Darwin Initiative – Final Report

*(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/) - it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin project information

Project Reference	14-041
Project Title	Strengthening the Indian Bird Conservation Network to Safeguard Key Sites
Host country(ies)	India
UK Contract Holder Institution	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
UK Partner Institution(s)	
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and Indian Bird Conservation Network (IBCN)
Darwin Grant Value	£95,085
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2005 to 30 June 2008
Project Leader Name	Ian Barber
Project Website	www.ibcn.in
Report Author(s) and date	Ian Barber and Prashant Mahajan - August 2008

1   Project Background

This project aimed to strengthen the grassroot mechanisms for applying a common approach to site monitoring and undertaking sound conservation action across India. The purpose was to enhance the capacity of the Indian Bird Conservation Network (IBCN) to safeguard Important Bird Areas (IBAs) throughout mainland India in the long term.

Outputs:

Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS increased

IBCN size and cohesiveness increased

Biodiversity monitoring, site management and advocacy skills of IBCN members enhanced

Fundraising capacity of IBCN enhanced to ensure long-term sustainability

With judicious use of funds, it was possible to conduct 11 training workshops for over 300 IBCN members, one workshop and 100 participants more than programmed. In addition, the national IBCN meeting in March 2008 focussed on how to address development and livelihood issues around IBAs. It was held with 48 IBCN members and State Co-ordinators attending as well as BirdLife representatives from nine countries and the Asia Regional Office.

2   Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

A primary focus of the project was capacity building of the IBCN to facilitate their future involvement in safeguarding IBAs. To this end a sizeable component of the workshops was monitoring of IBAs using the BirdLife framework. This covers monitoring of biodiversity, threats and conservation action. By the end of the project, about 118 IBAs were being monitored to some degree although not all of them using the BirdLife format. It is anticipated that the IBCN will significantly contribute to data collected in support of CBD commitments. Several members of the IBCN also contribute monitoring data to the annual Asian Waterfowl Count, which is reported to the Government CBD focal point.

IBCN members have increased their input in various areas that will have a beneficial impact on supporting the CBD objectives. Through their positions on local and national boards they are having an input into the decision making process and are contributing to management plans for IBAs. Their use of the media has been impressive and can only help to spread conservation messages and the need to conserve biodiversity.

With the assistance of IBCN members, the Secretariat started the difficult task of mapping IBAs in the final year and by the end of the project had produced 105 maps. This exercise will continue as it has many important uses not least in delineating the boundaries in relation to threats to IBAs. It should assist both the developer in the production of Environmental Impact Assessments and those wanting to object to threats but also in general advocacy work to protect IBAs.

BNHS is one of several conservation organisations that provide an annual report on their activities and data to the CBD. The Director of BNHS through his position on several national committees also has contact with the CBD focal point.

3   Project Partnerships

The RSPB has been a supporting partner to BNHS since the signing of a BirdLife Partnership agreement by BNHS in October 1998 after a first strategic planning workshop. The initial basis for our collaboration was establishing a national Indian Bird Conservation Network (IBCN) and funding BNHS to produce the national inventory of IBAs. The second phase has focused on strengthening the network to protect and monitor IBAs and this project has helped develop the relationship between all three partners (RSPB, BNHS and IBCN).

The nature of the IBCN has helped cement informal partnerships between the members of IBCN and the main Partner Organisations (RSPB and BNHS) as well as between IBCN members themselves. The workshop format has brought together IBCN members and organisations that had previously had no contact and communications/information exchange has improved between all parties. Some IBCN members have applied for project funding through the RSPB Asia Small Grants Scheme.

The relationship between the project partners and BirdLife has developed and culminated in a workshop attended by BirdLife Partners from across the globe. Two people attended from BirdLife Secretariat UK, two from the BirdLife Asia Division, seven Asia countries were represented (Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Philippines) and a guest speaker from the Kenya partner.

Another useful relationship that developed over the latter part of the project was with the Indian NGO Kalpavriksh, a non-profit organisation working on environmental and social issues. They participated in the workshop in Kaziranga National Park presenting a session on the legal aspect of site protection and helped develop materials for later workshops. They were also key presenters at the workshop attended by BirdLife partners on development and approaches to advocacy. Anand Sekhar, the IBA Advocacy Officer who joined BNHS in April 2007, was present for the last four workshops and the BirdLife attended workshop.

BNHS have proved to be the pivotal partner bridging the gap between the on-the-ground needs of the IBCN and the RSPB. The project was largely steered by the BNHS and RSPB but as the workshops progressed the needs of the IBCN were taken on board and incorporated into future work. This was particularly true of the demand for advocacy training and the national IBCN

meeting focused on dealing with development and livelihoods issues and associated approaches to advocacy.

The project did not establish a separate MoU as the existing agreement between RSPB and BNHS was considered sufficient to cover this project.

As the workshops developed the activities and broad range of skills exhibited by the IBCN members emerged as a key strength. The main challenge faced was the issue of communication between members and between BNHS and the members in many far-flung places in India, most of whom are volunteers within their organisations. There had been limited communication between the parties after the publication of the IBA book in 2004 and this project provided a timely opportunity to bring the people together again. Several ideas have been implemented to help address this including, establishing separate e-mail groups for the State Coordinators and IBCN members and revamping and updating the IBCN website. This has improved the situation but communication remains a key issue in ensuring the network works effectively for future conservation in India.

4   Project Achievements

4.1   Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project was not designed to have a direct impact on biodiversity but focussed on building the capacity and awareness of the IBCN. This will then be translated into future projects safeguarding IBAs and threatened species.

4.2   Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The core activity of the project was to provide training to help members of the IBCN to safeguard IBAs. The number of trainings scheduled was 10 involving 200 participants from the IBCN. This was exceeded, as an additional training was possible and over 300 IBCN members participated. In addition, a 2-day workshop focussing on development and livelihood issues around IBAs was held with 48 IBCN members and State Co-ordinators attending as well as BirdLife representatives from nine countries and the Asia Regional Office.

Feedback from State Coordinators and IBCN members throughout the programme highlighted the diversity of activities they were involved in including monitoring of sites and species, awareness raising through events, to more contact with Govt officials and involvement in site casework

Some of these activities existed before the project started but it is fair to say there has been an increase in the number and diversity of activities through the sharing of ideas and motivation provided by the trainings as highlighted by the response to the telephone interviews which took place at the end of the project.

4.3   Outputs (and activities)

4.3.1   The **Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS** has been increased. Two project staff were employed in late 2005, six months after the start of the project while the original Project Manager was an existing BNHS staff member and in charge of the IBCN/IBA team. All three came to the UK in early 2006 for a month long training programme to help them develop the IBCN training programme content. This went well, but on returning to India in March 2006, the Project Manager left BNHS and it was almost six months before a replacement could be found.

