



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19 023
Project Title	NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming biodiversity and development
Host Country/ies	Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda,
Contract Holder Institution	IIED
Partner institutions	<p>UNEP-WCMC</p> <p>Botswana: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT)</p> <p>Namibia: Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)</p> <p>Seychelles: Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport (MENRT)</p> <p>Uganda: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)</p> <p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and UNDP - UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)</p>
Darwin Grant Value	£266,929
Start/end dates of project	February 2012 – March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2013 – March 2014; Annual report no 2
Project Leader name	Steve Bass
Project website	http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/pclq-nbsaps
Report author(s) and date	Abisha Mapendembe, Dilys Roe and Steve Bass, drawing on reports prepared by the host country partners – Dineo Gaborekwe, Francis Ogwal, Jonas Ngishidi and Denis Matatiken, April 2014

1. Project Rationale

In 2010, the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the CBD adopted decision X/2 which urged Parties to revise and update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in line with the revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. It called on them to “...use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies...” At the same CoP Decision X/6 recognised “the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes.” Thus, if Parties to the CBD are to successfully mainstream biodiversity, environment ministries will have to improve their interactions with development and finance authorities.

The project rationale is to respond to these decisions, increasing engagement between ministries and other lead actors responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for economic development and poverty reduction in order to promote greater integration of these different agendas. The “first generation” of NBSAPs has tended to be weak on poverty and national development objectives, having often been developed in isolation from other policy processes¹. It is envisaged that the new generation of NBSAPs should be resilient and effective instruments that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for both biodiversity and poverty.

Working with four African countries – Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles and Uganda – the project is engaging and encouraging leadership in biodiversity mainstreaming, and highlighting the experience of these four focal African countries to influence a whole new generation of NBSAPs.

2. Project Partnerships

The project is being implemented by IIED and UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty–Environment Initiative (PEI). The relationship between the two principal project partners, IIED and UNEP-WCMC, builds on a history of collaboration on a number of projects and has been further strengthened by the close working relationship required in the joint management of this Darwin project.

The partner organisations in project countries are directly responsible for revising their country’s NBSAP and sit within government

- Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) in Botswana,
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in Namibia,
- Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport (MENRT) in the Seychelles; and
- The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in Uganda

The partnership between IIED/UNEP-WCMC and these organisations has developed over the last year as the project has matured and as the individuals involved have had increasing time to work together. Challenges still remain – for example in getting all the project partners to participate regularly in project communications – whether via phone, LinkedIn, or email. However, it is clear that a high level of trust has already developed between the partners: one example is the willingness of the Namibia team to share an advance copy of its draft revised NBSAP for other partners to review; another is the close linkage of our project with UNDP’s biodiversity work, notably in combining agendas and sharing venues to improve the accessibility and value of meetings for busy African professionals, and with the UN’s NBSAPs Forum, for which we offer significant evidence and guidance material..

¹ See Prip C, Gross T, Johnston S, Vierros M (2010). *Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans*. UNU-IAS: Yokohama, Japan.

In addition to the focal countries, the project has also established a partnership with a number of key individuals in the Africa region to provide additional technical support to the host country partners. Again, this partnership has strengthened over the last year as evidenced by the continued willingness of these individuals to engage with the project (with no financial compensation for their time) and to actively contribute to workshops.

In July 2013, all the project partners met at the second annual project workshop hosted by the Uganda National Environmental Management Authority and held in Entebbe in July. The value of partnership was highly evident here as we were able to organise the workshop back to back with the UNDP Biodiversity Financing (BioFin) project² which involves a number of the same countries as the NBSAPs project. As well as allowing for cost-sharing, this joint workshop also brought additional countries (Zimbabwe, South Africa) to engage with the NBSAPs project.

The partnership with the CBD secretariat has also further strengthened over the year. For example, the UK project team and host country partners supported the CBD in delivering training on biodiversity mainstreaming to over 90 CBD Parties at the CBD Global Workshop on NBSAP revision. We have also participated in regional CBD meetings on resource mobilisation in Africa and Latin America, and in the process made links to our project.

Other collaborations:

A number of other partnerships have developed and/or been further strengthened this year:

Collaboration between this project and another IIED-led Darwin project in Uganda (Research to Policy – Conservation through Poverty Alleviation) has continued. Members of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (the targets of the Research to Policy project) participated in the second workshop of the NBSAPs 2.0 project held in Uganda in July 2013.

The project has benefitted significantly through links to the “NBSAPs Forum” - a partnership between the CBD secretariat, UNEP and UNDP which provides support to countries throughout the NBSAP revision process. Project outputs are being disseminated through the Forum and we are exploring the potential for additional funding via the Forum in order to extend the reach of the project - notably translating outputs into different languages and providing the co-financing for the Year 3 project workshop..

As a result of the partnerships described above, and the additional exposure that these have given the project, we have also developed new partnerships with additional African countries – Malawi (one of our original intended host countries which dropped out following a change of government), South Africa and Zimbabwe. These three additional countries will participate in the Year 3 workshop which will increase the evidence base, the potential for exchanging experiences on integrating development issues into revised NBSAPs, and consequently the robustness of our guidance on mainstreaming to be passed on to other countries.

² The BIOFIN project aims to provide countries with the tools and resources needed to assess existing expenditures on biodiversity conservation and the projected costs of NBSAPs, as well as provide the tools to develop a comprehensive and realistic resource mobilization plan.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Excellent progress has been made in most of the project activities planned for Year 2.

Output 1: Existing mainstreaming experience analysed

This output was largely completed at the end of year 1, as reported in our first annual report. A desk review of **State of Knowledge on Biodiversity Mainstreaming** was undertaken and published in Discussion Paper format in April 2013 (available online at: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03673.html>). The review was subsequently launched at the May 2013 meeting of the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) (a group of bilateral and multilateral development assistance organisations and environmental INGOs) in Berlin. A working session on biodiversity mainstreaming was convened as part of the PEP meeting and co-organised between the NBSAPs 2.0 project, the CBD Secretariat and the European Commission. Further evidence of the uptake of the review was provided by Dilys Roe being invited to present the findings from the review in a GEF STAP expert workshop on biodiversity mainstreaming held in Cape Town from 30th September to 4th October, and the review being disseminated by GEF as a background document for the meeting. A short article, targeted at a high-impact journal such as Science, is now planned in order to distil the combined lessons from the State of Knowledge review and the GEF experience.

We also reported last year that draft mainstreaming guidance had been produced and circulated following the first project workshop. This guidance has now been reproduced as one of our mainstreaming tools (to accompany the **Rapid Diagnostic Tool**: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03694.html> and has been translated into French, Spanish and Arabic. **Ten Steps to Biodiversity Mainstreaming** is available to download from the IIED website: <http://pubs.iied.org/14625IIED.html> and will form the basis of the final mainstreaming guidance which we plan to launch at CBD CoP 12 in October 2014.

