

# 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	14-042
Project Title	<i>Supporting Southern conservation NGOs to work with the CBD- Uganda, Kenya, Paraguay, Brazil, Palau, Cook Islands and Malaysia</i>
Host country(ies)	<i>Uganda, Kenya, Paraguay, Brazil, Malaysia, Palau and Cook Islands</i>
UK Contract Holder Institution	<i>BirdLife International</i>
UK Partner Institution(s)	na
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	<i>NatureUganda, NatureKenya, Guyra Paraguay, BirdLife Brazil, Malaysian Nature Society, Palau Conservation Society and Taporoporoanga Ipukarea Society</i>
Darwin Grant Value	<i>£142,560</i>
Start/End dates of Project	<i>1<sup>st</sup> June 2005 to 31 March 2008</i>
Project Leader Name	<i>Dr John H. Fanshawe</i>
Project Website	<i>[Project discussion group on BirdLife ExtraNet]</i>
Report Author(s) and date	<i>Dr Muhtari Aminu-Kano, 30 June 2008</i>

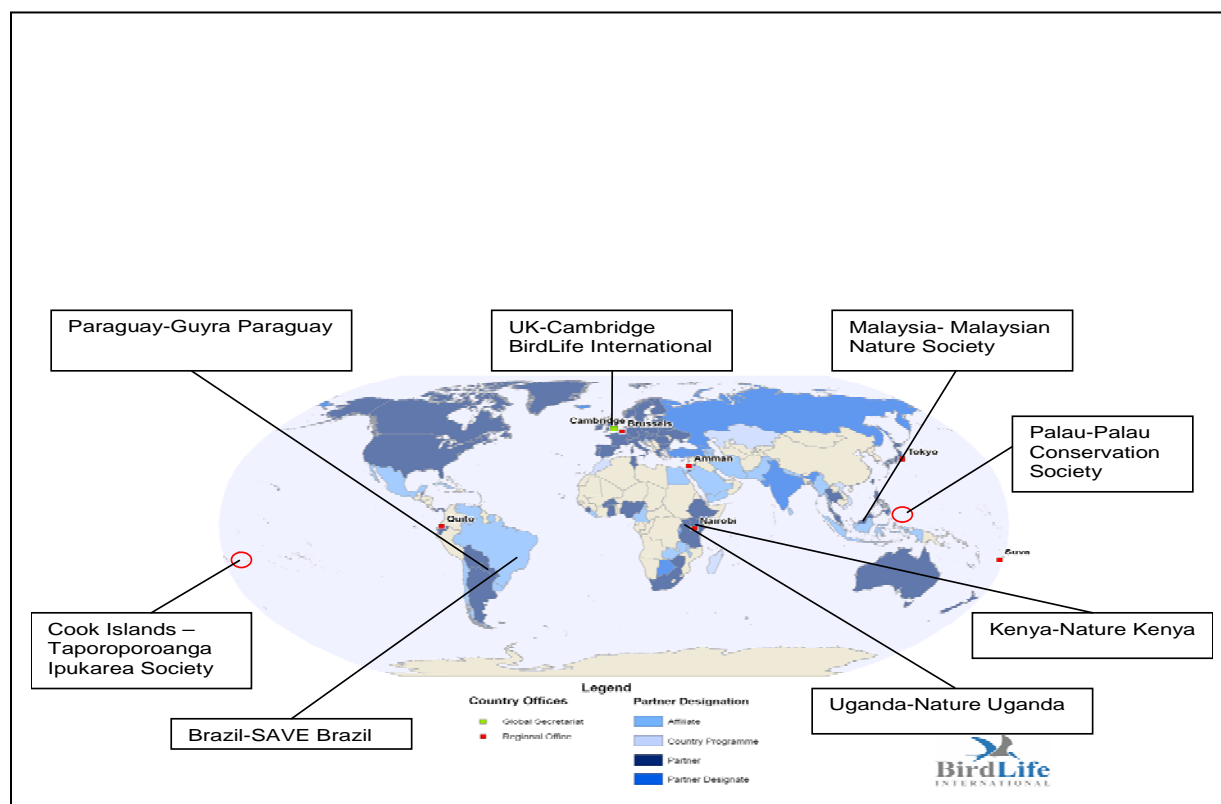
## 1 Project Background

The project is being co-ordinated by the BirdLife International Secretariat, Cambridge, UK and involves strengthening the capacity of 7 BirdLife International Partners representing 4 regions to gain an understanding of the CBD with a view to supporting their governments in national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and advancing their conservation objectives. The countries involved are Kenya and Uganda from Africa, Brazil and Paraguay from South America, Cook Islands and Palau from the Pacific and Malaysia from Asia.

Next to inadequate financial resources, the second major obstacle to CBD implementation in developing countries is that of capacity. Government departments responsible for implementation are weak and heavily under-resourced. In addition to direct capacity building of Government institutions, one way to bolster national capacity for CBD implementation is to involve all the relevant stakeholders. This project addresses this by aiming to strengthen the capacity of national NGOs to participate effectively in CBD implementation. The main outputs were enhancing the skills of designated staff within the NGOs, supporting the organisations to make effective contributions to national implementation, sharing the achievements and lessons learnt with other NGOs nationally and regionally as well as producing guidance materials.

As a result of this project, national partner NGOs, and the global BirdLife partnership, are better placed to contribute results and analyses from their work on Important Bird Areas, Endemic Bird Areas, Threatened Bird Species, Site monitoring and Assessment; and their field experience with Community Based Natural Resources Management into the national CBD processes in their respective countries. By strengthening the capacity of BirdLife's national partner NGOs to engage in CBD processes in their respective countries, the host governments

will have increased access to the comprehensive information base on threatened species and Important Bird Areas for their decision-making. In this manner, the project has supported the governments' implementation of the CBD with particular emphasis on protected areas gap analysis, the Clearing House Mechanism (where BirdLife is an International Thematic Focal Point), relationship with Ramsar Convention (where BirdLife is an Implementing Partner and has carried out analyses of wetland Important Bird Areas in relation to Ramsar criteria) and biodiversity monitoring and indicators.



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

Project outputs and activities were geared towards contributing to the first of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project has contributed to several articles relating to the conservation of biological diversity. More than a third of project activities relate to Article 8 (in-situ conservation) with emphasis on protected areas (support for the programme of work mainly through using important bird areas for gap analysis) but also addressing invasive species and the programmes of work on island biological diversity (PoWIB) and dry and sub-humid lands (PoWDSHL).

The project has also supported participating countries in implementing Article 7 (identification and monitoring) through making available BirdLife information and tools relating to biodiversity indicators such as the Red List Index, IBA monitoring protocol and the Common Birds Index. One of the host country Partners, Nature Kenya, which pioneered the IBA monitoring protocol was able to use it to support the Kenyan government in writing its 3<sup>rd</sup> National Report to the CBD.

To a lesser, but still significant, extent than in the two areas above, the project also made some contributions in public education and awareness (Article 13), conservation planning (Article 6), the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18) and national reports (Article 26).

### **3 Project Partnerships**

The Participating host country institutions are all members of the BirdLife International partnership and this provides a framework and opportunities for collaboration. Therefore a formal Memorandum of Understanding was not necessary since all Partners are part of the BirdLife family. Prior to this project, they had not worked together as a sub-group within the Partnership and have also not worked together on CBD issues and therefore at the commencement of the project, an inception workshop with the participation of all Partners was held in the UK to agree clearly defined roles and responsibilities for each Partner.

Under the project, the collaboration with project Partners has deepened over the last three years. Regular communications have been established through an e-mail group and through the newly-established BirdLife International ExtraNet which now has a CBD group. Visits by project Partners through internships have also facilitated face-to-face communications between the project team based in the UK and visiting project staff from Partner organisations. Interns from host country institutions on internship visits to the UK have also included visits to several UK-based institutions such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Additionally, many Partners have met face-to-face on the occasion of attendance of CBD regional and international meetings.

These close linkages and collaborations between the seven organisations on the one hand, and between the Southern organisations and the UK-based institutions have been very fruitful in the sharing of experiences and helped those organisations without prior experience of working with Multilateral Environment Agreements to see the added value such work could bring to their conservation programmes. They all valued such an opportunity for South-South and North-South exchanges.

Project links with CBD focal points in various countries have also been established or substantially strengthened. Consequently several of the Partners are now regularly being consulted on CBD issues in their respective countries and are being co-opted into official national delegations to CBD meetings.

Informal links have been established with the Southern Advocacy Group (SAG) of BOND (British Overseas NGOs for development)- a network of UK-based NGOs working in international development. Project participants from Southern countries who are on internship visits to the UK spend some time at BOND offices to meet with advocacy staff and consult relevant BOND publications as a standard part of their internship.

### **4 Project Achievements**

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

The project made substantial contributions in three areas that will have very significant future impacts on key sites and habitats for biodiversity.

In Uganda, the project provided support for the host country partner to successfully lobby the government and prepare the technical documents that led to the designation of nine new Ramsar sites. In the same country, the project also supported another successful advocacy by Nature Uganda to stop the excision of 7,100 ha of the Mabira Forest Reserve. Almost a third of this important biodiversity-rich reserve was earmarked for sugar cane plantation until nature Uganda led a public campaign that reversed this decision.

In Palau, the project supported PCS to provide vital inputs that led to the declaration of the Micronesia Challenge where the country committed to devoting 30% of its near-shore and 20% of its terrestrial areas to conservation.

## **4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes**

The main outcome of the project is the strengthening of the capacity and capability of the seven Southern organisations and the BirdLife secretariat to work with the Convention on Biological Diversity. In this way, it has helped to optimise the opportunities inherent within the Convention for advancing the conservation objectives of BirdLife while at the same time supporting national implementation of the CBD in the host countries.

Through deepening the understanding of the CBD process by host country partners and enhancing their skills and capabilities, the project has led to their greater involvement in national implementation with consequent improvement in the countries' fulfilment of their obligations to the CBD.

