

Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	14-042
Project Title	Supporting Southern conservation NGOs to work with the CBD- Uganda, Kenya, Paraguay, Brazil, Palau, Cook Islands and Malaysia.
Country(ies)	Uganda, Kenya, Paraguay, Brazil, Malaysia, Palau and Cook Islands
UK Contract Holder Institution	BirdLife International
UK Partner Institution(s)	na
Host country Partner Institution(s)	NatureUganda, NatureKenya, Guyra Paraguay, BirdLife Brazil, Malaysian Nature Society, Palau Conservation Society and Taporopoanga Ipukarea Society
Darwin Grant Value	£142,560
Start/End dates of Project	1 st June 2005 to 31 March 2008
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 Annual Report number 2
Project Leader Name	Dr John H. Fanshawe
Project website	[Project discussion group on BirdLife ExtraNet]
Author(s), date	Dr Muhtari Aminu-Kano, 30 April 2007

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 support their governments in national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. 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.

As a result of this project, national partner NGOs, and the global BirdLife partnership, will be 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 will support 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 Partnerships

The collaboration with project Partners has deepened over the last year. 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.

Project links with CBD focal points in various countries have also been substantially strengthened.

Informal links have been established with the Southern Advocacy Group (SAG) of BOND- 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.

3. Project progress

Year 1 saw the establishment phase of the project but also coincided with the preparatory and main meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD. It was therefore a year of intense project activities both at the international and at the national levels. However there has been a lull in international meetings in the second year since there were no major CBD meetings between April 2006 and March 2007. Project activities were mainly focused at the national level during this period with the result that the major progress achieved was in activities relating to Output 2 of the project.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The activities implemented during 2006/07 year were:

Output 1: Staff of national NGOs develop enhanced skills in biodiversity policy advocacy

1. Mentoring

An e-mail list of participants in the project was established at the beginning of the project and is being 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 are just starting anew. During the year under review, a BirdLife International Extranet was launched. In November 2006, an open group was established within the Extranet to facilitate the exchange of information and sharing of ideas on the CBD within the project and between the project team and the wider BirdLife family.

2. Internship

During the reporting period, staff from three Southern Partner organisations visited the UK on internship. The Partner organisations are Palau, Kenya and Malaysia. 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 BOND- a network of UK based NGOs working in international development.

Output 2: National NGOs make effective contributions to their countries' implementation of CBD

The host country Partner institutions have made significant contributions to national implementation of the CBD in their countries. Major contributions in each country are highlighted below.

1. Uganda

NatureUganda is putting forward a spirited defence to the Ugandan Government over the apparent 'give-away' of a number of forest reserves, particularly the Mabira Forest Reserve, for large-scale production of sugarcane. In late 2006, news of the proposed licence issues by the Ugandan Government was reported in a number of national newspapers. Events received wider criticism 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 then resigned under alleged similar pressure.

The events follow months of speculation surrounding the government's attempts to push for forest 'give-aways' in the country, whereby government licenses allow private companies to convert gazetted forest reserves for intensive agricultural use.

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, NatureUganda has organised two public seminars involving various stakeholders and lobbied members of the Ugandan Parliament as well as held press interviews on the issue. A key message in NatureUganda's advocacy is that the total values of the forests 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.

2. Kenya

NatureKenya 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.

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.

3. Paraguay

In Paraguay, the project's goal is to support Paraguayan government and CBD Focal Point, to address the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Following close contacts established with the Paraguayan CBD focal point under the auspices of the Darwin Initiative project, two collaborative initiatives have arisen where Guyra Paraguay is providing technical support and other inputs for:

A) Establishing, updating and maintaining an I3N (IABIN Invasive Information Network) Database for Invasive Alien Species in Paraguay.

B) Developing the Paraguayan Clearing House Mechanisms of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

A)- I3N Invasive Alien Species Database

I3N 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, 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.

B) National Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)

Created in 1995 according to the Article 18 Paragraph 3 of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) is a key tool to achieve the objectives of the Convention: conservation of the biological diversity, sustainable use of their component and the equitable and fair share of the benefits generated from the use of their genetic resources.

In this area, Guyra Paraguay worked with the Ministry of the Environment to perform the 4th Component of the ENPAB (National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation) "Creation and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)" of the Convention on Biodiversity. The project has been done, following 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 Focal Point.

The CHM was realized in the framework of the Addenda N°2 of the convene signed in June 2006 between the Project N° 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 month.

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.

The content, technical/informatics issues and the operation of the CHM was analyzed in previous meetings with representatives of the ENPAB and UNDP. They recommended creating a coordination instance that should be integrated by representatives from SEAM and Guyra Paraguay.

In this way, the CHM was created based on the recommendation from the CBD, the guidelines elaborated during the consultancy "Diagnosis for the creation and implementation of the Paraguayan CHM" done by Guyra Paraguay in 2005 and suggestions of the Coordinator Team of the CHM, integrate for three main Directions of the Environmental Ministry that manage biological information and related convenes, the Data Center for Conservation, the National Museum of Natural History of Paraguay, the Technical Direction of Planning and Guyra Paraguay as consulter.