Output 2: Level of biodiversity mainstreaming at national level diagnosed

This output was also largely completed in Year 1 as reported last year. We continued further diagnostic work this year, however, by focussing the second project workshop on mainstreaming biodiversity in National Development Plans. Each of the country teams participating in the workshop provided an overview of the extent to which their NDP (or equivalent) had addressed biodiversity. The workshop host – Uganda’s National Environmental Management Authority – invited representatives from the National Planning Authority, Ministry of Finance and various sectoral ministries to present initial diagnostics of the extent to which the NDP or sectoral plans had addressed biodiversity. One of the outputs of the workshop is the Entebbe Statement on Biodiversity in Development Planning which includes a set of principles for mainstreaming biodiversity into NDPs: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03693.html>

All of the country teams have reported a positive and marked increase in their engagements with traditionally non-biodiversity ministries such as Ministries of Finance and Planning following their diagnostic exercises, but this was particularly marked for Uganda as a result of the engagement at the workshop. The Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Authority are now actively engaging in the reciprocal update process of the NBSAP which the Uganda team reports as one of the major achievements of the project.

The project has also been providing capacity to carry out mainstreaming diagnostics beyond our project countries, through participating in delivering training on mainstreaming at regional and global CBD workshops and through wide dissemination of tools and guidance developed by the project.

Output 3: Mainstreaming capacities strengthened

This past year of the project has highlighted a steady increase in mainstreaming capacities of the host country teams, particularly as evidenced at the second project workshop in July 2013. The first project workshop in November 2012 focussed on helping countries to develop a business case for biodiversity. This was very much a novel exercise at the time and we used

the example of the Dragons Den TV programme where entrepreneurs have to make short and convincing sales pitches to would-be investors. At the second workshop, all the country teams (including non-focal countries Zimbabwe and Liberia) developed a four-minute pitch to make the case for investing in biodiversity conservation in their country to a panel made up of the sectoral and planning ministries from Uganda. All performed remarkably well and had clearly taken on board lessons about the need to use convincing data and other evidence, the need to couch the case for biodiversity in development terms and the need to speak the language of those they are trying to convince – whether they are economists, nutritionists or health experts.

The project has since published a tool with tips and tasks for building a case for integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes and policy development in other sectors. This has been widely disseminated in order to strengthen capacities beyond our focal countries and has also been translated into French, Spanish and Arabic. The tool, **Developing a Business case for Biodiversity**, is available to download from the IIED website: <http://pubs.iied.org/14627IIED.html>

A further feature of the second project workshop was its focus on peer review – another core mechanism that the project is employing to build mainstreaming capacity. The workshop provided an opportunity for a mid-term review of progress towards producing revised NBSAPs. By the time of the workshop, the Namibia team had finalised its draft revised NBSAP and this was subjected to peer review by the other countries and by the independent members of the African Leadership Group. The process both helped Namibia to improve the final draft and also provided food for thought to the other countries who were further behind in the revision process. The Seychelles, for example, reported that the comments that were made on Namibia's draft NBSAP guided them in streamlining their draft NBSAP and keeping it short. A LinkedIn discussion group – which is gaining momentum and even attracting participants from outside of the project teams – has been established to promote peer-to-peer support, information sharing and exchange. A report from the workshop detailing the lessons learned to date by the different countries is available to download here: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03692.html>.

All the project countries now have produced drafts of their revised NBSAPs. The NBSAPs show clear evidence of mainstreaming biodiversity and development, with a specific section within the NBSAPs devoted to making the case for biodiversity and ecosystem services in development, plus a specific section dealing with mainstreaming. Namibia is expecting to officially launch its revised NBSAP at our third annual workshop to be held end of July in Namibia, and to highlight to other participating countries how it has addressed development issues and interacted with the development community in the revision process. Uganda's initial draft NBSAP was subjected to a technical stakeholders review workshop in November 2013. Botswana expects to have a final revised NBSAP by end of April 2014. In Seychelles, an advance draft of the revised NBSAP document was handed over to the Ministry of Environment and Energy in early 2014.

Mainstreaming capacity is also being developed both within and beyond the project team through the development and wide dissemination of tools and guidance – such as the diagnostic tool, ten steps to mainstreaming and the business case tool (all of which have been translated in French, Spanish and Arabic). Dissemination channels include the CBD Focal Points, the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, the Poverty Environment Initiative and national partners, as well as the IIED website. The project team has also distributed products in person at relevant regional and global workshops in Africa and Latin America (e.g. the CBD Global NBSAP workshop held in Kenya in 2013, the CBD Resource Mobilization Workshop for Africa and for the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries in the United Nations (GRULAC) held Uganda and Brazil, respectively, in 2014).

Output 4: Key elements for improved NBSAPs in place

The project's core hypothesis is, that for the 2nd generation of NBSAPs to become relevant to the development agenda (so that biodiversity is perceived as a valuable resource rather than an obstacle to development), NBSAPs need to become more "development savvy". The project focuses a lot of attention on building the "business case" for biodiversity so that it moves from being a marginal issue to the mainstream. An important element of this is building the capacity

of environment ministry staff, with whom responsibility for biodiversity sits, to better engage with development ministry peers.

As described above, all the country teams have worked hard on developing a business case for biodiversity in their country and the draft revised NBSAPs of all project countries have included information from the business cases developed over the two project workshops. The countries have not, however, followed a standardised route of producing a national “road map” for NBSAP revision with an associated business case, as anticipated in our proposal. Indeed one of the interesting lessons learned from the project – and highlighted at the second project workshop – was the very different approaches that countries have taken to progress mainstreaming. Namibia, for example, described how it sought buy-in from politicians soon after the Nagoya CBD COP 10, and also embarked on a sustained stakeholder engagement process and awareness raising campaign. Uganda on the other hand identified “biodiversity champions” in each of the key sectoral ministries that it wanted to influence. Consequently as part of our overall guidance on mainstreaming produced at the end of the project, we plan to produce a publication highlighting “**Stories of Change**” which will seek to understand key mainstreaming entry points, drivers and opportunities that have arisen in different countries and how these have brought about change.

The third annual workshop in July 2014 will focus specifically on reviewing progress and sharing experiences on integrating development issues into revised NBSAPs, identifying lessons learned, and exploring what the indicators of successful mainstreaming might look like – reflecting different country contexts. The workshop will be structured in a way to help shape the project’s final guidance product(s) to be passed on to other countries.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1: Existing mainstreaming experience analysed

This has been very largely achieved. The output level indicators are highly tangible – they are based on the publication of several project products and the establishment of the African Leadership Group – and evidence for both can be found in the workshop reports and other documents highlighted in this report.

- The drivers of biodiversity-poverty dynamics have been scoped through the in-country diagnostic exercises that were carried before and during the first project workshop.
- Draft guidelines based on the state of knowledge review – and also on the deliberations from the first project workshop – have been published in the form of a tool “Ten Steps to Biodiversity Mainstreaming” and will be further elaborated during the third project workshop, drawing on lessons learned by the country teams during their NBSAP revision processes. The guidance will be finalized and published in time for launch at CoP12 to be held in Korea in October 2014.
- The African Leadership Group was established at the first project workshop in November 2012, met for the second time during the second annual workshop held in Entebbe and is currently engaged in planning its inputs to the third project workshop planned for July 2014.

Output 2: Level of biodiversity mainstreaming at national level diagnosed

As reported in Year 1, this has been achieved to the extent that the diagnostics have been undertaken in each country. These have not, however, been written up as separate diagnostic reports. The teams have perceived their value as background information and awareness-raising tools rather than as the basis for national mainstreaming action plans. Summaries of the diagnostic assessments are, however, available in the form of presentations and in the first workshop report: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03740.html>.

