



## Action Plans for the Conservation of Globally Threatened Birds in Africa

Stakeholders Workshop to agree the  
Nigerian Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan

17-18 May 2003, Nigerian Conservation Foundation, Km 19 Lekki-Epe  
Express Way, Opposite Chevron Nigeria Limited, Lagos Nigeria.

### Workshop Report



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**Summary**

A workshop to draw up a Nigerian Grey-necked Picathartes (*Picathartes oreas*) Action Plan, aimed at conserving this species in Nigeria was held at Nigerian Conservation Foundation, Km 19 Lekki from 17-18 May 2003. The workshop brought together stakeholders from different NGOs, academic institutions and government departments of Nigeria. Facilitators included National Species Action Plan Coordinators from Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, the African Species Working Group Coordinator and the Chair African Species Working Group.

This workshop was the second in a series of 15 national species action plan's to be compiled for globally threatened bird species during implementation of the 3 year Species Action Plan Project. The project is supported and implemented by 17 BirdLife Africa Partner organisations in partnership with the RSPB, with funding from the RSPB and UK Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) under the Darwin Initiative for the Conservation of Species. The workshop tested the format and process for translating international species action plans into national plans; under development by the BirdLife International African Partnership.

The long-term vision of this action plan is *to ensure that Nigeria contributes to improving the global status of Grey-necked Picathartes from Vulnerable to Near Threatened*", while the aim of the 5 year plan is *to ensure the population status of the Grey necked-Picathartes is known, stabilized and improved in Nigeria*". In order to achieve this aim, six objectives with relevant projects and activities were defined by the stakeholders.

## 1. Introduction

*Action Plans for the Conservation of Globally threatened birds in Africa* is a 3-year project (SAP Project), which aims to build the capacity for species action planning and conservation in Africa. The project started in April 2001 and is coordinated on behalf of the BirdLife International African Species Working Group by Nature Uganda, BirdLife South Africa and the Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB) (BirdLife Partners in Uganda, South Africa and UK respectively). It is implemented by BirdLife partner organisations in 17 African countries. Funding for the project is provided by the UK Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) under the Darwin Initiative.

The BirdLife International African Partnership defines a Species Action Plan as: “*a scientifically authoritative, strategic document that defines specific, measurable objectives and actions for conserving priority species; that should be achievable, time-bound and involve all appropriate stakeholders*”. The BirdLife African Partnership with assistance from the RSPB developed a species action planning format (Annex 1) and process (Annex 2) that have been approved by the Council for the Africa Partnership as models for use by BirdLife International in Africa.

Grey-necked Picathartes is among the 7 globally threatened bird species in Africa for which international and national species action plans are being developed under the SAP Project. Grey-necked Picathartes is classified as Vulnerable and is restricted to the equatorial forest from South East Nigeria to North East Gabon with a total population of less than 1000 individuals according to Globally Threatened Birds of the World (BirdLife International 2000).

In Nigeria, the species is restricted to the undisturbed forest in the Cross River State located in the South-Eastern part of Nigeria., close to Cameroon, mostly between the villages of Olum, Kanyang, Bamba and Bashu. The overall population in Nigeria is thought to be less than 1000 individuals.

## 2. Workshop

The workshop was organised by the BirdLife International Africa Species Working Group and hosted by the Nigerian Conservation Foundation. Participants included species experts, NGOs, representatives of Nigerian academic institutions and government departments. The workshop was facilitated by Ishmael Jesse-Dodoo (Ghana Wildlife Society), Alhaji Siaka (Conservation Society of Sierra Leone), Mbah Russell II (Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society), Augustus Asamoah, (Ghana Wildlife Society), Augustus Ezealor (Nigerian Conservation Foundation), Eric Sande (Nature Uganda) and Steven Evans (BirdLife South Africa). Prior to the workshop the facilitators developed a format and process for translating an international action plan into a national action plan; that required testing. The process indicated that a number of things need to be done well before the workshop (Annex 3A).

### 2.1 Workshop objectives

The workshop objectives were to:

- Test the developed a format and process for translating an international species action plan into a national species action plan.
- Produce a Nigerian Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan.

### 2.2 Workshop Programme and Implementation

The two-day workshop was based on the process that needs to be followed during the workshop (Annex 3B) and the process for translating an international species action plan into a national species action plan (Annex 4). Sessions included short presentations, but mainly facilitated discussions, both in plenary and group work using overheads projectors, brainstorming and discussion using flip charts and cards. The results of each group work session were subsequently presented to the plenary, discussed and agreed. The workshop programme is shown in Annex 5. Below is a summary of the major sessions.

## **Day One-17<sup>th</sup> May 2003**

### **2.2.1 Introduction**

Professor Emmanuel Obot, Acting Executive Director, Nigeria Conservation Foundation, officially opened the workshop and welcomed participants to Lagos, Nigeria. He reiterated the need for a realistic implementable action plan.

Each participant had an opportunity to introduce themselves, highlighting the organisation they work for, their position, where they are based and their experience in species conservation work. This was done using cards. The list of participants and their details is shown in Annex 6. Participants were then taken through the rules for the use of cards and the flipchart as the two primary techniques for collecting, sorting and discussing ideas during the workshop. The rules are presented in Annex 7. Using cards, participants listed their expectations of the workshop. These are listed in Annex 8. Participants discussed descriptions of what a species action plan is (Annex 9A) and their ideas compared well with the definition developed by the BirdLife International Africa Partnership (Annex 9B).

### **2.2.2 Background information about the Grey-necked Picathartes**

The Grey-necked Picathartes background material prepared for the workshop was presented to the participants. This allowed those that were absent from the international workshop to gain an understanding of the available information on the species and make an input if they had anything to add. Presenting the background information and discussing aspects of it means that everyone at the workshop has a similar minimum level of knowledge on the species. The material was more specific to Nigeria (compared to the international document that contains information about the species for its entire range). Participants were given an opportunity to present additional information that filled certain gaps in knowledge on the species and provided more details on other aspects of the species. This step recognises that not all information on a species has been published and is available. Species experts and researchers attending the meeting are capable of adding more. The on-going and potential projects, risks and opportunities affecting implementation of the action plan in Nigeria were identified.

### **2.2.3 Problem analysis, prioritisation of threats and a review of the ISAP objectives**

Participants were introduced to the problem tree/analysis and how the problem tree in the International Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan (IGNPAP) was constructed. The problem tree as it appears in the IGNPAP was then presented so that the participants understand the flow of reasoning throughout the tree related to the issues affecting the Grey-necked Picathartes across its entire range. Participants agreed to the relevance of the cards on the upper level of the problem tree to Nigeria and were then divided into three groups to review the branches of the problem tree and make changes that make them relevant to Nigeria. In plenary, participants agreed on the Nigeria Grey-necked Picathartes problem tree. All issues in the problem tree that impact on the species in Nigeria were prioritised (♦=low, ♦♦=medium, ♦♦♦=high and ♦♦♦♦=critical). The conservation objectives in the IGNPAP were reviewed to determine their relevance to Nigeria and the required modifications were made.

## **Day two-9<sup>th</sup> February**

In the same groups that reviewed the branches of the problem tree, participants reviewed the project concepts against those in the IGNPAP using the headings: Policy and Legislation, Species and Habitat, Monitoring and Research, Public Awareness and Training,

Community Involvement and International. They retained, removed or developed new project concepts where appropriate. In plenary, participants agreed on the proposed new projects, vision and aim of the action plan for Nigeria.

#### 2.2.4 Project concepts, vision and aim

In the same groups as those that reviewed the project concepts, participants completed the projects table for the Nigeria Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan using the heading Policy and Legislation, Species and Habitat, Monitoring and Research, Public Awareness and Training and Community Involvement. The following were highlighted: each project's overall priority to the conservation of the species (◆=low, ◆◆=medium, ◆◆◆=high and ◆◆◆◆=critical), the agencies responsible for implementation, time scale, the cost (◆=<US\$ 10,000, ◆◆=US\$ 10,000–US\$ 50,000, ◆◆◆=US\$ >50,000) and risks and opportunities affecting each project. In the plenary, participants reached consensus on the project table.

#### 2.2.5 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan

Participants discussed the M & E plan and defined it as a means used to measure and evaluate progress towards achieving the projects, objectives and aim of the action plan. It was noted that it is important to monitor each project in the action plan. The best way to do this is by adding 2 columns in the projects table: one for completion date and another one for remarks. This new table constitutes the reporting format and M & E plan.

- The NCF was identified as the coordinating institution for the implementation of the Nigerian Action Plan.
- The coordinating officer is the Director of Technical Programmes: Professor Emmanuel Obot.
- The reporting frequency should be every six months.