## **4.3 Outputs (and activities)**

### **4.3.1 Output 1: Staff of national NGOs develop enhanced skills**

#### **Activity 1.1 Training and review workshops**

##### 1. Project Inception Workshop

An inception workshop was held in Cambridge, UK on 11-13 July 2005 involving a project staff from each Partner organisation, a total of 7 staff from Partner organisations, and several staff from the BirdLife International Secretariat. The main aim of the workshop was for the host country project leaders to gain understanding of the CBD and the Darwin Initiative as well as to agree clear roles and responsibilities under the project. The workshop topics covered included; BirdLife's work with the CBD, Analysis of CBD National Reports, Priority issues for capacity building within Partner organisations, an Introduction to the Darwin Initiative (where the DVD provided by DEFRA was shown), the Project Logframe and Reporting and M&E procedures, as well as detailed workplans and Guidelines for Financial Requests and Reporting were developed.

##### 2. Project review workshop

Taking the advantage that all Partner organisations for the project were represented at the CBD's COP-8 in Brazil, a 1-day project meeting was held in Curitiba on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2006. The meeting was useful in reviewing progress, sharing experiences and planning for the coming year.

#### **Activity 1.2 Internships**

During the project, staff from all the seven Southern Partner organisations visited the UK on internship. During their visits, they participated in several advocacy meetings at the BirdLife International Secretariat and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and some of them visited the offices of UNEP- World Conservation Monitoring Centre and BOND- a network of UK based NGOs working in international development.

Whilst several of the interns were new to advocacy and international treaties and wanted their internship experience in the UK to broadly cover an introduction to these activities, a few of them had specific projects they wanted to work on with support from UK-based staff. The intern from Palau Conservation Society (Ms Elizabeth Matthews) worked specifically on producing a draft manuscript for a publication on 'State of Palau's Birds' which is a national assessment on the status and trends of Palau's avian biodiversity. The intern from SAVE Brazil (Ms Priscilla Napoli) was involved in the preparations and attendance of the British Birdwatching Fair in order to learn some techniques on generating public awareness and funds for bird conservation which helped her in facilitating a bird fair back in Brazil. The intern from the Malaysian Nature

Society (Yeap Chin Aik) conducted a review of the potential contributions of the BirdLife International Partnership to the CBD Programme of work on protected areas.

### **Activity 1.3 Participation in international meetings**

#### **1. Participation in the first meeting of the CBD's Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas**

A UK-based project participant from the BirdLife Secretariat and the Director of Guyra Paraguay attended the first meeting of the CBD's Open-ended working group on protected areas held in Montecatini, Italy on 13-17 June 2005. The meeting helped to deepen the understanding, of the project's participants, of the Programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) and to increase Guyra Paraguay's familiarity with CBD processes in general. Based on this, Guyra was able to identify potential opportunities for collaboration with the Paraguayan government on the implementation of the programme of work.

#### **2. Participation in Ramsar COP-9**

NatureUganda and Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) participated in Ramsar Convention's COP-9 which was held in Uganda in November 2005. At the COP, NatureUganda hosted a widely acclaimed side event on community-based wetland management. Also at the meeting, the Ugandan Minister, in plenary, announced a proposal to designate 9 additional Ramsar sites in the country, crediting Natureuganda's contribution.

#### **3. Participation in CBD SBSTTA 11 meeting**

In December 2005, the Project Coordinator and a staff of Guyra Paraguay attended the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Montreal, Canada. The project officer from Guyra Paraguay attended the meeting as an advisor to the official Paraguayan Delegation. In this context, Guyra Paraguay participated in the meetings of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Group (GRULAC), this not only gave BirdLife the chance to interact with parties' delegations but also placed us in a vantage point to understand and influence GRULAC's positions at the meeting. A leaflet on the potential contribution of BirdLife Partners to the CBD's Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands was produced and distributed at the meeting.

#### **4. CBD Experts meeting on protected areas**

Jaqueline Goerck from SAVE Brazil represented BirdLife at the meeting of experts to pre-view implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and review an evaluation matrix for the programme which prepared the way for detailed consideration of the issue at COP-8. The meeting was held in Curitiba, Brazil on 16 – 17 March 2006.

#### **5. Participation in CBD COP 8 meeting**

The following project participants attended the CBD's COP-8 meeting held in Curitiba, Brazil on 20 – 31 March 2006; Muhtari Aminu-Kano (BirdLife Secretariat), Paul Matiku (Naturekenya), Achilles Byaruhanga (NatureUganda), Alberto Yanosky and Karina Ugarte (Guyra Paraguay), Jaqueline Goerck and Priscila Napoli (SAVE Brazil), Maye Yap (Malaysian Nature Society), Ana Tiraa and Ian Karika (TIS Cook Islands) and Tiare Holm and Elizabeth Matthews (Palau Conservation Society). It is a sign of the success of the project that only 4 of these participants were fully supported by the project. Many came as part of their government delegations and with funding support obtained elsewhere. Specifically, Nature Uganda, Guyra Paraguay, Palau Conservation Society and Taporoporoanga Ipukarea Society were part of their respective government's delegations.

#### 6. Participation in UNCCD COP 8 meeting

Ms Elizabeth Matthews of Palau Conservation Society was sponsored to attend the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification held in September 2007 in Madrid, Spain. This was with a view to identifying opportunities for engagement by the BirdLife Partnership and exploring synergies between this project and UNCCD work programmes at national level.

#### 7. Participation in the second meeting of the CBD's Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas

A UK-based project participant from the BirdLife Secretariat and the Director of Nature Kenya attended the second meeting of the CBD's Open-ended working group on protected areas held in Rome, Italy in February 2008.

#### 8. Participation in CBD SBSTTA 13 meeting

In February 2008, the Project Coordinator and a staff of a Local Conservation Group that is an affiliate of Nature Kenya- the Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO) attended the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Rome, Italy.

### **Activity 1.4 Mentoring**

An e-mail list of participants in the project was established at the beginning of the project which has been moderated by the Project Coordinator. This list has served to foster South-South and North-South exchanges and sharing of experience between project participants who have had a long experience with working on CBD issues and those that started anew. In late 2006 an open group was established on the newly-launched BirdLife ExtraNet to facilitate the exchange of information and sharing of ideas within the project and between the project team and the wider BirdLife family.

### **4.3.2 Output 2: NGOs make effective contributions to national CBD implementation**

All Partners established contacts with their Official Government Primary CBD Focal Points immediately after the inception workshop and informed them of the project. These contacts became more frequent in the lead up to the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the CBD and have continued and led to several joint activities between the BirdLife partners and their respective governments as will be described under contributions to various articles of the CBD below.

#### **Activity 2.1. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use (Article 6)**

Nature Kenya was in the forefront and made invaluable contributions, through the Kenyan Participatory Forest Management (PFM) forum, in the elaboration of national guidelines.

Through its own Environmental Legislation and Policy Working Group (ELPWIG), Nature Kenya has also made significant contributions to the Kenya Land Policy which had initially left out biodiversity as a form of land use.

Looking at the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans submitted by Parties to the CBD, the project carried out an analysis of how well a sample of NBSAPs (including the 7 project countries) account for Globally Threatened Birds (GTBs) and Important Bird Areas (IBAs). The study found out that the conservation needs of GTBs and IBAs are poorly addressed in the documents. A leaflet was prepared on these results and widely distributed at several CBD meetings.

#### **Activity 2.2. Identification and Monitoring (Article 7)**

COP 8 of the CBD approved a suit of indicators for measuring the 2010 target. Three of these were bird related (the red list index, protected area coverage using IBA monitoring and the common birds index). BirdLife produced posters on these indicators and displayed them at several CBD meetings.

Nature Kenya has been using the IBA monitoring protocol to assess the pressure-state-response at all important bird areas in Kenya and the results have been fed into Kenya's national report to the CBD.

### **Activity 2.3 In-situ Conservation (Article 8)**

#### 1. Protected Areas

According to the COP Decision VII/28 on protected areas of the CBD, Guyra Paraguay has supported the preparation of the gap analysis for ecosystems of the country. This document which was developed with the active participation of the Paraguayan Secretary of the Environment, and also ratified during the COP8's presentation, is available for policy makers.

Nature Kenya is implementing a project on identifying key biodiversity areas. It plans to contribute the results of this analysis to Kenya's gap analysis for protected areas which will be concluded by 2009.

Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) actively participated in a workshop on protected areas gap analysis for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) organised by BirdLife and the Asian Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) in 2007. Nationally, it has initiated discussions to collaborate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to conduct gap analysis of protected areas. MNS has also tabled a proposal to the Marine Parks National Advisory Council, of which it is a member, on the establishment of Langkawi Marine National Park. The process of designating this park is at an advanced stage.

SAVE Brazil has also made relevant contributions to the implementation of the CBD and related issues in Brazil. These include;

- Contribution to the National Protected Areas System strategy, and to the development of the National Protected Areas Plan of the Ministry of the Environment. In June 2006, BirdLife/SAVE Brasil signed a formal agreement with the Ministry of the Environment to work collaboratively in the implementation of the National Plan for Protected Areas in Brazil, which they helped devise. Together on this agreement, there were 11 NGOs, various state governments, and some public institutes (three of them refer to indigenous peoples or afro-descendants).
- Collaboration with federal and regional bodies of the Ministry of the Environment. As a result of this, two of the 16 Brazilian priority IBAs were evaluated for the creation of protected areas (Boa Nova and Serra das Lontras);
- Dissemination of the IBA Programme to the government and private institutions and incorporation of relevant aspects of the IBA inventory into the government's conservation agenda, through the participation in a task force coordinated by Ministry of the Environment - Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests, to define the methodologies and review the priority areas for biodiversity conservation in all Brazilian Biomes (ongoing process);
- Engagement in the initiative promoted by the Ministry of Environment for the effective conservation of the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor, which resulted in the recognition of some of the priority IBAs as Areas of Extreme Importance for the implementation of conservation actions including the creation of ecological corridors.
- SAVE Brazil launched the 'Important Bird Areas in the Atlantic Forest' book during COP 8.

