



Darwin Initiative

Final Report

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference No.	162/10/019
Project title	Enabling implementation of threatened bird Species Action Plans in Africa (Follow-Up Project)
Country	Africa, particularly: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe
UK Contractor	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Partner Organisation (s)	BirdLife Africa Partnership in 18 countries, Endangered Wildlife Trust
Darwin Grant Value	
Start/End date	1 April 2004 - 31 March 2006
Project website	http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/species/species_action_plans/africa/index.html
Author(s), date	Paul Buckley, Paul Kariuki Ndang'ang'a June 2006

2. Project Background/Rationale

This is a follow-up project of the original Phase 1 project "Actions for the Conservation of Globally-threatened Birds in Africa" which ran from April 2001 to March 2004. The original project developed from the realisation that species work within the BirdLife Africa Partnership was limited, there was no mechanism for agreeing regional priorities and very little species funding available for partners. The project was to promote participative action planning for globally threatened birds in Africa, and was implemented by 17 mainland BirdLife Africa Partners to train African conservationists in principles and methods of species conservation. Following the development of an African format and process for producing Species Action Plans (SAPs), 7 International and 15 National SAPs for priority globally threatened species were prepared through participative stakeholder workshops.

Like the original project, this follow-up project was conceived and developed by the BirdLife Africa Partnership, led by its Africa Species Working Group (ASWG), with support from the Africa Partnership Secretariat and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), the BirdLife Partner in the UK and was implemented in 18 BirdLife Africa partner countries with some involvement from non partner countries also. It was meant to allow for consolidation of the achievements of the first phase and particularly to support the development of the Species Interest Groups (SIGs) established in Phase 1 to coordinate implementation of the SAPs produced. As such, further support was required for individuals involved in coordinating SIGs, in order for these groups to function effectively. Specific training needs for these people had been identified and a training programme developed. Many of the same individuals from the BirdLife partners, who participated in the original project would undertake a set of training courses and then train other members of SIGs.

3. Project Summary

The purpose of the project was 'Sustainable mechanisms and capacity established that together are delivering priority actions for globally threatened bird species in Africa'.

The project had the following seven outputs:

1. Species Action Plan delivery training programme developed and produced
2. capacity of trainers enhanced to deliver Species Action Plan training programmes
3. project planning, fundraising and project management capacity of Species Interest Groups enhanced
4. advocacy and communication capacity of Species Interest Groups enhanced
5. research and monitoring capacity of Species Interest Groups enhanced
6. Species Action Plan implementation by Species Interest Groups initiated in a range of countries
7. Species Action Plan development and implementation process secured within national conservation strategies.

The first five of these outputs were to create the capacity to deliver Species Action Plans, primarily through training with extensive input from RSPB and BirdLife personnel. The sixth was to promote a baseline of action by the Species Interest Groups. The final was to ensure that sustainable mechanisms are put in place.

The project logical framework is included as Appendix 1 and each output has been reported against. The logical framework did not change over the course of the project.

The original objectives of the project were not modified. However slight operational changes occurred mainly due to personnel changes. The following personnel changes occurred: (1) The main project co-ordinator who was the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group Co-ordinator based in Nature Uganda (Dr Eric Sande) secured a new role with Makerere University. Another coordinator (Mr Paul K. Ndang'ang'a), now based in the BirdLife International Africa partnership Office in Nairobi was recruited, (2) Steven Evans, the Project Adviser, also moved on from his employment with BirdLife South Africa in August 2004. However agreement was secured with his new employers the Endangered Wildlife Trust, that he continue to be involved to implement the training component of the project, and (3) Paul Buckley replaced Dieter Hoffmann as Project Leader for the RSPB. None of these changes caused difficulties as such but they contributed to a slowdown in project progress as people learn their new roles. The

departure of the previous coordinator did mean that we made more use of RSPB trainers for the training workshops than had originally been intended.

This project is best described by Articles 7, 8 and 12 under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

- Article 7: this article requests Contracting Parties to 'identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I'. Annex I, paragraph 2, lists 'species and communities which are: threatened; wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species; of medicinal, agricultural or other economic value; or social, scientific or cultural importance; or importance for research into the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, such as indicator species'. This project concentrates on conservation of threatened bird species and their habitats.
- Article 8: The Species Action Plans being implemented under this project aim to ensure the long-term survival of healthy populations of the threatened species in question and their habitats. Thus, they support the implementation of CBD articles 8d and 8k. Article 8: 'Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate...d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings... k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations'.
- Article 12: A significant element of this project was training sessions at the regional and national level in Species Action Plan implementation. This helped to fulfil the requirements of CBD article 12, which says: 'The Contracting Parties shall... establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries'

The project substantially achieved its proposed objectives (see details contained in logical framework in Appendix IV). Additional accomplishments of the project have mainly been associated with the suite of smaller SAP implementation projects that have been initiated as a result of increased focus on the species for which SAPs exist. However, as opposed to what was expected, most of the SAP implementation projects were mostly driven by BirdLife Partner NGOs in the respective countries rather than Species Interest Groups (SIGs). An attempt to strengthen and energise the SIGs from the international level did not work successfully as was hoped as a result of lack of capacity within the Species Action Plan Coordinators, most of whom were volunteers or had numerous other duties to perform. It emerged during the project that more efficient operation of SIGs in Africa would probably be more likely if focus was re-directed towards initially strengthening national SIGs before moving on to international species networks. This approach will be tested and applied by the Africa Species Working Group in the coming years. The international network created by this project will still be invaluable for advocacy and fundraising and may work better once national activities are stronger, thus necessitating greater transboundary cooperation.

4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment

Research

Although research was not a major proposed output of this project, it managed to stimulate initiation of over 10 major research activities/projects that started as part of implementing existing Species Action Plans. Most of these were surveys and monitoring activities initiated by individuals and organisations involved in this project. Examples of these are listed below.