The CHM, available in www.chm.seam.gov.py works following a mirror server scheme, also, tools based in the web are been developed in order to facilitate interoperability within Paraguayan and foreigners institutions that wish to share information about biodiversity.

Guyra Paraguay is leading the process of consolidation of the CHM, as a member of the Coordinator Team and as part of two more instances of the structure of the CHM; the Technical Committee and the Administration of Information Network.

4. Brazil

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. Specific activities have not been outlined, but this is still an excellent outcome of the organization's efforts undertaken since last year with funds from this project. 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).

5. Malaysia

In 2006, the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) conducted three sub-national workshops involving members of the organization from three of its twelve branches. The workshops provided technical assistance and training to MNS members to help them act as forceful advocates during biodiversity policy implementation process in the country. By serving as effective agents for change, MNS members can ensure that successes are sustained, and would also be able hold decision makers accountable over time. In this way, they help make certain that appropriate policies, laws, programmes, and resource allocations are in place to enable all stakeholders make substantive choices about nature conservation.

It is through advocacy – a set of targeted actions in support of a specific cause – that a supportive and self-sustaining environment for nature conservation goals can be created. The workshop was designed to help members of the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) develop effective nature conservation advocacy skills.

The Malaysian Nature Society has 12 Branches in Malaysia with a membership of about 3,500. As the oldest environmental non-governmental organisation (NGO) in the country, MNS has proactively engaged environmental issues with emphasis on protected areas and biodiversity. However, as environmental issues continue to gain prominence and affect more of every Malaysian's life, more demand is placed on MNS to address these issues; primarily through advocacy.

Branches form the reach of the Society, and need to be given better technical capacity to undertake their role in their respective states. With this Policy currently in place, MNS aims to build capacity and mobilise its Branches and the interested members of the public in advocacy work; starting with capacity building three selected Branches in this aspect. The Policy would be used as the guide for advocacy and generate awareness that their participation is crucial in ensuring and shaping a more effective approach towards sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. These three branches are selected from the 12 MNS branches nationwide as those with the highest capacity to influence and contribute to state-level government policies relating to forestry and biodiversity conservation.

MNS is also developing a training manual for civil society participation in national biodiversity policy and plans to write an article on the project in the Malaysian Naturalist.

6. Palau

The Palau Conservation Society (PCS) has accepted to coordinate BirdLife's input in the process of taking stock of the COP8 outcomes on island biodiversity and building on the momentum behind the Global Island Partnership. A list serve of BirdLife International Partners with an interest on the issue has been established to share knowledge and experience as well as develop joint strategies.

At a national level, PCS has been mobilising local communities in an effort to reach Palau's commitments to the Micronesia Challenge unveiled at CBD's COP-8, 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.

7. Cook Islands

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. A draft MoU has been developed outlining this relationship. The concept in principle has received endorsement by all parties. It is planned to hold a national workshop (which will bring in outer island participants too) to piece together a plan to implement the NIBPoW. TIS will lend financial and logistic support to this workshop through this project. Government has also pledged valuable support to contribute towards this process.

TIS has discussed seeking further funding to support the initiatives that will stem from the workshop. It will be looking towards the small grant programmes such as the GEF SGP, CEPF and others. The MoU explains the roles to assist the programme.

Output 3: Lessons learned and shared with other NGOs in the various regions

1. Regional workshops to share lessons

In October 2006, at the BirdLife International Council of African Partnership's meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Paul Matiku of NatureKenya 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.

2. Publicity

Nature Uganda held several press interviews on the issue of forest de-gazettment in Uganda and highlighted the issue in its newsletter of December 2006.

Output 4: Biodiversity policy guides and training manual published and distributed.

1. Analysis of third national reports to the CBD

A further analysis of the extent to which national reports of selected countries address the conservation of Globally Threatened Birds and Important Bird Areas was conducted using Third National Reports. This was compared with previous analyses undertaken for First and Second National Reports as well as NBSAPs.

2. Global Review of CBD Opportunities for BirdLife International (2006 – 2008)

A document outlining the advocacy opportunities offered by CBD for BirdLife International in the period leading up to COP-9 in 2008 was produced.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Output 1:

.Staff of national NGOs develop enhanced skills in biodiversity policy advocacy.

The project is on course to achieve this output as several staff from the host country institutions and the institutions themselves have substantially strengthened their capacity for policy and advocacy general and for contributing to national implementation of the CBD in their respective countries. Furthermore apart from the Cook Islands where the project leader recently changed jobs, the original project team is still intact in the remaining host countries.

Output 2

National NGOs make effective contributions to their countries' implementation of CBD

As the report of activities from this output show, the participating national NGOs are making significant contributions to CBD implementation. They have established collaborations with their CBD focal points and in some of the countries, such as Paraguay and Kenya, this has led to the development of other joint initiatives catalysed by this project.

Output 3

Lessons learned and shared with other NGOs in the various regions.

