DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 10 COMPETITION

DEFRA
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

Please read the accompanying Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross-refer to information in separate documents except where this is invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary. Copies of this form are available on disk or by e-mail on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it beyond an A4 sheet (leaving the allocated space for DEFRA comments to be made) as additional information will not be taken into account.

1. Name and address of organisation

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), The Lodge, Sandy, Beds, SG19 2DL

2. Principals in project

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Buckley	Bowden*	Matiku
Forename(s)	Paul	Christopher	Paul
Post held	Country Programme Manager	International Research Scientist	Executive Director
Institution (if different to above)	RSPB	RSPB	Nature Kenya
Department	International Division	Conservation Division	
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

* C Bowden is listed here since he will be co-ordinator of the scientific input to the project; it is anticipated that he will spend approx. 12% of his time on the project over the 3 years.

Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

3. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: Improving monitoring, management and conservation action

4. Abstract of study (in no more than 750 characters)

We will help Nature Kenya to establish and co-ordinate an effective, sustainable monitoring system at 60 Important Biodiversity Areas, to track the status of the IBA network and feedback directly into improved site management, conservation action and national reporting. Partners will be trained in ecological survey, data management, management planning, project management, advocacy and training skills. They will train and support a network of local people and government field staff. Particular focus will be on priority sites where community-based Site Support Groups are established. Long-term costs will be kept low and a programme implemented to secure long-term resource requirements. This and the long-term support the RSPB gives to Nature Kenya will ensure a sustainable system. The programme will act as a model for application by BirdLife Partners across Africa.

5. Timing. Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project.

April 2002 for a period of 3 years

6. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Please note that this should describe your unit, institute or department within a university.)

Aims

The RSPB champions the conservation of birds and other biodiversity in the UK and worldwide, for wildlife, the environment and people. The RSPB works for a healthy environment rich in birds and wildlife; it depends on the support and generosity of others to make a difference. It works with bird and habitat conservation organisations in a global partnership called 'BirdLife International' and our international vision is to maintain the numbers, diversity and geographic distribution of the world's most important sites, species and habitats.

Activities

The problems facing wild birds and the environment are large and complex. To make the greatest impact, we focus on priority species, habitats and sites, setting clear conservation objectives for each.
The RSPB leads action for bird conservation by:

- researching conservation issues and developing policies and practical actions to protect important wildlife habitats
- informing and involving our more than 1 million members in conservation issues
- placing strong emphasis on youth and education
- working with central and local government to create solutions to conservation problems
- working in partnership with industry, landowners, the public and other conservation bodies to secure a better future for wildlife and the environment
- buying and managing land as nature reserves, demonstrating habitat management techniques to specialists from the UK and overseas
- working internationally to support other BirdLife Partners to help them promote action for habitat conservation world-wide and to establish effective protection for Important Bird Areas

Achievements

All RSPB's work is underpinned by research and investigation carried out by our own scientists and specialist advisors. We have developed sophisticated site and species database management tools for our own internal use and for wider national and international use. We influence land use and economic policies and campaign for better wildlife protection nationally and internationally. We regularly brief and advise decision makes, political advisors, civil servants, parliamentary officials and journalists.

We protect the habitats of threatened birds and manage more than 140 nature reserves covering more than 111,000 hectares. Our nature reserves are home to 80% of the rarest or most threatened bird species in the UK. Each year over 1 million visitors are made to RSPB nature reserves. Local community involvement is an important aspect of our approach to nature conservation. *Birds,* our members' magazine has a readership of over 1.6 million.

RSPB has worked to encourage appreciation of the environment by ensuring that it is included in the National Curriculum. We also provide resources for children's classroom studies. Our education newsletters go to all sixth forms and colleges of further education. We run community programmes to raise local awareness of important habitats and bird species. We have more than 450 RSPB Wildlife Explorers' groups.

We work in partnership with industry, land managers, statutory and public bodies and other conservation organisations. Commercial partners include Tescos, Honda UK, Karrimor and Canon UK. The RSPB Visa credit card launched ten years ago with the Co-operative Bank has raised over £3 million. We have teamed up with Scottish and Southern Energy to create RSPB Energy offering gas and electricity from renewable sources. We work with agricultural colleges and university departments to influence the farmland managers of tomorrow

Internationally, as resources for conservation are very limited, RSPB and RSPB-supported scientists focus on identifying and conserving key habitats and species, working with other BirdLife Partners to set conservation priorities. As part of this work the Important Bird Area programme is a powerful tool to ensure that available resources are channelled to finding and protecting sites of global importance. (see Annex 4). The RSPB works with BirdLife Partners to influence decision makers including governments, businesses and donors. We seek to influence individual states worldwide and organisations such as the EU. Threats to the world's wetlands, to migratory species, and issues such as climate change are tackled through our work on international conventions. Our individually developed country programmes allow us to provide targeted financial and technical assistance when available. We work as the main supporting partner to BirdLife partners in 10 African countries (including Nature Kenya in Kenya) and 8 European countries as well as in India and Sri Lanka. We also support the BirdLife network in the Middle East, Asia and the Americas and we are active in the UK Overseas Territories.

7. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

Yes.

1. We received funding of £84,000 (awarded in the Third Round) for a project to identify and compile a "Directory of important ornithological sites in Tanzania". This project was successfully completed.
2. We currently manage a project in Belarus, supported by a Darwin grant of £136,000 (awarded in the Seventh Round). This is a 3-year project entitled "Management Planning for Conservation of Mesotrophic Fen Mire Biodiversity in Belarus". This project is proceeding very well and is now in its third year.
3. We currently manage a project in Africa, part-funded by a Darwin grant of £158,000 (awarded in the Ninth Round). This is a 3-year project to develop "Actions plans for conservation of globally threatened birds in Africa". This project is now in its first year.

8. Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions.

Our main project partner will be the BirdLife International Partner in Kenya, **Nature Kenya**, with whom we have a long-term programme of support. They will lead on field implementation and will continue the work established by the project after Darwin funding ends. They work closely together with other BirdLife Partners across Africa and meet annually as the Council of the African Partnership (CAP). CAP is fully supportive of this project and we expect that other Partners will in time derive benefit through the experiences of and information provided by this project. We will seek funding from elsewhere to involve staff from partners in Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia in aspects of the training programme.

Nature Kenya is a long established, non-profit making, membership-based Society with a sound reputation for scientific and conservation expertise, and was responsible for establishing the National Museums of Kenya, based in Nairobi. Awareness raising work includes a range of activities with both adults and young people, including 'bird walks' that have run weekly for over 28 years. Nature Kenya's projects include the Dubai Award-winning Kipepeo Project, which has achieved income generation for local communities and improved conservation of Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, through sustainable rearing of forest butterflies for collections abroad.

The mission of Nature Kenya is 'Action for Biodiversity Conservation'. In pursuing this mission, Nature Kenya strives to

- build a strong constituency for conservation across the country
- enhance knowledge of Kenya's biological diversity
- advocate for policies favourable to biodiversity conservation
- promote conservation of key species, sites and habitats
- encourage community participation in conservation through promotion of sustainable benefits.