#### 2. Island Biodiversity

Palau Conservation Society (PCS) was closely involved in national preparations for COP 8 especially as it relates to the hosting by the President of Palau of the Micronesia Challenge. The head of Palau's delegation to the COP expressed the appreciation of his government to Darwin Initiative, during one of the COP sessions, for strengthening the Palauan delegation by providing support for PCS to attend the meeting. PCS has been assigned the role of facilitating community consultations in the national implementation of the CBD programme of work on protected areas and it has been mobilising local communities in an effort to reach Palau's commitments to the Micronesia Challenge ie to effectively conserve at least 30% of the near-shore marine and 20% of the forest resources of Palau by 2020. It has played a key role in the

development of the comprehensive Protected Areas Network (PAN) framework and in the formulation of the 'Protected Area Network' legislation. Using the Important Bird Areas (IBA) criteria, it is working with States and local communities in Palau to propose and review sites for entry into the PAN.

Taporoporo'anga Ipukarea Society (TIS) is taking a leading role in establishing a partnership between government and civil society to develop and implement Cook Island's own national programme of work on island biodiversity in line with the CBD Programme of work approved at COP-8. A series of meetings have been held between government and civil society (including the Minister of Environment) to work together in conserving biodiversity. An MoU has been developed outlining this relationship.

### 3. Dry and Sub-Humid Lands

At CBD's COP8 in Curitiba, Brazil in 2006, BirdLife prepared a poster and a leaflet on BirdLife's activities that are relevant to the CBD's Programme of Work on Dry and Sub-Humid Lands.

### 4. Invasive Alien Species

Guyra Paraguay is supporting the Government to establish, update and maintain an invasive alien species database for the country. The database is being developed under the IABIN Invasive Information Network (I3N) which is an open, self-sustaining network where users can find quality information easily and quickly. Its objectives are to encourage the creation and standardization of national and sub-national databases, promote their interoperability to provide direct access to databases that are currently scattered and inaccessible, and create value-added products.

I3N has been recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) as an important initiative to be supported, and the work of the I3N will support Decision VI/23 (Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species) of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP). activities were carried out to set up the IAS list of Paraguay, through a participative process, and feed the database that include descriptions of species, habitats, occurrences (or invasion events), projects, experts, and references, follows the recommendations of the IABIN Standards and Protocols working group. Under this component, Guyra Paraguay is working on the project entitled "Capacity Building for the Development of the Paraguayan Invasive Alien Species". The project's objective is to establish, update and maintain an I3N IAS Database in Paraguay. The project was launched during the Training Seminar on tools for the organization and change of information about biological invasions created for IABIN – I3N. The Seminar was developed with the support of Sergio Zalva, from Argentina and Silvia Ziller from Instituto Horus, Brasil, and both I3N Leaders in July 2006. During the event, participants were introduced to the project and invited to join the initiative to contribute data of invasive species in Paraguay. Three institutions are contributing data to the database (Fundación Moisés Bertoni, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay and Guyra Paraguay) and two more have contributed with records of species distribution (Entidad Binacional Itaipú and Entidad Binacional Yacyretá). To date, more than 15 species of vertebrates and 153 occurrences (records of them) have been entered in the database, using Guyra's own records; as well as information on 58 plant species validated and 200 records in Excel and Word formats. Among the positive aspects, The Environmental Agency (Secretaría del Ambiente - SEAM) have requested Guyra Paraguay to develop an official IAS list for Paraguay. The joint work of Guyra Paraguay with the SEAM is an outstanding aspect on how the non-governmental and the governmental sectors could be developing a project like this together.

### **Activity 2.4. Public Education and Awareness (Article 13)**

Nature Uganda has successfully undertaken a spirited defence of the Mabira Forest Reserve. In late 2006, news filtered out that the Government planned to excise and 'give away' 7,100 ha of the reserve for large scale production of sugar cane. The issue escalated when it was reported that the President had sacked the entire board of the National Forestry Authority



(NFA), including the Chief Executive, after they unanimously refused to carry forward the license requests. In December 2006, the replacement NFA Chief Executive also resigned under alleged similar pressure.

Mabira Forest Reserve is listed by BirdLife International as an Important Bird Area (IBA). The forest contains over 300 species of bird, including the Endangered Nahan's Francolin *Francolinus nahani* and nine species of primate including Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes*. With funding from this project, Nature Uganda has organised two public seminars involving various stakeholders and lobbied members of the Ugandan Parliament as well as held several press interviews on the issue. It has also highlighted the issue in its newsletters. A key message in Nature Uganda's advocacy is that the total values of the forest far exceed the short-term economic gains envisaged from converting them to sugar plantations and that destroying such valuable biodiversity runs counter to the international obligations that bind Uganda under its commitments to the CBD. The government finally withdrew the idea in August 2007.

Nature Uganda also provided logistic and financial support in the joint organisation, with the Ministry of Environment, of a national preparatory meeting in the lead up to COP-8. Apart from bringing the BirdLife Partner in a much closer working relationship with the primary CBD focal point, this was very useful in generating national awareness, obtaining civil society input and coming up with national positions on the COP agenda. Subsequently, Nature Uganda was co-opted into the official delegation for the COP.

Malaysian Nature Society has conducted a workshop on developing a Communications, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) action plan for protected areas in Malaysia.

There was a prominent article on the front page of the 'Cook Islands News' of Wednesday 7 September 2005 (with a large photo) covering the meeting of the British High Commissioner to New Zealand (and representative to the Cook Islands) with the project's Partner in the Cook Islands where the project was discussed.

SAVE Brazil was interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC Radio- The World Tonight programme) on the production of biofuels in Brazil and potential impacts on biodiversity.

### **Activity 2.5 Technical and Scientific Cooperation (Article 18)**

Created in 1995 according to Article 18.3 of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) is a key tool to achieve the objectives of the Convention.

In this area, Guyra Paraguay worked with the Ministry of the Environment to deliver the 4<sup>th</sup> Component of the ENPAB (Paraguay's NBSAP) which encompasses the "creation and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)".

The project was undertaken in line with the objectives of the Global Strategic Plan of the CHM, to promote and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, develop a global mechanism for exchange and integration of information about biological diversity, and to develop in a participative form the CBD CHM Focal Point.

The CHM was realized through an Agreement signed in June 2006 between the Project N<sup>o</sup> 14317 ENPAB – FASE II of the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) and Guyra Paraguay. Main products of the initiative were:

- Creation and maintenance of the web portal for 12 months.
- Capacity building (Humane and Infrastructure) of the SEAM.
- Creation of operator and administrator manuals.
- Data Base of information generators.
- Creation of web-based tools.
- Identification of national and international partners to support the CHM.

## **Activity 2.6. CBD National Reports (Article 26)**

Nature Kenya has pioneered an Important Bird Areas monitoring protocol within the BirdLife International network. It is coordinating the collection and analysis of basic monitoring data in 60 IBAs in Kenya. The potential value of this for national CBD reporting has been recognised by the Kenyan government and Nature Kenya has been designated as the country's 'focal organisation' for the production of Kenya's CBD national report. These data were used in preparing Kenya's third national report to the CBD and Nature Kenya was prominently acknowledged.

From 12 – 16 November 2006, Nature Kenya organised a workshop for eleven local conservation groups to share lessons and best practices as well as develop a strategy to advocate local concerns to decision makers. In view of Nature Kenya's government-assigned role as a focal point for national reporting to the CBD, the workshop also discussed the participation of local groups in biodiversity monitoring and reporting.

In June 2007, Nature Kenya stimulated the formation of a Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) taskforce to coordinate the implementation and reporting for CBD and other MEAs in Kenya. On 8<sup>th</sup> November 2007, the MEAs Taskforce met to brainstorm on MEAs coordination, synergies and institutional roles. It was accepted that there are serious shortcomings in national coordination of MEAs, lack of institutional networking, poor country reporting and representation at CoPs among others. Members agreed on a draft national MEAs coordination structure, a national MEAs database and lead agencies, and the need for an annual MEAs status report.

### **4.3.3 Output 3: Lessons learned and shared with other NGOs in the regions**

In July 2005, at the BirdLife International Council of African Partnership's meeting held in Kribi, Cameroon; Paul Matiku of Nature Kenya made a presentation to the 20 NGO members present introducing the purpose and expected outputs of the Darwin Initiative project.

In October 2006, at the BirdLife International Council of African Partnership's meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Paul Matiku of Nature Kenya and Achilles Byaruhanga of Nature Uganda gave an update on the progress of the project to the 20 NGO members that attended. A similar presentation was made at the regional meeting of the Americas BirdLife International Committee.

MNS secured a slot at the Asia Birdlife Council Meeting of 2007 to make a presentation on the lessons learned from CBD advocacy. A workshop on protected areas and the CBD programme of work was co-organised in Malaysia by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and the BirdLife Asia Partnership in 2007.

The Micronesia Challenge was discussed at the 2007 meeting of the BirdLife Pacific Partnership.

At COP-8 in Curitiba in 2006, Project Partners shared their experiences at a workshop organised by BirdLife International titled 'National NGOs and CBD implementation'. Nature Kenya and Guyra Paraguay presented the outcomes of their national engagement with the Convention through the Darwin Initiative project.

### **4.3.4 Output 4: Guides and manuals produced and distributed**

Malaysian Nature Society has developed a training manual on advocacy and policy.

Nature Kenya has produced an advocacy manual for local conservation groups and distributed to all Site Support Groups

A Guide to the CBD for the BirdLife International Partnership has been produced and distributed

A science-policy framework document has been produced for BirdLife's work with the CBD and distributed.

#### 4.4 Project standard measures and publications

A summary of the standard output measures is given in the table below.

Code	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
6A	Mentoring	14*	14*	14*	14*
6A	Internships	1	3	3	7
6A	Regional workshops	1	3		4
7	Leaflets for SBSTTA-11	500			500
7	Leaflets for SBSTTA-12		500		500
7	Leaflets for SBSTTA-13			500	500
7	Leaflets for COP-8	2000	-	-	2000
7	Leaflets for COP-9	-	-	1000	1000
14B	Side events at SBSTTA-11	1			1
14B	Side events at SBSTTA-12		2		2
14B	Side events at SBSTTA-13			2	2
14B	Side events at COP-8	3	-	-	3
15A	Press coverage	1	2	1	4

\* Denotes that the figure is not cumulative. Rather the same number of individuals were engaged throughout the project.

