



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Darwin Project Information

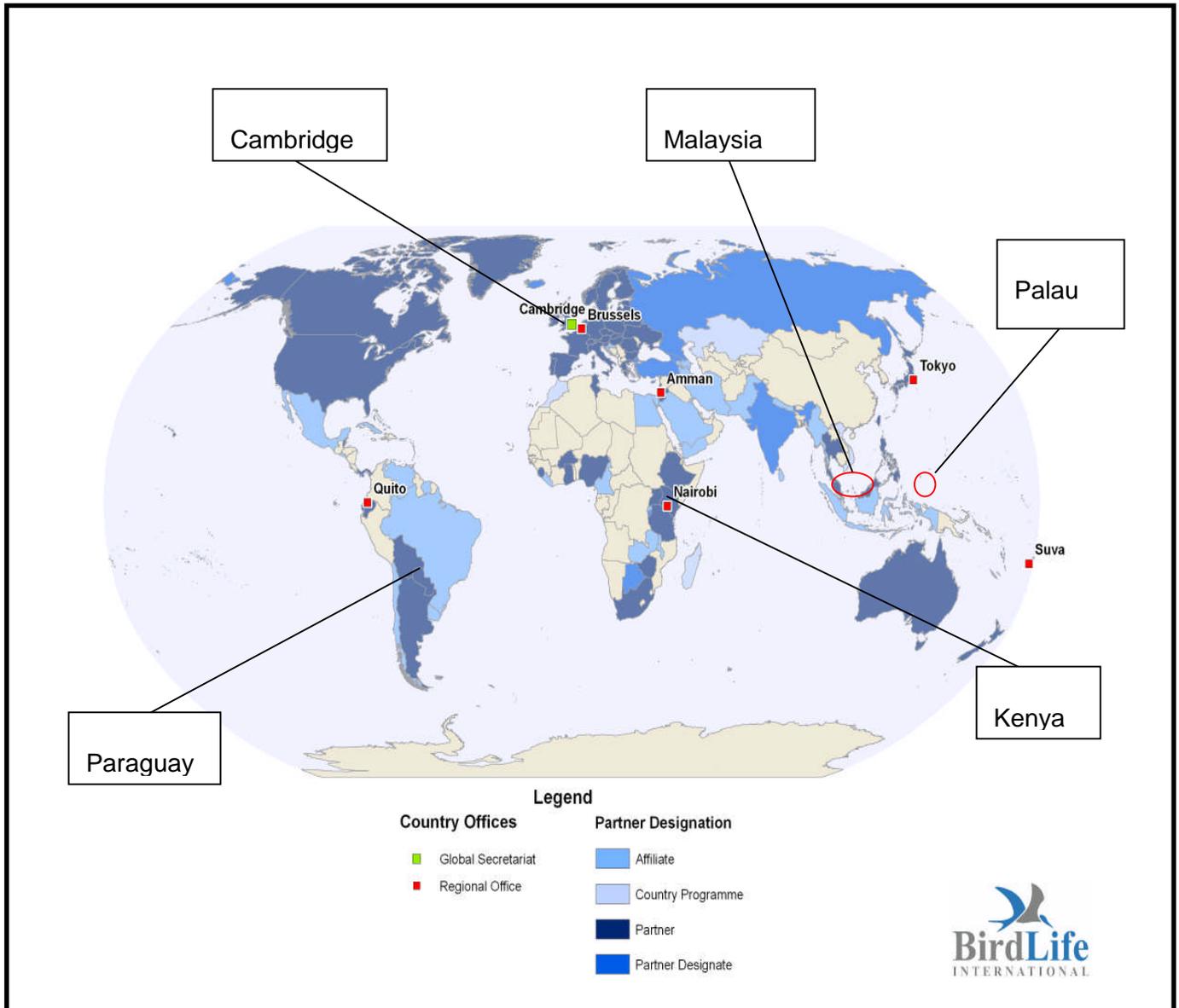
| | |
|---|---|
| Project Ref Number | EIDPO029 |
| Project Title | Building on success- turning capacity building advances into conservation gains |
| Country(ies) | Kenya, Malaysia, Palau and Paraguay |
| UK Contract Holder Institution | BirdLife International |
| Host country Partner Institution(s) | Nature Kenya, Malaysian Nature Society, Palau Conservation Society and Guyra Paraguay |
| Other Partner Institution(s) | NA |
| Darwin Grant Value | £75,189 |
| Start/End dates of Project | Start: 01 April 2009 End: 31 March 2011 |
| Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..) | 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010. Annual Report no. 1 |
| Project Leader Name | Dr Muhtari Aminu-Kano |
| Project website | NA |
| Author(s) and main contributors, date | M. Aminu-Kano, Paul Matiku, Loh Chi Leong, Anu Gupta and Alberto Yanosky |