This left the relatively new and junior recruits to steer the project until the new Project Manager, Prashant Mahajan, was in post in August 2006. Fortunately, Prashant, an existing BNHS employee leading their education programme, proved very capable and his communication skills and experience improved the situation. This was particularly apparent in the training workshops as the quality of presentations and general organisation improved from the first workshop given to the State Coordinators in May 2006 as evidenced by the Project Leader.

Prashant has continued as the head of the IBCN/IBA team at BNHS while one of the Project Officers, Kulojyoti Lahkar has gone on to lead the CEPF and BL Leadership programmes for BNHS based in Assam, NE India. The other Project Officer, Mohammed Dilawar is looking for funding to do research into sparrow ecology.

The project has assisted the development of other staff within the IBCN/IBA team at BNHS. As well as the general organisation and logistics in delivering the workshops, some staff have assisted in establishing databases and mapping IBAs using GIS software. An IBA Advocacy Officer, Anand Sekhar based in Delhi was recruited in April 2007, under the RSPB/BNHS annual funding agreement and he has helped develop and deliver an Advocacy training module for the workshops.

4.3.2 Progress on the second output that **IBCN size and cohesiveness increases** has been good particularly with regard to unifying and sharing ideas among the IBCN members. The training programme has reinvigorated the network and there is renewed enthusiasm for action on IBAs by members and organisations. The target on increasing the size of the network was not achieved with the membership figures at the end of June 2008 standing at 85 organisations and 726 individuals compared to the targets of 100 and 1,500 respectively. It was a little disappointing that only about half of the 1,500 target for individuals was achieved but the emphasis for recruitment was more on organisational membership as this is seen as having a more lasting impact and 85 organisational members was close to the target.

Consultation on a Strategic Plan for the IBCN and IBA work was ongoing with State Coordinators and members during the training workshops. The strategy has been finalised and is based on the format for the BirdLife Asia Region. The strategy is attached as Annex 11.

4.3.3 The **enhancement of the IBCN members' skills** will become more evident over the coming months and years. Aspects of the training programme focus on monitoring, management planning and advocacy work. The approach for IBA monitoring has endorsed the BirdLife International method, which looks at State, Pressure and Response at a site level. The IBCN is a global leader in trialling this method on a wide scale and data has been collated on 49 IBAs (11%). As part of the annual Asia Waterfowl Count (AWC), which is organised through the IBCN Secretariat at BNHS, over 1,000 IBA monitoring forms were sent to participants and information on 118 IBAs has so far been gathered (see Annex 10). In addition, a whole edition of Mistnet, the IBCN quarterly journal, was devoted to IBA monitoring and the approach used by BirdLife International. The monitoring format and forms are available through the IBCN website.

Many of the participants have skills in biodiversity monitoring and from information gathered from monitoring forms and telephone surveys; bird surveys (State) are taking place at 118 IBAs. The frequency of monitoring varies from site to site but in all cases is at least annually and within the BirdLife recommendation of monitoring once in four years. It is reasonable to assume that as this monitoring is happening largely on a voluntary basis then it will continue for the foreseeable future.

As part of another project BNHS were undertaking, more detailed workshops were delivered on bird identification and survey techniques which some IBCN members attended.

There has been less success in monitoring the threats (Pressure) and conservation action (Response) of sites and this is something the Secretariat will need to encourage more in the future. To help with this, the IBA Advocacy Officer has developed an Early Threat Detection form to facilitate reporting threats. This is available through the IBCN website.

The target to have advocacy and lobbying under way at 30% of IBAs has proven less easy to achieve and measure. An Advocacy module was developed and delivered as part of the training workshops programme in the final year. This involved collaboration with Kalpavriksh, a leading NGO on environmental and social issues. There was also a separate workshop on development threats and approaches to tackling them held in March 2008 which proved very popular.

The IBA Advocacy Officer has proven to be a valuable resource both for this project and the IBCN Secretariat and his continued involvement should provide a focal point for assistance to the network on advocacy issues and it is hoped a more direct involvement in tackling some of the big issues threatening IBAs.

Work continues on mapping the boundaries of unprotected IBAs using satellite images and digitising the boundaries in consultation with IBCN members. The original idea of then encouraging individual States to produce their own leaflet and posters to promote their IBAs has met with limited success with 16 out of the 36 people interviewed responding positively. The limiting factor is usually the lack of funds. In addition, the IBA Advocacy officer produced a summary leaflet of the national IBA book which has been distributed to all States and will be useful in promoting the IBA concept more widely. The summary leaflet was funded by the RSPB as part of our annual support to BNHS.

The Sikkim State Coordinator has developed the first independent publication on IBAs of Sikkim with finances from the Forest department of Sikkim Government. The State Coordinators from at least four other states are also exploring the ways to develop similar publication for their own states.

The IBCN website (www.ibcn.in) went live late in 2007 and although still being updated and project information being uploaded, it received 1271 hits in July 2008. It should prove to be a useful resource to feed information to IBCN members and the public about IBA conservation.

Each participant at the training workshops was given a CD of the presentations and participants contact details to take away for reference. This assisted some organisations in running their own workshops to build the capacity of other organisations and communities. This was a particularly pleasing outcome of the workshops.

4.3.4. In order to develop long-term sustainability, the **fundraising capacity of IBCN was enhanced** mainly through the training workshops. A separate module was included on preparing project proposals and where to look for funding. These funding sources will shortly be put onto the website. From information gathered from the telephone interviews, several people/organisations had been awarded grants and the total raised was approximately £23,125. Applications had been successful with the Oriental Bird Club, WWF India, Rufford Foundation and State Forestry Departments among others. This level of funding was more than double the target of £10,000 and even exceeded the long-term target of £20,000pa.

In addition to raising funds, one IBCN partner in Maharashtra was able to secure approximately 120ha of land (with a market value of about £250,000) for a restoration project. The Secretariat should capitalise on this commendable achievement.

With regard to the long-term funding for the IBCN as a whole, meetings were held with potential sponsors in September 2006. Nick Folkard, from the RSPB International Funding Unit, accompanied BNHS in a series of meetings with corporate organisations and diplomatic missions. Despite several leads emerging, follow up meetings by the Project Leaders in both Mumbai and Delhi have not yielded any further support for the network as a whole. While this is disappointing, the ongoing support from the RSPB will ensure the network continues while a benefactor is found.

4.4   Project standard measures and publications

See Annex 4 & 5

4.5   Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

Technical achievements and co-operation have focused on the monitoring aspect of IBAs. Through the workshops, detailed training was given on the BirdLife monitoring framework for IBAs. As well as detailing the framework, practical sessions were given on bird survey methodologies (Timed Species Count and MacKinnon Lists) and the use of GPS.

The telephone survey taken at the end of the project revealed that although the sessions were considered useful only a third of respondents were following the BirdLife monitoring framework closely with most people focusing on the bird survey element only. The lack of equipment was also a factor in not being able to undertake GPS work. This is something that needs to be addressed by the Secretariat.

