

**Project Logical Framework Overview of project performance against indicators July 2005 to June 2007**

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Progress and achievements 2005-2007	Future and outstanding work
Purpose			
<p>A functioning national monitoring system is demonstrably assisting Kenyan conservation by informing and inspiring sound and long term conservation actions</p>	<p>A. Conservation actions at 3 sites demonstrably based on analysis of project monitoring data</p> <p>B. All project partners are contributing 80% of the costs of running the monitoring network by the end of year 2</p> <p>C. Monitoring data used to inform 2 national strategy/policy processes by end of year 2</p>	<p>A. The annual IBA status and trends report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Identifies &amp; communicates threats at site levels</li> <li>» Provides recommendations for highest priority conservation action such as purchase of Kinangop Sanctuary</li> <li>» Identify institutional constraints and justifies resource allocation/mobilization etc</li> <li>» guide site management planning processes</li> <li>» Identifies Research and funding priorities</li> <li>» Forms part of national reporting to CBD</li> </ul> <p>For example: Monitoring data was used extensively in order to develop the Dunga Papyrus Swamp draft action plan, Mukuweini Valley action plan and the Kinangop Plateau plan. Data generated from monitoring of Sharpe's Longclaw in Kinangop grassland has been used to control cattle grazing within the nature reserve, to maintain a structure that favours breeding</p> <p>Monitoring data collected in Dunga on vegetation and water quality shows that intensive cutting of papyrus reeds results in silting and interferes with the breeding of <i>Cichlids</i> fish. Lake Victoria Sunset Birders (LVSB) are using this data to sensitize the locals on how to use papyrus sustainably and campaigning for proper waste management to avoid pollution in the lake.</p> <p>Monitoring data collected in Kakamega forest shows that serious threats to the forest are charcoal burning and unsustainable firewood collection, therefore the SSG have introduced energy saving devices such as food warmers. Also this data has been used by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) for their management of</p>	<p>This indicator was achieved. Use of data will continue and expected to intensify</p> <p>Commitment and financial input has grown but full evaluation of costs not completed. We need to try to quantify this, however drawing attention to the value of financial inputs can be</p>

		<p>the forest; this has lead them to have regular patrols in the forest.</p> <p>B. Project partners including SSGs and KWS/KFS field staff, have showed commitment in prioritising monitoring. Minimum financial inputs by field staff filling in the form are estimated at £6,900.</p> <p>KFS and KWS have incorporated monitoring into their institutional programme. KWS have a budget for water birds counts conducted twice a year. The costs of training, management, collation of forms, analysis and launches etc have not been calculated. The majority of costs of direct data collection are now being contributed by partners. There are still ongoing costs in the overall management and organisation of the monitoring programme by Nature Kenya and NMK – these will further reduce as training is completed, and forms and guidance are finalised and disseminated.</p> <p>C. Nature Kenya is a member of the Provincial Environment Committee for central province and is also a member of the District Environment Committee in Nandi South, while some site support groups are members of their respective District Environment Committees. Information generated through monitoring is used for decision making at the District level. The monitoring information has been used by NEMA in the development of the Kenyan reports to CBD, their Status of Environment reports and District Environment Action Plans</p>	<p>problematic.</p> <p>Indicator achieved. Continue to exploit opportunities to use data to promote policy reform</p>
<b>Outputs</b>			
1. Greater institutionalisation of monitoring within managing agencies creates extra capacity and awareness within each agency	<p>Baseline monitoring data returned from 95% of IBAs in each of years 1 and 2</p> <p>Lead and deputy focal points agreed in all</p>	<p>75% of the IBA basic monitoring forms were returned for production of 2006/07 status and trends report, the previous year 70% of the forms were returned. This increase has been attributed by training offered to network partners and the commitment currently shown by the project partners.</p>	<p>Indicator partially achieved. Still work to do to increase form retrieval on a sustainable basis</p>