Nature Kenya's annual work plan is guided by a strategic plan which sets out key objectives in relation to conservation of the natural environment and organisational development. A GEF-funded project 'African NGO-Government partnerships for sustainable biodiversity action' (covering ten countries in total) has hitherto formed the cornerstone of Nature Kenya's IBA conservation effort. This is a framework project, which helps the organisations to establish mechanisms and institutions to advance IBA conservation and facilitate further proposals and action to assist site conservation. This has components involving national advocacy, in particular through the establishment of influential Government-NGO IBA National Liaison Committees (see Annex 5). All the main Government agencies that will be involved in this project are represented on the NLC, which meets regularly and steers the overall course of the IBA programme. In Kenya, the NLC is currently collaborating with Nature Kenya to draft a national IBA conservation strategy.

The second key development through the GEF funded programme is the development of site based conservation programmes with a particular emphasis on encouraging the establishment and development of Site Support Groups, where the focus is on empowering local communities to take action to protect their own natural resources. These groups are proving very successful and were described by the UNOPS/UNDP mid term evaluation team as 'unique' and 'of enormous potential if they can be made to work' (Annex 5). There are so far eight groups in Kenya. The more active groups have already piloted some monitoring techniques and successfully undertaken some programmes of conservation action, including for example an RSPB funded awareness project implemented by the Friends of Kinangop Plateau IBA in Kenya. These SSGs are themselves critical partners in this proposed project and will be involved in more in-depth monitoring than can be achieved across all sites. As the SSG network grows we hope that leading SSGs will themselves be involved in assisting newer groups to develop their monitoring and other work.

Nature Kenya is the lead organisation in respect of IBA conservation in Kenya. They will have responsibility for managing much of the in-country activity and for monitoring and reporting to RSPB on the progress of the project. They will also be best placed to develop the monitoring network using in the main their existing contacts. Their staff will carry out much of the 'on site' training using skills enhanced by the RSPB-led training component. Nature Kenya will also co-operate closely with other BirdLife partners in Africa to review progress and lessons leant, and to offer appropriate training to representatives from other countries.

Other partners in the project will include key members of the IBA National Liaison Committee, whose participation is important for establishing an effective IBA monitoring network. A key partner is the National Museums of Kenya, already responsible for maintaining the IBA paper and computer databases as well as for the management of six National Monument IBAs.

Others will include the Kenya Wildlife Service (responsible for 12 National Park IBAs), Forest Department (responsible for 14 Forest Reserve IBAs), a number of local authorities (responsible for nine National Reserve IBAs), the Permanent Presidential Commission on the Conservation of Soil and Afforestation and the Ministry of Environment/National Environment Secretariat.

Additional agencies are likely to be identified as the monitoring network is put in place. Government involvement will be both at the national level, where a senior officer will be responsible for co-ordinating that agency's contribution to the network, and at the local level where field staff will be trained and assisted to become part of the monitoring network. All of these named agencies have already been involved in developing ideas for monitoring systems and have confirmed their willingness to participate in this programme.

The roles of Nature Kenya and their component staff are also explained in the chart outlining Project Operation and Structure in Annex 3.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

The purpose (main objective) of the project is:

"Improved monitoring, management and conservation action is taking place in Kenya's Important Biodiversity Areas"

Monitoring is central to the effective use of the IBA network as a means to conserve biodiversity. Identification of key sites is only a first step. Without appropriately designed monitoring, it is impossible to tell if conservation efforts are being successful, and difficult to identify and counteract threats. Monitoring is also essential to fulfil national obligations under international conservation treaties, and to demonstrate that IBA sites continue to maintain their status according to the criteria used to identify them. Monitoring data must feed back directly into improved management and better-targeted conservation intervention. Yet designing an effective and sustainable monitoring system is a challenging proposition. Possible approaches have been developed (see also Annex 6), but these need to be refined, applied and tested on the ground. The resources and the expertise to maintain an information database on these sites are also lacking.

In this project we will identify monitoring requirements, develop relevant training methods, set up an effective structure for national and local co-ordination, and build strong feedback mechanisms from monitoring to conservation management and action. Working with in-country staff, training will be delivered to a well-defined set of national co-ordinators, site support group volunteers and Government field staff. The national network, grounded in the existing Important Biodiversity Areas National Liaison Committee, will ensure a basic monitoring programme for all IBAs, allowing an assessment of overall trends and providing an early-warning system for serious conservation threats. At a sub-set of priority sites, more detailed data collection is urgently needed. These data will be provided through the involvement of Site Support Groups, volunteer groups of local people who are working with both the BirdLife Partners and Government departments towards environmental conservation. The procedures for monitoring and the management of the resulting data will be finalised and implemented.

Data will be used to produce an annual report on the status of IBAs in Kenya, to provide information for national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention on Wetlands, to develop action plans for priority sites, and to target urgent and longer-term conservation interventions by Nature Kenya and others. These interventions may involve advocacy to eliminate or reduce specific threats to a site, actions on behalf of a specific component species or actions to re-orientate community activities to grasp a specific opportunity or enhance performance. The results of the process will be presented at meetings of the African BirdLife Partnership in order that lessons learnt can be applied in monitoring programmes throughout the continent.

10. Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

This is a new project. This project capitalises on the establishment of good links with Government agencies and the establishment of community based Site Support Groups put in place by a GEF/UNDP funded framework programme 'African NGO-Government partnerships for sustainable biodiversity action' operating in ten countries including Kenya.

11. What is the evidence for a demand or need for the work? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How would the project assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

How was the work identified?

Nature Kenya considers the conservation of IBAs as a key part of their conservation programme to conserve birds and wider biodiversity. They are part of a ten country GEF/UNDP funded project to build a framework for the long-term conservation of IBAs. This current proposal is building on the GEF/UNDP project, which has developed a draft generic monitoring system and built national and local constituencies for IBA conservation The GEF/UNDP project essentially provides funding for start up costs at a number of sites and the resources to develop proposals and seek funds for detailed project implementation.

Site monitoring is a key component in the National IBA Conservation Strategy for Kenya, being developed by the IBA National Liaison Committee, a consortium of 24 Government and non-Government departments and institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation in Kenya. The IBA-NLC has recognised the key importance of IBA monitoring for conservation planning, evaluation and timely targeting of intervention efforts. Unfortunately, the capacity for monitoring in Kenya remains weak, and finding start-up resources for a monitoring programme is a key priority.

This need was emphasised by the data gaps and skills shortages made apparent during development of the World Bird Database, which seeks to generate and maintain long term information about the status of the world's birds and the key sites that they inhabit. Nature Kenya has requested support for relevant training and technical support towards this. The project was thus identified during discussions with our partner as a high priority for RSPB to seek external support for. The project will be a key component of RSPB's ongoing relationship with Nature Kenya and the African Partnership of BirdLife in general.

How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country?