Beyond the initial diagnostic assessments, we also reviewed the status of biodiversity integration into national development planning at the second project workshop and developed a set of principles based on this analysis that are presented in the Entebbe Statement: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03693.html>.

Furthermore, as described above, there is considerable evidence that peer review and support (our indicator for this output) has been undertaken beyond the diagnostic assessments. A peer review tool is currently under production as a means to assist this process in other countries.

Output 3: Mainstreaming capacities strengthened

This is on track to being achieved. This is the core focus of the project and is largely achieved through the on-going production of tools and guidance material from the IIED-WCMC team, the peer-to-peer support network and the annual technical support and capacity building workshops. Evidence of the capacity-building potential of the project is provided by the good use made by the CBD of the tools and materials produced. The tools have been used as a guide in all regional and global CBD organised workshops on mainstreaming within the NBSAPs update process.

We have also profiled national mainstreaming champions from our project countries and from elsewhere have been profiled in a series of videos and interviews on our project website. The African project partners have participated in CBD training events and provided inspiration to other countries. There is evidence to show that lessons from the African region can be extrapolated as inspirational and useful to other developing regions. We have already received requests from the United Nations Environment Programme- Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP-ROWA) to provide capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity in national planning processes in the West Asia Region³ using tools and experiences from the NBSAPs 2.0 Project.

Output 4: Key elements for improved NBSAPs: This is fully on track to being achieved. All project countries have developed their business cases, although as reported last year and described above, there is limited appetite for production of these business cases and mainstreaming action plans as separate, formal documents. Nevertheless, the draft revised NBSAPs of project countries that we have seen to date include details articulating the link between biodiversity and development and a section on mainstreaming.

There is also evidence of national efforts to link NBSAP revision to other development strategies – our second core indicator for this output. The NBSAP update process in project countries has involved a wide range of stakeholders including mainstream ministries and agencies (e.g. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning) that traditionally don't deal with biodiversity but do set the direction for national development, investment, and government expenditure. At our 3rd project workshop we will encourage each of the country teams to also include representatives from the development sector amongst their participants.

The assumption for this output was that political support for action plans is possibly realistic and achievable within the project scope and timeframe. Indications so far show that generally there is support at the highest level of government for the NBSAPs revision process in our project countries. There is evidence of participation and buy-in at the highest level of government in all project countries, as shown by the composition of steering committees and thematic working groups for the NBSAP update process in our project countries – which includes far more from mainstream authorities than in the past. All the project countries are also in the process of developing resource mobilisation strategies for implementing their revised NBSAPs and the process is co-led by individuals from the ministry of finance. The link of the project to the UNDP BIOFIN project is also making a valuable contribution to this.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

The purpose of this project is to mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 4 pilot countries become more effective and more resilient policy instruments that both support national development objectives and ensure

³ Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Palestine and Syria.

priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development.

We have made good progress towards this purpose. All four project countries have produced drafts of their revised NBSAPs and biodiversity and development mainstreaming is included in the drafts.

While we are confident that we are on track for meeting the purpose indicator – that the revised NBSAPs will include improved provisions for and reference to development issues and strategies in all countries, we are less confident – given the timing of development planning cycles – that the reverse will be true i.e. that biodiversity objectives will be more clearly articulated in poverty reduction and national development strategies. This appears to be possible in all four countries as evidenced by their presentations on the integration of biodiversity in their NDPs at the Entebbe workshop, but the political and procedural timing for development planning does not always coincide with our project timeframe.

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

The Goal of this project, as specified in the original application form is: “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.” The sub-goal is that “National development strategies and plans better reflect the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through revised NBSAPs

We are confident that the project will result in improved revised NBSAPs that better reflect development concerns. We have less direct influence over how these NBSAPs subsequently influence national development strategies and plans, but this is a challenge that we will address in our third project workshop where we will seek to develop a set of indicators of successful mainstreaming, and encourage country teams to plan for the necessary in-country steps.

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

The project has supported the Conventions through the support of the four countries to develop their revised NBSAPs. These in turn are intended to reflect the priorities established in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 which is intended to cover all Conventions not just the CBD. As such the project is most directly linked to Aichi Target 17 (Target 17: Each party has a national strategy and action plan (2015)) and to Strategic Objective A (Mainstream Biodiversity), but essentially cuts across the whole of the strategic plan.

We have had extensive interaction with CBD Focal Points. Each of our country partners includes the CBD Focal Point for that country; we have engaged in regional training programmes with the CBD Focal Points for numerous other African and Latin American countries; and we use the CBD Focal Points mailing list as a key dissemination channel for all of our products.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

Our attention to poverty concerns, which to date have been largely overlooked within biodiversity planning processes, will enhance the inclusivity and equity aspects of a country's biodiversity policy and activities. We therefore anticipate that the long-term poverty alleviation benefit of the project will be a more secure biodiversity base on which many people's livelihoods in the project countries depend. The level of engagement of development ministries within the NBSAP revision process in our focal countries leads us to anticipate that more attention will be paid to conserving biodiversity that is critical to poor people as the NBSAP is implemented over the coming years, and moreover as countries revised their national development plans.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

We have developed a theory of change for the project (annex 5). Based on this, we have identified a series of outcomes, a baseline condition and relevant activities and outputs to reach the outcome. We have also established key milestones against which to measure progress. While we remain broadly on track in terms of the envisaged milestones the lessons from the project are that we are perhaps over-optimistic in our expectations to be able to change development plans (as opposed to influencing planners and planning processes) within the timeframe of the project. While we are directly shaping the revised NBSAPs to reflect development issues and we can encourage and facilitate the involvement of development and sectoral ministries in the NBSAP revision process, the extent to which the revised NBSAPs will be reflected in revised national development plans and poverty reduction strategies is impossible to determine, not least because of the lack of coordination in the timing of the NBSAP revision and revision of development plans (which often takes place only every 5 years). In future, we would suggest a longer lead in time for this kind of policy influence and will reflect this in our guidance. At our 2nd project workshop, the representative from the Poverty Environment Initiative remarked that policy change is only beginning to emerge after 10 years of their programme. Our project is only 3 years!

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

Last year's review raised three queries which are addressed below:

- 1) Contact with Malawi:** The project has been in touch with the CBD focal point for Malawi about the project and communication challenges that led us to drop Malawi from this project. These resulted from a change of staff following a change of government. This year, however, after meeting with members of the project team at the CBD regional workshop, Malawi has expressed a keen interest in engaging with the project and in particular receiving project outputs and sharing its experience on mainstreaming with the other countries. To this end, the project will extend a formal invitation to Malawi to take part in the third annual project workshop to be held in Namibia in July 2014. The

Malawi biodiversity desk officer is now included in communications updates about the project and is a member of the LinkedIn discussion group.