### 3.0 Results

The workshop was attended by 16 participants (Annex 6). Of these, 5 were government officials, demonstrating the Nigeria government's commitment to taking the action plan strategies on board. The others were: species experts, NGO representatives and representatives of research institutions. All the planned activities in the workshop program were achieved. The results of the workshop were used to draft a Nigerian Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan (Annex 10).

In the draft plan, the gaps and new information about the species are presented as tables 1 and 2 showing the local distribution/population and national legislation of the Grey-necked Picathartes in Nigeria. The stakeholders for the species and how they impact on the species in Nigeria are shown in Table 3. The cause-effect relationship of the issues/threats affecting the Grey-necked Picathartes in Nigeria and their relative importance to the conservation of the species (i.e. priority issues/threats) are shown in the Problem Tree (Figure 1). The vision, aim and objectives of the plan are indicated in Table 4. The projects/activities, their relative importance of each project to the conservation of the species, agencies responsible to implement the project, time scale and cost are shown in Table 5. The factors affecting the implementation of the plan and the on-going projects that may benefit the species are shown in Tables 6 and 7 respectively.

#### 4.0 Next steps

Activity		Timeline	Responsible
Production of workshop report	First Draft	June 2003	Eric and Steve
	Final version	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2003	Eric
	Distribution	End of July	RSPB
Production of GN Picathartes AP for Nigeria	First Draft (in workshop report)	June 2003	Eric and Steve
	Second draft	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of July	GUS
	Editing the draft	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of August	Editors
	Finalising the plan	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of September	GUS

*Editors :GUS Ezealor, Steven Evans, Eric Sande, Prof. Emmanuel Obot, Tony Bassey, Kunle Oyewole, Abdulmalik Abubakar, Mark Out, Chinedu Uwaegbulam, Olu Akinsola, Ulf Ottosson. The contact details are shown in Annex 6.*

#### 5.0 Evaluation

At the end of each of the two days, participants were asked to fill in a simple form to evaluate the mood of the group. The results are presented in Annex 11. Participants were extremely positive about the workshop and all the workshop objectives were achieved. However participant noted that such workshops are not quite convenient at weekends and there is need for some ice-breakers to keep the group more interactive.



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: BirdLife International African Species Action Plan Format

#### Presentation:

- *Not too plain, not too glossy (This will vary from country to country)<sup>1</sup>*
- *Appropriate language, executive summary also in English*

#### A) Front Cover

- Logos
- Picture of species
- Date
- Title
- Subtitle
- National Emblem<sup>2</sup>

#### B) Inside Front cover

- Authors
- Contributors
- Interest Group
- Credits
- Citation
- Thanks to local people, if appropriate

#### Foreword

- Government official, Head of state of Royalty
- Internationally famous conservationist

#### Table of content

- *clear and all on one page*

#### Acronyms

#### Definition

- What is a Species Action Plan?
- Why this plan?
- Geographic scope
- Introduce SAP history and objectives
- National plan to refer to International plan

#### 0. Executive summary

- *No more than 1 page.*
- *Multilingual, if appropriate*
  - status
  - distribution
  - conservation priority
  - threats
  - aim, objectives and major activities
  - history of plan and stakeholders
  - wider benefits

#### 1. Introduction

- *no more than 1 page*
  - introduce species (distribution, status, threats, emotive)
  - introduce limiting factors
  - introduce stakeholders
  - biodiversity justification and benefits of plan and outcome to species and communities
  - aim and objectives with timescale

#### 2. Background Information

- taxonomy as relevant
- distribution and population status

<sup>1</sup> *Italics: notes*

<sup>2</sup> underlined: national action plans only

- global, (present as summary table)
- local (present as summary table)

### Population and distribution

Country	Population (plus quality code)	distribution	Population trend (plus quality code)	Seasonal occurrence
	<i>Estimate of total number</i>	<i>Widespread, local</i>	<i>Stable, increasing, decreasing</i>	<i>Resident or months</i>

- potential habitat (if appropriate)
- map
- movements, if relevant to plan
- protection status
  - legal protection (*in table, country by country*)
  - international legislation (*in table*)
  - does it occur in protected areas and IBAs? (*list in table per country*)
- Relationship with other SAPs and biodiversity strategies
- Habitat requirements of the species
- Biology and ecology
  - *only relevant information*
  - *bibliography contains all references*
- Threats and potential threats
  - *Short description of each threat*
  - *Develop list of key words to ensure consistency of use between plans*
  - *Link threats with ecology and biology of species*
  - *Always try to quantify threats*
  - *Rank threats*
  - *State of current knowledge*
  - *Gap analysis*
  - *Summarise as problem tree, start with conservation status, prioritise direct causes (◆◆◆◆: critical, ◆◆◆: high, ◆◆: medium, ◆ low,, ? unknown)*
- Stakeholder Analysis
  - *Summary table*
- Factors influencing success of action plan implementation
  - Socio-cultural effects
  - Economic implications
  - Strengths and weaknesses of existing conservation measures
  - Administrative/ political set-up
  - Biology of species (*e.g. does it breed in captivity, how specialised is it, how long does it live?*)
  - Local expertise and interest
  - Cultural attitudes
  - Appeal of species (eco-tourism)
  - Resources

### 3. Action Programme

- *Aims, objective and projects developed from problem tree*
  - **Vision**
    - *Long term vision for the status of species*
    - *Specific and measurable/ clear indicators*
    - *Time frame*
    - *Add short text*
  - **Aim**
    - *Aim of the species action plan*
    - *Specific and measurable/ clear indicators*
    - *Time frame*
    - *Targets might differ between national and international plan, but national plan contributes and refers to international plan*

- Use IUCN criteria, Red Data Book, World Bird Database when applicable
- Add short explanatory text
- **Objectives**
  - Strategic objectives
  - Specific and measurable/ clear indicators
  - Use key headings
  - Prioritised (◆, ◆◆◆◆?)
  - Add short explanatory text for each objective (include summary of activities)
- **Projects (see Table)**
  - Table and short description for each
  - Should always refer to benefits to local people
  - Number each project according to related objective
  - List under the following headings:
    - Policy and legislation
    - Species and habitat
    - Monitoring and research
    - Public awareness and training
    - Community involvement
    - International

Project	Countries	Overall Priority	Agencies responsible	Cost	Time scale	Indicators	Risks and Opportunities
A) Policy and legislation							
<b>1.1 Name of project</b>	List of countries with priorities ◆◆◆-◆◆◆◆	Score ◆◆◆- ◆◆◆◆	Generic for international plan  Specific for national plan	National plan only	Length, start		
<b>1.2 Name of project</b>							
<b>3.3 Name of project</b>							
B) Species and habitat							
<b>1.5 Name of project</b>							
C) Monitoring and research							
<b>Etc.</b>							
D) Public awareness and training							
E) Community involvement							
F) <u>International</u>							
<b>Etc.</b>							

- Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

### Acknowledgements

### Bibliography

### Appendices

- List of relevant web pages
- Entry from Threatened Birds of the World
- List of protected areas and IBAs where species occurs
- Occupied areas most in need of action
- List of contacts (stakeholders, Species Interest Group, other)

**Annex 2: BirdLife International African Partnership International SAP detailed Workshop Process**

Day	Activity	Description	Techniques and aids	Lead person
1	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Official opening and welcome of the participants to the workshop</li> <li>•A few remarks by the organizers</li> </ul>	Presentation	VIP, Host NGO, ASWGC, CASWG
	Introductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Self introductions, expectations</li> <li>• Objectives of workshop</li> <li>•SAP project, what a species action plan actually is</li> <li>•Workshop Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Presentation of flip charts, a participant introduces his/her colleague and vice versa (position, experience on species conservation and expectations)</li> <li>•A few obvious ones may be presented, discussed on flip chart and more added through brain storm</li> <li>•The objectives may all be derived from expectation</li> <li>•Presentation on Overheads/Flip chart</li> <li>•Quick overview of the entire workshop program of overheads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•All participants as facilitator captures the expectations on flip chart</li> <li>•Facilitator</li> <li>•ASWG</li> <li>•Facilitator</li> </ul>
	Background information on species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Background document previously circulated to participants is presented and discussed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Presentation on Overheads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•ISAPC with help from species experts</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Group (according to countries) and plenary discussions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making obvious comments/corrections/additions on the document</li> <li>• Gaps in knowledge with respect to the species:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population status</li> <li>Local distribution</li> <li>National legislation</li> </ol> </li> <li>• On-going projects with respect to the species</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Comments on overheads and flip chat</li> <li>•Groups fill in the country's species population status table</li> <li>•Groups fill in the country's national legislation table with respect to the species</li> <li>•Groups fill in the table and map for local distribution, numbers and potential areas for the species for their respective countries</li> <li>•Groups fill in the table of the on going projects for their respective countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•ISAPC</li> <li>•One person from group presents to plenary for discussion</li> <li>•One person from group presents to plenary for discussion</li> <li>•One person from group presents to plenary for discussion</li> <li>•One person from group presents to plenary for discussion</li> </ul>