Important Bird Areas are sites identified as important sites for birds at the global level, using a series of agreed internationally accepted criteria (based on globally threatened species, biome and restricted range species and congregations of birds — see also Annex 4). Evidence from Kenya, neighbouring Uganda and East Africa as a whole (Howard *et al.* 1998, Brooks *et al.* 2001, Bennun *et al.* 2001)† demonstrates that IBAs are an efficient way of selecting a suite of sites to conserve overall biodiversity. The 60 IBAs include many of the best known conservation areas in Kenya, as well as lesser known sites that are priorities for conservation action and for the collection of additional ecological and threat status information. Kenya is Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other major conservation conventions. The Kenyan Government strongly supports the IBA programme, indicated by the active participation of key Government institutions in the IBA National Liaison Committee (NLC) and the recognition of IBAs as conservation priorities in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Government also recognises the need to monitor the status of Kenya's biodiversity in order to fulfil obligations under the CBD.

This project will set in place cost effective, efficient and sustainable ways of monitoring the status of this network of key biodiversity sites. Monitoring already ongoing at a few sites will be enhanced through greater local involvement, and placed in a more systematic national framework. A database of information will then be maintained and widely accessible. Kenya requires more trained and experienced personnel familiar with survey, monitoring and database management techniques. A key benefit of this project will be to enhance the training skills and capacity of key individuals and institutions, as well as a wider cadre of network participants. Most importantly, monitoring information will feed back into enhanced conservation action and management at priority biodiversity sites, and allow timely identification of conservation threats and opportunities. Support of the NLC members will help to ensure that specific conservation needs and general policy requirements are effectively disseminated to influential audiences.

Bennun, L.A., Matiku, P. & Omolo, D.P. (eds) 2001. From Important Bird Areas to Important Biodiversity Areas: broadening the taxonomic scope of priority setting. Proceedings of a workshop held on 15 May 2001 at the National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi. *Nature Kenya Conservation Working Documents* 1.

Howard, P.C., Viskanic, P., Davenport, T.R.B., Kigenyi, F.W., Baltzer, M., Dickinson, C.J., Lwanga, J.S., Matthews, R.A. & Balmford, A. 1998. Complementarity and the use of indicator groups for reserve selection in Uganda. *Nature* 394: 472–475

Brooks, T., Balmford, A., Burgess, N., Hansen L.A., Moore, J., Rahbek, C., Williams, P., Bennun, L., Byaruhanga, A., Kasoma, P., Njoroge, P., Pomeroy, D. & Wondafrash, M. 2001. Conservation priorities for birds and biodiversity: do East African Important Bird Areas represent species diversity in other terrestrial vertebrate groups? *Ostrich*

†How will the project assist the host country meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

Identification and monitoring of biological diversity is a significant part of the process to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its objectives. Article 7 asks contracting parties to

"a) Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I;

b) Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to subparagraph a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use…

d) Maintain and organize, by any mechanism data, derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to subparagraphs a), b) and c) above."

Annex I lists

"1. Ecosystems and habitats: containing high diversity, large numbers of endemic or threatened species, or wilderness; required by migratory species; of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance; or, which are representative, unique or associated with key evolutionary or other biological processes;

2. Species and communities which are: threatened; wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species; of medicinal, agricultural or other economic value; or social, scientific or cultural importance; or importance for research into the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, such as indicator species."

Important Bird Areas are priority sites for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and have been identified in accordance with the categories of Annex I. The proposed monitoring system therefore will be a major step in implementing article 7 at the national level. The resulting database will help significantly in maintaining and making accessible the information obtained.

In Kenya, the role of the IBA programme in assisting with the implementation of the CBD has already been recognised by Government. Nature Kenya has been requested to prepare draft national reports on (1) identification, monitoring and assessment and (2) education and public awareness to be chapters of Kenya's 2nd National Report to the CBD. Nature Kenya is also a member of the CBD national implementation committee that derives membership from the key national biodiversity stakeholders.

The envisaged training programme for professional staff and volunteers will support the implementation of Article 12: "The Contracting Parties, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, shall….establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries".

By working with Site Support Groups, the monitoring programme for IBAs involves local communities, building on their knowledge on and relation to biological diversity. Local communities thus play a significant role in developing the programme. Article 8j of the convention asks parties to "respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices".

12. In what ways can this project be considered a Darwin project? How does the project relate to the Darwin principles? How would the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

The project is a distinctive, readily identifiable national project operating in a high profile East African country. The project is led by the RSPB's Country Programme Manager for East Africa who will draw in appropriate British and British-based expertise from RSPB, the BirdLife Secretariat, the University of East Anglia and elsewhere, as appropriate. The project would acknowledge Darwin's support (and include their logo) on all project reports, publications and at all conferences and seminars where we are presenting the progress of the project. The particular emphases of the project are on training young scientists and building capacity in Kenya and in ensuring the long-term maintenance of the system that is established.

The project fits the **Darwin objectives** well. In relation to those not considered under criteria below:

Kenya is a "**country rich in biodiversity but poor in resources**". In terms of the numbers of globally threatened bird species supported, Kenya ranks 29th in a list of 211 geopolitical world units and also ranks near the top among African nations in numbers of species in several different groups such as mammals, butterflies and trees. Lack of resources makes prioritisation essential and IBAs or key bird populations could be lost before conservationists are able to identify the threat, still less to act to save them.

The preservation of the integrity of the IBAs and their bird populations has economic as well as ecological consequences. Various forms of potentially sustainable utilisation, including collection of wood and other resources, grazing, ecotourism etc, are important sources of income in both countries and will "**help eliminate poverty**". The current project will help preserve natural resources directly, through allowing site threats or losses to be identified and acted upon at an early stage. It will thus help to identify sustainable levels of utilisation; and incidentally, as local people learn more about the importance of the areas they live in and develop, with BirdLife International's assistance, projects which will help them to benefit financially from sustainable use of their IBA.

RSPB already works closely with Nature Kenya, the BirdLife Partner in Kenya. It is through Nature Kenya and other local institutions in the IBA National Liaison Committee that this "**collaborative**" project will run. The close existing relationship between RSPB and Nature Kenya and the RSPB's commitment to maintain this relationship well into the future ensures that the success of this project can be tracked long after the initial project has finished. The RSPB will, through this partnership, continue to provide core funding to the organisation and also technical and fundraising advice to ensure the IBA monitoring programme continues long after the completion of the project described here.

In relation to the **Darwin principles,** we propose this project as fundamentally a **research** project with a strong training component. Of particular value will be the development of the site monitoring network, **conservation management plans** for key sites, advocacy planning and **conservation action** in response to threats to sites, together with the transfer of skills in these processes. It will also build strong institutional capacity and help provide information essential for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (see 11(c)).

The project will use British expertise to train Kenyan personnel to establish a long term monitoring system, with strong linkages back to conservation action and advocacy, at 60 key biodiversity sites across Kenya. All information will be stored on a purpose built and widely accessible database. It will be used to provide management information, inform decision makers as to short and long term biodiversity change at a suite of key globally significant sites, will flag up the need for action where key threats are identified and will provide consistent data from which to develop policy directions. This will readily be disseminated to the Government agencies and others involved in the project and represented on the IBA National Liaison Committee. It will inform both immediate actions undertaken by Nature Kenya and also their work on advocacy of actions outside of their immediate influence. This will require a range of training in survey and monitoring and database management, as well as in training skills and project management, so as to ensure that the system can be maintained into the long term with very limited inputs of resources. UK personnel will continue to offer support and field supervision throughout the period of the project (and beyond). It will strengthen the skills base available to our BirdLife International partner in country and to the members of the monitoring and management network, especially the Government agencies and community based Site Support Groups.