1. Surveys of important sites for Blue Swallow in Uganda. More than three staff of Nature Uganda were involved. Results are yet to be published.
2. Surveys of nesting sites for Blue Swallow in Nyika National Park in Zambia and Malawi. Staff and members of Zambia Ornithological Society (ZOS), Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and National Museum of Malawi were involved. Results are yet to be published since this is part of an ongoing project on conservation of nesting sites in Nyika National Park
3. Monitoring of the Cape Parrot continues in South Africa. This is done through annual censuses organised by the Cape Parrot Working Group and involves members and staff of BirdLife South Africa and the general public.
4. Surveys of the Grauer's Scrub-warbler and its habitat in Kibira National Park , Burundi. This was carried out by a staff member of Association Burundaise pour le protection des Oiseaux (ABO) and results put together as a report to the funder (RSPB)
5. Research on Grey-necked Picathartes was initiated and is ongoing in Mbam Minkom, Cameroon to estimate the population size and determine distribution, specific habitat requirements, major threats and specific breeding requirements of the bird. The research is being implanted by staff of Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society (CBCS)
6. All historical breeding records of the Lappet-faced Vulture are being compiled in preparation for doing an aerial survey of the main breeding areas in Botswana. This research is led by the National Species Action Coordinator in BirdLife Botswana.
7. Monitoring of the Spotted Ground Thrush in its breeding and non-breeding grounds in Tanzania and Kenya has been planned and successfully fundraised for and will start in 2007. Planning and fundraising has been led by the Africa Species Working Group Coordinator in the BirdLife Africa Secretariat and implementation will be done by staff of Nature Kenya and Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST).
8. Research on 'Key summer areas for Wattled Cranes in Botswana' is ongoing. It is being implemented by members and staff of BirdLife Botswana.
9. Population monitoring of the White-necked Picathartes in Ghana is ongoing in one of the active breeding areas identified through a nationwide survey of potential Picathartes nesting sites
10. Annual monitoring of the White-winged Flufftail in Berga and Sululta seasonal flood plains, Ethiopia is ongoing. This is coordinated by staff of the Ethiopia Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS) and implemented by a local Site Support Group. Further surveys of the species were done in Braamhoek, South Africa.

Training and capacity building activities

Training was the main component of the project especially in the first year. The following major training activities were carried out:

1. The Project Coordinator and Adviser attended a 'training for trainers' course in the UK in June 2004 which was delivered by the RSPB training experts. The Species Action Plan delivery training programme and training modules were put together by the project adviser and coordinator during this visit. The training modules that were developed included: (a) project planning, (b) fundraising, (c) project management, (d) advocacy, (e) communication, and (f) research and monitoring.
2. The first three of these modules were delivered in the first training workshop that was held in South Africa for two weeks in February-March 2005. The workshop was facilitated by two RSPB experts and the Project Adviser. The Project leader from RSPB also attended and helped with facilitation and outlined the project workplan as well as deriving some insights on the impact of the project on the SIG representatives. It was attended by 14 SIG representatives from 13 BirdLife Africa partner countries. The incoming Project Coordinator was in attendance then as an SIG representative.
3. The modules of the training programme on advocacy & communication and Research & monitoring were delivered to the National Species Action Plan/Species Interest Group Coordinators from 7 to 13 June 2005 during the second of the two planned training workshops that was held in Jinja, Uganda. The report for the first training workshop (on Project Planning, Fundraising, and Project Management) was combined with that of the second workshop and produced as a hard copy introductory summary with a CD as an annex. It was distributed to all the BirdLife Africa Partners in the 18 project countries and other BirdLife programmes and contacts in Madagascar, Malawi and Democratic Republic of Congo.
4. The training report (which included detailed notes, presentations and other training materials) and the Species Action Plan Development manual developed during the original project were further distributed and their importance highlighted during the BirdLife Council of African Partnership meeting held in June 2006.

5. Project Impacts

The main outputs of this project clearly demonstrate that it contributed highly in putting in place sustainable mechanisms and building capacity for delivering priority actions for globally threatened bird species in Africa. This can be demonstrated by the following achievements/impacts:

1. There has been increased research and conservation focus on the species for which Species Action Plans. This has generally led to increased knowledge of their status and biology. During the project period, at least 20 key activities or projects that contributed to implementation of SAPs for 10 species were carried out by 11 BirdLife Africa network NGOs. In addition, many funding proposals for implementing aspects of SAPs have been submitted to a variety of donors. Although several have been successful, many have failed due to limited donor interest in species-specific work. However, all the failed proposals are retained within the fundraising catalogue of the BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat and alternative donors continue to be sought by the institutional fundraiser. The RSPB also has implementation of the seven species featured in the international plans as a top priority for fundraising.

2. Over 29 individuals from 20 African Countries and over 20 conservation organisations and species interest groups (see Table 1 below) received direct or indirect training on Implementation of actions for globally threatened birds in Africa. Their capacity was built on wide variety of topics (including project design, project management, fundraising, advocacy, communication, research and monitoring). At least 21 of the trainees are known to have applied the capacity gained in bird species conservation during the project period. Emphasis It is hoped that the capacity will continue to be passed on and applied even beyond implementation of Species Action Plans.
3. Advocacy materials (posters and leaflets) were produced for seven species (Spotted Ground-thrush, Blue Swallow, Chaplin's Barbet, Grauer's Swamp-warbler, White-winged Flufftail, White-necked Picathartes, Grey-necked Picathartes). This was achieved with direct involvement of National Species Action Plan Coordinators and Species Interest Groups from 11 project countries and 12 conservation organisations, most of which are part of the BirdLife Africa Partnership. These materials continue to be disseminated and used for advocacy at various levels.
4. Five individuals from the BirdLife Partner in UK, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) contributed their expertise to species conservation by directly offering training during the two training workshops. RSPB continues to partner with various BirdLife Africa Partner NGOs in implementing projects that contribute to species conservation.
5. The project has helped the implementing countries to meet their obligations under the Biodiversity Convention (CBD), especially articles 7, 8 and 12 (see Appendix 1).
6. There has been improved local collaboration mainly as a result of Species Action Plan implementation projects that have been initiated as spin-offs of this project. These include increased participation of over seven civil society groups in species conservation activities. Examples include:
 - the Echuya Forest and Community conservation project in Uganda where the community is involved in conservation of the Grauer's Swamp-warbler habitat;
 - Development of locally-based guides at the Blue Swallow Natural Heritage sites in South Africa;
 - involvement of the Arabuko-sokoke Forest Guides association in monitoring and constant-effort ringing of the Spotted Ground-thrush in Kenya;
 - Community involvement in habitat conservation for the Wattled Crane in Driefontein, Zimbabwe;
 - active participation of the Berga Site Support Group in conservation of the White-winged Flufftail habitat in Ethiopia;
 - and public contribution to the annual censuses of the Cape Parrot in South Africa.
7. As a result of the advocacy mainly undertaken due to the existence of the SAPs and training in advocacy and communication, two of the SAP species gained further attention from two International Conventions: (a) Three Blue Swallow sites were among the nine Ugandan sites submitted as RAMSAR sites during the RAMSAR COP held in 2005. (b) The Spotted Ground-thrush was uplisted from Appendix II to I of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) during the 8th CMS COP in November 2005.
8. Over 10 governments in the 18 project countries have been involved in the implementation of Species Action Plans for at least eight of the 10 species (three national only) for which SAPs exist. Government officials have been brought into the SAP implementation processes wherever possible, although not in a systematic

manner. National Species Coordinators have maintained contact with government officials involved in the designing of SAPs and have involved them in individual projects as they develop. Examples include:

- Increased interest in Kenya Wildlife Service to lead Blue Swallow monitoring in Kenya,
 - active involvement of government officers in White-winged Flufftail conservation activities in Ethiopia, full involvement of the Zambia Wildlife Authority in SAP implementation work,
 - full support of the Uganda government in ratification of three Blue Swallow sites to be RAMSAR sites in 2005,
 - support of the Forest and Beekeeping Division of the Tanzania Department and Forest Department of Kenya in monitoring initiatives for Spotted Ground-thrush sites,
 - successful proposal by the Kenya Government to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) for uplisting of the Spotted Ground-thrush to Appendix I,
 - support of government administration in Ghana for implementation of White-necked Picathartes conservation activities.
9. The project has triggered interest in development of further Species Interest Groups, e.g. the Swynnerton's Robin Interest Group in Zimbabwe has recently been initiated; a Reference Group for the Slaty Egret in Botswana composed of key stakeholders has also been formed. However, contrary to what was hoped, international Species Interest Groups for the SAP species have failed to establish effectively, since most interested individuals see the immediate priorities to interact more nationally than internationally.

In addition to the expected impacts of the project, it also (and is expected) brought in other impacts:

1. Development of SAPs for other species has been planned, e.g. solid plans are in place to develop SAPs in 2007 for the following: Ground Hornbill in Zimbabwe, Swynnerton's Robin in Zimbabwe, Slaty Egret in Botswana. An international SAP for Lesser Flamingo will also be developed in September 2006.
2. Further countries beyond the project countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Malawi, Madagascar) benefited from the training activities and/or materials of the project.
3. Other NGOs outside the BirdLife Africa Partnership network picked up an interest in implementation of SAPs and actively took a lead in their areas of interest, e.g. A Rocha Kenya is playing an active role in conserving the Spotted Ground Thrush in Kenya, Endangered Wildlife Trust is actively taking a lead in conservation of the Blue Swallow in South Africa.

Table 1: List of trainees and trainers, country of origin, organisation and how they apply the capacity built from the project

Name	Country	Training attended*	Organisation	Species of Interest	Application of Capacity built
1. Achilles Byaruhanga	Uganda	3,4	Nature Uganda	Blue Swallow, Grauer's Swamp-warbler, Shoebill, Waterbirds	(1) Successfully participated in advocating for listing of three Blue Swallow sites as RAMSAR sites. Actively involved in advocacy to CITES for reduced Trade in Shoebills (2) Led production and dissemination of advocacy materials for conservation of Grauer's Swamp-warbler (3) Coordinating conservation of Grauer's Swamp-warbler habitat in Echuya forest (4) Coordinated Blue Swallow surveys
2. Ademola Ajagbe	Nigeria	4,	Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF)		
3. Augustus Asamoah	Ghana	2,3,4	Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS)	White-necked Picathartes	White-necked Picathartes: (1) Fundraised for and implementing current research and surveys of White-necked Picathartes (2) Conducted community awareness campaign on the conservation and protection status of the species (3) led production and distribution of advocacy materials for the species
4. Charles Kahindo	Democratic Republic of Congo	3,4	Bukavu University	Grauer's Swamp-warbler, Spotted Ground-thrush	Participated in production and dissemination of advocacy materials for Grauer's Swamp-warbler. Now working for Albertine Rift Cons Soc
5. Chipangura Chirara	Zimbabwe	2,3,4	BirdLife Zimbabwe (BLZ).	Blue Swallow, Black Eagle, Wattled Crane	(1) Leading Wattled Crane habitat conservation through community involvement at Driefontein (2) Coordinating Blue

Name	Country	Training attended*	Organisation	Species of Interest	Application of Capacity built
					Swallow habitat conservation in Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe and other species work within BLZ
6. Chrispin Sinyama	Zambia	4,	Zambia Ornithological Society (ZOS)	Blue Swallow	(1) Participated in fundraising for and implementation of the National Blue Swallow Action Plan (2) Participated in production and dissemination of Advocacy materials for Blue Swallow and Lappet-faced Vulture
7. Claudien Nsabagasani	Rwanda	3,4	Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR)	Grauer's Swamp-warbler	(1) participated in production and dissemination of advocacy materials for Grauer's Swamp-warbler (2) fundraised for further surveys of Grauer's Swamp-warbler in Rwanda - to be implemented later in 2006 (3) submitted further funding proposals for conservation of the species in Rwanda
8. Daniel Mwizabi	Zambia	2,3,4	Zambia Ornithological Society (ZOS) / Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)	Blue Swallow, Lappet-faced Vulture, Chaplin's Barbet	(1) Participated in fundraising for and implementation of the National Blue Swallow Action Plan (2) Leading in designing and testing of Lappet-faced Vulture monitoring programme in Zambia (3) Played key role in production and dissemination of Advocacy materials for Blue Swallow and Chaplin's Barbet (3) Continues to advocate species conservation to the government through ZAWA
9. Dieudonné Bizimana	Burundi	2,3,4	Association Burundaise pour le protection des Oiseaux (ABO)	Grauer's Swamp-warbler	Submitted to donors two funding proposals for surveys and conservation of Grauer's Swamp-Warbler in Burundi; Succeeded in one and

Name	Country	Training attended*	Organisation	Species of Interest	Application of Capacity built
					carried out surveys in Kibira National Park
10. Eric Sande	Uganda	1,4	Initially Nature Uganda, now Makerere University	Shoebill, Nahan's Francolin, Grauer's Swamp-Warbler	(1) Prepared the training modules delivered to Species Interest Groups and National Species Coordinators (2) Continues to participate and support conservation work for Shoebill and Grauer's Swamp-warbler in Uganda
11. Flomo Mulobah	Liberia	4,	Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL)		Monitoring and conservation of Important Bird Areas in Liberia
12. Geoffrey Akule	Uganda	3,4	Nature Uganda		Has managed NatureUganda finances throughout this and previous project
13. Hichem Azafaf	Tunisia	3,4	Association les Amis des Oiseaux-AAO	Houbara Bustard, Slender-billed Curlew	(1) participated in White-headed Duck & Marbled Duck survey to provide data for a Species Action Planning Process and in drafting National Action Plans for both species (2) Has been contributing to the elaboration of the Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Bird Species Listed in Annex II of the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
14. Jacqueline Alinaitwe	Uganda	3,4	Nature Uganda		Now working on Chimp conservation for JGI
15. Jasson John	Tanzania	2,3,4	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST)	Spotted Ground Thrush, Uluguru Bush-shrike, Threatened birds of the Eastern Arc Mountains	(1) Participated in successful project design and fundraising for conservation of Uluguru Bush-shrike and Spotted Ground-thrush (to be implemented starting late 2006) (2) Part of team currently