A full list of the number of side events and leaflets produced is given in the table below.

Dates	Meeting	BirdLife activities
June 2005	Meeting of the CBD working group on protected Areas held in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>side event and leaflet on financing protected areas in Africa</li> <li>Side event and leaflet on the use of key biodiversity areas for PA gap analysis.</li> <li>Leaflet on marine IBAs.</li> </ul>
November 2005	COP of Ramsar Convention held in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NatureUganda side event</li> <li>BirdLife booth and exhibition.</li> </ul>

November 2005	SBSTTA 11 meeting of CBD held in Montreal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poster and leaflet on Status, threats and trends in drylands birds.</li> </ul>
November 2005	COP of UNFCCC held in Montreal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Side event on carbon sinks</li> </ul>
March 2006	COP8 of CBD held in Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised 3 side events and distributed 500 copies each of 4 leaflets</li> </ul>
July 2007	SBSTTA-12 of CBD held in Paris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Side events on trust funds and NBSAPs</li> </ul>
February 2008	SBSTTA-13 of CBD held in Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Side event on using key biodiversity areas and IBAs for gap analysis of PAs</li> <li>• Leaflet on marine IBAs</li> <li>• Side event on conservation for poverty reduction</li> </ul>

#### 4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

BirdLife International is one of five international thematic focal points to the CBD's Clearing-House Mechanism. With support from this project, links were established between the CBD's CHM web site and the web site of BirdLife International. Furthermore, following the experience of another BirdLife-implemented Darwin Initiative project that established a clearing-house mechanism for the Tumbesian region of Peru and Ecuador, this project's host country partner in Paraguay (Guyra Paraguay) helped to establish a national clearing-house mechanism for Paraguay.

#### 4.6 Capacity building

This whole project is focused on capacity building. It has increased the capacity of host country partners and the BirdLife Partnership in general for further CBD related work. This is evident in the following examples;

- SAVE Brazil had never been involved in working with MEAs before this project. Under the project, it was able to substantially raise its organisational profile nationally and internationally by launching a major publication at COP-8. It also became a part of the Brazilian Government's protocol on protected areas and has been involved in several on-going activities related to protected areas as a result. They have consequently undertaken successful advocacy for the legal recognition of some IBAs in national legislation.
- Guyra Paraguay has established and is maintaining the national CBD clearing-house mechanism.

- Nature Kenya was given responsibility for a major aspect of pulling together the national report of Kenya to the CBD. The organisation has identified the need to recruit a full-time advocacy staff to work on CBD and other national issues and Ms serah Munguti was employed and was the Nature Kenya intern under this project.
- As a result of this project, the Ugandan government has valued the contribution of Nature Uganda to its implementation of the CBD and has co-opted the BirdLife Partner into relevant CBD processes including inviting the Chief executive to join the official delegation to all major CBD international meetings.
- As a result of awareness raising of the project within the Partnership, there is increasing interest from other BirdLife Partners to work with the CBD. Since this project started, the attendance of CBD Conferences of the Parties by BirdLife Partners from the South has increased from 6 at COP-7 (2004) to 10 at COP-8 (2006) and 14 at COP-9 (2008).
- The BirdLife Partnership now has a standing core network of people working on the CBD involving all partners from this project and other interested Partners from both the South and the North. This network develops clear objectives in the lead up to CBD meetings and draws up advocacy plans as well as follow-up actions.

The capacity of project Partners was built through enhancing the skills of individual staff (mentoring, internship and hands-on participation in CBD meetings) and provision of technical and general information to their organisations as well as seed money to undertake a few crucial and catalytic activities (workshops, attendance at international meetings, contribution to staff time and office costs).

#### **4.7 Sustainability and Legacy**

The project did not employ any new staff or undertake capital expenditure. Furthermore the project had a built-in sliding scale of Darwin Initiative contributions which have been decreasing substantially year-on-year. Partners have been increasing their contributions and several of them have embedded the project's objectives within their regular on-going programmes.

The BirdLife network on the CBD has become a standing feature of the organisation with this project's coordinator designated as the Global Coordinator for CBD and all host country project participants as members. This network has continued to discuss electronically and discuss CBD issues even after the project has ended. These discussions will also be continued face-to-face at BirdLife meetings such as Regional Partnership Meetings and the Global Partnership Meeting.

Several host country partners have been given specific long-term roles regarding CBD or other MEA implementation in their respective countries and this will ensure their continued engagement with the CBD. For instance, Nature Kenya has a role in CBD reporting and MEA coordination; Guyra Paraguay has a role in national CHM that has out-lasting this project. SAVE Brazil is part of the implementation platform of the programme of work on protected areas, the Malaysian Nature Society is the Ramsar CEPA focal point and Palau Conservation Society is involved in the follow-up and implementation of the 'Micronesia Challenge' launched at COP-8.

After this project had come to a close, two of these organisations Guyra Paraguay and Nature Kenya as well as the project coordinator based in Cambridge were able to obtain resources elsewhere to participate in the recent COP-9 of the CBD held in Bonn, Germany in May 2008.

### **5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication**

Several lessons were learnt from this project. Perhaps the most important is that targeted support for advocacy, such as was undertaken, could significantly raise the profile of a national NGO in the policy arena and thus relatively small amounts of financial resources can go a long way in achieving both policy and practical conservation outcomes. Thus several of the Partners who have not had a strong policy programme came to the realisation that MEA implementation is an untapped opportunity to substantially advance their conservation objectives.

A second lesson is that skills learnt in one policy area can be transferred to another. Thus many of the Partners who started out with a CBD-focused involvement under this project were able to expand and work with other Conventions such as Ramsar and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD).

Thirdly, it is the project's experience that giving NGO staff the opportunity to attend international policy meetings builds their understanding and confidence and makes them aware of areas they could engage with these mechanisms back home in their countries.

Some of the challenges the project encountered included the difficulty in coordinating a multi-country and multi-regional project. Although this was lessened by the fact that all the organisations belong to the BirdLife family, all the same the size of financial resources available, differences in national contexts and varied time zones presented a challenge working across seven Southern countries and the UK.

Another challenge was presented by the CBD calendar. The CBD develops a rough list of activities for the inter-session period at every Conference of the Parties. However this list is subject to amendments and the scheduling of activities for 2005 – 2008 had not been firmed-up at the time the project proposal was submitted in 2004. So although it was widely known that COP-8 will be held in Brazil in 2006, it was not clear whether it will be in the first quarter of 2006 and thus in the first year of the project or later and therefore in the second year of the project. As it happened, COP-8 was held in March 2006 within the first year of the project. Activities were slightly re-organised to take advantage of this and hold a face-to-face review meeting with project participants on the back of COP-8.

Information relating to the project was disseminated in various ways through the BirdLife ExtraNet, through various BirdLife internal publications, through an e-mail list serve, through the press in Cook Islands and Uganda, through BirdLife regional partnership meetings and through leaflets and side events at various CBD meetings. Sharing of lessons from the project will continue at various BirdLife opportunities with the first scheduled at a workshop during the upcoming BirdLife Global Partnership Meeting which will take place in Argentina in September 2008.

## **5.1 Darwin identity**

The Darwin Initiative identity was promoted in the following ways,

- Distribution of Darwin Initiative videos and DVDs by organisations in host countries.
- Front page story in 'The Cook Island Times' on the project with a picture of the project leader with the British Ambassador.
- The Darwin Initiative logo was placed on leaflets distributed at CBD meetings and internal BirdLife reports produced and distributed under the project.
- The head of the Palau delegation to CBD COP8 made an intervention in plenary where he showed appreciation to the UK Government through the Darwin Initiative for strengthening their delegation to the COP by providing support for the participation of the Chief Executive of the Palau Conservation Society.
- Nature Uganda acknowledged the support of the Darwin Initiative in its campaign against the de-gazettement of the Mabira Forest Reserve.

The resources allocated to each individual Partner were meant to supplement the funding from their regular programmes so as to make links between those programmes and the CBD. Therefore the project was seen as providing added value to the regular programmes. However there were specific activities such as policy analyses, workshops and attendance at international CBD meetings that were distinct activities undertaken by the project.

## 6 Monitoring and evaluation

The project came about as a result of a felt need by various BirdLife partners that such a project would be required to establish and/or deepen their engagement with multilateral Environment Agreements and thereby result in a win-win outcome for them and for their respective Governments. The project logical framework with indicators and means of verification was jointly developed by all project participants and agreed before submission of the Stage 1 proposal to the Darwin Initiative.

The project coordinator attended a workshop hosted by DEFRA where he was exposed to logframe based monitoring. He gave a feedback on this to all the host country partners and it was discussed at the project review workshop held in 2006.

In March 2008, an internal review of the project was undertaken by the BirdLife Secretariat and the key lessons learnt were identified.

### 6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

In response to comments from annual reviews, the project has been sharing information and exploring ways to create synergies with other Darwin Initiative projects being implemented by BirdLife International. In this vein, two meetings were held with the project leaders of other BirdLife Secretariat led projects at which areas of collaboration were identified. At the meeting, all the other projects felt they will benefit from the internal guide to CBD and the science-policy framework document being produced under this project. In addition, this project provided advice in the support provided by the Timor Leste Darwin project in developing a GEF-UNDP on the programme of work on protected areas.

This project benefited from collaboration with the Regional clearing-house mechanism for the Tumbesian region of Peru and Ecuador and the two projects hosted a joint workshop at CBD-COP8 in Curitiba in 2006.

However the closest collaboration is with the Strengthening scientific capacity project. The two project leaders have been participating in the workshops organised by both projects and have attended a number of international CBD meetings together. They have also provided advice to interns from each other's projects. For the Palau host country partner, which both projects share, the two interns of both projects from the organisation came to the UK for their internship at the same time.