- 2) Training materials:** Last year's review indicated that no training materials had been produced, where we had indicated that there would be two. We think this query arose from the way we had completed our standard measures table last year as we had in fact developed 3 sets of training materials: 1) the mainstreaming diagnostic tool (with guidance to countries on how to apply and report back on this); 2) training on developing a business case (preliminary guidance delivered in advance of the Botswana workshop and practical training provided to all countries during the workshop); and 3) Basic steps on mainstreaming: practical training provided during the workshop and guidance provided in the workshop output – the Maun Statement
- 3) UK staff time spent in the host country:** Last year's review indicated that the UK team had not spent any time in the host country when we should have spent 5 weeks. Again, this comment arose because of the way we completed the standard measures table which should have clarified that we spent 20 days (4 weeks) in the host country Botswana (average 5 days each X 4 staff).

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No significant difficulties encountered and no further risks identified.

9. Sustainability

The project's country partners are the government agencies with defined NBSAP mandates and CBD contact roles. This has helped the project to have a good profile in each country, and to have its activities integrated with government planning processes, and consequently every chance of integrating its advice directly into government plans, investment and recurrent activity. Host countries have been taking it in turn to host the international workshops and so these – being "official" events – have also raised the profile of the project and its aims. Interaction with the media has amplified this. Furthermore the project is benefitting from collaboration with the CBD Secretariat - which is helping to raise its profile and disseminate its outputs internationally. In return, the project has helped to increase the profile of the NBSAP revision process. In Namibia the government has been very enthusiastic to host the third project workshop and to launch its new NBSAP as part of the workshop process.

There is clear evidence of increasing mainstreaming capacity as a result of the project – as discussed above – and in particular, increasing capacity of environment staff to "make the case" for biodiversity to other ministries.

The NBSAP revision process itself has an endpoint (for most Parties being COP 12 in 2014). The project will thus reach a discrete endpoint by nature of the timing, but it is anticipated that the project outputs and outcomes will continue to have influence beyond this due to the capacity building legacy and the guidance generated that will contribute to ongoing biodiversity-development mainstreaming beyond the NBSAP revision process. Materials prepared through the project will be widely available, and the international institutions supporting the project – notably SCBD, UNDP, UNEP and PEI as well as IIED – will remain in place with a mandate and capacity to continue supporting developing countries in their mainstreaming efforts.

10. Darwin Identity

The Darwin logo is used on the project website and on all the published products resulting from the project. It has also been used in local and international presentations on the project and in the documentation produced by the project. The Darwin Initiative support has been recognised as being a distinct project – not part of a larger programme – albeit with strong links to other programmes including the NBSAP Forum initiative. We have not formally assessed who in the

host countries is and is not familiar with the Darwin Initiative but certainly, within the environment ministries in which we are working, there appears to be a significant level of familiarity.

11. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

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

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

In this last year, this project has grown from a small initiative involving four African countries, to a project whose tools and other resources are being used to train many countries across Africa and elsewhere, to the extent that we are being asked to replicate the process in other regions of the world.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 5 pilot countries become more effective and more resilient policy instruments that both support national development objectives and ensure priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development.</p>	<p>By Yr 3 / 2015, revised NBSAPs of 5 pilot countries are explicitly linked to relevant elements of development strategies and plans (see above).</p>	<p>All the project countries have advanced drafts of their revised NBSAPs and biodiversity and development mainstreaming is included in the drafts. Namibia are planning to officially launch its revised NBSAP during the third annual project workshop planned for July 2014 in Namibia and to highlight to other participating countries how it has addressed development issues and interacted with the development community in the revision process. Botswana, Seychelles and Uganda expect to have final drafts of their NBSAPs by end of 2014. The second annual workshop in July 2013 explicitly addressed the integration of biodiversity in national development links to development planning.</p>	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience: Drivers of biodiversity-poverty dynamics scoped and partners engaged; African Leadership Group established, state-of-knowledge review produced; and draft NBSAP 2.0 guidelines generated.</p>	<p>Scoping paper and guidelines prepared on the basis of state-of-knowledge review and national input.</p>	<p>State of Knowledge on Biodiversity Mainstreaming was published in Discussion Paper format in April 2013 and published online via the project website. The review was subsequently launched at the May 2013 meeting of the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) in Berlin. Further evidence of the uptake of the review was provided by Dilys Roe being invited to present the findings from the review in a GEF STAP expert workshop on biodiversity mainstreaming held in Cape Town from 30th September to 4th October, and the review being disseminated by GEF as a background document for the meeting</p>	

	African Leadership Group established.	The African Leader Group continues to be an essential component of the project. The ALG actively participated in the second project workshop in Entebbe. The group provided peer review comments to Namibia's draft NBSAP during the workshop.
Activity 1.3 Desk review of global experience in and available tools for mainstreaming (i.e. beyond the 4 countries)		COMPLETED.
Activity 1.4 Produce 'state of knowledge' paper (based on 1.1-1.3 above. Co-authors are IIED, WCMC and national partners)		Discussion paper version completed in April 2013 and published online via the project website
Activity 1.5 Disseminate state of knowledge paper and diagnostic tool to all Africa group and via CBD		Dissemination of diagnostic tool ongoing. State of Knowledge review findings presented at the GEF STAP expert workshop on biodiversity mainstreaming held in Cape Town from 30 th September to 4 th October, and the review being disseminated by GEF as a background document for the meeting. A journal article is planned to distil the key findings..
Activity 2.1.(a) First African Learning and Leadership workshop: discussion on global state of knowledge review; work out logistics of peer support process		COMPLETED.
Activity 2.2. Following workshop, WCMC/IIED integrate state of global knowledge review and national diagnostic findings to produce draft guidance		COMPLETED. The draft guidance will be further developed over the course of the project.
Activity 2.3. Circulate draft guidance to project partners and also to the all Africa group		COMPLETED
Output 2. Initial national biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostics: Priorities assessed and established in 4 host countries	Evidence of Peer review and support undertaken.	<p>All project countries carried out their diagnostics during Year I and the results were used to form the basis of engagements with various stakeholders during their NBSAP update process. The project has also been providing capacity to carry out mainstreaming diagnostics beyond our project countries through participating in delivering training on Mainstreaming at regional and global CBD workshops and through wide dissemination of tools and guidance developed by the project.</p> <p>During the second workshop held in July 2014, Namibia had completed a first draft of its revised NBSAP in time for the workshop and one session was specifically devoted to peer review of this. The peer review comments have subsequently been incorporated into a final version of Namibia's new NBSAP. A LinkedIn discussion group which is gaining momentum and even attracting participants from outside of the project teams has been established to promote peer –peer support, information sharing and exchange</p>
Activity 1.1 Production of diagnostic tools for national reciprocal mainstreaming assessments		COMPLETED
Activity 1.2, National partners and national peer group (i.e. the African leadership		COMPLETED

