - Project specific measures	No. of authorities, institutions involved in stakeholder groups and consultations	82					
	No. of national policies reviewed	17	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda Uganda		NBSAPs; Climate Change Policies; Biodiversity policies; Forestry Policy; National Development Plans		
	No. of draft policies on which input provided	20	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda		NBSAPs; Climate Change Policies; Biodiversity		This includes 7 local-level policies not

			Uganda		policies; Forestry Policy; National and local Development Plans; Local Bills		captured in the line above
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Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	1,449,787					

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

Please note which of the Aichi targets your project has contributed to.

Please record only the **main targets** to which your project has contributed. It is recognised that most Darwin projects make a smaller contribution to many other targets in their work. You will not be evaluated more favourably if you tick multiple boxes.

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	√
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	√
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	√
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	√
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	√
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed,	√

	ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	√
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	√
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	√
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	√
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

Annex 5 Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
News article	"Ecosystem Conservation for Climate Change Adaptation" 2013	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/ecosystem conservation for climate change adaptation.html
Report	CSO ENR Newsletter and Report 2013	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://www.natureuganda.org/downloads/ENR%20CSOs%20Performance%20Report.pdf
News article	NatureUganda (2013), "Using Nature to Help People Adapt to Climate Change"	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/using_nature_to_help_people_adapt_to_climate_change.html#
News article	FAQs on Ecosystem-based Approaches	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/FAQs-on-EbA-approaches.html
News article	NatureUganda (2014), "Community Vulnerability Impact	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://www.natureuganda.org/downloads/Naturalists/Naturalist%20Oct-Dec%202014.pdf

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	Assessment: An Opportunity To Build Resilience", The Naturalist, Vol. 18.4 Oct-Dec 2014					
News article	NatureUganda (2014), "Communities around Echuya Central Forest Reserve Go Organic"	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/news_&_events.html
News article	NatureUganda (2015), "National Development Plan & its Contribution to Conservation"	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/national-development-plan-it%27s-contribution-to-conservation.html
National Workshop Report	ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN EAST AFRICA Workshop Report 14th - 15th October,	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/Ecosystem%20Conservation%20for%20Climate%20Change%20Adaptation%20in%20East%20Africa.pdf

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	(2013) by NatureUganda					
Community adaptation and action plan	COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND ADAPTATION ACTION PLAN, (2014). Michael Opige Oduell, Joel M. Wako, Roger Niwamanya and Zeneb Musimiire.	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/Community%20Vulnerability%20Assessments%20and%20Adaptation%20Action%20Plan.pdf
National EbA Guidance	NatureUganda (2015). Eco-System-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation, Local guidance. NatureUganda, Kampala, Uganda.	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/Ecosystem-based%20Approaches%20to%20Climate%20Change%20Adaptation-National%20guidance.pdf
Local EbA Guidance	NatureUganda (2015). Eco-System-based Approaches to Climate Change	Uganda	Uganda	Male	NatureUganda, Kampala	http://natureuganda.org/Ecosystem-based%20Approaches%20to%20Climate%20Change%20Adaptation-Local%20guidance.pdf

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	Adaptation, National guidance. NatureUganda, Kampala, Uganda.					
Workshop Report	Nature Kenya (2015), Ecosystem Conservation for Climate Change Adaptation in East Africa, Workshop Report	Kenyan	Kenyan	Male	Nature Kenya	http://www.naturekenya.org/sites/default/files/Ecosystem_Based_Adaptation-Workshop_report.pdf
Local EbA Guidance Document	Nature Kenya (2015), Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Strategy for Local Community Groups	Kenyan	Kenyan	Male	Nature Kenya	http://www.naturekenya.org/sites/default/files/SSG_Climate_Change_Strategy.pdf
National EbA Guidance Document	Nature Kenya (2015), Coping with Climate Change in Kenya– Policy	Kenyan	Kenyan	Male	Nature Kenya	http://www.naturekenya.org

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	Guide for Ecosystem-based Adaptation for National and County Governments					
News Article	The star (2015) State plans for Yala Swamp	Kenyan	Kenyan	N/A	The Star	www.the star.co.ke/news/state-plans-yala-swamp
News Article	Rupi Mangat (2015), Yala Swamp: To Conserve or Develop?	Kenyan	Kenyan	Female	The East African	http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/magazine/Yala-Swamp--To- conserve-or-develop-/-/434746/2411792/-/10syjeg/-/index.html
News Article	Rupi Mangat (2014), Birds of Bunyala	Kenyan	Kenyan	Female	Nation Newspaper	http://www.rupimangat.com/My-Stories/31
News Article	The akanyaru wetland and community pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems	Rwanda	Rwanda	Female	ACNR, Kigali	http://www.acnrwanda.org/?The-akanyaru-wetland-and-community
News Article	Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) Engagement with Biodiversity and	Rwanda	Rwanda	Female	ACNR, Kigali	http://www.acnrwanda.org/?LOCAL-CONSERVATION-GROUPS-LCGs