## 7 Finance and administration

### 7.1 Project expenditure

Budget Lines	2005/ 2006		2006/ 2007		2007/ 2008		Project Totals		
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Variation
Rent, Rates etc									
Office Costs									
Travel & Subsistence									
Printing									
Conferences, Seminars									
Capital									
Audit									
<b>Salaries (total)</b>									

J. Fanshawe									
A.Stattersfield									
C. Mills									
A.Byaruhanga									
P. Matiku									
A. Yanosky									
J. Goerck									
C. L. Loh									
T. Holm									
A.Tiraa									
<b>Totals</b>									

\* The 24% under-expenditure with regards to travel and subsistence arose because no relevant international meeting of the CBD took place in the second year of the project (April 2006 – March 2007). The under-expenditure in printing is because the documents were for internal BirdLife use and most of them were printed as PDFs and posted on the BirdLife ExtraNet rather than hard copies.

## 7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Nature Kenya was able to obtain Euro 70,000 for two years from the Swedish Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio) for furthering its CBD work.

Guyra Paraguay obtained a separate grant levered by this project for establishing the national clearing-house mechanism in Paraguay.

Several Partners obtained additional funds from various sources to attend the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Brazil in 2006.

## 7.3 Value of DI funding

Seven BirdLife Partners were enthused and capacitated to work with the CBD which would not have happened easily without the support of this project. The project was especially valuable in bringing together a network of people across the BirdLife Partnership who were focused on CBD work and were learning from each other with support and facilitation by staff from the BirdLife Secretariat.



## 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 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• The sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>		<p>Project made a contribution in halting the excision of 7,100ha of the Mabira Forest Reserve in Uganda for sugar cane farming. It also contributed to the commitment by the Government of Palau to devote 20% of its land and 30% of its near-shore marine areas to conservation.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>To strengthen the capacity of 8 national developing country Non Governmental Organisations in biodiversity- related policy advocacy.</p>	<p>Staff of national NGOs understand the CBD process and acquire basic advocacy skills by the end of year 1.</p> <p>National NGOs begin to participate in CBD implementation by Yr 2.</p> <p>Project's lessons shared regionally from Yr 2.</p> <p>Lessons more widely disseminated by Year 3.</p>	<p>14 staff of 7 national NGOs have deeper understanding and skills to support CBD implementation.</p> <p>7 national NGOs have effectively participated in implementation of various aspects of the CBD.</p> <p>4 regional and 2 international workshops held to share lessons from project.</p> <p>Internal publications shared with the 108 NGOs in the BirdLife network</p>	<p>Opportunities will be sought to bring more staff on internships to the UK</p> <p>Attempts will be made to enthuse more partners to engage in this area of work</p> <p>A global workshop is planned at the BirdLife World Conference in September 2008</p> <p>The internal publications will be polished and be made available to external audiences</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>Staff of national NGOs develop enhanced skills in biodiversity policy advocacy.</p>	<p>Minimum of 14 staff from 7 Partner organisations trained in biodiversity policy advocacy by the end of Yr 2.</p>	<p>14 staff of 7 national NGOs have deeper understanding and skills to support CBD implementation. In some cases (eg Kenya) a new staff was recruited to undertake this while other partners designated existing staff.</p>	

Activity 1.1 Training and review workshops	Two workshops involving all participating organisations were held. These were used to introduce project team to the CBD process and as project planning and review tools.	
Activity 1.2 Internships	A staff member from each southern NGO was in the UK on internship where they visited a number of relevant organisations and undertook specific CBD-related tasks.	
Activity 1.3 Participation in international meetings	Each organisation has attended at least one international CBD meeting. Some organisations such as nature Kenya and Guyra Paraguay have attended several.	
Activity 1.4 Mentoring	Each intern was assigned a mentor and they worked together throughout the project.	
<b>Output 2.</b> National NGOs make effective contributions to their countries' implementation of CBD	Minimum of 7 national NGOs from the South are able to substantially engage in, and influence CBD implementation in their respective countries by Year 3.	All the Southern NGOs have participated in aspects of CBD implementation in their respective countries
Activity 2.1. Supporting General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use	Nature Kenya participated extensively in biodiversity planning and NBSAPs in Kenya. The BirdLife secretariat undertook an analysis of the quality of NBSAPs	
Activity 2.2. Supporting Identification and Monitoring	Nature Kenya and the BirdLife secretariat were active in CBD indicators for the 2010 target.	
Activity 2.3 Supporting In-Situ Conservation	All Partners have been involved in supporting the CBD programme of work on protected areas. Palau and Cook islands have been involved in the programme on island biodiversity and Paraguay has supported the government in the area of invasive species database.	
Activity 2.4 Supporting Public Awareness and Education	Nature Uganda carried out a campaign to save an important forest reserve and hosted a national preparatory meeting for CBD COP8. Malaysian Nature Society is its country's Ramsar CEPA focal point. SAVE Brazil and TIS Cook Islands have given press interviews.	

Activity 2.5 Supporting Technical and Scientific Cooperation		Guyra Paraguay helped to develop its country's CBD clearing-house mechanism. BirdLife secretariat forged a link between the CHM web site and its own website.
Activity 2.6 Supporting CBD National Reporting		Nature Kenya designated as focal point for national reporting in Kenya.
<b>Output 3.</b> Lessons learned and shared with other NGOs in the various regions.	Minimum of 1 workshop held in each region to share information on the project with at least 10 staff of other BirdLife partners in each of the 4 regions by Yr 2.  The workshop will be organised by the staff trained under the project with back-stopping from their UK colleagues	4 regional and 2 international workshops held to share lessons from project.
Activity 3.1 Regional workshops		4 regional and 2 international workshops held to share lessons from project.
<b>Output 4.</b> Biodiversity policy guides and training manual published and distributed.	Training Manual and Guide drafted and reviewed by Yr 3.  Manual and Guide published and distributed by the middle of Yr 3.	Guide to CBD for BirdLife partnership and Science-policy framework drafted and reviewed.  Guide and science-policy framework published as electronic copies.
Activity 4.1 Advocacy materials published		Several leaflets and posters published and displayed/ distributed at CBD meetings
Activity 4.2 BirdLife Guide to CBD produced		Guide to CBD for BirdLife partnership and Science-policy framework drafted and reviewed.  Guide and science-policy framework published as electronic copies.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> <b>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</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<b>Purpose</b> To strengthen the capacity of 8 national developing country Non Governmental Organisations in biodiversity- related policy advocacy.	Staff of national NGOs understand the CBD process and acquire basic advocacy skills by the end of year 1. National NGOs begin to participate in CBD implementation by Yr 2. Project's lessons shared regionally from Yr 2. Lessons more widely disseminated by Year 3.	Project's reports Government reports. Partner institutions' reports	Project host countries remain politically stable. BirdLife Partners involved in project remain viable and committed.
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Staff of national NGOs develop enhanced skills in biodiversity policy advocacy.	Minimum of 14 staff from 7 Partner organisations trained in biodiversity policy advocacy by the end of Yr 2.	Annual reports of collaborating institutions. Annual report of UK institution. Project reports Trainees' reports	Trained staff remain in collaborating institutions.
2. National NGOs make effective contributions to their countries' implementation of CBD	Minimum of 7 national NGOs from the South are able to substantially engage in, and influence CBD implementation in their respective countries by Year 3.	National reports of individual countries to the CBD. Partners' annual reports Documents of relevant national government departments.	National governments' policies support NGO participation.

<p>3. Lessons learned and shared with other NGOs in the various regions.</p>	<p>Minimum of 1 workshop held in each region to share information on the project with at least 10 staff of other BirdLife partners in each of the 4 regions by Yr 2.</p> <p>The workshop will be organised by the staff trained under the project with back-stopping from their UK colleagues</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Reports of BirdLife Regional Partnership meetings.</p>	<p>Other BirdLife Partners willing and able to participate.</p>
<p>4. Biodiversity policy guides and training manual published and distributed.</p>	<p>Training Manual and Guide drafted and reviewed by Yr 3.</p> <p>Manual and Guide published and distributed by the middle of Yr 3.</p>	<p>Comments from external users of the publications.</p> <p>BirdLife and collaborating partners' web sites.</p> <p>Copies of manual and Guide sent to Darwin Initiative.</p>	<p>Other NGOs and Institutions are interested in the Manual and Guide.</p>

## 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	10	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	35	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	0	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	0	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	0	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	0	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	15	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	0	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	0	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound

<b>Article No./Title</b>	<b>Project %</b>	<b>Article Description</b>
Resources		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.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	0	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	0	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation	10	The COP, at its first meeting, shall determine how to establish a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation
19. Bio-safety Protocol	0	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.
26. Reports	10	Each Contracting Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the COP, present to the COP, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention.
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	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
<b>Training Measures</b>		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification( ie not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	14
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	2
<b>Research Measures</b>		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	1
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic	



<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Totals (plus additional detail as required)</b>
	information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	
<b>Dissemination Measures</b>		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	6
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	3
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	1
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	1000
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	1
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	1
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	UK	
<b>Physical Measures</b>		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	
<b>Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures</b>		

## Annex 5 Publications

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Leaflet	Financing PAs in Africa distributed at WGPA-2	BirdLife Secretariat, Nairobi	Distributed at CBD's 1 <sup>st</sup> meeting of the working group on protected areas. Available on ExtraNet and enclosed with this report	
Leaflet	Progress in the conservation of dryland birds and other biodiversity	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	Distributed at CBD's SBSTTA-11 meeting and enclosed with this report	
Poster	Progress in the conservation of dryland birds and other biodiversity	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	Displayed at CBD's SBSTTA-11 meeting	
Leaflet	Important Bird Area Indices- Refining PA coverage indicators for the 2010 target	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/iba_indices_poster.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/iba_indices_poster.pdf</a>	
Leaflet	The Red List Index-measuring global trends in the threat status of biodiversity	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/rli_flier.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/rli_flier.pdf</a>	
Leaflet	Common Birds Indicators- helping to track progress towards the 2010 target	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/common_bird_ind_poster.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/common_bird_ind_poster.pdf</a>	
Leaflet	How Globally Threatened Birds and Important Bird Areas are addressed in NBSAPs	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	Distributed at CBD's 2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting of the working group on Review of Implementation. Available on ExtraNet and enclosed with this report	
Poster	Important Bird Area Indices- Refining PA coverage indicators for the 2010 target	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/iba_indices_poster.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/iba_indices_poster.pdf</a>	
Poster	The Red List Index-measuring global trends in the threat status of biodiversity	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/rli_flier.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/rli_flier.pdf</a>	
Leaflet	Tracking Africa's forest PAs	BirdLife, Cambridge	Distributed at CBD's SBSTTA-13 meeting (enc)	