4.6   Capacity building

Developing the capacity of the host country partners was the main objective of the project and it is true to say the project has achieved notable successes in this respect. The members of the BNHS team have all developed their skills to some degree particularly in the logistics in organising workshops involving a large number of delegates and organisations and the actual delivery of presentations and running workshops.

An evaluation form was developed and completed for 9 out of the 11 workshops and the summary results included in Annex 8. Participants were asked to evaluate each individual workshop session rating them from very good to very poor. As the individual sessions and presenters changed somewhat over the two years the workshops were held, it is difficult to get an accurate assessment of each session so an averaged assessment of each workshop has been calculated. This reveals that over 75% of participants considered the workshop sessions either very good or good while only 4% scored them poor or very poor. Bearing in mind that these reflect scores for individual sessions and not a true overall assessment this represents a high degree of satisfaction from the participants. The presenters can be justifiably satisfied with this noteworthy achievement.

The workshops helped develop the capacity of IBCN members in different areas and to different degrees. Participants gained something from the workshops dependant on their existing knowledge and experience. This is evidenced by the 36 telephone interviews (summarised in Annex 9) which highlight areas where they have made progress in promoting and protecting IBAs. In response to the question "has the workshop helped in conservation of IBAs and capacity building of your NGO?" 34 (92%) answered positively. Favourable answers were received from the majority of respondents when asked about their awareness campaigns (81%), education (62%) and advocacy initiatives (73%). This positive outcome can be built on in the future. About half of the respondents from the telephone interview are on decision-making bodies with a quarter on the potentially influential State Wildlife Boards (SWB) although the efficacy of the SWBs is very variable.

4.7   Sustainability and Legacy

The Darwin project has helped develop and cement the IBCN and Secretariat and most if not all of the project achievements should continue. Having developed a strategy for the IBCN, this should form the focal point for the network and help drive future conservation work. The Secretariat is also working on a prioritisation process for IBAs which will guide their level of involvement in future work. There is still the need to secure future funding but with several IBCN members managing to raise their own funds for activities and RSPB/BNHS committed to continuing support for the foreseeable future the outlook is favourable.

This year (2008/09) RSPB have introduced a small micro grants scheme for IBCN members within their annual support for BNHS which will encourage IBCN members to continue their monitoring activities. Additionally, at a national level, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) have funds available for monitoring of protected areas and BNHS/RSPB/BirdLife have developed project proposals to access these funds for the IBCN to help with monitoring of IBAs. The survey information will form part of a national database for IBAs which will be widely available for decision makers to access. As well as the Government, a key audience will be developers and the Environmental Impact Assessment specialists they use to justify their projects. The partnership will also be applying for Post Project funding under the Darwin Initiative.

Cooperation with the Government at a local level has been enhanced with 35 Government Forestry staff attending all or part of the workshops. This proved to be a useful platform to promote IBAs within the Government, share information and gain a better understanding of how the IBCN and Government at a local level can cooperate more in the future. At a national level,

the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) have funds available for monitoring of protected areas and it is hoped that the IBCN will be able to access these funds to help with monitoring of IBAs.

The training materials will form a useful reference for IBCN members and there is additional support from the Secretariat staff. The IBA Advocacy Officer in particular is proving to be a focal point for members to address IBA issues. The development of a summary document for the IBA book has also proved a useful for members.

As mentioned earlier, one Project Officer has moved on to work on the CEPF project for BNHS in NE India while the other is looking for funding to do research into sparrow conservation. The Project Manager continues his role leading the IBA/IBCN team at BNHS.

5   Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

Many lessons highlighted by the project relate to running of the workshops. It is important to link the modules to local issues and interests and to give the participants time to share their own experiences. This proved beneficial not only to other IBCN members but also the Secretariat who were able to build up a better picture of what is happening in each State and individual IBAs. One of the positives to come out of the workshops was how many IBCN members were brought together for the first time enabling them to network and share their knowledge. It was also important to be flexible and to refine the workshop topics with sessions on threats and advocacy being a good example of how this worked.

The selection of active IBCN members to attend was important to ensure a positive and enjoyable experience for everyone. Finally, the need for a concerted effort to maintain communications within the network and follow-up is essential.

The capacity of network members and organisations was increased and this is being used to good effect through project proposals for future long-term monitoring of IBAs involving the MoEF.

The workshops developed the participants' media skills enabling them to generate a lot of publicity throughout the course of the project. Examples exist from across the country of the media, particularly press and TV, running stories relating to the aims of the training workshops. However, not surprisingly more interest was shown in local stories about individual IBAs and species. The insatiable appetite for news stories in India will ensure the continuation of important conservation messages getting into the public domain.

5.1   Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative was promoted wherever possible and the local media were informed of the workshop schedule, which resulted in several media stories. For each workshop, a banner was produced with the Darwin logo prominent and group photographs taken of participants surrounding the banner.

The quarterly magazine Mistnet carried the DI logo and after an initial article on the first workshop there have been various updates, the latest being in the January-March 2008 edition. In the final few months of the project, 10 standardised signboards for IBAs were developed which carried the DI logo.

The Darwin programme complemented the existing mandate of BNHS/IBCN but was also recognised as a discreet element of the programme. There is a good understanding of Darwin within BNHS and the IBCN but less so outside of these organisations, although awareness was raised with Government staff who attended the workshops.

6   Monitoring and evaluation

The project did not deviate from the original proposal in any major way and the logframe remained the same.

With regard to the Monitoring and Evaluation process, it was originally envisaged that a separate M&E plan would be drawn up based on the logframe and implementation timetable. However, as the project progressed it was decided that the indicators and milestones within the

logframe were adequate to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the IBCN during the life of the project.

A session within each workshop outlined the project targets and milestones to the participants and they were encouraged to draw up individual action plans at the end of the workshop. Progress was monitored through feedback between workshops and an end of project telephone survey. A summary of the survey is included in Annex 9.

A good degree of success was noted against the logframe indicators including, staff recruitment and training, national meetings, strategic planning, active monitoring and advocacy at IBAs and funds raised. Where there was less success was achieving the total membership figures, although the more important target for organisational membership was almost reached and input to management plans which in hindsight was not a realist target given the process for developing plans for protected areas. Plans for protected areas are drawn up by the Government Forestry Department and largely exclude any outside consultation. With that in mind, the 30 plans that IBCN members did have an input to was a good start but is something that should be developed through advocacy work spearheaded by the Secretariat and IBA Advocacy Officer.

The logframe indicators were a useful way of gauging progress on the project and helped focus where action and resources were most needed. No external evaluation of the project was undertaken during the project.

6.1   Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The Project Leader felt the annual review comments provided useful feedback and were discussed with the country partner. As a result, links with BirdLife were strengthened through a separate workshop and IBCN members were successful in obtaining funding from the Oriental Bird Club.

Suggestions for future work areas have been taken on board including sustaining adequate levels of IBA monitoring, disseminating information and future funding requirements.