		bearing on the aim ●Agree on Vision of action plan; usually downgrading the species (threat status)  ●Agree on aim  ●Groups develop objectives which can be set derived from the priority threats/causes at any level in the Problem Tree ●Plenary to discuss and agree on the objectives	●Brain storm on cards and flip chat  ●List the priority threats from Problem Tree	●Facilitator  ●Facilitator
	<b>Formulation of Project Concepts</b>	●Project concepts formulated to address achievement of each objective	●Group work where a group develops project concepts for 1 or 2 objectives: ●Project concepts presented with headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy and legislation</li> <li>○ Species and habitat</li> <li>○ Monitoring and research</li> <li>○ Public awareness and training</li> <li>○ Community involvement</li> </ul>	●One person from each group presents to plenary for discussion
	<b>Review Stakeholder analysis (SHA)</b>	●To assess whether SAP activities proposed for SH in the SHA have all been included in the SAP	●All the participants go through the column SAP activities to address impact in SHA tables and reconsider the activities not catered for in the project concepts	●Facilitator Compare SH SAP activities column in SHA with SAP activities and make sure all are incorporated into the SAP
	<b>Evaluation</b>	●Feel of the day 3	●Participants indicate whether they are unhappy, happy or very happy on a moodometer	●All participants
<b>4</b>	<b>Recap of day 3</b>	●Brief highlights of the day 1,2 &3 sessions	●Indicating on overheads what has been covered and where we are	●Facilitator
	<b>Completion of projects table</b>	●Project concepts entered into table clearly indicating the details on how the project will be executed	●Group work where the groups fill the table indicating the project, countries overall priority, Agencies responsible, time scale, cost, indicators, risks & opportunities. Projects entered under the headings: Policy and legislation, Species and habitat, Monitoring and research, Public awareness and training and Community involvement	●One person from each group presents to plenary for discussion
	<b>M&amp;E Plan</b>	●Participants consider WHO & HOW will the AP be monitored and evaluated both at National and International levels	●Brain storming on flip chats	●Facilitator
	<b>Adopt plan</b>	●Participants review the entire plan	●Identify and fill any obvious gaps	●Facilitator

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●AP adopted by participants</li> </ul>	
	<b>Creation of Species Interest Groups (SIGs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Participants given some insights on what SIGs are, what they do and how they fit into the structure of BirdLife International Africa Partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Presentation on overheads/flip chat</li> </ul>	ASWG
	<b>Next Steps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Participants agree on what happens next, who does what and the dead lines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Brain storming on flip chat</li> </ul>	●ISAPC
	<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Synthesis of the work done in the four days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Participants indicate whether they are unhappy, happy or very happy on a moodometer for the 4<sup>th</sup> day and for all the 4 days.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Facilitator</li> <li>●All Participants</li> </ul>
	<b>Wrap up</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Official closure of workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●A few speeches, vote of thanks, etc</li> </ul>	●Facilitator, ISAPC, ASWG
	<b>Business meeting of SIG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Chart out the way forward towards spearheading the conservation initiatives for the species</li> <li>●Discuss production of national SAP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Elect office bearers if appropriate</li> <li>●Secretary takes minutes of meeting</li> </ul>	●ISAPC
5	<b>Field excursion</b>			

AP= Action Plan, ASWG= African Species Working Group, ASWGC= African Species Working Group Coordinator, CASWG= Chair African Species working Group, SAP=Species Action Plan, SHA= Stakeholder Analysis, SIG=Species Interest Group, ISAPC= International Species Action Plan Coordinator, VIP=Very Important Person.

### **Annex 3: Steps for preparing a National Species Action Plan**

#### **(A) What should be done before the Workshop**

##### **Background Document**

- Redraft for national workshop making it more relevant to country in question
- To the introduction, explain why SAP is important
  - Context of national plan and international plan
  - Who is BirdLife International/ African Partnership/ African Species Working
- Adopt ISAP document, remove international component not relevant to the national situation
- Take care not to pre-empt threats/problems to the species
  - Include upper level of problem tree not the entire tree from ISAP workshop
  - Provide food for thought and contribute
- Document prepared for a wide range of stakeholders, some of whom know very little about the species and some know much about the species
  - The document is however targeted more to people who know little about the species
- The less we know about a species, the more the information will change
- Include as Annexes:
  - The Problem Tree of the ISAP
  - The table with Vision, aim and Objectives contained in the ISAP
  - The list of Projects under their respective objectives
- Changes were suggested on specific sections to the background document:

##### **Fact File**

- Local names of the species should be added
- Distribution in country
- Population estimate for country
- National conservation status where available
- National protection status where available
- Species name

##### **Distribution and population status**

- Include more detailed national distribution
- Model species distribution for country can be use to identify other potentials sites
- Reduce information on distribution in other countries

##### **Potential habitat**

Same as in ISAP document

##### **Potential Habitat**

- List sites for country and population per site
- Include the table on local distribution, protected area status, number of individuals/colonies, number of nests and references (as ISAP document) about the country in question.
- Include known and potential sites

##### **Protection status/legal protection**

- More details on national and local laws to species
- Include informal/traditional laws
- Retain international protection
- Provide exhaustive list of all relevant laws to the species



- Have country signed, acceded or ratified the convention?. Provide more detail for country for which national plan is being developed

### **Relationship with SAPs and other biodiversity strategies**

Include links to national AP documents e.g. National Biodiversity SAPs and other strategies

### **Habitat and nest sites, biology and ecology**

- Include country specific information especially when different from other countries
- Include all information including unusual records or “out of range” records

### **Threats and Potential Threats**

- Include only upper level threats/issues of the problem tree in the ISAP
- Put the entire problem tree of ISAP as an Annex.

### **Factors influencing success of the action plan implementation (Risks and opportunities)**

Edit table from ISAP, add relevant and remove irrelevant aspects

### **Stakeholders’ Analysis**

#### **General considerations**

Proper Stakeholder Analysis (SHA) needs to be done before the workshop

- Consider the distribution of the species in the country to ensure even representation
- If the workshop organiser/species coordinator knows of stakeholders that might be assigned responsibility, s/he should ensure that they are invited to the workshop
- In the background document, a section of a detailed SHA for the particular country as done during the international SAP workshop should be included
- When the document is circulated, the stakeholders should be requested to review the analysis
- 

#### **Stakeholders analysis helps to:**

- Identify people to invite to the workshop including those who must attend
- Invite key/relevant people from government institutions (people who can make decision and accept responsibility on behalf of their organisation)
- Identify target audience for the campaign
- Identify partners that have an impact on species (positive/negative) due to their activities
- Identify people/individuals who have an interest in the species
- Better understanding of the roles and interest of stakeholders and their responsibilities
- Identify potential collaborators

## **(B) What should be done during the Workshop**

### **Introduction**

#### **Why it is necessary for the participants to introduce themselves during the workshop?**

Self introduction of the participants giving their details and background helps:

- the facilitator to know the background of the participants
- the facilitator to establish whether all the stakeholders invited have turned up or not
- the facilitator to organise group work for discussion by ensuring that when appropriate, people different backgrounds are not always in the same discussion group
- the participants get to know each other
- to release tension of the participants (Ice-breaking)
- the facilitator to assess that the targeted people have turned up. If the targeted people have not come, the facilitator has to think of the necessary adjustments in the facilitation methods (if appropriate) to achieve the objectives of the workshop
- to stimulate relationships

Introduction should give the participant's details focusing on: name of the participant, organization, position, where based and experience in species conservation

### **Participants' expectations**

At the participants outlining their expectations of the workshop helps:

- The facilitator to assess the participants' ideas about the workshop
- Set a baseline for evaluation
- The facilitator to ensure that participants' expectations are met
- To fine tune objectives of the workshop
- The facilitator to identify expectations outside the scope of the workshop. In such a case, the facilitator discusses the particular expectation with the participant so that the later sees that s/he is not ignored

### **Background Document**

#### **Presentation of background document**

The background document should be presented to the participants during the workshop because:

- Not everyone read the document previously circulated
- It enable sorting out differences in interpretation of sections
- It brings everyone to same minimum level of understanding
- Presentation ensures that emphasis is put on very relevant sections
- It helps to identify knowledge gaps and facilitates filling some of the gaps
- It helps to improve knowledge of the species which assists in developing appropriate strategies to mitigate the threats

#### **Assessment of the on-going projects helps to:**

- Avoid duplication
- Provides opportunities for collaboration
- Provides additional country specific information updates
- Updates information in the ISAP document

### **Risks in the implementation of the plan**

Risks should be identified during the workshop because:

- The risks at national level may be different from those identified at international level
- It helps to identify areas to target
- It helps to design projects to address problems posed by a risk

- It helps to refine list of partners to involve in Project implementation
- It helps to note some risks that may not be changed
- It helps to prioritise projects based on risks

### **Opportunities**

Opportunities should be identified during the workshop because:

- It assists to identify potential sources to funding
- It helps to identify potential collaborators
- It helps to take advantage of favourable situations
- It is an important information and education value of the workshop

### **Stakeholders Analysis**

The stakeholders analysis done before the workshop should be presented to the workshop participants to generate consensus

### **Problem Analysis**

Problem analysis involves translating the ISAP Problem Tree into the national SAP Problem tree. The following steps need to be taken:

- Introduce the ISAP Problem tree
- Revise branches of the problem tree in groups
- Discussions on revised problem tree. This may be lengthy and difficult to reach consensus
- Detailed input from stakeholders on causes of problems
- Big change to ISAP problem tree during national SAP workshop may imply that:
  - At international level, local (national) problems/threats/issues were not fully identified
  - People at international level did not understand the exercise
- After translating the International Problem Tree to National context, slight changes are expected but at the bottom level in the problem tree which may only be re-phrasing
- Revise the entire new problem tree in plenary

### **Assigning roles and responsibilities during the production and subsequent implementation of the national plan**

- During the workshop, it is important to allow people to choose a group where they can contribute most
- Assigning responsibility depends on how you are collaborating with stakeholders
- Properly done stakeholders analysis ensures that people from governments/institutions who can make decision and accept responsibility on behalf of their organisation are invited, and thus relevant responsibilities are assigned to them
- Assigning responsibilities is easier when the people/groups are present on workshop because they will give you the information whether the responsibility is within their mandate
- There is need to be very specific on who is taking lead in the implementation of a specific activity
- In some cases, some roles are already being undertaken (ongoing projects)
- There is need to address the problem of accessing resources
- In case the government agency identified to take a lead in implementing an activity but does not have the required resources, it can work hand in hand with the NGO that has the resources to implement the respective activity
- Many stakeholders taking a lead on a number of responsibilities shows that the action plan is owned by all stakeholders rather than being assumed to be a BirdLife document

**Press release**

It is important to compile and distribute a Press Release for a national SAP workshop because the press release will:

- Stimulate public interest in the species and its habitat
- Inform general public of what we are doing
- Allows media involvement in the process
- Obtain public support
- Facilitate/stimulate public discussion
- Provide some component of educational and awareness information
- Provide exposure and advertising to the sponsors of our workshop
- Part of advertising our organisation
- Avoid misunderstandings
- Attract new members
- Attract collaborators and funders
- Stimulates government commitment

An approach of **Why/When/How/Who** (include sponsors and funders) was suggested. Participants agreed that it is a good idea to compile a press release advertising that you have done a national action plan workshop.

**Annex 4: Draft National Facilitators Workshop Programme:**

<b>Date &amp; Time.</b>	<b>Time (min)</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Person responsible</b>
<b>Day 1.</b>				
	15	Welcome and opening	Plenary, Brief welcome to everyone by host NGO Official opening by VIP	
	30	Introductions	Plenary - Cards. Name, Organisation, Position, Where based, Species. conservation experience. - Put cards with headings up on the wall.	
	15	Explanation of workshop techniques	Plenary - Cards. Explain rationale behind: - Brainstorm first; only then open discussion. - Use of Cards & flipchart.	
	60	Expectations.	Plenary - Cards. 3 cards to each participant. Put cards on wall & group. Use expectations to refine the workshop objectives.	
<b>10:30 - 11:00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>		
	15	What is a Species Action Plan?	Plenary - Flipchart. Brainstorm & short discussion.	
	15	Workshop programme.	Plenary - Overhead. Brief overview of the entire workshop programme.	
	60	Presentation of background information.	Plenary - Overheads. Presentation of the information contained in the background document prepared for the workshop.	
	30	Discussion of background information.	<b>Q1:</b> Gaps in knowledge on species Plenary - discussion, captured on flipchart.	
<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>		
	60	Discussion of background information cont.	<b>Q2:</b> On-going & potential projects in country Plenary - brainstorm & discussion onto flipchart. <b>Q3:</b> Risk & opportunities affecting implementation of the national action plan in country Plenary - brainstorm onto cards, group & discussion. Not done for threats. This will be covered by the problem tree analyses.	
	60	Introduction to the ISAP Problem Tree.	Plenary - Cards. Explanation: How the species problem tree was constructed. Presentation of the species problem tree as contained in the ISAP. Questions & answers.	
<b>16:00 - 16:30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>		
	30	Restructuring the upper level of the Problem Tree	Plenary - Agree relevance to country. Discussion & stay the same or removing and/or	

		making it relevant to country	adding cards at the upper level. Includes filling any gaps at the upper level.	
	60	Review branches of the problem tree and make relevant to country	Groups - Cards. Divide people into groups. The group removes a branch or tow, reconstructs the branch(es)	
	60	Group presentations on reconstructed problem tree branches.	Plenary - Cards. Each group presents their Problem Tree. Discussion refinement and consensus.	
	5	Evaluation.	Happy, medium, sad face.	
<b>19:00 -</b>		<b>DINNER</b>		
<b>Day 2.</b>				
	15	Recap of day 1.	Plenary - Overheads / Flipchart / Cards.	
	60	Prioritisation of issues by on impact on species	Plenary - Cards. low (♦), medium (♦♦), high (♦♦♦) and critical (♦♦♦♦).	
	15	Review the Objectives from the ISAP.	Plenary - Cards / Flipchart. Link between the Objectives and Problem Tree. (use newly constructed national Problem Tree).	
<b>10:00 - 10:30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>		
	60	Design project concepts.	Groups - Cards / Flipchart. Divide people into groups based on Objectives. Review project concepts against those in the ISAP for Uganda. Review project concepts against national Problem Tree. Retain, remove and/or develop new project concepts.	
	60	Group presentations on project concepts.	Plenary - Cards/ Flipchart. Each group presents their project concepts. Discussion refinement and consensus.	
	30	Review the Vision & Aim.	Plenary - Flipchart. Changes, the same, add "in country"	
<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>		
	60	Completion of projects table.	Groups - Cards/Flipchart. Same Groups as for Objectives and designing Project Concepts. One from each group to form a further group to look at indicators for the Aim and Objectives.	
	90	Group presentations on completed Projects Tables. Group presents indicators for the Aim & Objectives.	Plenary - Cards/Flipchart. Group present project tables and indicators for Aim & Objectives. Discussion refinement and consensus.	
<b>16:30 - 17:00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Tea/Coffee</b>		
	60	Monitoring & Evaluation Plan.	Plenary - Overheads.	
	60	Adoption of the plan.	Plenary: Any objections to any part/component of the plan? Can we adopt the plan? YES. Review expectations Next steps	

	15	Workshop close.	Vote of thanks.	
		Final Evaluation.	Happy, medium, sad face.	
19:00 -		<b>DINNER</b>		



**Annex 5: Grey-necked Picathartes National Stakeholders workshop program**  
**Action Plans for the Conservation of Globally Threatened Birds in Africa**  
**Workshop to agree on a Nigerian Grey-necked Picathartes Action Plan**  
**17-18 May 2003, Nigerian Conservation Foundation, Lagos, Nigeria.**

	17 May	18 May
8:30 - 13:00	Welcome (NCF) Introductions & Expectations (AA) Explanation of workshop techniques (AS) What is a Species Action Plan? (IJ) <b>Tea/Coffee break (ALL)</b> Overview of the workshop programme (SE) Presentation of background information (RM) Discussion of background information (RM)	Recap of day 1 (SE) Prioritisation of issues based on impact on GNP (RM) Review the Objectives from the I GNP AP (AS) <b>Tea/Coffee break (ALL)</b> Design project concepts (GE) Group presentations on project concepts (GE) Review the Vision & Aim (IJ)
13:00 - 14:00	<b>LUNCH</b>	
14:00 - 18:00	Discussion of background information cont. (GE) Introduction to the International GNP problem tree (ES) <b>Tea/Coffee break (ALL)</b> Review branches of the problem tree & make relevant to Nigeria (ES) Group presentations on reconstructed problem tree branches (ES) Evaluation (AA / ES)	Completion of projects table (ES) Group presentations on completed Projects Tables (ES) <b>Tea/Coffee break (ALL)</b> Monitoring & Evaluation Plan (GE) Adoption of the plan (GE) Workshop close (NCF) Final Evaluation (ES)

**NCF** = Nigerian Conservation Foundation; **ES** = Eric Sande, **SE** = Steven W. Evans, **IJ** = Ishmael Jesse-Dodoo, **RM** = Russell II Mpah Bian, **AS** = Alhaji Siaka, **AA** = Augustus Asamoah, **GE** = Gus Ezealor, **ALL** = everyone.