1. Project Background

This is a post-project that builds on a successful Darwin project that developed the capacity of seven BirdLife Partner organisations in developing countries (Brazil, Paraguay, Kenya, Uganda, Cook Islands, Palau and Malaysia) to work with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This project is going a step further by using the familiarity, understanding and skills that BirdLife Partners' have acquired in four of these countries (Paraguay, Kenya, Palau and Malaysia) to promote better conservation for a set of areas designated as globally important for birds (the Important Bird Areas- IBAs) through the international commitments that the respective Governments have made under the CBD.

The location of the project countries and the BirdLife International Secretariat are shown in the map below.

Figure 1: Location of project host countries and UK-based organisation



2. Project Partnerships

The UK lead institution and the four host country partners are all part of the BirdLife International network. The host country partners are national NGOs from Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific regions and together with other national NGOs from their respective regions, they form BirdLife Regional Partnerships supported by Regional Secretariats. Collectively, these regional partnerships and the UK-based Global Secretariat (the UK lead institution for this project) and its offices in the regions comprise the BirdLife International Partnership.

A closer relationship between the Cambridge Secretariat and the project partners, on CBD work and more generally, was forged during the original Darwin Project. That relationship has strengthened during the past year. It has gone beyond those staff directly involved in project implementation to include other staff in the respective organisations.

During the period under review, host country partners developed especially close relationships with other organisations in their respective countries. Apart from one-to-one relationships with the CBD focal points, these include close partnerships between Nature Kenya and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), between the Malaysian Nature Society and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) and between Guyra Paraguay and national ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industry and Commerce. They also participated in national networks of organisations involved with protected areas and/or CBD implementation.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Activity 1.1 Use Important Bird Areas (IBA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) analyses to inform national gap analyses for priority conservation areas

Analyses of the gaps in national protected area systems, using Important Bird Areas, have been conducted in two of the project host countries using two different approaches. In Paraguay; the host country partner analysed the extent to which the conservation requirements of 56 globally threatened bird species, according to the IUCN Red List criteria, are covered in the existing protected area system of the country. Of the species analysed, 15 belong to the vulnerable (VU) category, 32 belong to the near threatened (NT) category, 6 belong to the endangered (EN) category and 3 belong to the critically endangered (CR) category. The full results can be seen in Annex 3.

In Kenya, a GIS map was generated from spatial data held in BirdLife's World Birds Data Base (WBDB) that overlays IBA boundaries with the boundaries of existing protected areas in UNEP-WCMC's World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). The results are shown in Annexes 4 and 5. It clearly shows the extent of overlap and gaps between IBAs and protected areas in Kenya and formed the basis for intense advocacy for recognition of key IBAs as protected areas.

Activity 1.2 Advocate for the recognition/ designation of IBAs and KBAs to fill key gaps in national CBD and protected areas strategies

All the four host country partners are lobbying their Governments to give official recognition to Important Bird Areas as priority sites for conservation in national implementation of CBD commitments. The Malaysia Nature Society (MNS) and Guyra Paraguay have intensified this lobby by taking advantage of opportunities that have arisen in-country over the last year. In Malaysia, the National Physical Plan (NPP) is being revised and as a result of advocacy efforts by MNS, the current draft recognises IBAs as priority sites with high conservation value (see Annex 12). In addition, the draft lists a number of IBAs for consideration in an expanded national system of protected areas (see Annex 11). Similarly, Guyra Paraguay has seized the opportunity of a change in personnel at the helm of the Ministry of Environment to push forward a proposal for the Government to declare all 57 IBAs in the country as key sites for biodiversity conservation. The proposal is now in the legal assessment office of the Ministry awaiting final resolution.