Name	Country	Training attended*	Organisation	Species of Interest	Application of Capacity built
					implementing research work for the Long-billed Tailorbird, Amani Sunbird and Banded Green Sunbird (3) Participated in production and dissemination of advocacy materials for Spotted Ground Thrush
16. Jimmy Muheebwa	Uganda	2,3,4	Nature Uganda (NU)	Grey Crowned Crane, Grauer's Swamp-Warbler	(1) Continues to implement an environmental awareness programme in support of Cranes (2) Participated in production and dissemination of advocacy materials for the Grauer's Rush Warbler and Grey-crowned Crane
17. Kate Henderson	South Africa	2,3,4	BirdLife South Africa-Cape Parrot Working Group (BLSA)	Cape Parrot	Continues to successfully coordinate the Cape Parrot Working Group and activities including annual counts and awareness raising
18. Mengistu Wondafrash	Ethiopia	2,3,4	Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS)	White-winged Flufftail, Harwood's Francolin, Ankober Seedeater	White-winged Flufftail: (1) Led advocacy and produced poster and flier launched at BirdLife Council of Africa Partnership meeting in 2006 (CAP 2006); (2) Coordinating annual monitoring of the species at two sites; (3) Participated in development of a collaborative captive breeding project for the species
20. Osama El-Gebaly	Egypt	2,3,4	Nature Conservation Sector (NCS)	several including mammals and plants	Managing Ras Mohammed Marine Park
21. Oyekunle Oyewole	Nigeria	2,3,4	Initially Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), now Biodiversity Focal Point for the Obajana Cement Plc	Grey-necked Picathartes	

Name	Country	Training attended*	Organisation	Species of Interest	Application of Capacity built
22 Paul Kariuki Ndang'ang'a	Kenya	2,3,4,5	Initially Nature Kenya & National Museums of Kenya; now BirdLife International	Spotted Ground Thrush, Blue Swallow, Sharpe's Longclaw	(1) Led or actively participated in design of funding proposals for research and conservation of Blue Swallow, Spotted Ground-thrush, Kungwe Apalis and Grauer's Swamp-warbler (2) Designed and fundraised for monitoring of Spotted Ground-thrush in East Africa (to be implemented in 2007) (3) coordinated production and dissemination of species advocacy materials done within this project (4) currently coordinating the threatened bird species conservation programme for BirdLife Africa Partnership
23. Pete Hancock	Botswana	3,4	BirdLife Botswana	Wattled Crane, Slaty Egret, Lappet-faced Vulture	(1) heavily involved in conservation of Slaty Egret and worked towards bringing in the involvement of key stakeholders in conservation of the species and forming an interest group (2) Participating in laying the ground for doing an aerial survey of the main breeding areas of Lappet-faced Vulture in Botswana (3) Implementing the Wattled Crane Botswana Species Action Plan by doing research on key summer areas
24. Pierre Kafando	Burkina Faso	4,	NATURAMA		
25. Rachel Bristol	Seychelles	2,4	Nature Seychelles (NS)	Seychelles Fody; Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher	Managing Seychelles Seabird and Magpie Robin Groups – will be Project Manager for new Darwin project on Seychelles Flycatcher

Name	Country	Training attended*	Organisation	Species of Interest	Application of Capacity built
26. Ronald Mulwa	Kenya	3,4	Nature Kenya & National Museums of Kenya		(1) Advocated for involvement of government (Kenya Wildlife Service) in continued monitoring of the Blue Swallow (2) Fundraised for and currently implementing research on oxpeckers (3) Participated in production and dissemination of advocacy materials for Spotted Ground Thrush (4) to be fully involved in monitoring of Spotted Ground Thrush and Clarke's Weaver stating late 2006
27. Taku Awa II	Cameroon	4,	Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society (CBCS)	Grey-necked Picathartes	(1) Led production and dissemination of Grey-necked Picathartes advocacy materials (2) Leading implementation of the Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan in Cameroon through research and conservation under an Earthwatch-funded project
28.Theoneste Rutagengwa	Rwanda	2,4	Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR)	Grauer's Swamp-warbler	
Trainers					
29. Chris Magin	UK	3,4,5	RSPB		
30. Joanna Phillips	UK	3,4,5	RSPB		
31. Ken Smith	UK	2,4,5	RSPB		
19. Nick Folkard	UK	2,4,5	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)		
32. Paul Buckley	UK	2,4,5	RSPB		

Name	Country	Training attended*	Organisation	Species of Interest	Application of Capacity built
33. Steve Evans	South Africa	1,2,3,4,5	Initially BirdLife South Africa, now Endangered Wildlife Trust	Blue Swallow	(1) Participated in delivering all the training modules prepared through the 'trainers' training' (2) Continues to lead key Blue Swallow conservation and research work under the EWT Blue Swallow working group

***Training attended: Way in which trainees and trainers participated/received training:**

1. Attended a 'training for trainers' course in the UK in June 2004 which was delivered by the RSPB training experts. Put together the Species Action Plan delivery training programme and training modules in June 2004
2. Attended the first training workshop that was held in South Africa for two weeks in February-March 2005 in which the first three of these modules (Project planning; Fundraising; Project management) were delivered.
3. Attended the second training workshop that was held in Jinja, Uganda from 7 to 13 June 2005 in which the modules last modules (Advocacy & communication; Research & monitoring) were delivered.
4. Received the combined report of both training workshops produced as a hard copy introductory summary with a CD as an annex. For those on this list that did not attend any of the training workshops, targeted explanation of the value and use of the materials was made, mainly because most are national species contacts for their organizations or play a major role in implementing the species conservation programme.
5. Participated as a trainer/facilitator

6. Project Outputs

- Quantify all project outputs in the table in Appendix II using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.
- Explain differences in actual outputs against those in the agreed schedule, i.e. what outputs were not achieved or only partly achieved? Were additional outputs achieved? Give details in the table in Appendix II.
- Provide full details in Appendix III of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website database.
- How has information relating to project outputs and outcomes been disseminated, and who was/is the target audience? Will this continue or develop after project completion and, if so, who will be responsible and bear the cost of further information dissemination?

Training materials – compiled and distributed to staff; further distribution and awareness during CAP 2006

Capacity – retained

Advocacy materials – SIGs, SSGs, IBA monitoring projects, government departments, local civil society, NGOs, other projects

7. Project Expenditure

<i>Expenditure</i>	Budget (£)		Expenditure (£)			Variance	
	<i>Category</i>	Original	Final	Y1 (04-05)	Y2 (05-06)	Total	(%)
Rent, rates...							
Office costs							
Travel and subsistence							
Printing							
Conferences							
Capital items							
Others							
<i>Staff costs</i>							
TOTAL							

The following amendments from the original budget were implemented during the course of the project.

- £XXX was moved from 'staff costs' to 'capital items' during Year 2 to cover the purchase costs of a computer for the Coordinator of the African Species Working Group (this position changed personnel and location mid-project).