	<p>partners by end of year 1</p>	<p>Erastus Kanga continued to be focal points for KWS and in his absence Mr. P. Kamana takes responsibility while Mr. Samson Njehia is the lead person in KFS assisted by Maurice Wanyiri. Mr. Parkinson Ndonge continued to be the focal point for NEMA and Mr. Rono will be his deputy. Better ongoing interaction with these agencies through close liaison, regular visits to HQs and they have also been more active in following up with their field officers at the specific IBAs.</p> <p>28 people from the government and Nature Kenya Site Interns were trained in Naivasha, Kenya</p> <p>2 IBA National Liaison Committee (IBA-NLC) meetings held. IBA Monitoring Sub-committee (composed of KFS, KWS, NEMA, NMK, ELCI, KFWG, and Nature Kenya) met to discuss recommendations of the status and trend report 2005</p> <p>Waterbird counts held January and July each year. More input by govt agencies and KWS now funding</p> <p>Report produced on feasibility of remote sensing as augmentation of monitoring programme</p>	<p>Indicator achieved but will always be turnover. Will need to continue to push and encourage managing agencies and ensure focal points are active</p> <p>IBA NLC monitoring sub-committee will now form advisory group for this programme.</p> <p>Continue water bird counts</p> <p>Integrate remote sensing work into this programme, especially for inaccessible areas and for quantifying changes identified by ground monitors.</p>
<p>2. A standard training module for people new to the network is delivered through the key agencies</p>	<p>Training manual published by month 8</p> <p>At least 50 in-house staff trained by end of year 2</p>	<p>Training manuals for different ecosystem (forest, grassland, wetlands and savannah) have been developed and they are being used in training the government field officers and the SSG members. The monitoring form has been revised in 2007 leading to a delay in the production of formal basic monitoring guidelines and training manual. The East African wetland monitoring manual, from which we hoped to incorporate key issues, is not yet available in its final form.</p> <p>There is a standard talk in powerpoint that is being used by all project partners to train their staff. The talk</p>	<p>Complete training manual for basic monitoring and wider monitoring programme</p> <p>Continue to exploit training opportunities</p>

		<p>is on IBA concept and monitoring framework.</p> <p>A Training of Trainers (ToT) course was offered to 23 senior staff from the 3 project partners and 2 staff each from Nature Kenya and NMK – it has already be utilised in training others from their respective institutions. Project partners are now actively opportunistically sensitizing their staff at HQs and at the District level at appropriate functions. KFS have trained 30 District Forest Officers, 15 staff based at the Forest HQ and over 200 forest guards and foresters. KWS have trained more than 20 research scientists. NMK through Department of Ornithology have trained over 10 research fellows and scientist on basic monitoring. Nature Kenya trained 7 field interns and members of the 14 Site Support Groups on IBA monitoring techniques. NEMA has trained 9 staff. Training at NEMA is still low but we are expecting improvement after the focal person delegate some duties to his deputy - District Environment Officers fall under his department.</p>	
<p>3. Project databases ensure more efficient and effective analysis and use of monitoring data to a common standard across the Kenyan network</p>	<p>Guidelines adopted by all key stakeholders by month 18</p> <p>KWS, NMK, Nature Kenya and NEMA databases populated with data and sharing codes in operation by end of project</p>	<p>Monitoring data is now available on the World Bird Database (WBDB) website. Data are accessible to project partners at NMK both in soft and hard copy.</p> <p><i>The Forest Department through Forrems project and technical support from US forestry Service held a two days workshop where key partners presented the kind of data they generate and possibilities of sharing.</i></p> <p>NMK has a policy on the process on how data can be shared with other institutions/organisations and the same case with other project partners where data can be shared by following institutional procedures. However it became clear that, as with all MoU type processes, agencies are reluctant to formalise, therefore formalising data sharing was a very long term process and our focus has been on agreeing data strictly for this project</p> <p>Kenya Birdfinder database established and running well, project officers in discussion on how best to integrate this and the IBA monitoring data</p>	<p>Complete input of historic data to WBDB. Keep WBDB upto date and expand its accessibility and practical application</p> <p>Explore ways of formalising data sharing within and beyond this project if opportunities arise which do not threaten cooperation</p> <p>Continue to improve overall data management capacity where possible</p> <p>Integrate Kenya bird finder into the monitoring programme</p>