The host country partners have also selected a small set of IBAs which they are rigorously advocating for designation as legal conservation areas within the life time of the project. Success has already been recorded in Palau with the legal designation of two parts of the Middle Ridge IBA as conservation areas by the respective States as a result of PCS' targeted discussions with the State Governors (see Annex 13). In Kenya, the focus is to work with local communities and the relevant government agencies to create Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) in 4 IBAs as a contribution to national implementation of Element 2 of the CBD programme of work on protected areas. The IBAs are Tana River Delta, Sabaki River Mouth, Dunga Swamps and Yala Swamps. Nature Kenya is holding consultations with all stakeholders and preparing the necessary background documents towards this objective. In Malaysia, MNS is advocating for legal protection of Temengor Forest and for the creation of a bird sanctuary

within the Panti Reserve in Johor State. It has prepared a position statement and is organising and participating in several meetings to achieve this (see Annexes 9 and 10). In Paraguay, Guyra has slated several IBAs for promotion as protected areas however within the project period, it is focusing on achieving the designation of Asuncion Bay as a Ramsar Site and lobbying the Parliament to enact legislation that creates an indigenous reserve for the Ache People in the buffer zone of Mbaracayu Forest Reserve.

Two host country partners are also using the project's resources to support their campaign to defend the ecological integrity of IBAs that are facing threats in their countries. Nature Kenya is providing support to local communities and lobbying Government agencies as well as writing articles in the national press to defend Tana River (Annexes 6 and 7) and Dakatcha Woodlands (Annex 8) IBAs against potential threats from proposals to produce biofuels at the sites. Guyra Paraguay is also using IBA criteria to avoid the destruction of one of the most important remnants of the Atlantic Forest in Yaguarete Forest.

Activity 1.3 Contribute to the development of management plans for protected areas that are Important Bird Areas

To promote effective management of key important bird areas, host country partners are supporting the development of management plans for more than 15 sites in the 4 countries. In Kenya extensive consultations were undertaken and meetings/ workshops held as part of the process of developing management plans for 6 sites. Reports of meetings held in South Nandi, Dakatcha, Dunga and Tana IBAs are presented in Annexes 14, 15, 19 and 16 respectively. Management plans have been drafted for Tana delta (Annex 17), Yala Swamp (Annex 18), Dunga Swamp (Annex 20) and Sabaki River mouth (Annex 21) and are awaiting further consideration and sign-off by the stakeholders.

PCS was given the lead responsibility to develop criteria and identify best practices in developing management plans in Palau by the Protected Areas Network (PAN). While discharging this function, PCS has revised and updated the management plan for Lake Ngardok Nature Reserve and is continuing the development of a management plan for Fanna IBA. It plans to commence the development of a management plan for Ngaedmau soon.

MNS has been actively involved in the consultations, meetings and workshops to develop an integrated management plan for the Belum-Temengor protected area. It has written an extensive input paper to define the terms of reference for the proposed management plan (Annex 22) and hopes to play a central role in the management planning process.

Activity 1.4 Contribute information on Important Bird Areas and threatened bird species to national reports and thematic reports to the CBD

During the execution of the original Darwin initiative project to which this is a post-project (Ref. 14-042), all host country partners have developed and maintained close rapport with their respective national CBD focal points. In this phase, they have been working in partnership with the CBD focal points in the production of the Fourth National Reports for their countries. Paraguay and Palau are yet to finalise and submit their 4th National Report to the CBD Secretariat but Malaysia and Kenya have submitted theirs. In the Malaysia report (Annex 25), the Government has acknowledged the Malaysian Nature Society as a stakeholder that was closely engaged in the preparation of the report and has used data from MNS to list the bird species covered within the network of protected areas in the country (Pages 83 – 84).

In Kenya's 4th National Report to the CBD (Annex 24) the role of Nature Kenya in providing information is strongly acknowledged. No less than half a page is devoted to the importance of IBAs as priority sites for conservation (Page 52) and another section draws on IBA monitoring information to discuss the state of biodiversity at certain sites (Page 22).

Activity 2.1 Undertake a scoping study on the ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of CBD coordination at national levels

In Kenya such a study was conducted in the original Darwin Initiative project and it led to the creation of a Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) Task Force of the National Liaison Committee of IBAs which was hosted by Nature Kenya. During the last year, Nature Kenya continued to act as a hub for the MEA Task Force and facilitate its meetings and activities. At the same time, it relentlessly pursued the recommendations of the MEA study for the hand-over of MEA coordination to the most appropriate Government department. These efforts were capped with success when the Government created an MEA Secretariat which is housed in the Ministry of Environment.