Variations in expenditure of +/- 10% of budget were observed on the following categories:

- Conferences, seminars (49% under budget). This was because a hire charge was budgeted for the workshop venues, however on one occasion no hire charge was incurred as the venue was owned by an organisation represented on the Working Group, and thus hire charges were waived.

8. Project Operation and Partnerships

- How many local partners worked on project activities and how does this differ from initial plans for partnerships? Who were the main partners and the most active partners, and what is their role in biodiversity issues? How were partners involved in project planning and implementation? Were plans modified significantly in response to local consultation?
- During the project lifetime, what collaboration existed with similar projects (Darwin or other) elsewhere in the host country? Was there consultation with the host country Biodiversity Strategy (BS) Office?

- How many international partners participated in project activities? Provide names of main international partners.
- To your knowledge, have the local partnerships been active after the end of the Darwin Project and what is the level of their participation with the local biodiversity strategy process and other local Government activities? Is more community participation needed and is there a role for the private sector?

The collaboration between Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), the UK partner, and the 18 host country partners (members of the BirdLife International Africa Partnership) continued from the first project and additionally included Nature Seychelles, and also a representative from DRC. Effective collaboration has continued during the project enabled effective delivery of the project outputs as planned and described in the original project proposal. All have been active although some have been more prominent in project management and leadership. The nature and structure of the follow up programme was designed in collaboration with these partners during the closing stages of the first three year project.

The RSPB hosted the (Nature Uganda) Project Coordinator and (BirdLife South Africa) Adviser during a 'training for trainers' course and the preparation of training modules for the SIG coordinators. The Project Adviser co-facilitated the two major training workshops with assistance each time from two British experts from the RSPB. Project staffing changes occurred during the first half of 2005 as both the project adviser and coordinator left their posts. The project adviser was able to continue to participate in the programme until the completion of the second training course through agreement with his new employer, the Endangered Wildlife Trust. The new project coordinator also acted as a facilitator for the June 2005 training workshop.

The project leader based in RSPB continued to oversee smooth operation of the project, especially sourcing the RSPB trainers, discussing insights during the first training workshop and (in collaboration with the Head of BirdLife Africa Secretariat) ensuring a smooth transition between the outgoing and the incoming Project Coordinators. The (ex and current) project leaders represented RSPB in all three project steering committees that were held during the project period and a further meeting held in June 2006 after the formal end of the project.

Nature Uganda, the BirdLife International partner in Uganda hosted the outgoing Project Coordinator from the onset of the project. By common agreement between Nature Uganda, the Project Steering Committee and the RSPB, the new Africa Species Working Group Coordinator (Mr. Paul Kariuki Nding'ang'a) was based at the BirdLife Africa Secretariat in Nairobi from April 2006. The BirdLife Africa Regional Office in Nairobi and Nature Uganda continued to be represented on both Project Steering Committee meetings and the BirdLife Africa Species Working Group (ASWG). In future species work will be led by the Nairobi office.

Collaboration with a number of other projects and institutions has either continued or been strengthened from the previous project. This includes some regional linkages with for example the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and with IUCN. There has been substantial collaborations at national level, especially with national governments and protected area authorities but also with agencies such as the Endangered Wildlife Trust in South Africa, the International Crane Foundation in Zimbabwe, with Wildlife Conservation Society in Rwanda, Department of Ornithology in Kenya and private companies in Botswana. There has been limited direct contact with other Darwin projects. However in seeking implementation of the plans, national

partners frequently interact with a range of agencies and projects – for example our Darwin project in Gola, Sierra Leone will help to deliver the White-necked picathartes plan and our new project in South Africa will help to implement their national plan for Cape Parrot.

All of the partners are committed to continuing with the implementation of existing species action plans and preparations of new ones. The Species Coordinator in Nairobi has been retained in post and the work will in future be monitored by the African Species Working Group of BirdLife International. Species work was a major focus of discussion at the recent African partnership meeting in June 2006. Although funding is a serious constraint, new activities are planned for example for further survey work on Grauer's Swamp-warbler in Rwanda and Burundi, on grassland conservation for Blue Swallows in Zimbabwe, on Spotted Ground Thrush in Kenya and Tanzania, and the preparation of a Species Action Plan for Slaty Egret in Botswana.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning

- Please explain your strategy for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and give an outline of results. How does this **demonstrate** the value of the project? E.g. what baseline information was collected (e.g. scientific, social, economic), milestones in the project design, and indicators to identify your achievements (at purpose and goal level).
- What were the main problems and what steps were taken to overcome them?
- During the project period, has there been an internal or external evaluation of the work or are there any plans for this?
- What are the key lessons to be drawn from the experience of this project? We would welcome your comments on any broader lessons for Darwin Initiative as a programme or practical lessons that could be valuable to other projects, as we would like to present this information on a website page.

The Darwin Project Steering Committee monitored the progress of this project and approves the work plan. The committee consisted of RSPB, BirdLife International Africa Regional Office, Nature Uganda, ASWG Coordination Committee and ASWG Coordinator. The committee used project progress reports, minutes of project meetings, workshop reports and progress reports to Darwin to periodically assess the progress of the project. Three project steering committee meetings have been held since the onset of this project: (1) In June 2004 in UK (2) in November 2004 in Tunisia and (3) in July 2005 in Cameroon. A further meeting of the ASWG, which will carry this work forward, was held in Ethiopia in June 2006 after the formal end of the project, so as to discuss the future sustainability of the programme. This group will continue to meet at regular intervals. In addition to these meetings, the committee discusses issues as they arise through email communication and opportunistic meetings between members.

The committee measures the indicators of achievements for the project in terms of key training modules and indicators that measure the success of SIGs in terms of projects, funds and wider stakeholder involvement.

Day to day monitoring was undertaken throughout the project by the RSPB Project Leader and the Head of the BirdLife Africa office. They met approximately four times a year and were in frequent e mail and phone communication.

A final project evaluation of the original species action plan project was held in 2004. This advised the follow up project although we did not seek a further evaluation due to limited funds and the short duration of the follow up project.

The main problems are discussed above. It has proved hard to raise substantive funds for species based work to implement these action plans, although numerous small grants have been obtained by various partners to progress work. Most of the species coordinators are volunteers or undertaken this work in addition to numerous other duties. Where there are heavy workloads and where funds are available for any site or thematic based projects, it then becomes hard to prioritise this work. The partners, BirdLife Secretariat and RSPB have all tried hard to raise funds for plan implementation and will continue to make it a priority. This has led to some successes and with more we hope that people will be facilitated to participate further.