group) members undertake diagnostics, lessons		
Activity 2.1 (b). First African Learning and Leadership workshop – sharing of lessons on national level mainstreaming strengths and weaknesses (from national diagnostics)		COMPLETED
Output 3. Mainstreaming capacities: strengthened in 5 host countries, together with regional peer support (workshops, exchanges) and associated facility (African Leadership Group)	<p>National champions (individuals and institutions) profiled and supporting others.</p> <p>Guidance materials produced and disseminated by CBD, PEI, UNDP and UNEP, as well as national institutions.</p>	<p>Considerable resources in internal communications between international and national project partners – encouraging the country teams to share experiences, to offer peer review, and to organise learning with each other as their NBSAP revision processes have progressed. A LinkedIn discussion group of the project was set up to keep the project country teams in touch with each other and to update each other on progress with their NBSAP revision processes.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer support is also facilitated through the project workshops and review during NBSAP revision kick started during the first project workshop in November 2012 and continued during the second workshop in July 2013 and is expected to continue during the third workshop planned for July 2014. The project is also promoting experience sharing on mainstreaming with non project countries such as South Africa and Zimbabwe</p> <p>The project published a tool with tips and tasks for building a case for integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes and policy development in other sectors. The project has continued to disseminate its products and outputs through the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, through official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI and national partners. The project team has also distributed products in person at relevant regional and global workshops.</p>
Activity 3.1. National biodiversity mainstreaming efforts undertaken or expanded through NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities; by applying the new (draft) guidance, utilising business cases and action plans		All countries have used the diagnostic tool, business case tool and the ten mainstreaming steps as part of the NBSAP revision process. All countries have advanced draft NBSAPs and are expected to have final versions by end of 2014 Namibia is expecting to officially launch its revised NBSAP at the third annual workshop to be held end of July.
Activity 3.2. Coordination and technical support function provided by UK partners and international advisors		Ongoing through regular teleconferences, workshops and e-mail exchange between the project team, host countries and advisory group.
Activity 3.3. Peer-to-peer support and review during NBSAP revision (each country process plans for peer review as a milestone).		Ongoing via the three annual workshops. Namibia's draft NBSAP was peer-reviewed at the second annual workshop in Uganda
Activity 3.4. Mid-term workshop to review progress in NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities, share challenges		This was held in July 2013 in Entebbe Uganda. The workshop was organised back to back with the UNDP Biodiversity Financing (BioFin) project which involves a number of the same countries as the NBSAPs project and also brought additional countries (Zimbabwe, South Africa) to engage the project partners.
Activity 3.5. Project partners distill lessons learned and share with all Africa group (highlighting interim lessons and experiences)		This was covered at the second annual workshop and is documented in the workshop report. Lessons learned have also been shared through regular project updates via e-mail and on the project website, and through a LinkedIn discussion group.

Activity 3.6. Wider dissemination through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI, national partners	Products from the project are already being disseminated through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI and national partners and in person at relevant regional and global workshops
Activity 3.7 Third and final learning and leadership workshop: synthesis, communication of national experience, peer review/feedback on final products and lessons	This is planned for July 2014 in Namibia. The workshop will focus specifically on reviewing progress and share experiences on integrating development issues into revised NBSAPs, identifying lessons learned and guidance that might be passed on to other countries, and exploring what the indicators of successful mainstreaming might look like – reflecting different country contexts. We are also planning a side event CBD CoP 12 to be held in October 2014 in Korea
Output 4. Key Elements for Improved NBSAPs: Business case and action plans for mainstreaming established in 5 host countries: Business cases and action plans produced	<p>Countries establish business case and set mainstreaming action plan</p> <p>National efforts to link NBSAP revision to other development strategies</p> <p>The project team provided some guidance to the host country teams on developing a business case. All the project countries have produced business cases for biodiversity. The cases clearly articulate the contribution of biodiversity to socio- economic development and information from these cases has been included in project country draft NBSAPs. The project has since published a tool with tips and tasks for building a case for integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes and policy development in other sectors and how to communicate the case to different stakeholders especially those that don't deal with biodiversity (e.g. finance and planning ministries).</p> <p>The second workshop held in Entebbe focused specifically on links between the NBSAP revision process and other development strategies. The outputs are captured in the workshop report.</p>
Activity 2.4. Partner countries develop “business case” for biodiversity and national road map for NBSAP revision process (i.e. identifying mainstreaming entry points) and circulate to peers	COMPLETED (see above). A business case tool was published in February 2014. The business case approach has been used by project countries in the NBSAP revision process.
Activity 2.5. Peer review (by national and international partners) and refinement of national business cases and road maps	Peer review carried out during the second project workshop in Entebbe and will continue at second workshop. Peer review process is likely to expand to focus on mainstreaming progress within the NBSAP revision process and in National Development Plans (NDPs) throughout the life span of the project. A tool for peer review was pilot tested at the second workshop and is being developed by the project team based on country experiences so far.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</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>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>National development strategies and plans better reflect the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through revised NBSAPs</p>	<p>By yr 3 / 2015, 5 pilot countries have clear reference to biodiversity objectives in their poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., PRSPs, NDPs, UNDAFs, and relevant sectoral policies and strategies that have a direct bearing)</p>	<p>References to terms in national strategies / plans in 2015 against baseline (in Roe 2010); assessed through preparation of a journal article</p> <p><u>Monitoring & evaluation conducted (described below)</u></p>	
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>To mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 5 pilot countries become more effective and more resilient policy instruments that both support national development objectives and ensure priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development</p>	<p>By yr 3 / 2015, revised NBSAPs of 5 pilot countries are explicitly linked to relevant elements of development strategies and plans (see above)</p>	<p>References to terms in national strategies / plans in 2015 against baseline (in Prip et al 2010) ; assessed through preparation of a journal article</p> <p><u>Monitoring & evaluation conducted (described below)</u></p>	<p>Timing: That NBSAP revision will occur from 2012 to 2014 in most countries and the 5 pilot countries can therefore play an illustrative and encouraging role for others</p> <p><u>Political will and funding to do the integration into other planning activities. Targets policy community which have many competing demands on their time.</u></p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience: Drivers of biodiversity-poverty dynamics scoped and partners engaged: African Leadership Group established, state-of-knowledge</p>	<p>Scoping paper and guidelines prepared on the basis of state-of-knowledge review and national input</p> <p>African Leadership Group established</p>	<p>State-of-knowledge paper and guidelines published</p> <p>Usage rates of group's online platform (hosted from the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, PCLG, website)</p>	<p>That drivers identified can be at least partly addressed within national strategies, plans, and policies</p> <p>National partners have some experience in mainstreaming, and are able to leverage other subject matter experts for specific initiatives</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
review produced; and draft NBSAP 2.0 guidelines generated			(e.g., national budgeting)
Initial national BD mainstreaming diagnostics: Priorities assessed and established in 5 host countries	Evidence of Peer review and support undertaken	Diagnostics report x 5	That partners are able to dedicate enough time among efforts effectively
Mainstreaming capacities: strengthened in 5 host countries, together with regional peer support (workshops, exchanges) and associated facility (African Leadership Group)	National champions (individuals and institutions) profiled and supporting others Guidance materials produced and disseminated by CBD, PEI, UNDP and UNEP, as well as national institutions	Peer learning group communication with non-project countries Global materials incorporating national case studies; available through CBD Secretariat, PEI, UNDP and UNEP by 2014	Lessons from African region can be extrapolated as inspirational and useful to other developing regions
Key Elements for Improved NBSAPs: Business case ⁴ and action plans for mainstreaming established in 5 host countries: Business cases and action plans produced	Countries establish business case and set mainstreaming action plan (within first workshop) <u>National efforts to link NBSAP revision to other development strategies</u>	Business cases and national action plans (annex to workshop report above)	Political support for action plan is realistic and achievable within project scope and timeframe
Activities 0. Project management and coordination 0.1 Inception meeting with national partners – coinciding with CBD All African NBSAP workshop (one participant each from IIED, WCMC, UNDP, CBD, PEI and two each from countries – NBSAP contacts and e.g., PEI country managers) to launch project to a wider audience 0.2 Planning Confirmation and detailed planning and review of project arrangements (with 0.1) 0.3 International advisory committee meetings (meet at inception meeting; monthly via teleconference) 0.4 Peer review group meetings (via teleconference) 0.5 Production of progress reports, workshop reports and so on, as well as annual reports to Darwin 0.6 Participatory Project Evaluation			