The IBCN Secretariat will focus it's efforts on increasing the level of monitoring of IBAs and to this end has submitted proposals with RSPB and BirdLife which includes funding for IBA monitoring by IBCN members. Ensuring information about IBAs and monitoring data is available and gets to the key decision makers is also being addressed as well as funding opportunities to sustain the Secretariat with funds available for IBCN activities.

7   Finance and administration

7.1   Project expenditure

Expenditure	Budget (£)		Expenditure (£)					Variance
Category	Original	Final	Y1 (05-06)	Y2 (06-07)	Y3 (07-08)	Y4 (08-09)	Total	(%)
Rent, rates…								
Office costs								
Travel and subsistence								
Printing								
Conferences								
Capital items								
Others								
Staff costs								
TOTAL								

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

- Throughout the project, actual expenditure under both the "Staff Costs" and "Other Costs" budget category were significantly lower than budgeted. The underspends in these categories were therefore used to cover overspends in other categories, most notably "Conferences", "Printing" and "Capital Items". Specific budget amendments approved by the Darwin Secretariat were as follows:
  - ➢ 1st April 2006 – transfer of £2,700 from Staff costs to Travel (£1,500) and Capital Items (£1,200)
  - ➢ 30th April 2007 – transfer of £2,000 from Staff costs and £2,000 from Other costs to Travel (£1,000) and Conferences (£3,000
  - ➢ 27th March 2008 – transfer of £2,930 from Staff costs and £2,032 from Other Costs to Printing (£4,042) and Capital Items (£920)
- Project expenditure was slower than originally anticipated. For this reason, a budget carry forward was approved moving £7,000 from Year 1 (05/06) to Year 2 (06/07). Later on, a 3 month project extension and associated budget carry forward of £4,556 was approved from Year 3 (07/08) to Year 4 (08/09)

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

- *Travel and Subsistence* (17% under budget). This budget showed a significant underspend, despite the fact that a series of budget transfers increased the allocated budget for this category (see above). In hindsight, it therefore appeared that these transfers were not required. Due to no obvious reason for this underspend, the probable

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cause is down to an element of travel costs being incorrectly attributed to the "Conferences" budget category.

- *Others* (39% under budget). The cost for the telephone hotline was not needed or not charged against this category.

- *Printing* (29% under budget). The transfer of budget in March 2008 to the printing category would appear in hindsight to have been over cautious, with actual costs not meeting the expectations used when preparing the transfer request.

7.2   Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Many of the workshops were held at Government run facilities within protected areas and they often provided the facilities at the Government rate rather than commercial rates. This resulted in a saving of approximately £5,000 which facilitated the running of the additional workshops.

During the course of the project, BNHS also received £10,000 from Nuclear Power Corporation India Limited to conduct similar workshops for their employees at seven sites. The local IBCN members from the nearby area participate in the workshops which complimented the Darwin project activities.

7.3   Value of DI funding

It is unlikely that funding would have been secured to deliver so many workshops across the whole country and to so many IBCN members and Government staff. This has greatly improved communication within the network and with other partners such as Government staff and the local NGO Kalpavriksh.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - June 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources		The project was not designed to have a direct impact on biodiversity although there has been an increase in activities to safeguard IBAs which will have a positive effect.	(do not fill not applicable)
Purpose To enhance the capacity of the IBCN to safeguard IBAs throughout mainland India in the long-term	IBCN actively working to safeguard ≥50% of Indian IBAs	End of project survey indicates IBCN are actively working at about 26% of IBAs (118 out of 466 IBAs) The target of 50% was very ambitious but significant progress has been made.	
Output 1. Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS increased	2 additional staff recruited Training delivered to 3 staff	This output was achieved and there is a lasting legacy within BNHS (the IBCN Secretariat) with one staff member moving onto a CEPF project and existing staff members enhancing their organisation and presentation skills.	
Activity 1.1 Hire and resource 2 additional staff by Jul 05		Staff recruited in Nov 05. One member moved on to BNHS CEPF project in Dec 2007 and the other stayed until the end of the project in June 2008	
Activity 1.2 Train 3 staff at RSPB by Oct 05.		Three staff trained in UK in Feb 06. Project Leader left soon after and was replaced in Aug 06. New Project Leader was experienced and did not need intensive training.	
Output 2: IBCN size and cohesiveness increased	IBCN membership increased to ≥100 NGOs and ≥1,500 individuals Strategic plan for IBCN agreed	Membership targets not quite reached (85 NGOs and 726 individuals) but cohesion of IBCN improved through workshops and production of agreed Strategic Plan.	
Activity 2.1. Consult on future strategy for IBCN by Mar 06		Consultation began in May 06 at 1st State Coordinators training workshop and has continued throughout with sessions on the Strategic Plan at each workshop.	
Activity 2.2. Train at least 20 State Coordinators by Mar 06		1st workshop in May 06 was held in the north and 2nd workshop in south in Oct 06, 20+ State Coordinators participated.	

Activity 2.3. Start marketing IBCN to new members by Apr 06		New Membership form developed in Year 1 and recruitment drive formed part of training programme throughout.
Activity 2.4. Draft strategic plan and circulate to membership by Sept 06		Consultation throughout training workshops and strategy finalised and put on website.
Activity 2.5. Develop indicators of IBCN effectiveness Mar 07		It was agreed that the project indicators were adequate for measuring the performance of the IBCN.
Activity 2.6 Hold first national IBCN meeting by Mar 08		National meeting held in Mar 08 attended by 48 IBCN members
Activity 2.7 Ratify and publish IBCN Strategic Plan by Mar 08		Strategic Plan finalised in Mar 08 and will be put on IBCN website.
Output 3: Biodiversity monitoring, site management and advocacy skills of IBCN members enhanced	Biodiversity monitoring underway at ≥25% of IBAs All IBA management plans have input from IBCN Advocacy and lobbying underway to protect ≥30% of IBAs	Skills of IBCN members have increased throughout the project and activities at IBAs has increased. Biodiversity monitoring is occurring on about 25% of IBAs (118 out of 466). Input to Management Plan target unrealistic mainly due to process of input to plans for Protected Areas. However, input into about 30 plans by end of project. Advocacy target not met and is one of the key areas where the IBCN capacity needs to be strengthened and will form a focus for future work.
Activity 3.1 Training course content compiled in UK		Initial course content compiled and developed as workshops progressed based on feedback and experience.
Activity 3.2 Pilot first training programme with at least 20 State Co-ordinators by Mar 06		Trainings completed in May and Oct 06 and programme developed in line with State Coordinators comments.
Activity 3.3 Place training course resources on the web by Mar 07		Training course resources developed as workshops progressed. Placed on web in May 08.
Activity 3.4 Deliver training courses 1−5 in N India by Mar 07		First 5 workshops completed by Mar 07 (157 IBCN members, 60 NGOs & 19 Govt staff)
Activity 3.5 Place case studies on website for guidance by Mar 07		Will be put on website shortly
Activity 3.6 Deliver training courses 6−10 in S India by Mar 07		Second 5 workshops completed by Jan 08 and additional workshop held in Mar 08 (145 IBCN members, 61 NGOs & 16 Govt staff)
Activity 3.7 Place further case studies on website by Mar 08		Will be put on website shortly
Output 4: Fundraising capacity of IBCN enhanced to ensure long-term sustainability	≥£10,000 raised during project and ≥£20,000 per year from end of project	IBCN members raised £23,125 during the course of the project which bodes well for future fundraising.