While the focus of the original project was to a large degree on the international plans, we recognised following the first year and the two training courses that much of the implementation is likely to occur at the national level. This is where we have primarily focused for the remainder of the project. The international plans are enormously valuable as are the international networks that have been created, especially for regional advocacy, fundraising and experience sharing. Efforts have continued to exploit this for example through advocacy at the meeting of the CMS and attempts to raise funds for transboundary work on the Spotted Ground Thrush. However it is going to be important to demonstrate impact and achievement at the national level before we can expect to capitalise on the experience gained at the international level.

A number of lessons have been learned from this follow up project that will help to enhance the smooth operation and effectiveness of the species programme in future.

- There were delays in producing final versions of the species action plans which should be avoided in future. This was caused by lack of time among key species coordinator and attempts to include additional information. This did not delay implementation by key partners as good working versions were widely available. However it did delay the distribution of and wider advocacy on behalf of the plans.
- An inevitable delay in summoning the energy to moving from preparation to implementation. In some cases different individuals were more suited to the two phases of the project and combined with staff changes this delayed things. In the long term this should not be a problem as the momentum has so far been maintained
- Raising funds to implement the plans has proved to be even harder than anticipated. This can sap morale and prevent a focus on implementation among already overworked individuals. Some small funding has been obtained and much good work has been done.
- In many cases the best work has been done by volunteers who have a real passion for their species, rather than for hard pressed professional staff for whom this is one more task of many. This highlights the importance of highlighting more individuals of this kind although such individuals are hard to find in poor countries. The species coordinators will sometimes be these people but more often their job is going to be to find them and facilitate their work before moving on to repeat the job for other threatened species. In many cases we still need to identify these individuals. Broadening the awareness of the programme as widely as possible throughout the staff and volunteers of the partner organisation is a critical part of this.

10. Actions taken in response to annual report reviews (if applicable)

The final project evaluation made a number of suggestions for refinement to the future programme. In the main these had already been incorporated into the follow up proposal, in particular in relation to more realistic budgeting. There was a feeling that the project was more associated with RSPB/Darwin than was necessarily optimal. We have tried to address this by ensuring the management of the programme is led more heavily by the African partners rather than by the RSPB, although this was slowed by the departure of the Project Coordinator and the Project Adviser. The location of the new coordinator within the BirdLife partnership office in Kenya should help to cement its place in the heart of the African partnership's work programme.

11. Darwin Identity

- What effort has the project made to publicise the Darwin Initiative, e.g. where did the project use the Darwin Initiative logo, promote Darwin funding opportunities or projects? Was there evidence that Darwin Fellows or Darwin Scholars/Students used these titles?
- What is the understanding of Darwin Identity in the host country? Who, within the host country, is likely to be familiar with the Darwin Initiative and what evidence is there to show that people are aware of this project and the aims of the Darwin Initiative?
- Considering the project in the context of biodiversity conservation in the host country, did it form part of a larger programme or was it recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity?

The project has had a strong Darwin identity throughout both the original project and the follow up phase. Numerous workshop launches were held in the original project and so through the follow up phase all those involved have been clear as to the identity of the project as a Darwin project. The many published materials have all had the Darwin logo shown prominently including the workshop reports and advocacy materials produced in the final year. As a result of this and other projects all of the partners involved in this programme are well aware of the Darwin initiative and its objectives.

At the same time the project is part of a larger species conservation programme which will continue through the African BirdLife partnership into the long term. The Darwin project is a phase of this long term programme which has been and will continue to be viewed as the catalyst which turned an idea into reality and which provided a turning point in helping the African partnership to take effective action not only for the species featured in the action plans but for the more than 300 globally threatened species occurring in Africa.

12. Leverage

- During the lifetime of the project, what additional funds were attracted to biodiversity work associated with the project, including additional investment by partners?
- What efforts were made by UK project staff to strengthen the capacity of partners to secure further funds for similar work in the host country and were attempts made to capture funds from international donors?

Much effort has been expended in seeking additional funds for SAP implementation. These include large programmes which focus on the habitats of these species rather than on the species themselves. For example RSPB secured funds from DFID for work at Echuya Forest, one of the most important sites for Grauer's Swamp-warbler, and we also have a major programme at Gola Forest, a key site for White-necked picathartes. Among more focused species projects, we secured funds for (or are partners in) the following:

1. Saving the Blue swallow (Zambia/Malawi)	Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund	BirdLife International / ZOS	
Conservation of the White-necked Picathartes in the Sumunakese Community Forest	RSPB	GWS	
Improving the conservation status of the White-necked Picathartes Picathartes gymnocephalus in Sierra Leone	Disney	CSSL	
Coordinated monitoring of the endangered Spotted Ground Thrush <i>Zoothera guttata</i> in the East African breeding and non-breeding grounds	CEPF	BirdLife International	
Spotted Ground Thrush Expedition grant	ABC	Rebecca vd Griend	
CBCS Cameroon is working with Earthwatch on this (ongoing)	Earthwatch	CBCS	
1. Conservation of Grauer's Rush Warbler in Burundi: baseline survey	RSPB	ABO	
2. Distribution and population size of Grauer's Rush Warbler (<i>Bradypterus graueri</i>) in Burundi: Case study of Kibira National Park	RSPB	ABO	
1 Status of Chaplin's Barbet in Zambia	ABC	ZOS	
2 Assessment of Chaplin's Barbet in the Kafue Flats, Zambia, for Red Listing Purposes	Cleveland Zoo	ZOS	
Barn Swallows in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ghana	VBN	ZOS, BLZ, GWS through BirdLife International	
Sao Tome Dwarf Ibis Pilot study	VBN and RSPB	ABS / Wetlands Int	
Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher Species Recovery Plan	Darwin Initiatives	Nature Seychelles	

Helping partners to build their own capacity in project development and fundraising is a key part of our work with BirdLife partners outwith this project and was also a core part of the project itself. The majority of the first main training workshop held in 2005 dealt with this topic.

13. Sustainability and Legacy

- What project achievements are most likely to endure? What will happen to project staff and resources after the project ends? Are partners likely to keep in touch?
- Have the project's conclusions and outputs been widely applied? How could legacy have been improved?
- Are additional funds being sought to continue aspects of the project (funds from where and for which aspects)?

The members of each of 18 BirdLife International partners who were targeted for training were people who were keen and interested in conservation of particular species and represent all the 18 BirdLife Africa partner countries. By the end of the two training sessions they had obtained training in fundraising, marketing, SIG management, project management, monitoring and evaluation and species management.

The skills gained were passed onto others through are being passed on to others through an established framework of species experts in Africa. This has already started leading to development of new SIGs, beyond those which are the immediate subject of this project for example on Shoebill, Grey Crowned Crane, Seabirds. It is hoped that this will greatly improve the effectiveness of conservation work in Africa. The skills gained are already being used by some of the SIGs to continuously fundraise for conservation of their species of interest with the assistance of ASWG and the RSPB. The SIGs are hoped to act as a novel and effective fundraising vehicle for many new and innovative partnerships of stakeholders.