The Workshop is organised by the Nigerian Conservation Foundation, The BirdLife International Partner in Nigeria. This project is co-ordinated, on behalf of the BirdLife International African Species Working Group, by NatureUganda, BirdLife South Africa and the RSPB (the BirdLife Partners in Uganda, South Africa and the UK respectively). The project is supported and implemented by 17 African BirdLife partner organisations and RSPB and co-funded by the UK Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs under the Darwin Initiative.

**Annex 6: List of participants and their contact details**





NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	WHERE BASED	EXPERIENCE IN SPECIES CONSERVATION	Contact address (Postal, Tel, Fax, email)
<b>Ishmael Jesse-Dodoo</b>	Ghana Wildlife Society	Forest Conservation and Advocacy Officer, Assistant SAP Coordinator	Accra	Participated in the development of the International SAP for the White-necked Picathartes	PO Box 13252 Accra Ghana 233-21-665197, <a href="mailto:wildsoc@ighmail.com">wildsoc@ighmail.com</a> ishdot@hotmail.com
<b>Alhaji Siaka</b>	Conservation Society of Sierra Leone	Site Conservation Officer	Freetown	-Undergraduate research work on White-necked Picathartes -Involved in the development of the International SAP for the White-necked Picathartes	4 Sanders Street,P O Box 1292, Freetown <a href="mailto:alhajisiaka@yahoo.com">alhajisiaka@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:cssl@sierratel.sl">cssl@sierratel.sl</a> , Tel: 232-22-229716, Fax: 232-22-224439
<b>Mbah Russell II</b>	Cameroon Biodiversity conservation Society	Biologist	Yaounde	Was involved in the development of the International SAP for the Grey-necked Picathartes	P O Box 3055, Yaounde Messa Cameroon, <a href="mailto:coc@iccnet.cm">coc@iccnet.cm</a> , <a href="mailto:bianrusell@yahoo.com">bianrusell@yahoo.com</a> (237) 0221 16 58
<b>Augustus Asamoah</b>	Ghana Wildlife Society	Coordinator CEPF Project	Accra	Just begun work on the Rufous Fishing Owl and White-necked Picathartes	PO Box 13252 Accra Ghana 233-21-665197 <a href="mailto:wildsoc@ighmail.com">wildsoc@ighmail.com</a> aasamoah@mail.com
<b>Emmanuel Obot</b>	Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Acting Executive Director	Lagos	- >20 years of experience; -Butterfly named after him <i>Acreas oboti</i>	Nigeria Conservation Foundation P O Box 74638 Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria, (T) +23412642498, (F) +23412642497, email: <a href="mailto:nfc@hyperia.com">nfc@hyperia.com</a>
<b>Tony Bassey</b>	Occasionally with NCF and CU	Consulting (Conservation education)	Calabar	-Conservation education in Picathartes range area (WWF project); -Workshop for the GNP in Cameroon)	29B Edgerly Road, Calabar, Cross River State, GSM No. 08035526651, (T):234-087-234162, (T): 234-087-230367,Email: <a href="mailto:biodiversity@hyperia.com">biodiversity@hyperia.com</a>
<b>Kunle Oyewole</b>	NCF	Environmental Education Officer	Lagos	None	Nigeria Conservation Foundation P O Box 74638 Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria, (T) +23412642498, (F) +23412642497, email: <a href="mailto:nfc@hyperia.com">nfc@hyperia.com</a>
<b>Harry Hanson</b>	NCF/WWF/RSPB/DF ID	Field Officer: Participatory community based resource conservation	Taraba State	-Member of the just concluded IBA team -Working with local people on resource conservation	PMB 12729 Victoria Island, Lagos , Nigeria, <b>OR</b> c/o Nigeria Conservation Foundation, P O Box 74638 Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria, (T) +23412642498 (F) +23412642497, email: <a href="mailto:nfc@hyperia.com">nfc@hyperia.com</a>

		project			
<b>Chris O. Agbor</b>	Cross River State Forestry Commission	State Director of Forestry	Calabar	Been working with broad range forestry conservation issues for 25 years	69 Target Road, P.M. B 1009, Calabar, (T): 087-232433, 087-231560,08033221562
<b>Abdulmalik Abubakar</b>	Federal Ministry of Env't, Fed. Dept. of Forestry	Conservation Officer (Bird Species conservation)	Abuja	-Field Assistant, Nigeria IBA team -Participated in seminars and workshop	Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Dept. of Forestry, P. M. B 468, Garkat, Abuja (T): 09-3144551
<b>Mark Otu</b>	AFI Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary (NCF-Wildlife Conservation Society)	Conservation Education Coordinator	Boki, Cross River	Little information on the species	NCF 09A Marian Road, Calabar, Cross River, State, (T): 087236593 Email: <a href="mailto:biodiversity@hyperia.com">biodiversity@hyperia.com</a>
<b>Chinedu Uwaegbulam</b>	The Guardian	Environment Correspondent	Lagos	None	The Guardian, Housing and Environmental Desk P.M.B 1217, Oshodi, Lagos Nigeria. 234-8033098-502, Email: neduu@yahoo.com
<b>Olu Akinsola</b>	NCF	Conservation manager	Lagos	Mainly through literature	Nigeria Conservation Foundation P O Box 74638 Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria, (T) +23412642498 (F) +23412642497, (C) 08023172101 email: <a href="mailto:ncf@hyperia.com">ncf@hyperia.com</a>
<b>Ulf Ottosson</b>	AP Leventis Ornithological Research Institute	Senior Lecturer	JOS	Not much but a broad knowledge about birds	18A Rue de Mamer L-8280 Kehlen, Luxemburg (T): +35226300290, (C): +352021309154 Email: ottosson@village.uunet.lu
<b>A.U. Ezealor</b>	NCF/ABU	IBA Coordinator/Teacher	Zaria	Was involved in 2 species action planning workshops including the development of International SAP for GN Picathartes	Dept. of Biological Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, (T) +23469550904 (F) +23412642497, (C): 08033562234 augustine_ezealor@yahoo.com
<b>Steven Evans</b>	BirdLife South Africa	Species & Sites Conservation Unit Manager, ASWG Chair	Johannesburg	-Manger EWT - Blue Swallow Working Group -Developing White-winged Flufftail Working Group in South Africa and Ethiopia -Developing a Bald Ibis Working Group -Involved in the Blue Swallow	P.O Box 515, Randburg, 2125, (T) +27 (0) 11 789 1122 (F) +27 (0) 11 789 5188 082 850 6480 <a href="mailto:iba@birdlife.org.za">iba@birdlife.org.za</a> <a href="mailto:blueswallow@ewt.org.za">blueswallow@ewt.org.za</a>

				<p>Working Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Involved in the Cape Parrot Working Group (BLSA rep)</li> <li>-Involved in the development of 3 International and 3 national plans</li> </ul>	
<b>Eric Sande</b>	<b>Nature Uganda</b>	African Species Working Group Coordinator	Kampala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Research on Nahana's Francolin</li> <li>-Involved in the development of Inter-SAPs for White-necked Picathartes, Grey-necked Picathartes, Blue Swallow, Grey-necked Picathartes and Spotted Ground Thrush</li> <li>-Involved in the development of the national SAP for the Grauer's Rush Warbler Picathartes for Uganda</li> </ul>	<p>P.O Box 27034 Kampala Uganda  (T) + 256 041 540 719  (C) + 256 077 688 552  (F) + 256 041 533 528  eric.sande@natureuganda.org  ericsande@hotmail.com</p>

**Annex 7: Rules for the use of cards and flipchart during brainstorming****Rules for the use of cards**

- Only one idea/concept per card
- Aim for a maximum of 3 lines of text per card
- Write in upper and lower case letters
- Use the card in landscape format; do not use the cards in portrait format
- No discussions until all the cards have been collected and displayed
- Spelling does not matter

**Rules for the use of flipchart**

- Each person has an opportunity to present his/her idea(s)
- All ideas are recorded onto the flip chart
- All ideas are captured during which time there is no discussion at this stage
- Once all the ideas have been captured, discussion follows