Activity 4.1 Develop marketing and fundraising strategy by Mar 06	Consultation on Marketing and Fundraising approach during workshops and incorporated into main IBCN Strategy
Activity 4.2 Seek long-term partners to support IBCN throughout	Meetings held in Delhi and Mumbai with potential corporate sponsors but no success to date. Will continue developing relationships and seeking opportunities. Applications submitted by BNHS/RSPB for future funding of IBCN activities
Activity 4.3 Continue to seek funds for IBCN throughout	IBCN members successful in acquiring funding during project and applications continue to be submitted by IBCN members.
Activity 4.4 Provide fundraising training to IBCN members during training courses Mar 08	Fundraising training delivered as part of workshop programme
Activity 4.5 Place fundraising resources on website by Mar 08	Fundraising resources discussed during workshops and placed on website.

Annex 2   Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: **To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources**			
Purpose:			
To enhance the capacity of the IBCN to safeguard IBAs throughout mainland India in the long-term	IBCN actively working to safeguard ≥50% of Indian IBAs	IBCN annual reports National reports to CBD	IBCN efforts to safeguard IBAs are not overwhelmed by political and societal pressures
Outputs:			
Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS increased	2 additional staff recruited Training delivered to 3 staff	BNHS recruitment records Training records	Staff remain with BNHS throughout the project

IBCN size and cohesiveness increased	IBCN membership increased to ≥100 NGOs and ≥1,500 individuals Strategic plan for IBCN agreed National meeting held successfully	IBCN membership records Plan document Meeting report	Turnover of State Co-ordinators remains low
Biodiversity monitoring, site management and advocacy skills of IBCN members enhanced	Biodiversity monitoring underway at ≥25% of IBAs All IBA management plans have input from IBCN Advocacy and lobbying underway to protect ≥30% of IBAs	Monitoring reports Management plans Advocacy materials	
Fundraising capacity of IBCN enhanced to ensure long-term sustainability	≥£10,000 raised during project and ≥£20,000 per year from end of project	Income records	
Activities	**Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)**		
Capacity of IBCN secretariat at BNHS increased	Yr 1: Hire and resource 2 additional staff by Jul 05; train 3 staff at RSPB by Oct 05.		
IBCN size and cohesiveness increased	Yr 1: Consult on future strategy for IBCN by Mar 06; train at least 20 State Coordinators by Mar 06. Yr 2: Start marketing IBCN to new members by Apr 06; draft strategic plan and circulate to membership by Sept 06; develop indicators of IBCN effectiveness Mar 07. Yr 3: Hold first national network meeting, ratify and publish strategic plans by Apr 08.		
Biodiversity monitoring, site management and advocacy skills of IBCN members enhanced	Yr 1: Develop training programme and other resources at RSPB by Dec 05; pilot first training programme with at least 20 State Co-ordinators by Mar 06. Yr 2: Deliver training courses 1−5 in N India by Mar 07; place case studies on website for guidance by Mar 07. Yr 3: Deliver training courses 6−10 in S India by Mar 08; place further case studies on website by Mar 08.		
Fundraising capacity of IBCN enhanced to ensure long-term sustainability	Yr 1: Develop marketing and fundraising strategy by Mar 06; seek long-term partners to support IBCN throughout. Yr 2: Continue to seek funds for IBCN throughout; provide fundraising training to IBCN members during training courses 1–5 by Mar 07; place fundraising resources on website by Mar 07. Yr 3: Continue to seek funds for IBCN throughout; provide fundraising training to IBCN members during training courses 6–10 by Mar 08; place additional fundraising resources on website by Mar 08.		

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity		Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	30	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	5	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts	25	Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

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Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution		Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	TOTAL
Training Measures					
6A & 6B	5-day training delivered to State coordinators (20 participants)	-	1		1 (15 State Coordinators)
6A & 6B	5-day training delivered to IBCN members	-	5	6	11 (15 state Coordinators + 302 IBCN members)
7	Training manual	-	1	-	1
7	Training manual put on web site	-	-	1	1
7	At least 20 local IBA posters/leaflets produced	-	Started	15	15
Research Measures					
9	At least 20 IBA management plans enhanced	-	Started	30	30
Dissemination Measures					
14A	State Coordinators conference to discuss project	-	2	-	2
14A	First National Network meeting	-	-	1	1 (48 IBCN members)
14B	6 national/regional meetings attended (2 per year)	-	2	2	4
15A	3 national press releases in India per year	1	20+	20+	21+
15B	20 local press releases in India per year	1	30+	200+	31+
15C	2 national press releases in the UK	1 (local)	-	-	1
16A	Quarterly Mistnet newsletter produced part funded by Darwin project	3	4	4	11
16B	300 copies of Mistnet newsletter produced and distributed in India	900	1200	1200	3300
16C	20 copies of Mistnet newsletter distributed in UK	20	20	20	60
17B	IBCN significantly extended and enhanced (100 NGOs & 1,000 individuals)	-	81/663	85/726	85 NGOs 726 individuals
18A	2 national TV programmes in India	4	6	2	12
19A	2 National radio features in India per year	2	2	5	9
19C	20 local radio features in India per year	3	5	29	37
20	Computer equipment and GIS software purchased	£5,493	-	-	£5,493
23	Co-funding from RSPB and BNHS of £76,487	£24,758	£19,990	£25,739	£70,487
New Project Specific Output Measure					
Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	TOTAL
7	Boundary maps of unprotected IBAs produced.	-	Started	105	105 maps of unprotected IBAs delineated

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Annex 5 Publications

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Quarterly Journal Jan-Mar/Apr-Jun Jul-Sep/Oct-Dec 2006-2008	Mistnet, (Ed),	IBCN/BNHS	IBCN/BNHS, Hornbill House, SB Singh Road, Mumbai 400 023, India	Small fee to cover P & P
Advocacy leaflet	IBAs in India – Summary document	IBCN/BNHS	IBCN/BNHS, Hornbill House, SB Singh Road, Mumbai 400 023, India	Small fee to cover P & P
Book	Important Bird Areas of Sikkim Ms. Usha Lachungpa et al	Sikkim Forest Department	Government of Sikkim, Department of Forest, Environment and Wildlife, Deorali - 737102, Gangtok, Sikkim, India	To be determined
Website containing information about the IBCN, workshops and monitoring information	www.ibcn.in	IBCN/BNHS		