The project fulfils all the **criteria** sought by the Darwin Initiative as laid out in the information accompanying the Call for Funding (10th round) in the following ways:

"**Real and lasting impact**" The objectives of this project fit clearly within a long term programme for the conservation of IBAs which the principal project partners are committed to. The current project aims to help the BirdLife partner in

Kenya to protect their own biodiversity firstly by providing scientific and technical training and secondly by establishing an active network of counters and monitors.

Each of these two elements will have lasting impacts through providing the scientific basis for informing management and other intervention decisions. Training in scientific monitoring methods will empower trainees not only to carry out monitoring in IBAs but also to carry out a wide range of other scientific research projects.

Training of key management personnel in site management and site management planning will enable lasting benefits to accrue from the information collected. Encouragement to disseminate further the lessons learned in training will be stressed throughout the training process. As a result, the project will increase the scientific capacity of Nature Kenya as a whole. The establishment of a network of counters and monitors will enable Nature Kenya not only to monitor bird populations in IBAs but will also give them a regional infrastructure through which other conservation initiatives can be mediated. The impacts will extend beyond East Africa: there are expected to be substantial benefits from the testing of monitoring techniques and coordination approaches for the whole BirdLife network in Africa and globally.

"**Quality and scientific excellence**" RSPB has a long history of providing scientific, technical and project management training to BirdLife Partners around the world. RSPB staff have been at the forefront of developing and undertaking novel methods of ornithological monitoring and census techniques, as attested by a large number of publications. The current project will throughout its duration seek the views of acknowledged experts in the field at other institutions, two of whom (Prof. William Sutherland, University of East Anglia; Dr. Leon Bennun, BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge) have indicated their willingness to sit on the project steering group and to provide advice and guidance where necessary

Our partner also has excellent project staff available as well as the guidance of well-qualified and respected personnel to advise the project.

"**Catalyst to lever additional funding**" The current project will leverage additional co-financing from RSPB and Nature Kenya as well as support in the form of staff time from University of East Anglia and from a diverse range of individuals and agencies in Kenya. Management acquired from the monitoring programme will be used to develop concepts of and proposals for management and other interventions at priority IBAs. An important part of the project will be to secure and set in place a mechanism to support the monitoring of IBAs in perpetuity. There will be a strong emphasis on the need to make the system as low cost and therefore as sustainable as possible. The current project aims to train fieldworkers, to establish a network of recorders and to begin monitoring of IBAs. The results of this monitoring will drive the future activities of Nature Kenya and are expected to pave the way for future funding. We also expect that the project will identify new priorities for conservation action among the IBAs based on habitat changes and threats identified. This will lead to changes in the priorities afforded to the various sites and to new funding proposals to combat the threats. Nature Kenya and the emerging Site Support Groups have both shown themselves able to prepare and secure site based funding based on well prepared project proposals e.g. from UNDP in Kakamega Forest and Mount Kenya. RSPB will expect to assist with such fundraising efforts. /"**Outcomes and outputs from projects should be additional**" There is currently no system in place to monitor the status of biodiversity at IBAs in Kenya and no other resources available to establish any. There are some individual initiatives at certain better known IBAs (for example some National Parks). Close liaison will be ensured with such work so that overlap is avoided and so that all monitoring data on a specific site can be collated. In addition many of the IBAs are likely to be found to be deteriorating and to be subject to inappropriate management in relation to that required to maintain their biodiversity interest. We expect new and revised management initiatives and other interventions to result from this project. / "**Good value for money**" If monitoring schemes are to exist in perpetuity, it is important that they are run as economically as possible. Financial stringency will be an important element in this project and its successors. We will collaborate with others to minimise costs and make careful use of project funds, for example by distributing funds to the monitoring network only with great care and by making use of public transport wherever feasible. By grounding the work in national institutions and local conservation groups, the need for inflows of external resources in the long term are minimised. In establishing a system that will assist to monitor and conserve 60 globally important biodiversity sites in Kenya, and provide a model for other countries, the project represents excellent value for money./**"Training"** using **British expertise** is a critical pre-requisite of the successful implementation of the project. RSPB has considerable expertise in monitoring both sites and species. Scientists in the RSPB research department are continually designing new ways to monitor bird populations and have published many papers on the subject of monitoring. The integrity of the RSPB's 140 reserves, and population trends of non-avian taxa, are also continually monitored. Each site's management is guided by an up to date management plan which helps to guide decisions on future interventions. RSPB research and reserves ecology staff are therefore in an ideal position to be able to help train colleagues in Kenya to monitor and manage their own natural resources. We will also bring in expertise on site monitoring and

management planning from our reserves ecology section and on data management and analysis from BirdLife International's Secretariat. Other RSPB staff are available to fulfil other specific training needs as these are identified./"

continued/

Projects should seek to be distinctive and innovative" The identification of IBAs as priority areas for bird and biodiversity conservation is a fairly recent concept and in Africa was given a substantial boost by earlier Darwin funding for the identification of IBAs in Tanzania. Although IBAs have been identified in many countries, there are as yet no monitoring schemes in place.

The current project will, therefore, not only establish monitoring systems in an important country but would also serve as a template for similar systems elsewhere in the developing world. A particularly innovative aspect of the proposed scheme is its reliance on a wide network of participating institutions, and on local people with no high-level technical training, to collect the monitoring data. This ensures long-term sustainability as well as building a wider constituency for biodiversity conservation. This approach is in contrast to most previous monitoring systems, which are expensive and have little local involvement. In this respect, this project is ground-breaking./**"**

Exit strategy" The most important aspect of this programme is that it will result in the identification of trends and threats which will lead to site based (or policy based) conservation action. The legacy of this funding will thus be ongoing conservation projects designed to ameliorate threats that have been identified through ongoing monitoring. All of the agencies we will work with in Kenya are permanent, well-established and reputable agencies. The IBA programme is a globally credible and established conservation system and RSPB intends to continue to work with Nature Kenya well beyond the period of this project. The entire monitoring system will be built on the principle of minimising long-term costs so that it can be maintained. The project aims to set up an effective system by building capacity and appropriate structures, rather than to provide resources to run it. By providing training and initial support both for in country activities and through periodic inputs of UK expertise, we believe that we can arrive at a much improved situation by the end of Year three.. A well trained and motivated team of Kenyan field staff will be is aware of the value of what they are doing, capable of performing the appropriate tasks, able to access the necessary equipment and gaining professional benefit from their active participation in a successful and recognised programme. A specific component of this project will seek to put in place funding mechanisms to ensure that the programme of monitoring and management planning can continue into the longer term. Where community based site support groups are in place, the monitoring programmes should form part of associated conservation programmes and/or be undertaken by these well-motivated groups alongside other work that is giving demonstrable community support and income generating benefits.