### **Annex 8: Participants expectations of the workshop**

- An action plan that will use Picathartes as a Flagship for forest conservation
- Develop an implementable and time bound plan to conserve the Grey-necked Picathartes in Nigeria
- See at least five lifers on the visit to Nigeria
- A Nigerian Plan which acts as a model for other West African countries
- Produce a realistic plan for Nigeria
- Good workshop; good product
- To share experience in developing national species action plan
- Wants to be educated on the species
- Needs an action plan
- Share in everybody's experience
- The development of action plan that is workable
- Build experience to organize a similar workshop in Ghana
- Gain more information about the species to incorporate it in school's conservation education initiative (create awareness)
- Looking for a best conservation action plan
- Come out with a realistic action plan for Nigeria
- Improve facilitation abilities
- Share more experience so as to be able to conduct Cameroon's workshop
- Leave Nigerian Conservation Foundation with a set of information and feasible action plans and intervention strategy to protect and conserve Grey-necked Rockfowl
- A peaceful workshop and agreeable and practicable management plan for Picathartes
- Action plan that is executable and followed up on
- Willing to learn from others, role of youth involvement and volunteers in the plan for environmental education
- An implementable action plan for the GNP
- Share in the experience of others
- To be in the position to organize SAP for White-necked Picathartes in Ghana

## Annex 9: Definition of a Species Action Plan

### (A) Participants ideas on what a species action plan is

- A guideline for the management of species
- A framework of actions for the management of the species
- A document
- A schedule detailing information about the species
- A set of activities to achieve a set of goals for the species
- Guidelines specifying activities and time periods
- It also specifies roles and responsibilities
- It contains recourses (logistics, finances, etc) for the delivering of the activities
- It is a series of well coordinated technical policies for the management of the species
- It contains monitoring and evaluation components
- It should be read and used
- It should be realistic

#### Key Words

- Guideline
- Informative and authoritative
- Activities
- Time frame
- Set goals
- Assigned roles and responsibilities
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Feasible, achievable, implementable, workable and acceptable by all stakeholders
- Rationale for action

### (B) BirdLife International African Partnership definition of a species action plan

A Species Action Plan is a **scientifically authoritative, strategic document that defines specific, measurable objectives and actions** for conserving priority species. It should be **achievable, time-bound and involve all appropriate stakeholders.**

#### i) Scientifically authoritative

- Review and document all data available
- Involve all relevant experts
- Check data in workshop

#### ii) Strategic document that defines specific, measurable objectives and actions

- Strategy: Where are we, where do we want to be and how do we get there?
- Specific
- Measurable

#### iii) Achievable, time-bound

- SMART Objectives

#### iv) Involve all appropriate stakeholders

## Annex 10: Draft Grey-necked Picathartes, (*Picathartes oreas*) Action Plan for Nigeria

### Factfile

**Family:** Picathartidae

**Distribution:** Equatorial forest from SE Nigeria to NE Gabon

**Habitat:** primary or secondary rain forest

**Size:** 33-38 cm, 200 – 250g.

**Plumage:** The nape is red and the fore-crown powder blue. The lores are black and bare. The underparts including belly and throat are of soft lemon-yellow colour, with grey wash on the throat and upper chest. Primaries form a very distinctive black band separating the yellowish vent and the slate grey of the back.

**Voice:** rather silent, but sometimes gives low, quiet drawn out rasping or hissing 'wheet' call, 1-2 s long, repeated several times every 4 s or so, "like the sound of heavy furniture being pushed across a gritty wooden floor".

**Nests:** half-cup of dried mud impregnated with dry grass fibres and dead leaves built on cliffs, rock faces or cave roofs.

**Eggs:** 1 – 3, dark fawn with dark brown blotches, creamy white with chocolate brown and grey blotches,

**Incubation period:** 21-24 days, nestling period: about 24 days

**Diet:** mainly insects (grasshoppers, orthopterans, beetles, weevils...), invertebrates (earthworms, slugs, snails...), and small vertebrates, with some lizards, frogs...

**Name:** Grey-necked Picathartes, Grey-necked Rock fowl.

**Local name:**

### Introduction

*Picathartes oreas* is a resident, which occurs in the lower Guinean forests in Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko). It is also expected to be present in the northwestern tip of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville).

It has one congener, *P. gymnocephalus* resident endemic of the Upper Guinea forest, occurring in five countries between Guinea and Ghana. The distribution of Grey-necked Picathartes is highly fragmented and all known populations are small and isolated. It is classified as Vulnerable under IUCN/BirdLife International threat criteria, and its primary habitat is disappearing rapidly.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Biological Assessment

#### Taxonomy

**Class:** Aves

**Order:** Passeriformes

**Suborder:** Passeri (the Oscines)

**Family:** Picathartidae

**Genus:** *Picathartes*

**Species:** *P. oreas*

The taxonomy status of *Picathartes* constitutes an ongoing ornithological puzzle. The genus has been variously placed in the Corvidae (Serle, 1952; Sibley & Monroe, 1990); the Sturnidae or close to it (Lowe, 1938; Bannerman, 1951); the Muscicapidae, the Timaliidae (Delacour & Amadon, 1951; Hall & Moreau, 1970; Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire, 1993) and the Sylviidae (Sibley *et al.*, 1988). The uncertainty of the taxonomic position of *Picathartes* has generated a concurrent problem of determining the nearest relatives of its genus.

Recent DNA (and anatomical) work by Sibley and Ahlquist supports the corvine relationship of *Picathartes* (the humerus is typically corvine), but suggests that their closest relatives may be the rockjumpers (*Chaetops*) of South Africa (Sibley & Monroe, 1990) which themselves have usually

been placed among babblers or thrushes. Brosset suggests that the two species of *Picathartes* may well be the remnants of an archaic avian order. The problem is still unresolved.

#### **Distribution and its population status**

The Grey-necked *Picathartes* is a restricted range species found equatorial forest from SE Nigeria to NE Gabon. Its population throughout West Africa is highly fragmented and may overall be in decline. Its total population could well be less than 10,000 mature individuals.

**Nigeria:** The bird is locally common in undisturbed forest in South-East, close to Cameroon border; 94 breeding sites have been identified in 1987 with estimated 500-1000 birds, mostly between villages of Olum, Kanyang, Bamba and Bashu, in area of c. 20 x 50 km centred on 06°15'N, 09°05'E (Ash 1991), and 42 further sites nearby in Oban Hills / Obudu region (Anon, 1995).

The overall population in Nigeria is thought to be less than 1000 individuals

#### **Potential habitat**

*Picathartes* are almost always encountered in primary or secondary forest. In Cameroon, the bird occurs predominantly in coastal lowland rain forest associated with caves, cliffs and overhanging rocks in rugged and inaccessible places.

Caves inhabited by *Picathartes* are open cavities in ferrous rocks. There are large cracks and chimneys in roof, ramifications and bedrocks in the walls (Brosset). However, in 1999, Matthias Waltert and Michael Mühlenberg found a nest of this species attached to the buttress of a large *Piptadeniatrum* tree, 1,5 m above ground, near a small forest stream.



**Table 1: Grey-necked Picathartes' sites, their protection status and population estimates in Nigeria**

Site	Province	Protection status	Site (IBA N°)	Known/ Potential	Number of colonies	Number of nests	References
AFI River Forest Reserve	CRS	FR	NG005	K	-	-	Ash 1991
AFI Mountain WS	CRS	WS		K			
Cross River NP Okwangwo	CRS	NP	NG010	K	6 (Mbe)	6 (Mbe)	
Mbe Mountain	CRS	Up		K			
Cross River NP Oban	CRS	NP	NG007	K	-		
Obudu Plateau	CRS	Up	NG001	K	-		
Bashu Extension	CRS	NP		K			
Donga River Basin Forests	Taraba			P			

*CRS=Cross River State, FR=Forest Reserve, WS=Wildlife Sanctuary, NP=National Park, Up=Unprotected, K=Known, P=Potential*

### Protection status

*Picathartes oreas* is classified as Vulnerable under the IUCN/BirdLife threat criteria.

The bird is also listed in Appendix I of CITES. Include any informal/traditional law, which protects the bird throughout its range in Nigeria

### Legal protection

The legislations at national and international levels that may benefit the Grey-necked Picathartes in Nigeria are indicated in Table 2.

**Table 2: National legislation that may benefit the GN Picathartes and signatories to international conservation treaties relevant to Grey-necked Picathartes in Nigeria.**

National legislation	CITES	CBD	UNESCO: Man & Biosphere	Africa Convention	World heritage convention
<b>Federal level</b> ➤ National Parks Act: protect habitats ➤ Endangered species decree, Act 11 also protect habitats <b>State level</b> ➤ AFI Mountain wildlife sanctuary gazette: protects habitat e.g. in Cross Rivers State ➤ Cross River State Forest Laws: protects the AFI River Forest Reserve an identified site of GNP. ➤ Cross River Wildlife Law: does not list GNP but could be reviewed	X	X	X	?	?

### Habitat and nests sites

The birds and their nests are mostly seen in rocky areas below closed-canopy undisturbed rainforest. A prerequisite for nesting seemed to be a rock-face at least 3 m high having an overhang sufficient to provide shelter from falling rain, and sufficient dry surface to permit a nest to be attached (Thompson and Fotso, 1995). The height of nests above ground level varies greatly. Nests are constructed of mud intermixed with rootlets and vegetable fibres, and set into a very hard stone-like structure. There is a considerable variation in nests size but the measurements of a typical nest are 400 mm long, 290 mm wide, and 140 mm thick.