Annex 6   Darwin Contacts

Ref No	14-041
Project Title	Strengthening the Indian Bird Conservation Network to Safeguard Key Sites

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Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
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Partner 1	
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Organisation	Bombay Natural History Society
Role within Darwin Project	Project Coordinator
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Partner 2 (if relevant)	
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Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
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Email	

Annex 7 Workshop Schedule and Participants

No	Venue and State	Participating States	Dates	Participants		
				Total	**NGOs**	**Govt.**
1	Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka	7-11 Oct 06	28	17	2
2	Bhagwan Mahavir National Park, Goa	Maharashtra & Goa	14-18 Oct 06	19	11	2
3	Dudhawa Tiger Reserve, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	25-28 Nov 06	36	10	9
4	Kaziranga National Park, Assam	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura	21-24 Feb 07	35	13	3
5	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	1-2 Mar 07	39	9	3
6	Banni Grassland, Kutch, Gujarat	Gujarat, Rajasthan	6-10 Mar 07	22	8	1
7	Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	23-24 Jun 07	27	1	9
8	Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	25-28 Oct 07	28	15	1
9	Shillong, Meghalaya	Meghalay, Mizoram, Sikkim	15-17 Dec 07	21	12	2
10	Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	3-6 Jan 08	28	16	0
11	Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttaranchal	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Delhi	13-16 Mar 08	19	9	3
			Totals	**302**	**121**	**35**
	Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttaranchal	IBCN State Coordinators	13-17 May 06	15	-	-
	Chorla Ghat, Goa	IBCN State Coordinators	17⁻18 Mar 07	18	-	-
	Mumbai, Maharashtra	IBCN meeting - IBA Development threats and Advocacy workshop	1-2 Mar 08	48	-	-

Workshop Participants

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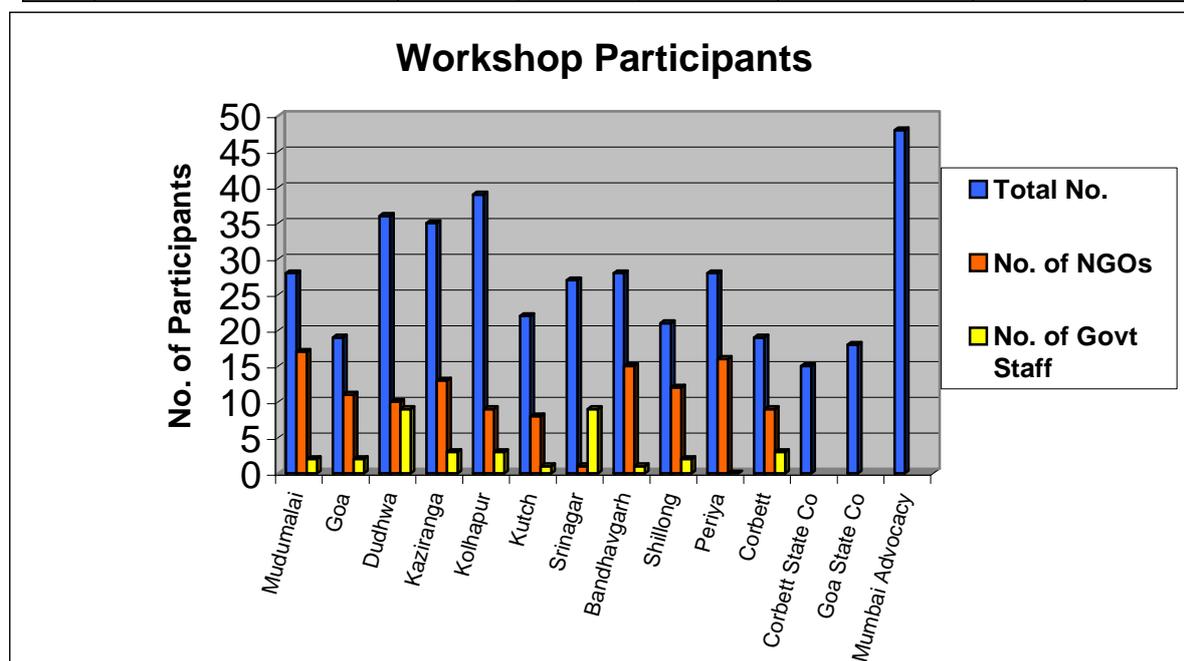
Annex 8   Summary of Workshop Evaluation Forms

Workshop Venue	Evaluation (%)				
	V.Good	**Good**	**OK**	**Poor**	**V.Poor**
Mudumalai	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	38.1	33.4	21.8	5.4	1.6
Dudhwa	43.4	33.2	19.2	4.0	0.2
Kaziranga	40.2	35.8	19.9	3.5	0.6
Kolhapur	39.4	34.5	22.6	5.6	1.6
Kutch	53.6	40.2	6.1	0.0	0.0
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-
Bandhavgarh	31.2	31.3	24.8	11.4	1.3
Shillong	39.6	43.2	16.6	0.7	0.0
Periya	40.7	40.4	18.0	0.8	0.0
Corbett	36.9	30.6	29.1	2.8	0.6
Totals	**40.4%**	**35.8%**	**19.8%**	**3.8%**	**0.7%**

Summary of Evaluation Forms

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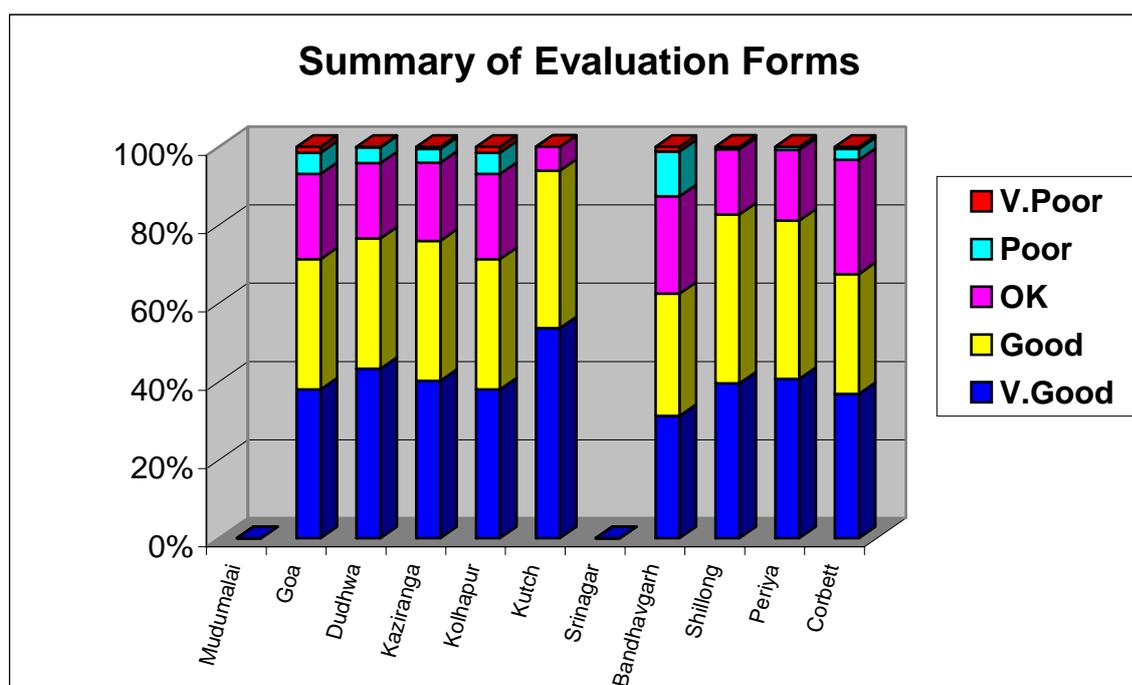
Annex 9 End of Project Evaluation