13. Set out the proposed timetable for the work, including the programme's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/ Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable
Year 1	<u>*Outputs*</u> In relation to the standard output measures:	See also enclosed Timeplan
Year 1/1-12	*Output 5*	Two Kenyan Field Officers and two Site Interns will be trained formally and through work experience gained by implementing the project for two years between April 2002 and March 2004.
1/4 1/6 1/7 1/7	*Output 6A*	Other Kenyan project and Government staff will receive a minimum of four weeks formal training in Year 1. This will cover Project Development and Training Needs Assessment (10 Government staff for 3 days) Training for trainers (15 people for 3 days) Thirty Government field staff will receive a two day training course Survey and monitoring techniques (20 people for 5 days) in ecological monitoring
1/4-12	*Output 6B* .	The courses outlined above total 47 person training weeks in Year one
1/1-12	<u>Research outputs</u> *Output 8*	We expect the Project Leader to spend 4 weeks working on the project in Kenya in Year 1 We expect two Research Trainers to each spend 3 weeks per year in Kenya in Year 1 We expect the Database Manager/Trainer to spend two weeks in Kenya during Year 1 We expect two other RSPB Advisers to each spend a week in Kenya in Year 1 This totals 14 weeks in Year one
1/8-12	*Output 12B*	We expect that the existing IBA database will be substantially enhanced to incorporate results from the monitoring programme and handed over Nature Kenya. The refinement and development will be initiated in Year one. The enhancement will take place throughout the project.
1/12	*Output 13B*	We expect that species reference collections, especially of plants, will be enhanced in collections in Nairobi. There may additionally be some collection locally for references purposes (guidelines and regulations on this will be issued to participants).
1/4	*Output 15A*	We expect 1 press article or press release to be issued in Kenya in Year one.
1/3	*Output 15C*	We expect to issue one UK press release in Year one and to also have one popular article in our UK magazine *Birds.*
1/12	*Output 16A*	We will produce an annual compilation of practical material made available in a usable form.
	Output 16B	We will circulate this to at least 350 people in each host country.

Year/ Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable
1/4 1/4	*Output 17A*	The establishment of an IBA monitoring network in Kenya is a fundamental component of this project. These will provide an important conduit for dissemination of a range of allied information. A National IBA monitoring committee will also be established
1/12	*Output 18A*	We intend to ensure at least 1 TV feature in Kenya in Year 1
1/12	*Output 19A*	We intend to ensure at least 1 Radio feature in Kenya Year one
1/3	**Physical outputs** *Output 20*	Purchased 1 computer together with mapping and other software - value £3,000 9 GPS – value £1,350 Field equipment - value £600 Optical equipment - value £3,000 Books – value £936
1/12	*Output 22*	Some permanent survey plots will be established at the most intensively monitored IBAs. We expect around 40 plots at each of 6 IBAs, totalling 240 plots.
	Financial outputs	Resources from sources other than Darwin: The following amounts of matching funding will be contributed to the project over the course of the three years. from partners in host countries £9,126 from RSPB and other UK sources £ 32,955

Year/ Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable
Year 2	<u>*Outputs*</u> In relation to the standard output measures:	
2/1-12	*Output 5*	Two Kenyan Field Officers and two site interns will be trained formally and through work experience gained by implementing the project for two years between April 2002 and March 2004.
	Output 6A	
2/1		Five site support. Group members will receive one weeks training in 'Fundamentals of Ornithology'
2/1 and 2/5-6		Eight Kenyan project and Government staff will receive four weeks training on Data Management, handling and analysis and on GIS and mapping techniques in Year 2.
2/5		Fourteen Kenyan staff and IBA Network members will receive a 6 day training session on site action/ Management Planning in Year 2.
2/6		Thirty Government Field staff will receive 2 days training in ecological monitoring.
2/7		Two Nature Kenya staff will receive 4 weeks training in Fundraising
2/1-9		90 Kenyan site support group volunteers at eight sites will receive a one week training course in ecological survey and monitoring and site planning
2/7		16 Kenyan site support group volunteers at eight sites will receive three weeks of training in Ecotourism development and management
2/1-12	*Output 6B* .	The courses outlined above total 212 person training weeks in Year two, a cumulative total of 259
	Output 7	1 training manual on ecological survey and monitoring techniques will be produced in Year two (issued in both English and Swahili).
	<u>Research outputs</u> *Output 8*	We expect the Project Leader to spend a further 4 weeks in Kenya in Year 2 We expect two Research Trainers and the Management Planning Adviser to each spend 3 weeks p in Kenya in Year 2 We expect the Database Manager/Trainer to spend four weeks in Kenya during Year 2 We expect Advisory Group members to spend 2 weeks in Kenya in Year 2 This totals 19 weeks in Year 2, a cumulative total of 33 weeks
2/9-12	*Output 9*	We expect 2 management plans to be produced at sites in Kenya during Year 2

Year/ Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable
2/4 2/6	*Output 10*	A summary of the EAC/BirdLife International publication 'Expedition Field Techniques - Bird surveys' will be translated and issued in Swahili in Year 2. A poster detailing monitoring and survey programmes at key habitats and soliciting involvement will be produced in Year 2.
2/1-12	*Output 12B*	We expect that the existing IBA database will be substantially enhanced to incorporate results from the monitoring programme and handed over to Nature Kenya. The refinement and development initiated in Year 1 will continue.
2/1-12	*Output 13B*	We expect that species reference collections, especially of plants, will be enhanced in collections in Nairobi. There may additionally be some collection locally for references purposes (guidelines and regulations on this will be issued to participants).
	Dissemination outputs .	
2/1-12	*Output 14B*	We expect to disseminate results through presentations at two seminars/conferences (one in UK, one in Kenya) in Year two
2/1-12	*Output 15A*	We expect 1 press article or press release to be issued in Kenya in Year two
2/1-12	*Output 17A*	The establishment of an IBA monitoring network in Kenya is a fundamental component of this project. This network will continue to be strengthened in Year 2 The National IBA monitoring committee will also be strengthened
	Physical outputs	
	Output 22	The 240 permanent survey plots will continue to be monitored.
	Financial outputs	Resources from sources other than Darwin: The following amounts of matching funding will be contributed to the project over the course of the three years. from partners in host countries £10,121 from RSPB and other UK sources £ 25,783