### Biology and Ecology

*Picathartes* is

- Usually encountered in primary and secondary forest,
- Usually singly or in pairs but occasionally in small groups of three to four birds.
- The food Grey-necked Picathartes consists mainly of forest floor invertebrates - insects, earthworms, millipedes, centipedes... Small vertebrates, primarily frogs and lizards also form part of the diet
- The bird is exceptionally shy and elusive in areas where it is disturbed or persecuted. *P. oreas* is very active in the earlier morning.
- It breeds colonially where nests sites are limited (the majority of colonies consisting of two-five nests, Breeding is associated with the wet season, occurring twice a year where rainfall distribution is bimodal.
- The majority of nests contain two but occasionally three eggs. The birds are known to occur between 45 - 2100 m.

## **THREATS**

Decline of population and limited information on distribution and numbers of Grey-necked Picathartes in Nigeria were identified as they main reasons that can explain the low population estimate of the species. A number of threats/issues that lead to population decline were identified which ultimately result in habitat destruction. The cause-effect relationship of all the issues/threats of the Grey-necked Picathartes and their relative importance in Nigeria are shown in Figure 1 (the Problem Tree).

## **STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS**

Stakeholder defined as any person, group or entity that has interest in, or whose activities impact on or is impacted upon by the resource in focus (i.e. the Grey-necked Picathartes in this case). The main stakeholders that were identified included: local communities, government (at both Federal and State levels) and various NGOs. The details of these stakeholders, their interest and activities, the impact and intensity of these activities plus the proposed activities to be addressed by the action plan are indicated in Table 3.

**Figure 1: The Problem Tree of the Grey-necked Picathartes in Nigeria**

**Table 3: Nigerian Grey-necked Picathartes Stakeholder analysis**

Stakeholder	Interest	Activities	Impact	Intensity	Envisaged contribution to SAP
<b>Local communities:</b> Hunters, Farmers, Women groups, Youths, Opinion leaders	- Food - Income generation	Hunting	-	◆	Sustainable agriculture Encourage community forest mgt.
		Farming	-	◆◆-◆◆◆	
		Settlement expansion	-	◆◆◆	
		Community forest stewardship	+	◆	
<b>Government:</b>					
<b>1. Federal</b> Ministry of Environment (National Parks Service)	Biodiversity conservation	Protected area mgt.	+	◆◆◆	Improved monitoring, surveillance & patrols Review of Endangered Species Act 11 (CITES) Promotion of ecotourism Exclusion of known GNP sites from logging concessions Establish more sanctuaries in known GNP sites Extension services in sustainable agriculture
<b>2. State</b> CRS Forestry Commission	-Ecotourism	Nature watching	+ /-	◆	
Min. of Agriculture	Proper mgt. of forest resources	Granting of logging Concessions	-	◆◆◆◆	
		Establishment of teak plantations	-	◆◆◆	
		Protected area management	+	◆◆	
<b>3. Local Govt</b>	Increased cash crop production	Cash crop plantation expansion	-	◆◆◆	Sustained interest in conservation of globally threatened species
<b>NGOs:</b> NCF/ WWF, RSPB, FFI WCS, BirdLife International Pandrillus, Local CBOs, Other NGOs	Biodiversity conservation	1. Field projects that promote BD conservation 2. Fundraising 3. Advocacy	+	◆◆◆-◆◆◆◆	
Donors: Darwin Initiative, DFID, CIDA, USAID, etc	- Biodiversity conservation - Poverty alleviation - Rural dev., etc	Supporting dev. & conservation projects	+	◆◆◆-◆◆◆◆	Long term interest in and financial support for projects on the survival of globally threatened species
Media: Print, Electronic	News material	Publicity & awareness creation	+	◆-◆◆	
		Mass education	+	◆-◆◆	- Promoting environ. awareness - Enhancing advocacy activities
Educational Institutions					
Researchers	Research	Surveys, monitoring &	+	◆◆-◆◆◆	- Publications

	opportunities	ecological studies			- Filling knowledge gaps
Students	Field trips				
Business interests:					
Logging operations	Timber / money	Timber extraction	-	◆◆◆◆	Image laundering thru' support for BD conservation projects.
Quarrying companies	Granite chips marketing	Rock blasting	-	◆◆◆	As above
Tour operators	Tourism destination marketing	Nature watching	+/-	◆	Raise profile of species

## ACTION PROGRAM

**Table 4: Vision, aim and objectives**

<b>Vision</b>	<b>Description and justification</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Nigeria contributes to improving the global status of Grey-necked Picathartes from Vulnerable to Near Threatened		
<b>Aim (5 years)</b>		
The population status of the Grey necked Picathartes known, stabilized and improved in Nigeria		Authoritative record indicating number of sites with stable or increasing populations.
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
1. The biology, the distribution and estimation of population trend of Grey-necked Picathartes in known and potential sites in Nigeria determined ♦♦♦♦	Information about the biology, distribution and population ecology of the GNP is generally lacking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The biology, distribution and population trends of the Grey necked-Picathartes studied.</li> <li>➤ Status report produced; published articles in journals.</li> <li>➤ Agreement signed amongst collaborating organization.</li> </ul>
2. Stress due to presence of human activity reduced in Nigeria ♦♦-♦♦♦	Anthropological impacts on the survival of the species are critical. These activities often lead to habitat destruction, decline in populations and further threaten the species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reports on observation produced.</li> <li>➤ Reduced human activities in or close to sites.</li> <li>➤ Increased size of GNP populations.</li> </ul>
3. Local human capacities to study Grey-necked Picathartes built in Nigeria ♦♦	Developing local capacity to study and improve knowledge of the GNP would be useful for the effective implementation of the action plan and might guarantee a long-term success.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At least 8 technical personnel and 2 professionals trained</li> <li>➤ At least 3 studies on GNP underway by 2005</li> <li>➤ Increased reproductive success</li> <li>➤ A reduction in incidence of human disturbances at sites.</li> </ul>
4. Assessment of Human impact on Picathartes in Nigeria ♦♦-♦♦♦♦	Assessment of the extent and level of human impacts would be useful in providing strategies for reducing the human induced impacts.	Specific impact on GNP and possible intervention options identified.
5. Better protection and management of key and potential sites in Nigeria ♦♦♦♦	Developing new initiatives with involvement of local people and stakeholders could ensure better protection of key and potential sites. And ultimately lead to the improvement of the population status of the species through reduction in the main causes of GNP habitat's destruction.	Reduction in the incidence of logging, shifting cultivation, wildfires etc.
6. Increase government participation in the implementation of globally threatened species conservation projects especially the AP for GNP in Nigeria ♦♦♦♦.	Government, as a custodian of conservation sites of species, is a key stakeholder. Thus government involvement in the development of the action plan would ensure the effective implementation of the AP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government agencies more responsive to the needs for the effective implementation of the action plan;</li> <li>➤ Govt taking lead in implementing activities in the GNP AP.</li> </ul>

## PROJECTS

### **Objective 1: The biology, distribution and estimation of population trend Grey-necked Picathartes in known and potential sites in Nigeria determined ♦♦♦♦**

1. Preliminary surveys of known and potential sites to generate baseline data. The following methods shall be used: scientific techniques available such as GIS, aerial photographs, remote sensing, transects, digital mapping. Literature review and interviews will be done.
2. Annual monitoring of sites previously surveyed in order to assess evolution trends
3. Initiation of additional baseline study of the general ecology of the Grey-necked Picathartes (habitat requirements, life history, social behaviour, reproductive successes, foraging behaviour) including taxonomic studies of Grey-necked Picathartes and White-necked Picathartes
4. Increased collaboration with other projects

### **Objective 2: Stress due to presence of human activity reduced ♦♦-♦♦♦**

1. Sensitise tourists, researchers and investors on the impact of their activity on the species.
2. Carry out adequate training for local guides.
3. Increase local awareness by information dissemination eg posters, radio jingles, documentaries, etc by mainly by direct personal information
4. Advocate for inclusion of GN Picathartes amongst list of protected species
5. Provide training for staff of Protected Areas and promote awareness of GN Picathartes amongst law enforcement agencies
6. Increased protection of key and potential sites for GN Picathartes

### **Objective 3. Local human capacities to study Grey-necked Picathartes built ♦♦♦-♦♦♦♦**

1. Increase professional and technical training in conservation biology e.g.: -Training on population survey techniques, data collection and management, mapping techniques, etc
2. Increase stakeholder awareness on the importance of Grey-necked Picathartes e.g. development of an environmental education programme on GNP for public education, -workshop to sensitise senior government officials and policy makers, -use PRA to identify issues for use in developing a communication strategy, -media campaign using print and electronic media and media materials, etc