The Malaysia Nature Society participated in a review of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Law in Malaysia which is the main instrument for CBD implementation in the country(see Annex 23). This review fed into the preparation of Malaysia's 4th National Report and was also used to identify the main institutions that should be primary stakeholders in CBD implementation in the country. MNS also plans to take a lead in undertaking a national assessment of implementation of CBD COP Decisions in Malaysia as part of preparations for COP10 to be held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.

In Palau, the Protected Areas Network (PAN) is the primary multi-stakeholder platform for the delivery of the nation's commitments under the CBD programmes of work on protected areas and island biodiversity. A gap analysis conducted by PAN identified new institutions, states and protected areas to be co-opted into the network to make it more effective. Similarly an alliance of biodiversity stakeholders in Palau's main island, the Babeldaob Watershed Alliance (BWA), identified gaps in membership and targeted institutions in the three states that were not members.

Guyra Paraguay has held several meetings with national ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industry & Commerce, as well as national and regional parliaments, to review possible roles in CBD activities in preparation towards making recommendations to enhance stakeholders coordination for CBD implementation in Paraguay.

Activity 2.2 Provide support to enhance CBD multi-stakeholder coordination at national levels

The former Chairperson of Nature Kenya's IBA National Liaison Committee (NLC) who was a staff of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Mr Parkinson Ndoye, has been appointed by the Ministry of Environment as a Deputy Director to take charge of the newly created MEA Secretariat. Nature Kenya will support him in coordinating implementation and reporting for various MEAs taking advantage of the structures and expertise available in the NLC and its MEA Task Force. Further, Nature Kenya is a member of the national CBD country reporting team and plays a leading role in providing information to this and other processes.

MNS has met with the ministry of Natural Resources & Environment to discuss collaboration and joint activities on the CBD. The project is also helping MNS to play a vigorous role in other national CBD-related forums such as the National Advocacy Council on Marine Parks, which advocates for improved conservation for marine parks; and MYCAT which is a coalition of 4 NGOs (MNS, WWF- Malaysia, Wildlife Conservation Society and TRAFFIC- South East Asia), endorsed by the Ministry of Environment, that works for the conservation of Malayan Tigers and their habitat including advocacy for protected area status for key tiger habitats.

PCS is leading the PAN Technical Committee on drafting Management Plan criteria and best practices as well as leading PAN Strategic Planning in a collaborative process. The PAN Technical Committee is made up of 16 people representing 11 stakeholder institutions.

Guyra Paraguay is part of a group formed to help the Government prepare for CBD COP-10 and is planning to hold a seminar in July 2010 to explore Paraguay's objectives for Nagoya. Guyra is also promoting the reactivation of the national Wetlands Committee (see Annex 26).

Activity 2.3 Provide support to national preparations for international CBD meetings

Nature Kenya is a member of the national CBD COP10 preparatory team and will be co-opted as part of the official delegation to CBD inter-sessional meetings. Guyra Paraguay plans to organise a symposium titled 'The Road to Nagoya- Paraguay and CBD COP-10' at the First Paraguayan Sustainable Development Congress.

The Project Coordinator at the BirdLife International Secretariat has been keeping track of developments within the CBD in the lead-up to Nagoya. He has analysed several CBD background documents and produced synthesis reports for use by host country partners in their national preparations.

Activity 3.1 Produce and distribute outreach materials targeted at other NGOs at the national level

Nature Kenya has produced a policy brief outlining the potential negative consequences that biofuel production could have on areas of importance to biodiversity, such as IBAs (see Annex 27). It has also produced a poster on Lake Naivasha which was launched on World Wetlands Day (see Annex 28). Guyra Paraguay has produced and aired local and national radio programmes to raise awareness on biodiversity and Paraguay's obligations under the CBD.

Activity 3.2 Produce and distribute outreach materials targeted at NGOs at the international level

The Project Coordinator has produced a leaflet on 'BirdLife and the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas-POWPA' (Annex 30). The Cambridge Secretariat has also produced maps and posters for Paraguay, Kenya and other countries.

Activity 3.3 Organise national workshops/meetings to share experiences and increase understanding of CBD amongst other NGOs and stakeholders

Guyra Paraguay plans to organise a symposium in July 2010 titled 'The Road to Nagoya- Paraguay and CBD COP-10' at the First Paraguayan Sustainable Development Congress.