Year/ Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable
Year 3	<u>*Outputs*</u> In relation to the standard output measures:	Figures include totals of all three years
3/12	*Output 5*	Two Kenyan Field Officers are well trained (formally in Years 1 and 2) and working effectively at and beyond the project's end
3/1	*Output 5*	5 site support group members will receive one weeks training in 'Fundamentals of Ornithology'.
3/12	*Output 6B* .	259 Person weeks of formal training of Kenyans will be completed at the Project's end
3/12	*Output 7*	1 training manual on ecological survey and monitoring techniques will have already been produced
3/1-12	<u>Research outputs</u> *Output 8*	We expect the Project Leader to spend a further 4 weeks in Kenya in Year 3 We expect two Research Trainers and the Management Planning Adviser to each spend 3 weeks per year in Kenya in Year 3 We expect the Database Manager/Trainer to spend two weeks in Kenya during Year 3 We expect Advisory Group members to spend 2 weeks in Kenya in Year 2 This totals 17 weeks in Year 3, a cumulative total of 50 weeks.
3/12	*Output 9*	Two reports will be produced in Kenya in Year 3. One will be a review of the status of the IBAs, the other will be an action plan for future site monitoring A further 4 site management plans will be completed in Year 3 giving a cumulative total of 6
3/12	*Output 10*	A summary of the EAC/BirdLife International publication 'Expedition Field Techniques - Bird surveys' and a poster detailing monitoring and survey programmes at key habitats were already produced.
3/12	*Output 11A*	We expect two papers summarising the methods and outcomes of developing the monitoring systems to be published in Year three.
3/12	*Output 11B* .	We expect an additional three papers detailing results emerging from the monitoring exercise to be submitted to peer reviewed journals during Year three
3/12	*Output 12B*	We expect that the existing IBA database will be substantially enhanced to incorporate results from the monitoring programme and handed over Nature Kenya. The refinement and development initiated in Year 1 will continue and the project will end with a well established database.
3/12	*Output 13B*	We expect that species reference collections, especially of plants, will be enhanced in collections in Nairobi. There may additionally be some collection locally for references purposes (guidelines and

		regulations on this will be issued to participants).
Year/ Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable
3/12	**Dissemination outputs** *Output 14A* .	Two seminars will be organised in Year three to disseminate results from the project - one in Kenya and one Africa-wide to disseminate results to other BirdLife partners (run concurrently with partners meeting and therefore at no cost to the project)
3/12	*Output 14B*	We expect to disseminate results through presentations at two seminars/conferences (one in UK, one in Kenya) in Year 3 giving a cumulative total of four.
3/12	*Output 15A*	We expect two press articles or press releases to be issued in Kenya in Year 3 giving a total of four.
3/12	*Output 15C*	We expect to issue one UK press release in Year three, and to also have one popular article in our UK magazine *Birds* in Year 3, giving a total of 4 releases/articles
3/12	*Output 17A*	The establishment of an IBA monitoring network in Kenya is a fundamental component of this project. This network will continue to be strengthened in Year 3 and will be strong at the project end and beyond The National IBA monitoring committee will also continue to operate
3/12	*Output 18A*	We intend to ensure at least 1 TV feature in Kenya in Year three, giving a cumulative total of two.
3/12	*Output 19A*	We intend to ensure at least 1 Radio feature in Kenya in Year three, giving a cumulative total of two.
	Physical outputs *Output 20*	Handed over 1 computer together with mapping and other software - value £3,000 9 GPS - £1,350 Field equipment - value £600 Optical equipment - value £3,000 Books – value £936
	Output 22	The 240 permanent survey plots will continue to be monitored.
	Financial outputs	Resources from sources other than Darwin: The following amounts of matching funding will be contributed to the project over the course of the three years. from partners in host countries £ 8,155 from RSPB and other UK sources £ 39,497

Key Milestones	
Year/Month (starting April)	Description (include travel dates, drafts and other processes that support the delivery of outputs)
Year 1	See also Time Plan enclosed (Page 18a). Regular milestones of Advisory group meetings, NLC and sub-committee meetings, donor reports etc. are included there.
1/1-1/3	Project established through setting up the advisory committee, recruiting additional personnel and providing them with initial training/inductions and finalising project management and monitoring agreements. A monitoring sub-committee of the National Liaison Committee will be established. Following an initial Project Development workshop in Kenya between all key project officers and NLC officials in June 2002, the training timetable will be confirmed and a preliminary training needs analysis conducted. Priority IBAs for more detailed monitoring through strengthening or establishment of Site Support Groups will be agreed.
1/4 - 1/6	Equipment will be purchased. Experience from monitoring programmes will be examined, draft monitoring guidelines refined and tested in the field and protocols published which are agreed by all stakeholders. Individuals will be identified who are expected to comprise the network of monitors at each IBA. Monitoring will commence at sites where institutional arrangements are in place. Institutional arrangements will be agreed for the management of the monitoring database and a database co-ordinator appointed and informal training commenced. A course on 'training for trainers' will be held.
1/7 – 1/9	Training will be given to the project staff and key officials in survey and monitoring principles and techniques. A short course will be delivered for Government and other officials involved in the national monitoring network, creating awareness of the system and their expected roles. The allocation of responsibilities at each site will be completed. A schedule of regular visits to IBAs, especially the key sites, will commence. Guidelines for submitting and verifying monitoring data will be agreed and training in data handling and quality control continued.
1/10 – 1/1/12	The initial design of the training programme for Site Support groups will be completed and their equipment needs assessed and procured. A series of field-based courses for SSG members and Government field staff will begin. Data entry and analysis will commence and an initial annual report of survey and monitoring requirements will be produced. An annual review meeting will be held so that key players can assess progress and influence future work plans.
Year 2 2/1 – 2/3	Formal training courses will be held for project staff and key agencies in database management, data handling, information flow and data quality control. Training courses will continue for the volunteers in the Site Support Groups led mainly by the national field staff with periodic RSPB input. Five selected SSG members will attend the training course 'Fundamentals of Ornithology', organised by Nature Kenya and the National Museums of Kenya. A training manual will be published.
2/4 – 2/6	Most of the SSGs and other field staff will have begun their monitoring activities. Nature Kenya field officers will continue data analysis and review visits to IBAs to support and monitor their efforts. Site Conservation Assistants will offer specific inputs to SSGs at key sites. Formal training for project staff and key agencies in data analysis and synthesis and report production will take place. Key network members will be trained in management planning. 'Hands on' training in fundraising for 2 staff in Nature Kenya will also commence. A simple GIS system will be put in place to complement the existing database, and staff trained in GIS and mapping techniques.

	Initial briefs on urgent action requirements at each IBA will be produced, based on monitoring data, and made available to the National Liaison Committee. Much of the site-based intervention and advocacy work of Nature Kenya will henceforth be based on the priority actions identified in these. A second short sensitisation course will be held for Government staff involved in the national network.
2/7 – 2/9	The training of SSGs groups will be completed. They will all be engaged in active monitoring programmes and will begin to work on the preparation of action/management plans for their IBAs. Representatives of SSGs will attend a training course/action planning session on improving their naturalist skills and developing and managing ecotourism initiatives. As monitoring data continue to be collated and analysed, a second more comprehensive annual report will be produced. This will be modified to the requirements of the Kenyan Government depending on progress of reporting schedules to CBD and other conventions. A second annual review meeting will be held at which the evaluation will be planned and a final year work plan drafted.
2/10 – 2/12	The first action plans will be produced at two sites. Nature Kenya will begin to prepare site based project proposals and advocacy programmes based on the results of monitoring, priority actions identified and management plans. Other opportunities to promote the successes of the project will be sought through oral presentations at seminars and conferences.
Year 3 3/1 – 3/3	An independent evaluation will take place early on to ensure that the last year is as effective as possible, and that funding can be sought for any ongoing project activity that involves additional costs after the Darwin funding has finished. A final plan for the remainder of the project will be agreed in response to the evaluation.
3/4 - 3/6	Intensive work will continue on monitoring, data analysis, site planning and interventions and project proposal writing. Five more selected SSG members will attend 'Fundamentals of Ornithology', building their bird guiding skills. A workshop held for the Africa BirdLife Partnership at its annual meeting to disseminate information about the project and the lessons learned. Resources identified as necessary for the longer-term field activity will be analysed. A future training needs assessment will be conducted. All six management plans will be completed and project proposals for future funding of monitoring, interventions and implementation of plans submitted. Scientific and popular articles will be submitted.
3/7 – 3/9	A plan and funding bid will be compiled and submitted to seek to secure small scale on-going funding for certain elements of the project. This will work in tandem with the IBA monitoring included in the core programmes of key IBA managing agencies and the ecotourism initiatives, which together will provide means of generating funding for sustaining the monitoring network. The final stage of production of the management plans for key IBAs will be completed this quarter.
3/10 – 3/12	A seminar will be held in Kenya to disseminate findings and discuss future implications. Any other tasks remaining unfinished will be completed in order that project outputs and outcomes are secured. A final review meeting will be held and an IBA status report based on monitoring to date and adapted to Government CBD and other requirements produced. Monitoring will have been institutionalised in the work plans of the participating institutions and local groups, and will continue into and beyond the end of the project.

14. Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work? Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences.

A monitoring programme for IBAs in Europe is already under development. Our programme will liaise closely with and draw on the experiences of that programme, although there are substantial differences in the operation of this system compared with East Africa, where the issue of ensuring the system's sustainability is a more complex and where at present there is a lower level of volunteer inputs.

Some other African partners are also considering how to develop systems for monitoring of IBAs. However these are at an early stage and all presently lack funding to develop the system further (with the possible exception of South Africa where again conditions differ considerably from the rest of Africa). We hope that this project can assist them through experience sharing and through developing systems in Kenya as a pilot to inspire further action elsewhere.

We are aware that the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust are also re-submitting a bid to the Darwin Initiative this year for a programme of waterfowl and wetland monitoring in East African countries. This programme would provide the basis for much of the monitoring needed in wetland IBAs, although some additional parameters may need to be monitored and many predominantly wetland IBAs also possess terrestrial birds and other biodiversity of importance. This application does not overlap with WWT's application and therefore we do not include a budget for training and implementation of wetland monitoring. Should both our applications be successful we will continue to collaborate closely with WWT to ensure that our efforts are complementary, and will combine resources if opportunities arise so as to make best use of Darwin's funds.

Within Kenya there will be some limited monitoring work already going on at particular sites, for example in National Parks and at the sites of particular conservation projects. Even here monitoring is patchy, not linked into a wider framework and generally focused on large mammals rather than on wider biodiversity or habitat status. We will avoid duplication but will also attempt to expand the available information, place it in a broader context and ensure that the requirements of a wider IBA monitoring strategy are being met. The emphasis will be on co-operation to ensure that data is shared with other institutions and a better overall picture of the status of biodiversity at the site is built up. At the same time other data can be drawn into the IBA data set thus improving the overall monitoring data available for the national suite of IBAs.

15. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate how many trainees will be involved, from which countries and what will be the criteria for selection. How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course.

Training Activity	Dates	Who will participate, how many will participate and for how long?
Initial workshop with project personnel including training needs assessment	July 2002	10 representatives of National Liaison Committee. Three days.
Training workshops on Survey and monitoring	October 2002, September 2003	Twenty project staff and Government officials for one week. Sixty members of Government/NGO IBA network for two days.
Training workshops on Database management handling, analysis and GIS and mapping	April 2003, August/ September 2003	Eight project staff and other network members. Four weeks
Training workshop on site action/management planning	August 2003	Fourteen staff and IBA network members. Six days
Training workshop on Training for trainers	March 2003	Fifteen project staff and other network members. Three days
Training programme in Ecotourism development and management	October 2003	16 members of Site Support Groups will receive 3 weeks of training

Training Activity	Dates	Who will participate, how many will participate and for how long?
Training programme for SSGs and network	April to December 2003	90 members of site support groups will receive one week of formal training in survey, monitoring and site planning each plus much informal training and support. A training manual will also be produced
Training programme in fundraising	April 2003 onwards	Two staff members of Nature Kenya will receive 4 weeks of formal training each plus informal support
Training in Fundamentals of Ornithology	April 2003/April 2004	Five members of SSGs will be selected for each of 2 one-week courses. In all cases. Personnel selected will be those who will then implement relevant project activities. Success will be monitored through on-going Support Programmes and achievement of project outputs/indicators.

16. How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

RSPB has a long-term programme of support to Nature Kenya (supporting them since 1993). We therefore will continue to work with them and monitor the success of the monitoring programme well after the end of this funding programme. We will also continue to provide formal and informal training to Project Staff and volunteers, assuming that they remain with our partner organisations.

At the site level, Nature Kenya will continue to make regular follow up visits to Site Support Groups and to field workers at other IBAs, both during this programme and after it ends (funding permitting). They will occasionally be accompanied by RSPB Project Staff.

The approach of this project will be primarily to operate through staff or residents of the local area who are already stationed in those areas. Therefore, they are likely either to remain where they are or else in the case of Government staff to perhaps be periodically transferred to another IBA. A key requirement of a project such as this is the regular provision of monitoring forms. It should therefore be easy to track both the status and quality of activity and information provision. From this and from follow up training needs assessments it should be possible to identify what generic and individual training needs would help to strengthen the programme still further. A future training needs analysis of all personnel involved in this project will be undertaken before the end of this programme. Provision of such training would need to be largely fulfilled by funding from internal sources or from elsewhere

17. How is the work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? A clear exit strategy must be included.

This project is designed to set up a sustainable system that can ensure that IBA monitoring work continues, and contributes effectively to biodiversity conservation, into the future. The emphasis is thus on building systems and capacity, rather than on funding recurrent activities. Recurrent costs must be taken on by national and local institutions, and have therefore been kept at realistically low levels.

All of the agencies we will work with in Kenya are permanent, well established and reputable. The IBA programme is a globally credible and established conservation system and RSPB intends to continue to work with Nature Kenya well beyond the period of this project. As the Site Support Group network grows, so will its coherence as a mutually supportive entity, and its ability to deliver monitoring and conservation action on the ground.

The monitoring system is a means to an end — improved conservation planning and action. Capacity for this is also being built through this project. The legacy of this funding will be ongoing conservation interventions designed to ameliorate threats that have been identified through monitoring.

The major management authorities for Kenyan IBAs, notably the Kenya Wildlife Service, Forest Department and National Museums of Kenya, are presently institutionalising national IBA monitoring within their own work plans, as a regular task for their staff on the ground. Monitoring is also being institutionalised as a routine activity of community-

based site support groups. Here it is integrated within larger conservation programmes, alongside activities that will generate

income to support a range of conservation work. These mechanisms are inherently sustainable.

By providing training and initial support, both for in country activities and periodic inputs of UK expertise, we are confident that we can arrive at an improved situation by the end of Year 3. A well trained and motivated team of Kenyan field staff will be aware of the value of what they are doing, capable of performing the appropriate tasks, able to access the necessary equipment and gaining professional benefit from their active participation in a successful and recognised programme.