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	Akanyaru Wetland					
News article	ABN, BI, 2014	Burundi	Burundi	Male	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org/africa/news/reviewing-ruyigi-communal-plan-community-development-opportunity-abn-and-ssgs-influence
News article	ANALYSE DE LA RELATION ENTRE LA CONSERVATION DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ ET L'ADAPTATION AU CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE (2012)	Burundi	Burundi	Male		http://bi.chm-cbd.net/implementation/questions-transectorielles/changements-climatiques-et-biodiversite/ecosysteme-et-changements-climatique.pdf
News article	Employer la nature pour aider les populations à s'adapter au changement climatique en Afrique de l'Est.	Burundi	Burundi	Male		http://bi.chm-cbd.net/chm-burundais/pfinstitut/documents-abo/projets-et-realisation/conservation-d-ecosystemes-pour-l-adaptation-au-changement-climatique-en-afrique/copy_of_communique-de-presse_2.pdf
Workshop Report	Rapport de l'Atelier sur la Conservation des ecosystemes	Burundi	Burundi	Female	ABN	abn@conservation.bi

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	basee sur le changement climatique					
Local Guidance	Guide local basee sur les ecosystemes	Burundi	Burundi	Female	ABN	abn@conservation.bi
National Guidance	Guide basee sur les ecosystemes au Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Female	ABN	abn@conservation.bi
Le Bulletin Inyomyi Dec 2013	L'Erosion, une preoccupation de l'ABN	Burundi	Burundi	Female	ABN	abn@conservation.bi
Le Bulletin Inyomyi Jan 2015	L'ABN preoccupee par les cc	Burundi	Burundi	Female	ABN	abn@conservation.bi
News article	Community empowerment in Ruyigi through local-led conservation	Burundi	Burundi	Female	ABN	http://www.birdlife.org
Radio	L'importance de conserver les forets	Burundi	Burundi	Male	ABN	ISANGANIRO
Television	Le changement climatique	Burundi	Burundi	Male	ABN	Television Renaissance
Peer reviewed Journal	Munroe et al. (2012) 'Review of the evidence base for ecosystem-	UK	UK	Male	Environmental Evidence	Environmental Evidence, 1:13

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	based approaches for adaptation to climate change'					
Global press release	Using nature to help people adapt to climate change in East Africa	UK	UK	Male	BirdLife International	http://tinyurl.com/9eye4ya
News story	Ndoo (2012), BirdLife Africa Partnership participates at Africa Environment Ministers 'meeting	Kenya	UK	Female	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org/community/2012/09/birdlife-africa-partnership-participates-at-africa-environment-ministers-meeting/
News article	Langley (2014), "While UNFCCC Parties debate, BirdLife project shows ecosystem-based adaptation in action"	UK	UK	Male	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/while-unfccc-parties-debate-birdlife-project-shows-ecosystem-based-adaptation-action
News article	"Adapting to climate change through the use of biodiversity	Kenya	UK	Female	BirdLife International	Africa Partnership Newsletter BI, December 2013; Vol. 13.8

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	and ecosystem services”					
New Project Factsheet	BirdLife International, 2013	NZ	UK	Male	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Ecosystem_Conservation_for_Climate_Change_Adaptation_in_East_Africa.pdf
News article	TNC, BI, WI, IUCN; 2013	NZ	UK	Male	BirdLife International	http://www.environmental-expert.com/news/statement-world-governments-must-commit-to-providing-significant-funds-for-climate-change-adaptation-402165
Peer reviewed Journal	Doswald et al. 2014 Effectiveness of ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation: review of the evidence-base	UK	UK	Male	BirdLife International	Climate and Development Volume 6, Issue 2, 2014
News article	Participatory Rural Appraisal Training in Africa is a Great Success	Kenya	UK	Female	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org/africa/news/participatory-rural-appraisal-training-africa-great-success
IBA book	Helping local communities at IBAs adapt to climate change: ecosystem-based adaptation	NZ	UK	Male	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/IBAs/pubs/SOWIBAs2014.pdf
News article	Ecosystem	Kenya	UK	Female	AAKNet, Nairobi	http://aaknet.org/index.php/component/k2/item/150-aaknet-

Types	Detail (title, author)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
	Conservation for Climate Change Adaptation					newsletter-issue-6

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide details for the main project contacts below. Please add new sections to the table if you are able to provide contact information for more people than there are sections below.

Ref No	19-0221
Project Title	Ecosystem Conservation for Climate Change Adaptation in East Africa
Project Leader Details	
Name	Melanie Heath
Role within Darwin Project	Project Lead
Address	
Phone	
Email	
Project Coordinator	
Name	Edward Perry
Role within Darwin Project	Project Coordinator
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Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Regional Coordinator	
Name	Edward Perry
Role within Darwin Project	Project Coordinator
Address	
Phone	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Charles Rugerinyage
Organisation	ABN
Role within Darwin Project	National Coordinator
Address	
Phone	
Email	
Partner 2	
Name	Serge Nsengimana
Organisation	ACNR

Role within Darwin Project	National Coordinator
Address	
Phone	
Email	
Partner 3	
Name	Paul Matiku
Organisation	Nature Kenya
Role within Darwin Project	CEO Nature Kenya
Address	
Phone	
Email	
Partner 4	
Name	Michael Opige
Organisation	NatureUganda
Role within Darwin Project	National Coordinator
Address	
Phone	
Email	