Summary of telephone interviews with 36 IBCN members at end of project.

Questions	Responses		
	Positive	**Negative**	**Number**
Workshop Related			
Has the workshop helped in conservation of IBAs and capacity building of your NGO?	34	2	
Was a SWOT or Business planning analysis carried out in your NGO?	19	17	
Did the GIS and GPS session help?	15	21	
Did the session on Fundraising help?	12	24	
Post Workshop Related			
Did you carry out any similar capacity building workshop?	16	20	
Are you monitoring any IBAs?	31	5	71 IBAs
Are you using BirdLife Monitoring forms?	11	25	33
Have you had any input into IBA management plans?	17	19	30 plans
Have you submitted any project proposals?	8	28	
Did you get any funding?	6	30	£23,125
Are you undertaking any active conservation work on IBAs?	28	8	72 IBAs
Newspaper Articles	24	12	
TV Interviews	19	17	
Radio Interviews	12	24	
Have you carried out any awareness campaigns?	30	6	
Are you undertaking any education or communication initiatives?	23	13	
Have you started any advocacy initiatives?	27	9	
Are you or a colleague a member of any official policy making bodies?	18	18	
Have you participated in any public hearings?	8	28	
Did you manage to recruit new IBCN members in past one year?	14	22	
Are you satisfied with the level of communication between you and IBCN Secretariat?	14	15	

Annex 10 Summary of IBCN Activities at IBAs

State	Type of Activity	No of IBAs	
		Protected	**Unprotected**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	% of State IBAs (10 protected/9 unprotected)	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	1	0
	Asia Waterfowl Count	2	0
	Long term Bird Monitoring, Conservation, Awareness and Advocacy.	1	1
	% of State IBAs (13/4)	30.8%	25.0%
Arunachal Pradesh	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	4	1
	% of State IBAs (11/17)	36.4%	5.9%
Assam	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	1	6
	Asia Waterfowl Count	2	3
	Biodiversity monitoring, Awareness and Env Education.	2	
	% of State IBAs (18/28)	27.8%	32.1%
Bihar	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	1	0
	Bird and Biodiversity monitoring	1	3
	% of State IBAs (4/7)	50.0%	42.9%
Chattisgarh	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	2	0
	% of State IBAs (4/0)	50.0%	100.0%
Delhi	IBA monitoring, Bird surveys and Advocacy	1	0
	% of State IBAs (1/0)	100.0%	100.0%
Goa	Bird Survey	0	1
	% of State IBAs (3/1])	0.0%	100.0%
Gujarat	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	2	2
	% of State IBAs (9/8)	22.2%	25.0%
Haryana	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	2	0
	% of State IBAs (3/2)	66.7%	0.0%
Himachal Pradesh	Biodiversity monitoring, Bird Surveys and Advocacy	2	0
	% of State IBAs (26/1)	7.7%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	3	1
	% of State IBAs (9/12)	33.3%	8.3%
Jharkhand	Biodiversity Monitoring	2	0
	% of State IBAs (3/0)	66.6%	100.0%
Karnataka	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	1	4
	Biodiversity monitoring, Bird Surveys and Advocacy	8	4
	Asia Waterfowl Count	1	2
	% of State IBAs (21/16)	47.6%	62.5%

State	Type of Activity	No of IBAs	
		Protected	Unprotected
Kerala	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	4	4
	Biodiversity monitoring, Bird Surveys and Advocacy	2	0
	% of State IBAs (14/10)	42.9%	40.0%
Madhya Pradesh	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	4	1
	% of State IBAs (10/7)	40.0%	14.3%
Maharashtra	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	3	0
	Biodiversity monitoring, Bird Surveys and Advocacy	3	3
	Asia Waterfowl Count	1	0
	% of State IBAs 12/8)	58.3%	37.5%
Manipur	% of State IBAs (6/3)	0.0%	0.0%
Mizoram	Bird Survey	1	0
	Biodiversity surveys, Conservation Awareness, Socio-economic Assessment and Conservation Action Plan	0	1
	% of State IBAs (5/1)	20.0%	100.0%
Nagaland	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	2	0
	% of State IBAs (4/5)	50.0%	0.0%
Orissa	AWC and bird surveys	1	0
	Biodiversity monitoring, Bird Surveys and Advocacy	1	0
	% of State IBAs (6/1)	33.3%	0.0%
Pondicherry	% of State IBAs (0/2)	100.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Bird Survey	0	1
	% of State IBAs (1/2)	0.0%	50.0%
Rajasthan	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	1	1
	% of State IBAs (12/12)	8.3%	8.3%
Sikkim	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	0	1
	% of State IBAs (7/4)	0.0%	25.0%
Tamil Nadu	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	1	1
	Bird surveys	1	1
	Bird Monitoring, Awareness and Advocacy.	1	0
	% of State IBAs (13/21)	23.1%	9.5%
Tripura	% of State IBAs (2/0)	0.0%	100.0%
Uttaranchal	% of State IBAs (11/3)	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	2	1
	Bird surveys	1	1
	% of State IBAs (17/8)	17.6%	25.0%
West Bengal	BirdLife Format IBA Monitoring	1	0
	Awareness raising	4	1
	% of State IBAs (8/2)	62.5%	50.0%
	Total No of IBAs with activities	**73**	**45**
	% of Total IBAs (267/199)	**27.3%**	**22.6%**

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Annex 11 IBCN Strategic Plan