⁴ Following the model established by PEI, this would be a short policy piece to make the case for biodiversity to ‘open’ mainstream audiences in the development sector, and to clarify reciprocally to biodiversity authorities why a different approach to NBSAPs is now needed.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>0.7 Final Report and Project Audit</p> <p>1. Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience</p> <p>1.1 Production of diagnostic tools for national reciprocal mainstreaming assessments</p> <p>1.2 National partners and national peer group (i.e. the African leadership group) members undertake diagnostics, lessons</p> <p>1.3 Desk review of global experience in and available tools for mainstreaming (i.e. beyond the 5 countries)</p> <p>1.4 Produce 'state of knowledge' paper (based on 1.1-1.3 above. Co-authors are IIED, WCMC and national partners)</p> <p>1.5 Disseminate state of knowledge paper and diagnostic tool to all Africa group and via CBD</p> <p>2. Initiation of learning and leadership network and production of draft global NBSAP guidance</p> <p>2.1 First African Learning and Leadership workshop – sharing of lessons on national level mainstreaming strengths and weaknesses (from national diagnostics); discussion on global state of knowledge review; planning on NBSAP revision interventions (both specific national processes and overall guidance); work out logistics of peer support process</p> <p>2.2 Following workshop, WCMC/IIED integrate state of global knowledge review and national diagnostic findings to produce draft guidance</p> <p>2.3 Circulate draft guidance to project partners and also to the all Africa group</p> <p>2.4 Partner countries develop “business case” for biodiversity and national road map for NBSAP revision process (i.e. identifying mainstreaming entry points) and circulate to peers</p> <p>2.5 Peer review (by national and international partners) and refinement of national business cases and road maps</p> <p>3. NBSAP revision and mainstreaming</p> <p>3.1 National biodiversity mainstreaming efforts undertaken or expanded through NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities; by applying the new (draft) guidance, utilising business cases and action plans</p> <p>3.2 Coordination and technical support function provided by UK partners and international advisors</p> <p>3.3 Peer-to-peer support and review during NBSAP revision (each country process plans for peer review as a milestone)</p> <p>3.4 Mid-term workshop to review progress in NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities, share challenges</p> <p>3.5 Project partners distill lessons learned and share with all Africa group (highlighting interim lessons and experiences)</p> <p>3.6 Wider dissemination through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI, national partners</p> <p>3.7 Third and final learning and leadership workshop: synthesis, communication of national experience, peer review/feedback on final products and lessons</p> <p>4. Communications and information dissemination</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4.1 Finalisation, translation and publishing of guidelines and project briefing - dissemination to all African group and wider</p> <p>4.2 Write up for academic journal</p> <p>4.3. Launch of final product and guidance at CoP12 and submission of Information Document</p> <p>4.4 Contribution to progress reporting to CBD for implementation of 2020 strategy</p>			
<p>Monitoring activities</p> <p>The proponents would conduct monitoring and evaluation with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Outline the theory of change of the initiative; ii) Identify the key milestones along the results chain; iii) Identify the assumptions that underpin the logic of the initiative as well as the risks that may undermine it; iv) Agree the indicators that will demonstrate when the outputs, outcomes and impact have been achieved – consider indicators that would demonstrate changes to policy and practice as well as to the environment, biodiversity and people’s well-being / livelihoods; v) Decide on the methods that will be used to collect data not only for baselines but also to track progress in delivering the project outputs, outcomes (usually process indicators show changes in people’s attitudes and behaviours) and impact; and finally vi) Generate an M&E table that would outline partner responsibilities, timings and costs. <p>Darwin indicators that are likely to be tracked within this process are noted in section 19.</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	8	120				4	15
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	1						2
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	3	3				3	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	4	4				4	20
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country		1				1	4 (initially 5)
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals							1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals							1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings		1				1	2
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	1	2				0	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	4	1				1	5
15C	Number of national press releases in UK							1
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	3	3				0	3
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the							100

	host country(ies)							
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK							50
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1	1				1	2
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work						£106,498	£302,611
New -Project specific measures								

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Report*	Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming: A state of knowledge review	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://pubs.iied.org/G03673.html	Free
Report*	NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development Second Project Workshop Report. 8-12 July 2013, Entebbe, Uganda	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://pubs.iied.org/G03692.html	Free
Report*	Entebbe Statement on Biodiversity in Development Planning	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://pubs.iied.org/G03693.html	Free
Tool*	Ten steps to biodiversity mainstreaming: Tips for NBSAPs 2.0 and beyond	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://pubs.iied.org/14625IIED.html	Free
Tool*	Developing a 'business case' for biodiversity: Tips and tasks for influencing government and the private sector	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://pubs.iied.org/14627IIED.html	Free
Briefing	Making a stronger case for biodiversity	IIED, London	http://pubs.iied.org/17196IIED.html	Free
Video	A selection of online interviews about different aspects of biodiversity mainstreaming	IIED, London	http://povertyandconservation.info/nbsaps	Free
Blog	Botswana: Biodiversity and Dragons come together	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/botswana-biodiversity-dragons-come-together	free
Blog	Making the business case for biodiversity – in an instant	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/making-business-case-for-biodiversity-instant	free
Darwin newsletter update	Speaking up for biodiversity	IIED, London		

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

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

All of the project outputs are available on the project website: <http://povertyandconservation.info/nbsaps>. From mid-May 2014 these pages are moving to the main iied site: www.iied.org/nbsaps

This not only includes written outputs - tools, reports, guidance etc. – but also all of the presentations from the second project workshop, side event, Side event at the CBD Global Workshop on NBSAPs Revision Process, 12 November 2013 in Nairobi, Kenya. Additionally, there are online interviews with members of the project countries and independent African Leaders Group discussing different aspects of biodiversity mainstreaming such as governance issues, the importance of community participation in the process and the tensions that can arise between the desire to conserve biodiversity and promote economic development.

Specific items include:

- NBSAPs 2.0 project update (December 2013, February 2014, March 2014)
- Biodiversity Mainstreaming at the 18th Meeting of the Poverty Environment Partnership, Berlin 14th - 16th May 2013
- Side event at the CBD Global Workshop on NBSAPs Revision Process, 12 November 2013 in Nairobi, Kenya
- Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming: A state of knowledge review
- Report and presentations from Entebbe Workshop
- Entebbe Statement on Biodiversity in Development Planning
- Ten steps to biodiversity mainstreaming: Tips for NBSAPs 2.0 and beyond
- Developing a 'business case' for biodiversity: Tips and tasks for influencing government and the private sector

We have promoted these outputs directly to attendees of CBD regional and global workshops on NBSAPs revision in Nairobi and Entebbe. We have marketed them via the IIED newsletter (circulation: 6,500 with an open rate of approx 33% and a click through rate of approx 10%, both of which are above industry standard) and are in the process of moving the NBSAPs content from the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group website to the IIED website to increase visibility. A social media strategy is being drafted for the final year of the project to raise the profile further of the project and its outputs.