Poster	Common Birds Indicators- helping to track progress towards the 2010 target	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/common_bird_ind_poster.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/indicators/pdfs/common_bird_ind_poster.pdf</a>	
Web story	Conservationists call on Ugandan government to halt forest give-aways	BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/07/mabira_forest_give-away.html">http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/07/mabira_forest_give-away.html</a>	
Web pages	Paraguay CHM web site	Paraguay Government and Guyra Paraguay	<a href="http://www.chm.seam.gov.py/redes-invasoras.php">http://www.chm.seam.gov.py/redes-invasoras.php</a>	
Newsletter	Mabira Forest give-Away	Nature Uganda	Widely distributed in Uganda and available from Nature Uganda	
Manual	Kenya SSGs Advocacy Strategy	Nature Kenya	Internal document can be obtained from Nature Uganda (also enclosed with this report)	
Hand Book	Malaysia Advocating for Change	Malaysian Nature Society	Internal document can be obtained from MNS (also enclosed with this report)	
Guide	Guide to the CBD for BirdLife International	BirdLife Secretariat	Internal document can be obtained on BirdLife ExtraNet and from BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge (also enclosed with this report)	
Advocacy plan	Science-Policy Framework for BirdLife's CBD work	BirdLife Secretariat	Internal document can be obtained on BirdLife ExtraNet and from BirdLife Secretariat, Cambridge (also enclosed with this report)	
Leaflet	Marine Important Bird Areas	BirdLife's Global Seabirds programme	Distributed at CBD SBSTTA-13 meeting, available on BirdLife ExtraNet and enclosed here.	
Transcript from Newspaper interview			The Cook Islands News of 7 September 2005 (Transcript enclosed)	
Transcript from Radio interview		SAVE Brazil		

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	14-042
Project Title	<i>Supporting Southern conservation NGOs to work with the CBD- Uganda, Kenya, Paraguay, Brazil, Palau, Cook Islands and Malaysia.</i>
<b>UK Leader Details</b>	
Name	Dr John H. Fanshawe
Role within Darwin Project	Overall supervision and advise
Address	BirdLife International, Wellbrook court, Girton Road, Cambridge, CB3 0NA, UK
Phone	
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## Annex 7 Reports from host country Partners

### 7.1 Kenya

#### Impacts

The support from the Darwin Initiative through Birdlife International has enhanced Nature Kenya's advocacy capacity to engage at local, national and global levels in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other conventions and multilateral agreements. The support has facilitated Nature Kenya to influence the implementation of the national policies e.g. the Kenya Forest Act 2005 by engaging local communities through Site Support Groups (SSGs) involvement in site level implementation. Nature Kenya and SSGs have also contributed to the implementation of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2000, tracking impacts of proposed development initiatives in Important Bird Areas and engaging government in discussions and negotiations to ensure sustainable development. Examples here include advocacy for the conservation of the Tana Delta IBA, protection of the Mau Forest Complex, Amboseli National park and conservation and development initiatives in a variety of IBAs: Kakamega Forest, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, Dakacha Woodland, Mt Kenya Forest, Kinangop Grasslands, Dunga Swamp, Cherangani Hills Forests and the South and north Nandi among others. Local communities have been trained in advocacy and advocacy tools and materials were developed that helped local communities to appreciate conservation. The capacity build has allowed local communities to negotiate for their involvement in District Environment Committees (DECs) where they contribute to local level environmental governance issues.

Nature Kenya profile has also increased and the twin focus on Nature Kenya and local communities capacity building has led to the following outputs and impacts directly associable with the Darwin Initiative funding:

1. **The Convention on Biological Diversity:** Nature Kenya is now fully recognized as a significant contributor to the implementation of the CBD in Kenya. This is exemplified by the inclusion of Nature Kenya in the Government Delegation during COP 9 in Bonn German in May 2008. During this CBD COP, Paul Matiku (Executive Director) was part of the government delegation and played an invaluable role as technical advisor to senior government representatives including four parliamentarians. On CBD reporting, Nature Kenya and work is now fully recognized by the government as indicated by the inclusion in the CBD National Reporting Committee for Kenya. While Nature Kenya has provided input on the three objectives of the CBD, the CBD focal point, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has identified Nature Kenya to lead on reporting on biodiversity monitoring and indicators within the CBD programme of work. On the whole this national recognition allowed Nature Kenya to provide input on: conservation, access and sustainable use of natural resources by local communities; forest biodiversity; and expansion of the protected area network in Kenya.
2. **Nature Kenya and SSGs advocacy capacity strengthened:** As a result of Darwin funding which provided a focus on advocacy through the CBD Nature Kenya now has a Communications and Advocacy Coordinator (Serah Munguti). This expanded capacity has led to the development and production of a draft national advocacy strategy and manual used by Nature Kenya and SSGs to enhance advocacy capacity among SSGs. As a result of the strategy implementation, SSGs now have basic lists of advocacy issues on site that they will form a basis for site advocacy strategies. SSGs are also recognized by local government planning structures and are involved in a range of nature based enterprises that have helped improve community livelihoods while conserving the natural resource base. The end result has been inclusion of at least five SSGs in District or Divisional Environment Committees.
3. **Synergies with other Conventions and agreements: Of specific mention here is the Ramsar Convention.** Nature Kenya is part of a core national steering committee spearheading preparation for Ramsar COP 10. Nature Kenya provided heavy input into Ramsar COP 10 country report, including attending meetings called by the Kenya Wildlife Service (lead government agency) to discuss the country report. Nature Kenya

has successfully lobbied and provided funding to the tune of \$ 2,000 to KWS to push for Ramsar listing of the threatened Tana River Delta at Ramsar COP 10. KWS has given this top priority and stakeholder meetings to prepare for the listing have started. Nature Kenya also provided input into the national CMS report and government agencies continue to recognize the invaluable contribution and added value provided by Nature Kenya.

4. **Expansion of protected areas network:** Most IBAs are not protected and Nature Kenya took a bold step to market unprotected IBAs to win recognition by donors as centers for conservation investment and to government as priorities for action. The result here is that the GEF and the UNDP in Kenya recognizes IBAs a basic criterion for donor and action investment. To this end Nature Kenya has linked unprotected IBAs with the CBD work programme on protected areas calling for the expansion of PAs through CCAs and some IBAs are now recognized as having potential to become formal CCAs. For example, the GEF has agreed to support a project concept with weaved around the CCAs concept and the EU's Community Development Trust Fund has approved some Ksh. 7 million, as a grant to Nature Kenya to advocate for the establishment of CCAs in four potential CCAs (Yala, Dunga, Tana Delta and Sabaki River Mouth wetland IBAs). Further, through our input, Kenya's National Land Policy recognizes IBAs and biodiversity as a criteria for defining fragile ecosystems.
5. **National recognition:** Many government agencies, the media, and non-government conservation organizations recognize Nature Kenya as a leading conservation organization. As such Nature Kenya has been involved in policy making, drafting of national Lesser Flamingo species action plan, programme development and enumerable government planning meetings and fora. The media have recognized Nature Kenya as a lead environmental actor as they helped to ensure that Kenya appeared in newspapers almost every month and was covered on top television news in all channels within one day many times within the project period. Notably here relates to the campaign against the controversial bio-fuels project in the Tana River Delta, where while Nature Kenya has very good works with Government, the need to fight destructive developments that go against the CBD objectives was not compromised. To this end, two court cases helped to halt destructive developments at two sites: Amboseli National Park and the Tana River Delta.

## 7.2 Uganda

### General advocacy capacity strengthening of Nature Uganda

Big contribution has been made to conservation through advocacy. Nine sites were promoted to be designated as Ramsar sites in Uganda. NatureUganda has participated in a campaign to stop destruction of critical sites for biodiversity conservation such Mabira Forest reserve, Mpanga Gorge, Lutembe bay.

NatureUganda has also promoted increased awareness of importance of biodiversity in livelihood improvement and poverty alleviation at local and national level.

NatureUganda has participated in the development of national strategy for biodiversity conservation through national development planning process

### Enhanced policy advocacy skills for staff of Nature Uganda

The focal person for the project remains instrumental in biodiversity conservation, research and development issues at NatureUganda. Three more staff at NatureUganda have gained skills in CBD related and are supervising biodiversity conservation and development projects. Through interaction and in-house workshop, skills are passed to other staff at site level. In February 2008, an annual planning meeting for all staff at NatureUganda was organised to discuss interalia advocacy for biodiversity conservation in Uganda.



## **Contributions to national CBD implementation by Nature Uganda**

NatureUganda organised a preparatory meeting for COP9 that was held in Brazil. The meeting was attended by the key institutions including the CBD focal institution, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Agriculture, Wetlands Inspection Division, GEF focal point and other partners. It was the first time a preparatory meeting was organised for CBD in Uganda.

The project focal point in Uganda attended COP in Brazil and was included in the government delegation. This was a demonstration of the countries respect for the role of NatureUganda in implementing the objectives of the convention.

NatureUganda has been consulted in the development of the national reports for CBD.

NatureUganda has been invited participate in the following;

- -sit on 2 Project steering committees implemented by NEMA
- -participate on the committee to develop the environment and climate change sector paper for the national development plan
- -review environment impact assessment for development project that would have impact on biodiversity
- -sit on the national steering committee for GEF projects in Uganda

NatureUganda is a member of the National wetlands Advisory Group which doubles as the National Ramsar Committee

NatureUganda promoted the designation of nine of the eleven Ramsar sites in Uganda.