At the end of the second year, there are several positive lessons emerging from this project and these are beginning to be disseminated and shared across the BirdLife International Partnership and beyond. The third year will give more emphasis to this aspect of the project.

Output 4

Biodiversity policy guides and training manual published and distributed.

The project has now reached the stage where training manuals and guides will be developed during the third year. A national manual has already been drafted in Malaysia and a generic guide to the participation of national NGOs in the CBD process has been started. More focus will be given to the development of such publications in the last year of project implementation.

3.3 Standard Output Measures

Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	TOTAL
6A	mentoring	14	14			14
6A	internships	1	3			4
6A	Regional workshops	1	2			3
15A	Press coverage	1	2			3

Table 1 Publications

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

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The project shows tangible evidence of stronger capacity by the participating host country institutions to contribute to national CBD implementation and to wider biodiversity-related advocacy.

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

Not possible to demonstrate at this stage.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The work plan for the year has been drawn according to the outputs in the project logframe. This was drawn in the form of a Gantt chart. This was used to monitor the progress of the project during the year. The indicators in the project logframe were used to assess the outcomes and outputs and they were measured against a baseline at the beginning of the project.

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

Time was taken to assemble a number of supporting documentation which is being forwarded by post.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

7. Sustainability

Host country institutions are enthused by the way the project has enhanced their collaborations with their respective governments and CBD focal points in a number of countries have seen the added value of NGO input into their work. In cases such as Kenya, Paraguay and Palau, this has spurred the government and the BirdLife Partner to look for avenues to widen and deepen their collaboration in other areas through joint project development and implementation.

8. Dissemination

Dissemination activities have started in Kenya and Uganda and will increase in the coming year. Other Partners will also increase their dissemination activities in the coming year.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 2 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

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

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

Annex 1 *Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/2007*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006-Mar 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <p>The conservation of biological diversity,</p> <p>The sustainable use of its components, and</p> <p>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p>			
<p>Purpose (insert original project purpose statement)</p> <p>To strengthen the capacity of 8 national developing country Non Governmental Organisations in biodiversity-related policy advocacy.</p>	<p>(insert original purpose level indicators)</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>(report impacts and achievements resulting from the project against purpose indicators – if any)</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</p>
<p>Outputs</p>			
<p>(insert original outputs – one per</p>	<p>(insert original output level</p>	<p>(report completed activities and outcomes that contribute toward</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight</p>

line)	indicators)	outputs and indicators)	key actions planning for next period)
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.	<p>14 staff are being networked and are engaged in mentoring relationships to increase their biodiversity advocacy capacity. Six staff has visited the BirdLife secretariat and RSPB for internship.</p> <p>BirdLife partners are being capacitated to work with the CBD by participating national implementation.</p>	Several other Partner staff will be visiting the UK in the coming year.
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.	The project has facilitated close relationships between staff of BirdLife Partner organisations and their government CBD focal point counterparts. This is leading to higher profiles for the Partners within their government structures and also to better implementation of the CBD. It is also leading to spin-off collaborative projects between the governments and BirdLife Partners	The project will increase the nurturing and fostering of the relationships between BirdLife partners and national CBD focal points.
3. Lessons learned and shared with other NGOs in the various regions.	<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>	Two workshops held in two regions to appraise other Partners who are not part of the project of the emerging lessons from the Project.	More workshops will be held in the third year of implementation.

4. Biodiversity policy guides and training manual published and distributed.	<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>Analysis papers have been produced on the opportunities offered by the CBD for national conservation NGOs to advance their conservation objectives. A draft guide for the BirdLife International partnership on the CBD is being produced. Manuals are being drafted by some participating host country institutions.</p>	<p>This aspect of the project will gain more prominence as the project enters its final phase.</p>

Annex 2 *Project's full current logframe*

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means verification	of	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 				
<p>Purpose</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>Project's reports</p> <p>Government reports.</p> <p>Partner institutions' reports</p>		<p>Project host countries remain politically stable.</p> <p>BirdLife Partners involved in project remain viable and committed.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. 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>Annual reports of collaborating institutions.</p> <p>Annual report of UK institution.</p> <p>Project reports</p>		<p>Trained staff remain in collaborating institutions.</p>

<p>2. National NGOs make effective contributions to their countries' implementation of CBD</p> <p>3. Lessons learned and shared with other NGOs in the various regions.</p> <p>4. Biodiversity policy guides and training manual published and distributed.</p>	<p>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.</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>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><i>Trainees' reports</i></p> <p>National reports of individual countries to the CBD.</p> <p>Partners' annual reports</p> <p>Documents of relevant national government departments.</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Reports of BirdLife Regional Partnership meetings.</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>National governments' policies support NGO participation.</p> <p>Other BirdLife Partners willing and able to participate.</p> <p>Other NGOs and Institutions are interested in the Manual and Guide.</p>
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Annex 3 onwards – supplementary material (optional)

To be sent later by post.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	YES
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	NO
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	YES
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table?	YES
Do not include claim forms or communications for Defra with this report.	OK