The existing evidence for increased interest and capacity for biodiversity conservation can be demonstrated by:

- Initiatives to fundraise for implementation of SAPs produced from the original project have already been started by some of the SIG representatives , e.g. Blue Swallow, Spotted Ground Thrush, Grauer's Rush Warbler, White –necked Picathartes.
- During the first training workshop, participants indicated which species of interest they would start projects for, made presentations on species they are already working on, and made a commitment to come up with at least one project idea for their countries by the time the second workshop is delivered.

Rather than an exit strategy per se, effective implementation of these action plans will require continued inputs over a long period of time. RSPB and the BirdLife International partnership is committed to continuing with these projects for as long as is needed. Achieving well funded sustainable conservation action will be a challenge given the paucity of funds for this type of conservation action and the many competing elements of many participants workloads. Much of the work should probably focus at the national level, at least initially. We feel that one of the single most important elements of a sustainable programme will be the identification of one or more individuals in each country with the passion, time and commitment to see an effective conservation programme through. These people may take time to identify but our aim will be to increase the profile and scope of action plan implementation in each country which will make the appearance of such individuals more likely.

14. Value for money

The original project was rated by independent assessors as providing excellent value for money. It enabled a large number of conservationists and government officials to receive insights into species action planning and leveraged a large amount of activity, as well as producing 7 international and 15 national plans.

This follow up programme has continued the process. With a modest input of £75,000 from Darwin we have been able to provide significant training opportunities to key conservationists from 19 countries, we have been able to produce large numbers of effective advocacy materials. We have been able to leverage funding from a range of government and non governmental sources to take forward implementation of the plans.

The benefits and outputs from this project perhaps appear less dramatic than those in the first project since it was then new and more press worthy. Some high profile outputs were produced. The follow up has found it difficult to maintain the high level of publicity from the first project and we have encountered some of the inevitable difficulties of building on an early success, sustaining enthusiasm and maintaining structures when the amount of support available is lower. Nonetheless we feel that the project has continued to provide good value for money and most importantly has left in place secure structures which will continue to maintain the project legacy beyond this funding period.

Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity		
Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	10	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	5	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	30	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	15	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.

14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Appendix II Outputs

All project outputs quantified and briefly described using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
Training Outputs		
6a/b	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e not categories 1-5 above)	2 people (Project Coordinator and Project Adviser) attended 2 week training for trainers course in UK in June 2004
		14 Representatives from International and national SIGs and National Species Action Plan Coordinators from 13 countries received 2 weeks participative training in project planning, fundraising and project management
		19 Representatives from International and national SIGs and National Species Action Plan Coordinators from 15 countries received 1 week participative training in Advocacy, Communication, Research and Monitoring.
		33 SIG representatives, National Species Action Plan Coordinators and trainers receive training notes on Project Planning, fundraising, project management, Advocacy, Communication, Research and Monitoring. 20 Chief Executive Officers of 20 BirdLife Partner NGOs and (Madagascar) Programme also receive the notes for use by relevant staff.
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	100 copies of training notes, presentations, photos and handouts arising from all above training compiled into a hard copy summary and detailed CD and distributed accordingly.
Research Outputs		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	UK Staff spent two weeks on project management activities and six weeks on training delivery
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	Six International Species Action Plans (White-necked Picathartes, Grey-necked Picathartes, Spotted Ground-thrush, Lappet-faced Vulture, Houbara Bustard, Blue Swallow) which had been previously made, and the SAP development manual published, disseminated and uploaded on BirdLife website. Support provided in planning for a workshop to develop a Species Action Plan for Lesser Flamingo.
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	1 paper presenting results of a survey of Blue Swallows in Kenya accepted by <i>Scopus</i> journal
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 Outputs		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	Outcomes of the project have been/will be presented at 4 occasions: (1) The BirdLife Council for the Africa Partnership Meeting held in Cameroon in July 2005 (2) The BirdLife Strategic Planning Team meeting held in Cambridge in September 2005 (3) The 24 th International Ornithological Congress to be held in Germany in August 2006 (4) The 12 th Pan-Africa Ornithological Conference (PAOC 12) to be held in South Africa in 2008.
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	Seven separate posters and three separate leaflets (over 5000 copies) for advocacy of different species produced and disseminated in 10 countries
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	Two new Species Interest Groups initiated (Slaty Egret Reference Group; Swynnerton's Robin Interest Group) and new contacts established in two countries (Liberia and Malawi)
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	The operation of the Africa Species Working Group (ASWG) enhanced by filling in of vacant 5 sub-regional representative positions, election of new Chair and revision of Terms of Reference

18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
Physical Outputs		
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	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	

Appendix III: Publications

Full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications Database that is currently being compiled.

All publications and other material that have been included with this report marked (*)

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Co st £
Training Workshop Report and Training notes (summary and CD)*	Ndang'ang'a, P.K., Philips, J., Evans, S.W., Buckley, P. and Magin, C. (Eds). Enabling Implementation of Threatened Bird Species Action Plans: Training Workshops in Project Development and Management, Advocacy and Research (2005)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Poster*	Save the Spotted Ground Thrush (2005)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Leaflet*	Save the Spotted Ground Thrush (2005)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Poster (<i>in Swahili</i>)*	Save the Spotted Ground Thrush (2005)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Leaflet (<i>in Swahili</i>)*	Save the Spotted Ground Thrush (2005)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Poster*	Save the Grauer's Scrub-warbler (2006)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Leaflet	Save the Grauer's Scrub-warbler (2006)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Poster (<i>in French</i>)*	Save the Grauer's Scrub-warbler (2006)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Leaflet (<i>in French</i>)*	Save the Grauer's Scrub-warbler (2006)		BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P. O. Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.	
Poster*	High Altitude Wetlands: A unique habitat to Uganda (2006)		NatureUganda, Plot 83 Tufnel Drive Kamwokya. P. O. Box 27034 Kampala, Uganda.	
Poster*	Save Chaplin's Barbet (2006)		Zambia Ornithological Society, P. O. Box 33944, Lusaka, Zambia.	
Poster*	Save the Blue Swallow (2006)		Zambia Ornithological Society, P. O. Box 33944, Lusaka, Zambia.	

Poster*	Save the White-winged Flufftail (2006)		Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society, P. O. Box 13303, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	
Brochure*	Save the White-winged Flufftail (2006)		Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society, P. O. Box 13303, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	
Poster	Save the White-necked Picathartes (2006)		Ghana Wildlife Society, P. O. Box 13252, Accra, Ghana.	
Poster	Save the Grey-necked Picathartes (2006)		Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society, c/o BP 3055, Messa, Yaounde, Cameroon	

15. Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide contact details below.