Activity 3.4 Organise a side event at CBD COP-10 to share experiences with other NGOs internationally

BirdLife has submitted a request to the CBD Secretariat for a side event at COP-10 in Japan to disseminate the project's activities. A decision is awaited.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Output 1. National NGOs contribute to the identification, recognition, designation, improved management and monitoring of priority sites as part of implementation of CBD programme of work on protected areas

In the year since project implementation started, gap analyses of protected area systems have been undertaken for two countries- Paraguay and Kenya. Two conservation areas have been legally declared in Palau while intensive lobbying is being carried out for the legal declaration of eight other Important Bird Areas (IBAs) as protected areas. Campaigns are underway to maintain the ecological integrity of four IBAs against strong threats from unsustainable development. Management plans are being developed for 14 sites. Substantial contributions have been made in the preparation of CBD 4th national reports in two countries.

Output 2. National multi-stakeholder collaboration for CBD implementation strengthened

Several new stakeholders have been engaged in national CBD implementation. Several meetings have taken place with many stakeholders and new coordination mechanisms are planned. There has been successful advocacy for the establishment of an MEA Coordination Secretariat by the government in Kenya. Collaborative activities are being developed by host country partners and the CBD focal points in their respective countries.

Output 3. Understanding of CBD increased and experiences shared with other national and international NGOs

Nature Kenya has produced a flyer on sustainable biofuel production in Kenya and a poster on Lake Naivasha. The BirdLife Secretariat has produced a leaflet on the opportunities national NGOs have to engage with the CBD programme of work on protected areas. National and international workshops are planned to disseminate project results.

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

| Code No. | Description | Year 1 Total | Year 2 Total | Year 3 Total | Year 4 Total | Total to date | Number planned for this reporting period | Total planned from application |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 9 | Number of draft management plans produced | 14 | | | | | | |
| 14B | Number of conferences/ seminars attended | 5 | | | | | | |
| 15A | Number of national press releases/ radio programmes | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| New - Project specific measures | | | | | | | | |

Table 2 Publications

| Type (eg journals, manual, CDs) | Detail (title, author, year) | Publishers (name, city) | Available from (eg contact address, website) | Cost £ |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Two new conservation areas were declared in two states in Palau.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Project is of short-term duration and measurable conservation impact cannot be realistically assessed in the time period for such an advocacy initiative.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Nothing significant during this reporting period.

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

Not applicable

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None.

7. Sustainability

CBD work is now embedded into the work programme of each host country partner.

8. Dissemination

Meetings/ workshops were organised/attended to publicise project activities. Radio programmes were aired in Paraguay and Nature Kenya has written a number of national press releases.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

| Item | Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter) | Expenditure | Variance |
|--|--|-------------|----------|
| Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc | | | |
| Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery) | | | |
| Travel and subsistence | | | |
| Printing | | | |
| Conferences, seminars, etc | | | |
| Capital items/equipment (specify) | | | |
| Others (specify) | | | |
| Salaries (specify by individual) Muhtari Aminu-Kano Sarah Stokes (Finance) Alison Stattersfield Paul Matiku Alberto Yanosky Chin Leong Loh Elizabeth Matthews | | | |
| TOTAL | | | |

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

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

The legal recognition given to two Important Bird Area sites in Palau.

Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2008/09

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p> | | | <p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p> |
| <p>Purpose</p> <p>Supporting national NGOs in developing countries to make effective contributions in strengthening national protected areas networks through enhanced implementation of the CBD</p> | <p>New PAs created by end of the project.</p> <p>Protected areas better managed by end of the project.</p> <p>Collaboration by stakeholders improved by end of the project.</p> <p>Better understanding of CBD amongst other NGOs by end of the project.</p> | <p>Two new conservation areas declared in Palau.</p> | |
| <p>Output 1. National NGOs contribute to the identification, recognition, designation, improved management and monitoring of priority sites as part of implementation of CBD programme of work on protected areas</p> | <p>Number of gap assessments conducted and protected areas designated by end of the project.</p> <p>Number of protected areas that are better managed by end of the project.</p> <p>Number of protected areas monitored by end of the project.</p> | <p>2 protected area systems gap assessments conducted.</p> <p>2 new conservation areas declared in Palau</p> <p>Lobbying for creation of 8 protected areas commenced</p> <p>Campaign to maintain ecological integrity of 4 sites</p> <p>Draft management plans for 14 sites</p> <p>Substantial input to CBD 4th national report in two countries</p> | |
| <p>Activity 1.1 Use Important Bird Areas (IBA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) analyses to inform national gap analyses for priority conservation areas</p> | | <p>Guyra Paraguay has conducted a gap analysis for 56 Globally Threatened Birds based on their IUCN Red List Status.</p> <p>An analysis has been conducted overlaying the boundaries of existing protected areas with those of Important Bird Areas for Paraguay and Kenya</p> | |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| Activity 1.2 Advocate for the recognition/ designation of IBAs and KBAs to fill key gaps in national CBD and protected areas strategies | | <p>In Kenya, advocacy is underway for the recognition of the following Important Bird Areas (IBAs) as Community Conserved Areas- Tana Delta, Sabaki River Mouth, Dunga Swamps and Yala Swamps. Efforts are also underway to stem the potential destruction of Tana River, Dakatcha Woodlands and Lake Naivasha IBAs through lobbying and provision of support to local communities.</p> <p>In Malaysia, input has been made to the draft 2nd National Physical Plan with a view to strengthening the provisions for the recognition of a number of IBAs as protected areas. A bird sanctuary is about to be established in Pantai and intense lobbying is being carried out for the inclusion of Temengor Forest in the national protected area system.</p> <p>In Palau, through targeted discussions with State Governors, Ngerkall Lake and Ngerderar (both in Middle Ridge IBA) have been designated as conservation areas by the respective State Governments.</p> <p>In Paraguay, a proposal has been made to the Ministry of Environment to confer official recognition on all IBAs in the country as areas for biodiversity conservation. The Government is also being lobbied to declare Asuncion Bay as a Ramsar site and the Parliament is being lobbied to enact legislation that creates an indigenous reserve for the Ache People in the buffer zone of Mbaracayu Forest Reserve.</p> | |
| Activity 1.3 Contribute to the development of management plans for protected areas that are Important Bird Areas | | <p>In Kenya, management plans are being developed for South Nandi forest, Tana delta, Dakatcha woodland, Yala swamp, Dunga swamp & Sabaki River mouth.</p> <p>In Malaysia the host country partner is actively involved in developing an integrated management plan for the Belum-Temengor Forest.</p> <p>In Palau, the management plan for Lake Ngardok Nature Reserve is being revised while new ones are being developed for Ngaedmau, Fanna IBA and Ngaremlngui.</p> <p>In Paraguay, participatory management plans are being developed for Rio-Negro-Pantanal, Bahia de Asuncion and Parque Nacional Defensore del Chaco.</p> | |
| Activity 1.4 Contribute information on Important Bird Areas and threatened bird species to national reports and thematic reports to the CBD | | <p>Nature Kenya's report on the status and trends of IBAs in the country was a major source of information in compiling the country's Fourth National Report to CBD.</p> <p>In Malaysia, MNS contributed to an analysis on the implementation of Malaysia's National Policy on Biodiversity which was incorporated in the country's Fourth National Report.</p> | |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|--|--|--|
| Output 2. National multi-stakeholder collaboration for CBD implementation strengthened | Number and types of stakeholders collaborating on CBD implementation by end of the project. Number of meetings/ agreements and joint activities to coordinate CBD implementation by end of the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful lobby for the creation of MEA Secretariat in Kenya • Several meetings with stakeholders • Engagement of new stakeholders and strengthening participation of host country partners in national biodiversity forums | |