In addition NatureUganda has been involved in halting development project that would otherwise destroy important biodiversity sites; eg.

- -horticultural development at Lutembe which is an important Bird area (IBA) (attached are petitions to NEMA)
- -Proposal to change land use of Mabira Forest Reserve and an IBA for sugarcane growing. The proposal was reconsidered after NatureUganda and other partners protested against the proposal and Natureuganda produced an economic evaluation report that showed that conservation value was much superior to Sugarcane growing (attached summary report).
- -the development of a Hydro-electricity dam was reconsidered after NatureUganda raised an objective towards destruction of endemic plants (cycads) in the area (attached report).
- -Together with partners advised government on the mining of limestone in the national park and a comprehensive EIA was conducted.

NatureUganda was invited and participated in numerous workshop and meetings to discuss biodiversity and development issues.

## **Sharing of lessons with other national and regional NGOs**

NatureUganda and the focal person for the project attended Birdlife Partners meeting in Africa (Council of African partnership) that was held in Ethiopia where the project progress was discussed.

The training through BirdLife international networks has increased the capacity of NatureUganda in implementing conservation and development projects and enhanced its capacity in publicity, advocacy and networking.

NatureUganda has organised public dialogue meetings (public talks) on biodiversity conservation every month. These public debates have become a very effective tool for advocacy in Uganda and instrumental in advocacy issues mentioned above.

NatureUganda publishes a quarterly newsletter, The Naturalist to share information with the wider membership of NatureUganda and general public. NatureUganda started a wildlife magazine (the only one in Uganda) as a forum to share information about conservation of biodiversity with the general public in Uganda and the region. The two publications are very instrumental in advocating for biodiversity conservation in the country.

## 7.3 Brazil

The Darwin Initiative's support was of great importance to strengthen SAVE Brasil's capacity to work with biodiversity policy and advocacy, and to increase our contribution to the CBD, with a special focus on the theme of Protected Areas. The project enabled SAVE Brasil to enhance the involvement with key sectors of the Brazilian government, including the focal points of the CBD in Brazil, and other strategic partners, as non-governmental organisations and local leaders at key Important Bird Areas (IBAs), and to advance in the implementation of conservation strategies.

### Outputs:

The following outputs were developed through the participation of SAVE Brasil in this project:

- Contribution to the National Protected Areas System strategy, and to the development of the National Protected Areas Plan of the Ministry of Environment;
- Dissemination of the Important Bird Area Programme to the government and private institutions;
- Partnership with Projeto Albatroz (Albatross Project), the Ministry of Environment and the Brazilian Environmental Agency in the development of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (PLANACAP), launched in 2006;
- Development of Conservation Action Plans for threatened bird species in partnership with governmental bodies (*Formicivora littoralis*, *Mergus octosetaceus*, *Crax blumenbachii*).
- Articulation with federal and regional bodies of the Ministry of Environment for the creation of protected areas at two of the 16 Brazilian priority IBAs (Serra das Lontras and Boa Nova, located in the Bahia state);
- Engagement in the initiative promoted by the Ministry of Environment for the conservation of the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor, which resulted in the recognition of some priority IBAs as an Area of Extreme Importance for the implementation of conservation actions, including the creation of ecological corridors;
- Launching of the Brazilian IBA Inventory during the COP8, distributed to key governmental bodies, including a copy to the Minister of Environment, NGOs, universities and media bodies.
- Official invitation for SAVE Brasil to take part in the Brazilian Committee for the Ramsar Convention;
- Support to the Instituto Chico Mendes – ICMBio (new Brazilian Environmental Agency, created in 2007), in the revision of the Brazilian threatened bird list. New taxons were chosen to be analysed and the list is expected to be launched in 2009;
- Discussion with ICMBio of conservation strategies to be developed at the Pampa biome, including the implementation of protected areas.

### Potential impacts that can be attributed to the project in Brazil

Through the Darwin Initiative project, SAVE Brasil has been increasing its participation in the government initiatives and incorporating Advocacy as a core strategy of its workplan. One of the most important impacts of this approach was the dissemination of the Brazilian IBA inventory to the government and private institutions, and its incorporation in governmental efforts on the prioritization of areas for conservation and creation of protected areas. SAVE Brasil has also been contributing to public and private consultations, as the Global Forest Partnership, organized in 2007 by the International Institute for Environment and Development, and presented its position statement for the consultation organized by IBAMA (Brazilian Patrolling Agency), in 2008, related to animals to be created in captivity for the legal pet trade.

## Sustainability

SAVE Brasil has incorporated Public Policies and Advocacy as a key component of all projects. The knowledge achieved has been disseminated to other members of the team, so they can apply it into the projects they coordinate. SAVE Brasil's staff is in permanent contact with key members of the local and national government and takes part of meetings and actions developed by the government. SAVE Brasil also participates of groups and fora promoted by the civil society that deal with Public Policies and Advocacy, as the Network of Atlantic Forest NGOs (Rede de ONGs da Mata Atlântica), the Murici Pact for the Conservation of the Northeastern Atlantic Forest (Pacto Murici), and Our São Paulo Movement (movement to restore quality of life in the city of São Paulo by changing the political practices - Movimento Nossa São Paulo). Another important measure taken to sustain and improve efforts on Public Policies is the engagement in the board of SAVE Brasil of members with large experience and influence on conservation in Brazil, as Almirante Ibsen de Gusmão Câmara, whose efforts led to the creation of protected areas in Amazonia, and areas for marine conservation.

## 7.4 Malaysia



The project facilitated implementation with regards to various sections of the Convention. It has strengthened MNS capacity to engage, primarily with governments, in decision-making processes and planning in the country. Selected key sections are highlighted below, in line with decisions taken at the COP 9 in May 2008.

### 7.3.1

COP RESOLUTION / RELATED SECTION	ITEM
<p><a href="#">Decision IX/7</a> <b>Ecosystem Approach</b></p> <p><b>Decision IX/8</b> Review of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan</p> <p><a href="#">Decision IX/18</a> <b>Protected Areas</b></p> <p><b>7.3.1.1 Decision IX/16 – Biodiversity and Climate Change</b></p> <p>Also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaboration amongst national focal points</li> <li>- Cooperation on national-level planning</li> <li>- Forests and climate change</li> </ul> <p><b>Information exchange and outreach</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MNS is has just initiated a joint collaborative programme, to work on landscape level management of environmentally sensitive area. This is a follow up of a <i>A Common Vision on Biodiversity</i> policy document developed by the Malaysian government (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, MNRE) which highlights a three-pronged implementation approach and outreach strategy for biodiversity management that considers:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthening in the Protected Areas System</li> <li>ii. Land/Seascape management for biodiversity</li> <li>iii. Mainstreaming biodiversity</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>MNS shares the views of the MNRE in that PAs and other environmentally sensitive areas in Malaysia as well as the landscapes between these should be managed through the <b>ecosystem approach</b> rather than in isolation, as is evident in our national conservation initiatives. In line with this, as per item (ii) above, the following operational management principles are crucial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain connectivity</li> <li>2. Maintain integrity of aquatic systems</li> <li>3. Maintain structural complexity of habitat stand</li> <li>4. Maintain landscape heterogeneity</li> </ol>

	<p>5. Manage disturbances</p> <p>7.3.2 MNS has been asked to initiate and lead items (ii) and (iii) above which feeds into the five key areas mentioned above. While looking into landscape level conservation is key, this initiative will also be crucial in bringing together key agencies, and hopefully foster closer inter-agency collaboration; a first step in identifying implementation modalities for managing biodiversity in the landscape</p> <p><i>This project, undertaken and lead by the MNRE has an overall objective to Natural resource assets are sustainably managed and contribute to the social and economic development objectives of Malaysia and are aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). It is also a follow up, and as a means of, implementing the National Policy on Biological Diversity which was established in 1998.</i></p>
<p><b>Decision IX/18 Protected Areas</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A quick gap analysis workshop was held in Sabah in April 2007 which MNS and BirdLife participated in which resulted in the <i>Gap Analysis of Protected Areas Coverage in the ASEAN Countries'</i> publication.</li> <li>• A <i>Workshop on IBAs and LCGs: Legal/Policy and Equity/Livelihood Issues</i> were held amongst BL Asia partners in March 2008. Key discussions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. BirdLife's work with Local Conservation Groups around the World</li> <li>ii. Governance, equity and livelihoods in relation to protected areas</li> <li>iii. Agriculture and IBA conservation in Kenya</li> <li>iv. Reports on Local Conservation Groups in Asia</li> <li>v. Reports on protected areas and IBAs, specifically on co-management of PAs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A national gap analysis process has also been initiated by the government, of which MNS is part of (Also links to project mentioned above, where habitat mapping initiative has begun)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Decision IX/16 Biodiversity and climate change</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MNS is part of the National CDM Committee and a technical working group member on the Forestry-CDM committee</li> <li>• MNS is further developing related position papers on 'green' climate change related issues, such as forests and deforestation, carbon offsets (voluntary) etc. which will be used for policy and advocacy with governments, CBOs and other stakeholders. MNS is also involved in the development of a National Climate Change Policy for the country, which has just been initiated under the National Communications 2 Project (i.e as a deliverable under the UNFCCC).</li> <li>• MNS is leading a climate change project with NGOs (under the Malaysian Environmental NGOs, MENGO), that has an objective of</li> </ul> <p><i>LINKED TO THE BIRDLIFE STRATEGY AND PROGRAMME OF WORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE</i></p>
<p><b>Decision IX/19 Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close working relationship with the MNRE as the Ramsar Administrative Authority (RAA)</li> <li>• Periodical national meetings are held with RAA, Ramsar site managers and wetland governing bodies. Meeting was held to discuss national issues relating to Ramsar Site management, and how to improve them. A presentation was also given on the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC)</li> </ul>