### **Objective 4: Assessment of Human impact on GN Picathartes in Nigeria ♦♦-♦♦♦**

1. Socio-economic surveys
2. Environmental impact studies with reference to human activities

### **Objective 5: Better protection and management of key and potential sites in Nigeria ♦♦♦♦**

1. Improvement of key and potential sites through reconnaissance and surveys of key sites, assessments of status at sites, assessment of species
2. Provision of Institutional support such as training, provision of equipment, etc
3. Promote sustainable rural livelihood options eg bee keeping, snailing, Afa cultivation, propagation of Irvingia species key sites
4. Facilitate the establishment of Site support Groups at key and potential sites to involve local communities in the protection of key and potential sites



**Objective 6: Increase government participation in the implementation of globally threatened species conservation projects especially the AP for GNP in Nigeria ♦♦♦♦.**

1. Organise stakeholders sensitisation workshops
2. Facilitate and promote the establishment of Steering Committee for Threatened species including GN Picathartes
3. Develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy for Globally threatened species conservation

**Table 5: The Projects Table**

	Project	Over all priority	Responsible agency	Duration	Cost	Indicators	Risks and opportunities
	<b>A) Policy and Legislation</b>						
2.4	Advocate for inclusion of GN Picathartes amongst list of protected species	♦♦♦♦	NCF, Relevant Government ministries	2003-2005	♦	GN Picathartes enlisted as a Schedule 1 species	
2.5	Provide training for staff of Protected Areas and promote awareness of GN Picathartes amongst law enforcement agencies	♦♦♦♦	NCF, Relevant Government ministries	2003-2008	♦♦♦	xx staff trained	
5.1	Improvement of key and potential sites	♦♦♦♦	Govt, CBOs, NCF, National Parks	2003-2008	♦♦♦		
5.2	Provision of Institutional support	♦♦♦♦	NCF, national Parks, CRS FC	2003-2008	♦♦♦	Institutions trained and equipment and operational	Protection of other species at improved sites
6.1	Organise stakeholders sensitisation workshops	♦♦♦♦	NCF	By Dec 2003	♦♦		Political instability
6.2	Facilitate and promote the establishment of Steering Committee (SC) for Threatened species	♦♦♦	FM Env	By March 2004	♦	Issues on globally and nationally threatened species addressed by FM Env.	Institutional beaurocracy
6.3	Develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy for GN Picathartes conservation	♦♦	NCF/FM Env	2006-2006	♦♦	-GNP listed among Threatened species in NBSAP -GNP adopted as state bird in rage state -GNP appear in Nigeria postal stamp -At least 5 govt media mention GNP conservation per year	Nigerians Phitetic Foundation interested in enigmatic creature
	<b>B) Species &amp; Habitat</b>						
2.6	Increased protection of key and potential sites for GN Picathartes	♦♦♦♦	Local Govts, Locals, NGOs	2003-2008	♦♦♦	-Increased number of protected sites -Increase in GN Picathartes population	
	<b>C) Monitoring &amp; Research</b>						
1.1	Preliminary surveys of known and potential sites to generate baseline data	♦♦♦♦	NCF/WCS, APLORI, government	2003-2005	♦	-Published reports on distribution -Distribution map produced	
1.2	Annual monitoring of sites previously surveyed in order to assess evolution trends	♦♦♦♦	NCF/WCS, APLORI, other Universities, Govt	2003-2008	♦♦	Published annual reports	
1.3	Initiation of additional baseline study of the general ecology of the Grey-necked	♦♦♦	NCF, WCS, APLORI, other	2003-2008	♦♦♦	At least 3 published articles in international peer review journals	Funding

	Picathartes		Universities, Govt				
1.4	Increased collaboration with other projects		WWF, FFI, RSPB, DFID, CIDA	2003-2008		GN Picathartes mentioned in other Biodiversity projects	
	<b>D) Public awareness and training</b>						
2.1	Tourists, researchers and economic interest groups sensitised	♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , WSC, APLORI, Govt	2003-2008	♦	Report observations	
2.2	Adequately train local guides	♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , WSC, APLORI, Govt	2003-2008	♦	At least <b>XX</b> of guides trained by 2008	Cooperation from the community, limited job opportunities
2.3	Increase local awareness by information dissemination	♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , WSC, APLORI, Govt	2003-2008	♦♦	Xx radio Jingles recorded, poster information package	
3.1	Increased professional and technical training in conservation biology	♦♦♦♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , ALORI, BirdLife international, WWF, CRSFC, CRNP	2003-2005	♦♦		Collaboration between NGOs, govt agencies an other projects
3.2	Increase stakeholder awareness on the importance of Grey-necked Picathartes	♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , BirdLife International, CRNP, CRS FC, EEL, UNICAL, AMWS partners, media organisations	2003-2008	♦♦		
4.1 &	Socio-economic surveys	♦♦♦♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , CRNP, CRS FC, AMWS partnership	2003-2005	♦♦	Reports published	Collaboration with governments and other projects (O)
4.2	Environmental impact studies with reference to human activities	♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , CRNP, CRS FC, AMWS partnership	2003-2005	♦		
5.3	Promote sustainable rural livelihood options at key sites	♦♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , CBOs, govt	2004-2007	♦♦♦	At least 3 projects such as beekeeping, snail farming, etc implemented at key sites	No involvement of local communities (R)
5.4	Establish of Site support Groups at key and potential sites	♦♦♦♦	<u>NCE</u> , local CBOs	2003-2007	♦♦♦	<b>Xx</b> SSG involving local people in the implementation of activities such as policing nesting sites, sustainable farming, fire prevention etc.	Rivalry between local CBOs (R)

**Table 6: Factors affecting the implementation of the action plan**

<b>RISKS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
Low awareness of communities	Good collaboration among stakeholders
Political instability	Corporate bodies desiring green image
Communal crisis	Favourable legislations at the federal and state level
Conflict on control of AP process by stakeholders	International interest and support for the species
Change in local and international development policies	Serve as the flagship species for forest conservation in general
Existence of semi independent communities on the species habitat	Availability of research capacity and expertise for AP implementation
National development projects e.g. infrastructure	Existence of conservation education activities
Absence of recognized local implementation authority for site based conservation,	

**Table 7: Ongoing Projects in Nigeria that may benefit the Grey-necked Picathartes**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Working Phase</b>	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Gorilla research Project	NCF-WCS in collaboration avec Cross River State Commission	Ongoing with a monitoring team in the field	Trained personnel, devoted to collecting data on Picathartes	Research on GNP not the first priority
Resurvey of ape distribution	NCF-WCS en collaboration avec Cross River National Park	Ongoing with a team in the field	Trained personnel, devoted to collecting data on GNP	Research on GNP is not the first priority
Cross River State Community Forestry Project	Cross Rivers State Forestry Commission (CRSFC)	Ongoing; DFID led the initiative. CIDA to continue the process in the future	53 Forestry Management Committees formed and 8 are functional. Capacity building in communal natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. There is Government support with an established Desk officer at the headquarter level.	GNP conservation is not the major concern of the programme. The operations of the 8 functional groups might not fall within the GNP area.
AFI Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Schools Conservation Initiative	NCF, WCS, CRSFC, Pandrillus, Flora and Fauna International	Ongoing	Support from the government and WCS.	Continuity is not guaranteed. Initiative limited to selected schools and communities are not targeted.
Participatory Renewable Natural Resource Management Project (PRNRMP) Buru, Dunga Basin	NCF, RSPB, WWF, DFID	Ongoing	Government, community participation and acceptance. It has a bird focus which may help in identifying potential sites for the GNP. Existence of human capacity to undertake GNP research.	Funds for survey unsecured
NCF South East Regional Office Project (Calabar). 5 <sup>th</sup> Project implementation site	NCF	Ongoing	The project field staffs have the requisite capacity to leverage resources to support and implement the project; carry out surveys/ field research at the local level.	Unsecured funding for the long-term. Bird monitoring is not strong in the agenda of the headquarters
National Environmental Education Programme	NCF, CRS Min. of Education	Ongoing	NGO-state government participation. Involvement of many schools and networking opportunities. Improved awareness of conservation and biodiversity protection	Unsecured long-term funding
AP leventis Ornithological Institute: Center of excellence for ornithological studies.	Jos, NCF	Ongoing	Bird focused. Strong research capacity. Opportunities for funding.	Institute is young. Local students involvement is low

### Annex 11: Daily Evaluation/ Moodometer

	☹	☺	☺
Day 1		●●●●	●●●● ●●●●
Day 2		●●	●●●● ●●●●●
Overall			●●●● ●●●●●