| Activity 2.1. Undertake a scoping study on the ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of CBD coordination at national levels | | <p>In Kenya, such a study has been conducted in the original Darwin Project and it led to the creation of a Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) Task Force. The Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) plans to catalyze a rapid assessment of the implementation of CBD COP Decisions in the lead up to COP-10 that will involve consultations with the key stakeholders.</p> <p>In Palau, a gap analysis of institutions involved in the national Protected Areas Network (PAN) was conducted and it identified key institutions that need to be co-opted into the network. Similar analysis of stakeholders in the Babeldaob Watershed Alliance (BWA) identified gaps in membership.</p> | |
| Activity 2.2 Provide support to enhance CBD multi-stakeholder coordination at national levels | | <p>Nature Kenya catalyzed the creation of the MEA Task Force and hosted it through the National Liaison Committee. However the Government has now upgraded the Task Force to an MEA Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment with Nature Kenya continuing to provide vital support.</p> <p>In Malaysia the project has supported MNS' active participation in key biodiversity forums such as the National Advocacy Council on Marine Parks and the stakeholders meetings on fine-tuning the provisional master list of protected areas.</p> <p>Palau Conservation Society (PCS) is an active member of the Protected Areas Network (PAN). The network supports the implementation of Palau's commitments under the Micronesia Challenge (the main framework for CBD in the country) and PCS has accepted the responsibility to lead its strategic planning and the drafting of criteria for management plans.</p> <p>Guyra Paraguay has held several meetings with relevant ministries and other stakeholders and initiated a national forum for preparations towards the CBD Conference of the Parties in Nagoya.</p> | |
| Activity 2.3 Provide support to national preparations for international CBD meetings | | <p>During the execution of the original Darwin project (Ref. 14-042), all host country partners have developed and maintained close rapport with their respective national CBD focal points. In this phase, the relationship has been strengthened</p> | |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | <p>and joint activities towards preparations for Nagoya have been planned.</p> <p>The Project Coordinator at the BirdLife International Secretariat has been keeping track of developments within the CBD in the lead-up to Nagoya. He has analysed several CBD background documents and produced synthesis for use by host country partners in their national preparations.</p> | |
| <p>Output 3. Understanding of CBD increased and experiences shared with other national and international NGOs</p> | <p>Number and types of Guides for civil society produced and distributed to civil society groups by end of the project.</p> <p>Number of staff of other NGOs and PA professionals that have gained a better understanding of CBD by end of the project.</p> <p>Number and types of national workshops organised to increase understanding of CBD and share experiences with other stakeholders by end of the project.</p> <p>Side event organised at CBD international meetings in 2010.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of Nature Kenya policy brief on biofuels • Production of poster on Lake Naivasha • Production of leaflet on the CBD programme of work on protected areas | |
| <p>Activity 3.1. Produce and distribute outreach materials targeted at other NGOs at the national level</p> | | <p>Nature Kenya has produced a policy brief outlining the potential negative consequences that biofuel production could have on areas of importance to biodiversity, such as IBAs. It has also produced a poster on Lake Naivasha which was launched on World Wetlands Day (WWD).</p> | |
| <p>Activity 3.2. Produce and distribute outreach materials targeted at NGOs at the international level</p> | | <p>The Project Coordinator has produced a leaflet on 'BirdLife and the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA)'. The Cambridge Secretariat has also produced maps and posters for Paraguay and Kenya.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 3.3 Organise national workshops/meetings to share experiences and increase understanding of CBD amongst other NGOs and stakeholders</p> | | <p>Guyra Paraguay plans to organise a symposium in July 2010 titled 'The Road to Nagoya- Paraguay and CBD COP-10' at the First Paraguayan Sustainable Development Congress.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 3.4 Organise a side event at CBD COP-10 to share experiences with other NGOs internationally</p> | | <p>BirdLife has submitted a request to the CBD Secretariat for a side event at COP-10 in Japan to disseminate the project's activities. A decision is awaited.</p> | |