<p>4. Site Support Groups' ability to integrate monitoring programmes into their core work is enhanced</p>	<p>9 functioning monitoring programmes operational in SSGs by end of project</p> <p>4 SSGs using monitoring data to inform practical action by end of year 2</p>	<p>7 SSGs submitting detailed monitoring data to Nature Kenya, at IBAs in Kinangop grassland (50 active members monitoring), Kakamega forest (30), Mukurweini river valleys (10), Dunga papyrus swamp (15), Kikuyu escarpment (Kereita forest) (20), Arabuko-sokoke Forest (10) and South Nandi (15). The SSGs in North Nandi Forest, Cherangani Hills, Dakatcha woodland and Busia grassland have been trained on both basic and detailed monitoring and soon they will be submitting data to Nature Kenya.</p> <p>2 SSG National workshop held and during these workshops IBA monitoring was one of the workshop topics, representatives from 14 SSGs were build on IBA monitoring concept and techniques.</p> <p>A key issue highlighted in earlier reviews was providing feedback to the SSGs and providing greater evidence of how this work would ultimately provide benefits to the groups and its constituent members. While a number of the beneficiary programmes are funded separately, for example ecotourism work at Kereita and Kinangop, those programmes are increasingly using data collected by this project.</p>	<p>Indicators achieved. Follow up at 7 existing and 4 emerging sites</p> <p>Continue to improve data analysis and feedback to SSGs</p> <p>Continue to enhance linkage between and profile of monitoring data as a part of the information base from which communities can derive benefits.</p>
<p>5. An increased number of management plans are making active use of monitoring data, with a particular focus on wetlands</p>	<p>2 new management plans in place by end of year 2</p> <p>Monitoring protocols integrated into 10 agency plans by end of year 2</p>	<p>Monitoring data effectively used to develop Dunga Wetland draft action plan. The draft were discussed at a stakeholders meeting and circulated for inputs. The action plan has been given to Kisumu city council who is the custodian of the wetland for endorsement.</p> <p>The information generated at Kinangop grasslands was used to develop the management/business plan for the Nature Reserve. Plans at Mukurweini and Kerita are being used even though their status is still not final. The IBA monitoring framework used in developing monitoring and ecological tools for Mt. Elgon IBA.</p>	<p>Ensure final adoption of all management plans generated through the project</p> <p>We still plan to incorporate the wetland monitoring principles into our monitoring guidelines when they are available</p> <p>Assist management agencies with Advice on planning if requested.</p>

		<p>Management plan and monitoring guidance note produced. However little further progress on the influence of management plans as few agencies have produced them. Input into draft KFS management plan (Nature Kenya and KENVO are members of the drafting committee) guidance gives hope that they will enter into plan production in then near future</p>	
<p>6. Regional and national dissemination carried out to promote use of data from the programme and encourage its replication elsewhere</p>	<p>Status reports produced annually and integrated into CBD reporting</p> <p>Two additional monitoring programmes underway in other East African countries by end of Year 2</p>	<p>The second Kenya IBA status report 2005 was published and 1500 copies of this report were distributed to various stakeholders in Kenya and abroad. The report is accessible on Nature Kenya website <a href="http://www.naturekenya.org">www.naturekenya.org</a> It has been used, among other things, for CBD reporting.</p> <p>Representatives from 5 Birdlife partners (Uganda, Nigeria, South Africa, RSPB-UK and Cananda) visited Kenya to learn and share experiences with Nature Kenya staff and SSGs on IBA programmes and monitoring. Several staff from Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania paid a visit to the conservation programme with a view to learning about the IBA monitoring system for use in the Eastern Arc. Monitoring is now underway in Uganda, Tanzania and at least 7 other African countries. The reports have been widely distributed and Kenya's experience discussed at least in Asia and Latin America.</p> <p>Nature Kenya's Conservation Programme Manager made presentation on IBA monitoring in Kenya during CAP 2006 meeting in Ethiopia and 2005 in Cameroon. Presentations also made at two BirdLife regional meetings held in Nairobi in October 2006 and July 2007.</p> <p>Anthony Kiragu (Darwin Fellow) who is currently working at Birdlife International-UK made a presentation on 'Monitoring for the 2010 Target: A Practical Example from Kenya's Important Bird Areas'</p>	<p>Indicators achieved.</p> <p>A draft of third annual status and trends report produced and the final copy will be printed by the end of October 2007</p> <p>Lessons learned report drafted but still to be produced. We do hope also to produce a video as recommended by the Darwin reviewer.</p>

		<p>at SCB conference in South Africa in June 2007</p> <p>Two team members gave a talk on IBA monitoring framework in Kenya during a course on Tools of Monitoring and Assessing Biodiversity held at Mpala Research Centre by the Smithsonian National Zoological Park Institution, USA in October 2006.</p> <p>Monitoring information was disseminated in the form of posters at 2 regional conference organised by KWS and KFS respectively. At the PFM conference that was organised by KFS the poster that was presented featuring community experience on monitoring was rated the best one in terms of layout and information disseminating.</p> <p>SSGs such as KENVO and Kakamega Environmental Education Programme (KEEP) share their monitoring experience with those visitors who visit them directly without Nature Kenya being involved.</p>	
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