Annex 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy: Theory of Change for NBSAPs 2.0

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
<p>Funding</p> <p>Knowledge and expertise</p> <p>Institutional mandates and processes</p> <p>Timeliness: the CBD opportunity, green economy opportunity, African leadership opportunity</p>	<p>1) <u>International Advisory Group</u>: co-producing guidance, linking to mandated processes, lessons sharing and dissemination</p> <p>2) <u>African Leadership Group</u>: Peer review and feedback, lessons sharing and showcasing</p> <p>3) <u>Darwin Country teams</u>: diagnostics, power mapping, business case development, integration with national NBSAP processes</p> <p>4) <u>Project secretariat</u>: convening IAG and ALG, producing tools, reviewing state-of-the-art knowledge, convening workshops and events, supporting country teams, communication and dissemination</p> <p>Project M&E emphasis (indicators, risk & assumptions for each group on following pages)</p>	<p>African national plans</p> <p>International guidance</p> <p>Tools and resources</p> <p>An African network</p>	<p>Strengthening leadership and capacity</p> <p>Showcasing mainstreaming experience and success</p> <p>Identifying levers of influence and entry points for policy change</p> <p>Developing a business case for biodiversity as a development assessment</p> <p>Assessing the opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming biodiversity</p> <p>Resilient and effective NBSAPs influencing development decisions</p>	<p>Better development</p> <p>Better conservation</p> <p>Better institutions</p> <p>Better outlook</p>



1) International Advisory Group

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
<p>Members organisations not actively collaborating to improve biodiversity mainstreaming (PEI not working on biodiversity/linking to NBSAP process; CBD processes not taking lessons from PEI/linking NBSAP revision to PEI country programmes)</p> <p>Lessons and good practice in mainstreaming not informing biodiversity-development approaches (including guidance)</p>	<p>Institutional participation/representation in the IAG: regular teleconferences (progress briefings, advice and opportunities for better collaboration and integration)</p> <p>Co-develop and disseminate project outputs</p> <p>Co-sponsor and co-facilitate project workshops and events</p> <p>Ongoing coordination with project team</p>	<p>Form the IAG (2012)</p> <p>Biodiversity and development mainstreaming guidance and tools co-produced and disseminated (guidelines in draft mid-2013 / final by late 2014 for COP12)</p> <p>Strategy for scaling out the project approach to other countries and sub-regions (in 2013)</p> <p>Integration of project lessons and materials into their ongoing support work (quarterly telecons)</p>	<p>Members organisations actively collaborating to improve biodiversity mainstreaming</p> <p>Lessons and good practice in mainstreaming informing CBD, UNDP and UNEP's approaches including technical support for NBSAPs</p> <p>PEI more active in support for biodiversity mainstreaming</p> <p>Project approach rolled out beyond initial group to other countries / sub-regions where IAG members operate</p>
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>IAG formed and composed of all relevant organisations that support NBSAP revision process and mainstreaming (CBD, UNDP, UNEP, PEI with IIED and UNEP-WCMC)</p> <p>Number of IAG teleconferences held / number and composition of call participants (all partners stay engaged through the life of the project)</p> <p>IAG meets in person at least once during life of the project</p> <p>IAG members mention project on their</p>	<p>Members of IAG communicate and disseminate project information via their official channels</p> <p>IAG actively promotes project outputs to their international networks</p> <p>IAG members play a role in monitoring the effectiveness of project materials beyond the 4 Darwin countries</p>	<p>Guidelines are published by the CBD with other project partners. UNEP and UNDP incorporate the guidance into their support for NBSAP revision and implementation (e.g. within the NBSAP Forum)</p> <p>IAG member organisations have an understanding of NBSAPs 2.0 initiative at the regional and country office level</p> <p>Funds secured for the NBSAP 2.0 project approach to roll out to</p>

	<p>websites and provide a link to the PCLG NBSAP page</p> <p>IAG members review and endorse project outputs, disseminate these through their regional and country programmes/other constituencies</p>	<p>IAG members meet together during project lifespan to decide strategically how project outputs will be mainstreamed into their official guidance and processes</p> <p>Outreach strategy is developed and agreed: partners engaged in extending the project approach</p>	<p>other countries / sub-regions</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions:</p>		<p><u>Assumption:</u> That IAG members understand project sufficiently to be able to communicate it and work together to replicate its approach</p>	

2) African Leadership Group

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
<p>No ALG (individuals were not working together on these issues)</p> <p>African leadership on mainstreaming was not being harnessed / channelled into CBD or NBSAP related processes</p>	<p>Form as a group to provide support, advise and leadership to each other, esp the 4 Darwin countries</p> <p>Participate in and co-facilitate project workshops</p> <p>Participate in regular (monthly) calls to review progress and discuss a particular aspect of mainstreaming</p> <p>Be showcased to their peers in other countries</p> <p>Provide input and feedback on the project approach and its outputs</p>	<p>Form the ALG (2012)</p> <p>Profiles of the ALG members (skills, experience, areas of interest and possible support to others, etc) (2013)</p> <p>National level experiences documented (by project comms) (2013, 2014)</p> <p>Support and leadership provided to help others to steer others (esp 4 Darwin countries) through the difficult process of mainstreaming (2013, 2014)</p>	<p>That the ALG is an active community of practice working to demonstrate good practice and is actively collaborating to improve biodiversity mainstreaming in national and international processes</p>
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>ToR for the ALG including agreement on composition</p> <p>Number of calls held / number and composition of participants</p> <p>List / overview of topics discussed by the ALG on calls</p>	<p>The ALG communicates actively during the project (e.g., for the first 6 months, have a phone-in meeting every 6 weeks, then quarterly)</p> <p>Profiles of ALG members developed and national level experiences disseminated (by project comms, at least 1 per month)</p> <p>Number of ALG member profiles and project communication pieces disseminated through other channels</p>	<p>The ALG continues to interact post-project</p>

		<p>Voluntary time provided by the independent ALG members (indicates buy-in to the vision for the group)</p> <p>Plan for continuing work and some extension into other areas (by the end of the project)</p>	
<p>Risks & Assumptions:</p>		<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of incentives for long-term involvement, change of composition in the ALG esp from country level <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Economy and the SDGs are two issues beyond NBSAP revision that the group can useful contribute - ALG willingness and ability to engage with project communications activities (no severe restrictions from government or institutions) 	

3) Darwin Country teams (inc NBSAPs themselves and national processes)