IBA/IBCN Objective	What exists or is happening now?	What are the Opportunities?	Strategies/Actions to meet opportunities	By Whom	Lead People	Funds
1. Recognition - The IBA network formally recognised under multilateral environmental agreements, and by national governments, donors, civil society and the corporate sector	National IBA Inventory (IBA book)	State level IBA books/documents	Sec to furnish SCs with IBA data and SC to produce State level material as appropriate	Sec & SC	Co-ord to put data on website	Salary
	Mistnet (Selected Sites)	Continue publishing updated IBA info and new sites in Mistnet	SC to send info to Sec for publishing	SC & Sec	RSPB funding	Item
	IBAs in NBSAP	Influence National and State Wildlife Boards	Approach CWWs to recognise and nominate SC to sit on State WBs	Sec & SC	AO to confirm process and draft letter for Dir to send	Salary
	IBAs in Asia (Recognition in Sikkim and Assam)					
	Shadow list of Ramsar sites	Publish book on IBAs meeting Ramsar criteria	Book in prep then distribute to key stakeholders	Sec	Dir	
	Signboards with IBA recognition	Signboards at all IBAs	Develop standard signboards with IBA logo and have made locally	Sec & SC	Darwin	Darwin
	Govt reporting to CBD	Supply Govt with updated IBA data	Develop BL Monitoring Strategy and implement	SC & Sec	Co-ord to push monitoring by IBCN and AO to find out process for submitting info to CBD Rep.	Salary
		Develop IBCN website	IBA site data on internet	Sec	Co-ord to keep updated	Salary

		Influence Govt Officers and partners	State level IBA meetings to update Govt and decision makers	SC	Co-ord and AO to carry out activities in one state at a time including workshop , meetings and IBA visits	Item
		Promotional material ie ID cards, leaflets, posters, CD	MoEF sends list of SCs to Chief Wildlife Wardens	Sec & SC	AO to confirm process and draft letter for Dir to send	Salary
		IBA Day	Invite decision makers to IBCN events	SC	Co-ord to organise theme and encourage IBCN members to celebrate	Salary
		World Migratory Bird Day				
		Ramsar COP in Korea in 2008	Promote IBAs as Ramsar sites	Sec	AO and Dir to promote book.	Salary
2. Protection - Appropriate and effective site-based protection in place at every IBA	WII list of unprotected sites	Keep list updated with amendments	IBCN members to promote with State Wildlife Board	SC	Co-ord to encourage SCs and IBCN members	Salary
			Unprotected IBA Update Newsletter	Sec & SC	Resources required prohibitive at moment	
	Community based conservation action	Develop links with organisations working with communities ie Kalpavriksh	Joint proposals for IBCN action at IBAs	Sec & SC	More joint work with Kalpavriksh	Item

3. Other sectors - The IBA network integrated into broader socio-political agendas by mainstreaming biodiversity into other policy sectors		National and State development plans	Workshop for IBCN members on how to find out about development threats and legal means to oppose threats	Sec	Co-ord and AO to Visit State for week and include workshop with Kalpavriksh, meetings and IBA visits	Item
		Safeguard policies (World bank, ADB, JBIC)	Workshop to promote IBAs with Key stakeholders	Sec & SC	Not cost effective, AO to approach as appropriate	
		EIA consultants	Produce guidelines from workshops for use by SCs and IBCN	Sec & SC	AO to get list of EIA consultants and send IBA leaflet	Salary
		Highway Blue print	State level Advocacy materials (ie. Maps, leaflets, posters)	Sec & SC	Sec to produce maps	Salary
			Map SEZ in relation to IBAs	Sec	Difficult to get info	
			Appoint IBA Advocacy Officer in Delhi	Sec	Done	
4. Local Stakeholders (SSGs) - A constituency for IBA conservation built among a broad spectrum of stakeholders	Some IBCN partners/Individuals are SSGs	Enrole more SSGs	Sharing mechanisms including membership lists etc	Sec & SC	Co-ord to provide membership lists and keep updated	Salary
			Incentive for best IBA partners	Sec	Prize for best SSG	Item
		Gather data on what is happening now	Identifying existing SSGs, develop best practices and share with network.	SC & Sec	Co-ord to collate info and disseminate	Salary

			Regular camps for IBCN members at IBAs	SC	Individual states	
		Use skills & resources within IBCN members and locals	Database of resource persons within IBCN & locally	SC	Co-ord to collate info and disseminate	Salary
		Build capacity of IBCN and locals	Organise State level workshops and produce training materials	Sec & SC	Co-ord and AO to Visit State for week and include workshop with Kalpavriksh, meetings and IBA visits	Item
			Vocational Training Programmes with Govt funding	Sec & SC		
		Use examples from other countries				
5. IBA Monitoring - A cost-effective, stakeholder based monitoring system in place for the IBA network	BL IBA Global Monitoring Framework	Inform CBD/NBSAP/Wildlife Boards etc	Develop process for IBCN monitoring ie forms, survey and data gathering	Sec & SC	Co-ord to encourage monitoring and compile data for dissemination to Govt., SCs IBCN etc	Salary
	AWC (State Coordinators)	Continue and expand AWC coverage	Analyse data and disseminate	Sec & SC	Sec to co-ordinate	Salary
	India Birds	Get system up and running	Info from SC	SC & Sec	Abandon	
	IBCN		Appoint additional SCs where appropriate	Sec & SC		

6. Improve Data - A strong foundation of scientific knowledge in place for the development and protection of the IBA network	Existing Protected Area data	Compile data for Unprotected IBA.	Compile data from existing sources ie. Forest Department, WII PA data, WWF	Sec	Through project applications	Project
		Maps with Potential Ramsar review	Discuss with BirdLife for WBDB	Sec & SC	Done	Salary
			Ask SC for coordinates			Salary
	Data (Map)	Produce maps of IBAs with an emphasis on unprotected sites	Use GIS and data from Scs to produce maps	Sec & SC	Sec with input from SC	Salary
7. Sustainable funding - An adequate, diverse and sustainable funding base in place to support the long-term conservation of the IBA network	Small scale grants for IBA related work	Various funding sources	Disseminate info on donors and examples of successful fundraising within IBCN	Sec & SC	Co-ord to disseminate	Salary
			Seek funding for IBCN activities in project proposals	Sec	BNHS/RSPB/IBCN	Salary
		Seek long-term sponsor of IBCN	Forge relationship with possible funding bodies	Sec	BNHS/RSPB	Salary
8. Communications			Additional SC appointed as necessary	Sec & SC	Sec	
			Get IBCN website running and keep updated	Sec	Co-ord	Salary
			Put IBA details on IBCN website	Sec	Co-ord	Salary
			Advertise IBA and IBCN activities on website	Sec & SC	Co-ord	Salary
			Keep membership database and update SC quarterly	Sec & SC	Co-ord	Salary
			Give past membership details to SCs	Sec	Co-ord	Salary

		Publish Mistnet on time and put onto website	Sec	Co-ord	Salary
		Secretariat to focus on e-group and keep regular contact	Sec & SC	Co-ord	Salary
		Compile resource list and disseminate	Sec & SC	Co-ord	Salary
		Use e-group, Mistnet etc to disseminate information between IBCN members	All	Co-ord	Salary

KEY
Sec = IBCN Secretariat
SC = State Coordinators
Dir = Director BNHS
Co-ord = IBCN Co-ordinator
AO = IBA Advocacy Officer