A key element in ensuring sustainability will be demonstrating, as this project should do, that monitoring data really can be used to improve conservation efforts, and to source additional funds for necessary interventions. In other words, once the benefits of this work are apparent, local and national institutions are much more likely to be prepared to meet the small but real continued costs of carrying it out in the future.

Nevertheless, to continue this programme will require it would be unrealistic to suggest that such an extensive programme can in the future be undertaken without associated costs. By building in country capacity and by maximising the use of existing staff and work programmes we believe that a substantial portion of this can be derived from local sources. Both our partner and the SSGs have already demonstrated an ability to develop proposals and raise funds. RSPB and the wider BirdLife partnership is committed to working with Nature Kenya to ensure that any shortfall is raised from other sources.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18. Describe how progress on the project would be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how would you seek the views of clients/customers?

A Project Advisory Committee will be developed comprising senior representatives from RSPB, BirdLife International Secretariat, University of East Anglia, Nature Kenya and Kenya Wildlife Service. They will review progress prior to the submission of each progress report and will meet at least annually. Monitoring will be based upon the Project Logframe.

Within Kenya the (already established) IBA National Liaison Committee will regularly review the progress of the project, and offer advice in particular in respect of the quality and appropriateness of the information and in relation to ensuring its future sustainability.

An evaluation will be organised (in part using independent consultants) during the third year of the project so as to feed into the final few months of the project, and to make recommendations as to how to take the programme forward in the future.

Throughout the project, we are maximising the use of local staff and local resources. If the system is to be maintained into the long term, we have to be very careful about the use of resources throughout its lifetime. Wherever possible we will bring people together in a central point rather than travelling to each site. Follow up visits to sites will be pursued so as to visit a series of nearby sites at the same time and undertaken only where there is a demonstrable need for support and advice to be given. Travel will be by public transport wherever practical. Nature Kenya will also share experiences and resources with other BirdLife partners so as to improve IBA monitoring in other countries.

Results will be disseminated through reports and scientific and popular articles, targeted press releases and through an annual news circulation designed mainly for participants but which will also serve for broader information flow. In Year 3, we shall organise a seminar in Kenya so that senior practitioners can come together and share the lessons of the programme. We shall also organise a seminar alongside the annual meeting of the Council of the African partnership (of BirdLife International) so that results and experiences are disseminated more widely. These other partners will be kept up to date with progress throughout the project so that experiences can feed into the development of monitoring systems elsewhere in Africa.

Logical framework. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal *To assist countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the Biodiversity Convention*	IBA monitoring information synthesised and accessible, and incorporated in national reporting to international Conventions	Annual Kenya CBD reports	
Purpose Improved monitoring, management and conservation action is taking place in Kenya's Important Biodiversity Areas	All 60 IBAs in Kenya have baseline monitoring systems established and functioning Six sites demonstrably benefit from enhanced conservation measures as a result of information from monitoring	IBA database records Monitoring reports	
Outputs 1.Project systems in place 2.National site monitoring system established and covering all IBAs	Activities on schedule Minimum monitoring requirements identified for all 60 IBAs High quality training programme for monitoring network produced by IBA Officers Institutions and individuals identified and resourced to monitor all IBAs	Project reports Monitoring schedules Reports and training material Project reports	
3. Detailed monitoring carried out at key IBAs feeds into improved management planning	Priority sites for detailed monitoring identified Protocols for all main habitats produced and agreed Six training courses undertaken for network, including Government field staff Agreed annual monitoring programmes implemented by SSGs and Government field staff at six key sites Action plans incorporating baseline monitoring data produced and adopted for six key IBAs	Priority-setting report Published protocols Training reports Monitoring data sheets and compiled site data Action plans	
4. Effective feedback loops established between monitoring and national conservation action and reporting	Co-ordination established for data compilation, quality control, synthesis and reporting IBA database populated with time-series data Monitoring Committee of IBA National Liaison Committee develops effective work programme. Annual IBA status report produced and widely circulated	Project reports, annual status reports, database reports, correspondence files IBA database reports Sub-committee minutes Site status updates, Annual IBA status report	All IBAs accessible on time Security issues do not prohibit site visits
5. Conservation interventions made as a result of threats or opportunities identified by monitoring	Nature Kenya and other NLC organisations make interventions based on monitoring data at five sites Three managing agencies adopt changes in site actions as a result of monitoring data	Nature Kenya Committee minutes, NLC minutes, site reports NLC minutes, annual IBA status report	Government and other key institutions continue to co-operate with the project The majority of Site Support Groups continue to function effectively
6.Mechanisms identified and capacity built to sustain the collection and use of practical monitoring information in the longer term	Funding programme in place for continuing programme of monitoring at end of year three	Local and national funding agreements	

Activities 1.1 Recruit IBA Field Officers 1.2 Establish project management team and advisory committee 1.3 Update workplan and agree terms of references 1.4 Purchase equipment 1.5 Produce project reports 1.6 Establish project monitoring systems 1.7 Undertake project evaluation prior to its conclusion 1.8 Ensure regular project publicity 2.1 Agree monitoring protocols for all key habitats 2.2 Analyse the IBA network and assess and test minimum monitoring requirements and allocate institutional responsibilities 2.3 Undertake initial workshop with project staff and Government representatives 2.4 Design and implement training and sensitisation programme for project and field staff and Government network 2.5 Produce training manual and materials for network 2.6 Collect monitoring data at agreed minimum levels from all IBAs 2.7 Organise annual review meeting to share experiences and assess progress	**Activities** (continued): 3.1 Identify priorities for detailed monitoring 3.2 Identify and equip SSGs for monitoring priority IBAs 3.3 Deliver SSG training programme and refine detailed methods 3.4 Assure continuous contact with and support for SSGs and network members 3.5 Use baseline monitoring data to produce action plans for six key IBAs 3.6 Use IBA-NLC to advocate for recommended changes in management 3.7 Seek funding for implementation of action plans 4.1 Agree on institutional framework for data handling and appoint database co-ordinators 4.2 Produce guidelines for submitting and verifying data 4.3 Train database co-ordinators in data handling and quality control and produce guidelines 4.4 Train database co-ordinators in database management and extraction of data for analysis 4.5 Set up and facilitate Monitoring Sub-committee of IBA National Liaison Committee 4.6 Collate, enter, synthesise and analyse monitoring data 4.7 Produce regular site update reports, summary annual IBA status report for decision-makers and technical annual IBA status report for incorporation in national reporting to CBD and Ramsar.	**Activities** (continued): 5.1 Develop brief on urgent actions needed at each IBA based on monitoring results 5.2 Undertake planned and prioritised interventions including advocacy and project development 5.3 Undertake reactive interventions based on identified threats and opportunities 6.1 Undertake assessment of future training needs at national and local levels based on project experience 6.2 Prepare conservation action proposals that include site monitoring for key sites 6.3 Include ecotourism management in SSG training programme as an income generating tool for appropriate sites 6.4 Seek inclusion of monitoring in core programmes of key IBA managing agencies, and of SSGs that generate income for conservation activities 6.5 Seek funding for continued co-ordination of the monitoring network at national level 6.6 Present project results at a seminar in Kenya and to the Africa BirdLife partnership	