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
<p>No national mainstreaming team, or limited support for mainstreaming available from the international institutions dealing with biodiversity, or on biodiversity from those dealing with mainstreaming</p> <p>First generation NBSAP (project team assessment of this) and current level of biodiversity-development mainstreaming (diagnostic assessment of this)</p> <p>Limited cooperation with other ministries (esp finance and planning) within the planned NBSAP revision process</p> <p>Budgets: how much finance and planning ministries are currently allocating to biodiversity priorities (as expressed in the first NBSAP)</p>	<p>Establishing a national project team including those with responsibility for the NBSAP revision and others with mainstreaming, finance, and/or development expertise</p> <p>Developing a mainstreaming vision, and defining what this means in their country</p> <p>Undertake mainstreaming diagnostics, power mapping exercise, and biodiversity business case development</p> <p>Link project activities to national NBSAP revision process and other mainstreaming efforts</p> <p>Participate in the ALG</p>	<p>Join the ALG (2012)</p> <p>Diagnostic exercise, power mapping and business cases (2012)</p> <p>Criteria for a well mainstreamed NBSAP, as well as key changes that would be expected in finance, planning and environment to deliver this, developed (2013)</p> <p>Revised NBSAP which reflects poverty issues and an understanding of the development process (2014)</p> <p>Experiences shared with peers via the ALG (ongoing)</p>	<p>Proponents of biodiversity have better understanding of the development process, e.g., budget cycles, when and how the powerful can be influenced, levels of power, which person in the levels needs what and when in order to be influenced</p> <p>NBSAP priorities reflected in other development strategies, plans, and priorities</p> <p>National budgets allocated to biodiversity priorities (as expressed in the second NBSAP)</p>
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>ToR for the country teams including composition</p> <p>Project materials used in national processes</p>	<p>Relevant people from key ministries engaged in the NBSAP revision process</p> <p>Country teams participate in ALG calls and project workshops</p> <p>NBSAP focal points receptive to project communication strategy</p> <p>Characteristics of a successful NBSAP and mainstreaming process in evidence</p>	<p>Country-specific visions and outcomes realised</p> <p>Key ministries (esp planning and finance) know what an NBSAP is, support the NBSAP revision and implementation, work to integrate biodiversity issues into their own programming, priorities and budgets</p> <p>Programmes developed on the basis of the NBSAP are multi-Ministry</p>

		<p>(country-specific indicators, below), e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NBSAP proponents understand who needs to be influenced in order that the NBSAP makes a difference, and that these individuals are engaged in the national group - Ministries of Env realises that they aren't going to achieve the BD objectives without the development agenda on board, and that this is reflected in the revised NBSAP and action plan - Other key Ministries are aware of the NBSAP, taking notice of/contributing to its development, and taking into account its priorities - NBSAP proponents are actively going to the other ministries and finding out how biodiversity will be taken into account 	
<p>Outcome indicators by country (from workshop 1):</p>		<p>Botswana: Biodiversity reflected in National/District/Urban Development Plans and budget; and in sectoral policy frameworks and decision making processes</p> <p>Uganda: Biodiversity reflected in oil and gas investment decisions; degraded exploration sites are restored; waste is minimised and disposed of appropriately</p> <p>Seychelles: Support from political leaders; hotels responding to responsible tourism certification scheme; evidence of multi-sectoral engagement</p> <p>Namibia: Number of jobs created ; Increase in wildlife populations</p>	
<p>Risks & Assumptions:</p>		<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the project is not adequately integrated with national NBSAP processes (e.g., consultants sent to workshops) - That project funding is not adequate for country level activities <p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the NBSAP revision won't occur on time in most countries - That revising the NBSAP is not as big of a challenge as its successful 	

- implementation, and that the most important outcomes are therefore process-based
- That country teams will co-finance their Darwin activities from their GEF Biodiversity Enabling Activity allocations (roughly \$200k each)
 - That mainstreaming requires a country team. Does this team focus only on the NBSAP revision process or is it an ongoing engagement – if ongoing, what does the country team look like over the long term?
 - Countries can understand how change occurs and what sort of resources they need through the 'power mapping' method, and that once they understand who needs to be influenced and how can they be accessed, they have some ability to influence them
 - That country teams can identify what are the incentives and interests of other ministries, ideally pin-pointing some kind of benefit to them from mainstreaming (e.g., performance appraisals?)

4) Project secretariat

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
<p>No IAG, no ALG, no targeted support for country teams on these issues</p> <p>No consolidated guidance or tools on biodiversity-development mainstreaming that have been tested and improved through use with countries or made relevant to the NBSAP revision process</p>	<p>Convening IAG and ALG, supporting country teams</p> <p>Producing tools, reviewing state-of-the-art knowledge,</p> <p>Convening and co-facilitating project workshops and events</p> <p>Communication and dissemination</p>	<p>Country ToRs and contracts in place (2012)</p> <p>IAG and ALG formed (2012)</p> <p>Project 'prospectus' (2012)</p> <p>Mainstreaming diagnostic tool (2012), power mapping tool and business case tool (2013)</p> <p>State of knowledge review (2013)</p> <p>Mainstreaming guidelines (2014)</p> <p>3 project workshops (2012, 2013, 2014)</p> <p>COP11 event (2012)</p> <p>COP12 event (2014)</p> <p>Regular communications from the project (2013 and 2014)</p>	<p>Partners convened by the project at national, sub-regional and international levels) continue to collaborate</p> <p>Guidance and tools produced by the project are influential in and encouraging of biodiversity-development mainstreaming</p>
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Project team deliver materials on time and to sufficient quality</p> <p>Number of website visits and downloads of project outputs (from PCLG and IAG members websites)</p>	<p>Uptake of guidance, tools etc by the project partners, the NBSAP Forum, the OECD DAC members</p> <p>Review of workshops by participants</p> <p>Feedback on usefulness of outputs from users (via interviews)</p>	<p>PEI expands remit to more pro-actively include biodiversity</p> <p>DfID becomes more interested in biodiversity screening</p> <p>Darwin Initiative more interested in policy / mainstreaming work</p>
<p>Risks & Assumptions:</p>		<p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project team have sufficient time and capacity to carry out the project as envisaged 	

Milestones:

	International Advisory Group	African Leadership Group	Darwin Country teams	Project secretariat
2012	Form the IAG	Form the ALG	Join ALG and constitute country teams Diagnostic exercise, power mapping and business cases	Darwin country team ToRs and contracts in place IAG and ALG formed Project 'prospectus' released Mainstreaming diagnostic tool published and disseminated COP11 event Project workshop 1
2013	Strategy for scaling out the project approach to other countries and sub-regions	Profiles of the ALG members (skills, experience, areas of interest and possible support to others, etc)	Criteria for a well mainstreamed NBSAP, as well as key changes that would be expected in finance, planning and environment to deliver this, developed	Power mapping tool and business case tool published and disseminated State of knowledge review published (first in draft for review, then finalised later in the year) and disseminated Project workshop 2
2014	Biodiversity and development mainstreaming guidance and tools co-produced and disseminated		Revised NBSAP which reflects poverty issues and an understanding of the development process	Final Mainstreaming guidelines published, translated, disseminated COP12 event Project workshop 3
Ongoing	Integration of project lessons and materials into their ongoing support work	National level experiences documented (by project comms)	Experiences shared with peers via the ALG	Regular communications from the

		Support and leadership provided to help others to steer others (esp 4 Darwin countries) through the difficult process of mainstreaming		project
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Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	