Project Title	Enabling implementation of threatened bird Species Action Plans in Africa (Follow-Up Project)
Ref. No.	162/10/019
UK Leader Details	
Name	Paul Buckley
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader (follow up project)
Address	RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds, SG19 2DL
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	Adrian Oates
Role within Darwin Project	Financial Manager
Address	RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds, SG19 2DL
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Paul Kariuki Nding'ang'a
Organisation	BirdLife Africa Partnership
Role within Darwin Project	Project Manager/Africa Species Working Group Coordinator
Address	PO Box 3502, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	Mengistu Wondafrash
Organisation	Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society
Role within Darwin Project	Chairman ASWG (elected 2006)
Address	PO Box 13303, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Fax	
Email	

Appendix V: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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 poor 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 resource 		
<p>Purpose: Sustainable mechanisms and capacity established that together are delivering priority actions for globally threatened bird species in Africa.</p>	<p>Resourced action initiated in 17 countries on at least 30% of the SAP target actions listed for the relevant time period by the end of 2005, and for at least 50% of the of these actions by the end of 2007</p> <p>SIG annual review meetings continue to be attended by at least 80% of the relevant countries throughout the period between 2005 and 2010</p>	<p>Substantial Species action for the species for which Species Action Plans (SAPs) exist has been resourced for and initiated by BirdLife Africa Partner NGOs and collaborators in at least 17 countries. By the end of 2005 these covered over 30% of the SAP target actions listed for the relevant time period.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>		
<p>1. SAP delivery training programme developed and produced</p>	<p>Programme produced by July 2004</p>	<p>Three Project Steering Committee meetings were held: (1) in the UK in June 2004, (2) in Tunisia in November 2004 and (3) in Cameroon July 2005, to plan detailed implementation of the project. In addition, the Project Adviser and Project Coordinator put together the following training modules with help from RSPB specialist staff: (a) project planning, (b) fundraising, (c) project management, (d) advocacy, (e) communication, and (f) research and monitoring</p>
<p>2. Capacity of trainers enhanced to deliver SAP training programmes</p>	<p>Trainers attend training sessions by July 2004</p>	<p>The Training Coordinator and Project Coordinator undertook a 'Training for Trainers' course in the UK in preparation for delivering the modules described above. They also discussed a wide range of facilitation techniques and lessons learned with RSPB training and technical staff.</p>
<p>3. Project planning, fundraising and project management capacity of SIGs enhanced</p>	<p>20–25 representatives from international and national SIGs receive 2 weeks participative training before October 2004</p>	<p>The first three modules of the training programme (project planning, fundraising and project management) were delivered to the National Species Action Plan/Species Interest Group Coordinators in February/March 2005 in a two-week training workshop that was held in South Africa. 14 trainees from 13 countries participated*</p>

<p>4. Advocacy and communication capacity of SIGs enhanced</p>	<p>20–25 representatives from international and national SIGs receive 1 week's participative training before July 2005</p>	<p>The Advocacy and communication modules of the training programme were delivered to the National Species Action Plan/Species Interest Group Coordinators in June 2005 in a one-week training workshop that was held in Uganda. 17 trainees from 15 countries participated*. Trainees from 11 countries used capacity gained to produce and disseminate advocacy materials (poster and leaflets) for seven species communicating messages on conservation of respective species (see details in Appendix III)</p>
<p>5. Research and monitoring capacity of SIGs enhanced</p>	<p>20–25 representatives from international and national SIGs receive 1 week's participative training before July 2005</p>	<p>The Research and monitoring modules of the training programme were delivered to the National Species Action Plan/Species Interest Group Coordinators in June 2005 in a one-week training workshop that was held in Uganda. 17 trainees from 15 countries participated*. *The workshop report and training notes for all the modules covered in outputs 3, 4 and 5 were disseminated to 53 individuals (who included 20 CEOs of BirdLife Partner NGOs and Madagascar programme and the four UK trainers)</p>

<p>6. Species Action Plan implementation by SIGs initiated in a range of countries</p>	<p>At least one species conservation project underway in each country by March 2006</p>	<p>Species Conservation Projects have been initiated in at least each of 17 countries. In some cases these have been initiated by SIGs while in others National Species Coordinators have played a major role. Here follows one example for each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Botswana: Research on key summer areas for Wattled Crane ▪ Burkina Faso: Monitoring of vultures (including Lappet-faced Vulture) ▪ Burundi: Surveys and awareness on Grauer's Swamp-Warbler habitat conservation ▪ Cameroon: Research and conservation of the Grey-necked Picathartes ▪ Ethiopia: Community involvement in conservation and monitoring of the White-winged Flufftail ▪ Ghana: Population monitoring, surveys and awareness campaigns for the White-necked Picathartes ▪ Kenya: Monitoring programme for Spotted Ground-thrush sites and conservation action for Sharpe's Longclaw ▪ Rwanda: Surveys and research on Grauer's Swamp-warbler ▪ Seychelles: Implementation of conservation action for Seychelles Fody Seychelles Magpie Robin and Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher ▪ Sierra Leone: Long-term project to protect the threatened species of Gola Forest including White-necked Picathartes ▪ South Africa: wide range of Blue Swallow and Cape Parrot conservation projects ▪ Tanzania: Monitoring programme for Spotted Ground-thrush sites ▪ Tunisia: Design and implementation of Action Plan for Specially Protected Area (SPA) species in the Mediterranean ▪ Uganda: Echuya community conservation project for Grauer's Swamp-warbler habitat. Designation of 3 Blue Swallow sites as RAMSAR sites ▪ Zambia: Blue Swallow SAP implementation ▪ Zimbabwe: Blue Swallow habitat conservation in the highlands ▪ Malawi: Blue Swallow nesting site conservation
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<p>7. Species Action Plan development and implementation process secured within national conservation strategies</p>	<p>At least 10 governments involved in the implementation of 7 international and 10 national SAPs</p>	<p>Government officials have been brought into the above processes wherever possible. At least 10 governments in the 18 project countries have been involved in the implementation of Species Action Plans for at least eight of the 10 species (3 national only) for which SAPs exist. Examples include: Increased interest in Kenya Wildlife Service to lead Blue Swallow monitoring in Kenya, active involvement of government officers in White-winged Flufftail conservation activities in Ethiopia, full involvement of the Zambia Wildlife Authority in SAP implementation work, full support of the Uganda government in ratification of three Blue Swallow sites to be RAMSAR sites in 2005, support of the Forest and Beekeeping Division of the Tanzania Department and Forest Department of Kenya in monitoring initiatives for Spotted Ground-thrush sites, successful proposal by the Kenya Government to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) for uplisting of the Spotted Ground-thrush to Appendix I, support of government administration in Ghana for implementation of White-necked Picathartes conservation activities</p>
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