	<p>programme in Malaysia (primarily for government representatives) and how this fits in with a national programme for wetland conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MNS as member of the national working group for the Ramsar Convention and played an important role in the national reporting process for the Ramsar COP 10, together with selected other stakeholders. Through this, we had included the importance and relevance of MNS in implementing and delivering upon joint commitment to the Ramsar Convention. Malaysia' National Report for COP 10 can be obtained directly from the Ramsar website.</li> <li>• MNS Is also the official NGO CEPA Focal Point for the Ramsar Convention</li> </ul> <p><i>ALL OF THIS IS IN RELATION ALSO TO ANOTHRE DARWIN FUNDED PROJECT FOR WETLAND CONSERVATION.</i></p>
<p><b>Decision IX/20 Marine &amp; Coastal Biodiversity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a member of the National Advisory Council on Marine Parks, MNS has been able to provide input in repositioning of the Marine Parks Section (a relatively new division within MNRE).</li> <li>• We are also developing an MNS Marine Strategy, which will be widely circulated to relevant stakeholders for policy and advocacy, towards better collaborations and engagement for pragmatic solutions with regards to marine conservation in the country.</li> </ul>
<p>7.3.2.1 <a href="#">Decision IX/32</a> <b>Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a National CEPA Programme of Action for CBD (CEPA -POA), of which MNS is in the Working Group that developed this document.</li> <li>• Due to personnel changes within the MNRE, this process has been delayed, but is set to resume within the next few weeks to finalise on the Draft CEPA-POA.</li> </ul>

## 8 CONCLUSION

### 8.1.1

Effective conservation cannot be achieved without an in-depth knowledge and strategic use of policies and institutional mechanisms. National policies are also no longer confined to sovereign Nations. A country's policies have to be consistent and relevant to regional and global conservation. Multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are the primary mechanism which creates cross-cutting agendas and goals.

Malaysia, a signatory to a number of MEAs, has recognized the importance our natural resources and need for its conservation. The various national environmental and conservation policies in the country are reflective of these. As the largest and leading environmental NGO in Malaysia, MNS actively engages partners and agencies in this regard, nationally as well as internationally. It has allowed for closer collaborations with related agencies, and share, at regional and global levels, experiences and lessons learned on management, implementation as well as communicating synergies – all of which presents greater opportunities for addressing conservation actions at the local levels.

The project has been in line with not only the CBD, but also Ramsar and UNFCCC, which subsequently further addresses CBD issues within the cross-cutting and synergies with other MEAs. The project has been consistent with the *National Policy on Biological Diversity*, National Wetlands Policy as well as Malaysia's *National Physical Plan*, the first blueprint is a key statutory document that provides guidelines for spatial planning of the country. MNS has an ongoing partnership with the government and a coalition of other Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGO), towards sustainable land-use in the country, which towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its resources.

In short, new and dynamic opportunities exist for MNS in engaging with stakeholders, particularly the Federal government in delivering commitments to the CBD, along with commitments to other MEAs.

## 7.5 Cook Islands

Taporoporoanga Ipukarea Society (TIS) was one of two Pacific national NGOs from the BirdLife International partnership to participate in this project. Our participation was seen as an opportunity to strengthen our knowledge and involvement in Multilateral Environment Agreement processes. Previously, TIS had minimal engagement in this area despite the fact that TIS has been implementing biodiversity projects that have connections to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

TIS received 1000 pounds to assist promotion of the CBD and work with government in preparing for the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP-8). In addition, TIS called a public meeting on the CBD, with the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity (PoWIB) being the main focus of this gathering.

The Cook Islands chose two topics to follow at COP-8. They were the financial mechanism and the Island biodiversity programme of work, which TIS had committed to following closely on behalf of the country. In addition to participating at COP-8, TIS was fortunate to receive further funding to attend the tenth meeting of the CBD's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-10) to follow the programme of work on island biodiversity. TIS was accredited to the Cook Islands delegation at SBSTTA-10 and COP-8. At these meetings, TIS actively participated in the negotiation of the PoWIB, which was adopted at COP-8.

Also at COP-8, TIS presented a case study on the successful recovery of the endangered Kakeroi (*Pomarea dimidiata*) at the BirdLife International side event.

Prior to the COP-8, TIS organised a public meeting with the aim of increasing awareness on the CBD and in particular to inform of the Cook Islands' position on the PoWIB. The meeting proved that the CBD remains oblivious to most people. However the general public need not be really aware of it, so long as they support the principles behind it.

The project also received some publicity with the visit from the British High Commissioner based in Wellington. The High Commissioner visited the Cook Islands in September 2005 and took particular interest in projects that were funded by the British. A newspaper article on his visit was published in the Cook Islands News of 7 September 2005.

### Conclusion:

This project, for the first time ever, in Cook Islands, led to NGOs and government working together on CBD negotiation. TIS provided valuable input in to COP-8 and despite not participating in CoP 9, TIS's opinion on agenda items were sought. TIS has also provided input into related CBD processes such as NCSA consultations and the development of the Cook Islands National Environment Strategic Action Framework.

## 7.6 Palau



This project has helped Palau Conservation Society enhance its contribution to the implementation of Palau's NBSAP and the Convention on Biological Diversity over the long-term in three ways: (1) increased understanding of the science underpinning Important Bird Areas (IBAs); (2) greater capacity for participation in national, regional and international fora related to biodiversity protection; and (3) enhanced cooperation and collaboration with BirdLife International staff in both the global headquarters in Cambridge, as well as the

Pacific Regional Secretariat in Fiji.

*Increased understanding of the science underpinning Important Bird Areas (IBAs).* In early 2008, PCS staff completed the final draft of the book *Important Bird Areas of Palau*. As a result of the internships provided through this project, PCS staff were able to work closely with BirdLife scientists to write and revise earlier versions of the text. The book was greatly improved by the opportunity to work one-on-one with these scientists. Once the book is released in August, it will be used to further the implementation of Palau's biodiversity goals, two of which are the protection of vulnerable species and sites.

*Greater capacity for participation in national, regional and international fora related to biodiversity protection.* At the national level, PCS Executive Director and staff actively participate in events related to biodiversity protection. PCS is often requested to provide comments or presentations at events related to biodiversity protection in the country. We have provided comment on Palau's interventions to the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity, among others. Through this project, we have been able to improve our presence at these events, as well as improve the ways we communicate our messages.

We have learned how to effectively engage at the regional and international levels through our ongoing partnership with BirdLife International. At the regional level, this project enabled one PCS staff to participate in a joint SPREP/BirdLife meeting held in Papua New Guinea to discuss bird status and ways to enhance biodiversity in the Pacific islands region. In addition, we have been able to incorporate bird status as an indicator for monitoring the success of the Micronesia Challenge, a regional initiative to enhance resource management and protected area status.

*Enhanced cooperation and collaboration with BirdLife International.* A great benefit of this project has been the opportunity to continue and improve our partnership with BirdLife International. The training that was offered to two PCS Conservation Program staff members through the internships at the BirdLife Secretariat office in Cambridge has helped to improve our ability to engage more effectively in scientific and policy related activities in Palau. In particular, we have a better understanding of how to put local and national priorities for biodiversity protection and resource management into the larger global context. We have also learned about issues that are or could greatly affect how we manage and protect Palau's biodiversity, such as climate change, implication of the growth of biofuels, the special relationship of birds and people, and protection of migratory species.

## 7.7 Paraguay

The major activities and key achievements implemented by Guyra Paraguay were:

### 1. Project inception workshop

The project has started with an inception workshop held on July 2005 in Cambridge, United Kingdom. During this workshop, Guyra Paraguay had the opportunity to present the advances

and challenges of the BirdLife's work on CBD in the Americas Partnership. Guyra Paraguay exposed actions for the whole western hemisphere coming with a joint position.

## **2. Meeting Attendances**

### **CBD SBSTTA 11**

On December of 2005 in Montreal, Canada, Guyra Paraguay attended the 11 Meeting of the SBSTTA of the Convention on Biological Diversity as advisor of the official Paraguayan Delegation. In this context, Guyra Paraguay has participated in the meetings of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Group (GRULAC), this only gave BirdLife the chance to interact with parties' delegations but also influence and understand GRULAC's positioning.

### **UNFCCC COP 11**

In addition to this, during the 11 Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Climate Change Convention, Guyra Paraguay and the Canadian Partner - Nature Canada presented an outline of the interaction between climate change and deforestation and the support provided by Guyra Paraguay to the strengthening of national capacities for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). A side event with the participation of official delegations, country diplomatic missions and CDM's interested public allowed BirdLife to present its position and further support the advance of the "avoided deforestation" initiative.

### **CBD COP 8**

A large delegation of Guyra Paraguay's professional had attended the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the CBD held in March of 2006, as part of the official Paraguayan Delegation. A total of four side-events were carried out with the participation of Guyra's members.

## **3. GAP analysis**

Guyra Paraguay has supported the preparation of the gap analysis for ecosystems of the country. This document which was developed with the active participation of the Paraguayan Secretary of the Environment. This initiative not only allowed Paraguay to agree on ecosystems at the national level but also to be one of the first countries in the region to contribute to the CBD's obligations preparing the scene for the next steps in Gap Analysis at other levels, such as the species-focussed analysis.

## **4. Internship**

During March 2006, one of the staff involved in the project went to Cambridge to make the internship. During this period, several meetings were held in order to enhance the knowledge of the CBD operation and procedures and also to analyse the opportunities arisen from the Convention.

## **5. Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)**

Guyra Paraguay has carried out an analysis of needs for the Clearing House Mechanism implementation in Paraguay. In this context, a participatory workshop was developed and a document was produced for the Secretary of the Environment. An innovative proposal of a public-private initiative to develop the CHM was developed and funded. The CHM is now operational.

## **6. National Climate Change Commission**

During 2007, Guyra Paraguay has been accepted as member of the National Climate Change Commission. In this framework, we have been actively participating in the discussions of national positions on avoided deforestation proposals for the forthcoming period of the Kyoto Protocol. Guyra Paraguay has also presented the first PIN (Project Identification Note) to the focal point for endorsement to develop a restoration project in the buffer zone of the first IBA in Paraguay, San Rafael.