Project's full current logframe

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|--|---|
| Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources. | | | |
| Sub-goal Effective contributions by civil society to enhance CBD implementation in developing countries | Number and quality of contributions made by NGOs in CBD implementation by end of the project. Number and kinds of ways in which CBD implementation has improved by end of the project. | National reports of host countries to the CBD Documents of relevant national government departments Partners' annual reports | |
| Purpose Supporting national NGOs in developing countries to make effective contributions in strengthening national protected areas networks through enhanced implementation of the CBD | New PAs created by end of the project. Protected areas better managed by end of the project. Collaboration by stakeholders improved by end of the project. Better understanding of CBD amongst other NGOs by end of the project. | National reports of host countries to the CBD Documents of relevant national government departments Partners' annual reports Reports of other national NGOs | National Governments' policies continue to support NGO participation. National Government's policies continue to support CBD process in relation to protected areas. |
| Outputs 1. National NGOs contribute to the identification, recognition, designation, improved management and monitoring of priority sites as part of implementation of CBD programme of work on protected areas | Number of gap assessments conducted and protected areas designated by end of the project. Number of protected areas that are better managed by end of the project. Number of protected areas monitored by end of the project. | National policy and strategy documents on protected areas. National and thematic reports to the CBD from the host countries Internal documents of host country partners Press reports | Host country partners maintain capacity and interest to work on CBD. Host countries remain open to NGO participation in CBD implementation. |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|--|--|---|
| 2. National multi-stakeholder collaboration for CBD implementation strengthened | <p>Number and types of stakeholders collaborating on CBD implementation by end of the project.</p> <p>Number of meetings/ agreements and joint activities to coordinate CBD implementation by end of the project.</p> | <p>Minutes and reports of meetings involving various stakeholders</p> <p>Internal reports of various stakeholders</p> <p>Project reports</p> | <p>Other key stakeholders willing and able to participate in CBD implementation.</p> <p>Stakeholders continue to be open to collaboration</p> |
| 3. Understanding of CBD increased and experiences shared with other national and international NGOs | <p>Number and types of Guides for civil society produced and distributed to civil society groups by end of the project.</p> <p>Number of staff of other NGOs and PA professionals that have gained a better understanding of CBD by end of the project.</p> <p>Number and types of national workshops organised to increase understanding of CBD and share experiences with other stakeholders by end of the project.</p> <p>Side event organised at CBD international meetings in 2010.</p> | <p>Electronic and hard copies of documents</p> <p>Reports of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Compendium of CBD side events</p> | <p>Other NGOs remain interested in Guides and participating in experience sharing workshops</p> |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake effective project management through efficient and timely execution, reporting and monitoring and evaluation 1.1 Use Important Bird Areas (IBA) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) analyses to inform national gap analyses for priority conservation areas 1.2 Advocate for the recognition/ designation of IBAs and KBAs to fill key gaps in national CBD and protected areas strategies 1.3 Contribute to the development of management plans for protected areas that are Important Bird Areas 1.4 Contribute information on Important Bird Areas and threatened bird species to national reports and thematic reports to the CBD 2.1 Undertake a scoping study on the ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of CBD coordination at national levels 2.2 Provide support to enhance CBD multi-stakeholder coordination at national levels 2.3 Provide support to national preparations for international CBD meetings 3.1 Produce and distribute outreach materials targeted at other NGOs at the national level 3.2 Produce and distribute outreach materials targeted at NGOs at the international levels 3.3 Organise national workshops/meetings to share experiences and increase understanding of CBD amongst other NGOs and stakeholders 3.4 Organise a side event at CBD COP-10 to share experiences with other NGOs internationally | | | |

Annexes 3 – 30 : Supplementary material

The following annexes have been enclosed as separate files to supplement the report.

Annex 3- Gap analysis for threatened birds in Paraguay

Annex 4- Overlay of IBAs and existing PAs in Kenya

Annex 5- Introductory text for Gap Analysis Kenya

Annex 6- Article by Nature Kenya on threats to Tana delta

Annex 7- Article on Tana delta in the Star Newspaper Kenya

Annex 8- Article by Nature Kenya on threats to Dakatcha woodlands

Annex 9- MNS position statement on need to protect Temengor Forest in Malaysia

Annex 10- MNS slide presentation on Temengor advocacy

Annex 11- Extract from Malaysia draft National Physical Plan 2 with IBAs proposed for protection

Annex 12- Extract from Malaysia draft National Physical Plan 2 recognizing IBAs as priority areas

Annex 13- Governor signs Ngarmeskang act in Palau

Annex 14- Workshop report for management plan for South Nandi

Annex 15- Progress report on developing Dakatcha management plan

Annex 16- Minutes of community meeting on management plan for Tana delta

Annex 17- Draft Tana Delta Management plan _v1_

Annex 18- Draft Yala Swamp IBA Management plan _v1_

Annex 19- Scoping meeting to draft magt plan for Dunga swamps

Annex 20- Draft Dunga Swamp IBA Management plan _v1_

Annex 21- Draft Sabaki mgt plan _v2_

Annex 22- MNS input to Belum-Temengor management plan

Annex 23- MNS assessment of National Policy on Biodiversity for CBD National Report

Annex 24- Kenya CBD 4th National Report

Annex 25- Malaysia CBD 4th National Report

Annex 26- Minutes of meeting on wetlands committee in Paraguay

Annex 27- Nature Kenya Biofuel flyer

Annex 28- L Naivasha poster for World Wetlands Day

Annex 29- NLC Minutes on CBD Coordination in Kenya

Annex 30- BirdLife Partnership_CBD PoWPA_leaflet

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|--|-------|
| Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line. | |
| Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line. | Yes |
| Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report. | Yes |
| Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. | No |
| Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors | Yes |
| Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully? | Yes |
| Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report. | |