

Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	15030
Project Title	Strengthening scientific capacity of conservation NGOs working with the CBD
Country(ies)	Bolivia, Botswana, Lebanon, Nepal, Palau, Russia
UK Contract Holder Institution	BirdLife International
UK Partner Institution(s)	n/a
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Armonia (Bolivia), BirdLife Botswana, Society for the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources in Lebanon (SPNL), Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN), Palau Conservation Society (PCS), Russian Bird Conservation Union (RBCU)
Darwin Grant Value	£136,950
Start/End dates of Project	August 2006 – July 2009
Reporting period	1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007, Annual Report 1
Project Leader Name	Leon Bennun
Project website	None at present
Author(s), date	Alison Stattersfield, 30 April 2007 with input from all host country coordinators and members of UK team

1. Project Background

This project will assist national conservation NGOs in developing countries to contribute to the implementation and impact of the CBD by **strengthening their scientific capacity**. It is designed to capitalise on BirdLife International's unique Partnership structure, extensive datasets, and long experience in providing relevant information to decision-makers. Initial training will centre on staff from six BirdLife Partner Organisations. These individuals will in turn train staff within their organisations and from other national NGOs within their region, facilitating collective lesson-learning across the BirdLife Partnership in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. The project has four main components: 1) **Training** via science internships to enhance knowledge and skills in priority data-gathering and analyses; 2) **Demonstration Projects** linking scientific results to policy mechanisms to improve the implementation of the CBD; 3) **Sharing experience** in developing national, regional and global conservation datasets and information; and 4) **Communicating** through a variety of different outputs to reach key target audiences.

2. Project Partnerships

Project partnerships: During this first year of the project, the staff based at the BirdLife International Secretariat (=UK project team) have worked closely with the staff based in the six BirdLife Partners (=host country project team). The (diverse) team has gelled very well and the project has got off to an excellent start. In August 2006, the UK team attended a 3-day training course designed specifically to prepare for the project. In September 2006, the UK team hosted the Inaugural Darwin Workshop which was attended by all host country coordinators, providing an opportunity to meet face-to-face, scope out the activities, select Demonstration Projects and build individual relationships. In November and December 2006, UK and host country team members (from SPNL and BCN) attended two regional meetings, providing further opportunities to build capacity and share experiences. In February 2007, the first intern (from Armonia) visited the BirdLife Secretariat in Cambridge, allowing us to work collaboratively on some specific tasks.

The breadth of the work remains a challenge and we need to ensure that we keep the momentum going and remain on track. Thus far we have kept in regular contact on latest developments by email but we are in the process of setting up an 'e' group to encourage more regular interaction and discussion.

Other collaborations: The project has already linked to or plans to link to a number of other Darwin Projects, as follows:

- We share a partner—PCS—with the BirdLife Darwin Project Ref 14042 'Supporting southern conservation NGOs to work with the CBD' and plan to work closely together on the science and policy aspects of these two projects.
- We share another partner—BCN—with the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust Darwin Project Ref 15014 'Managing wetlands for sustainable livelihoods at Koshi Tappu' which has been chosen as one of seven Important Bird Areas (IBAs) that will be monitored as part of BCN's Demonstration Project.
- We are currently discussing opportunities for linking with the BirdLife Darwin Project Ref 15019 'Community-based conservation groups at Fiji's key conservation sites', specifically in relation to PCS's Demonstration Project on Important Bird Areas.
- We are also discussing potential links with the BirdLife Darwin Project Ref 13006 'DarwinNet – the Peru-Ecuador dry forest Clearing-house Mechanism' as our first intern from Armonia (who happens to be Peruvian) has just completed templates for booklets on threatened birds (including one for Peru).
- We are in contact with the Project Leader (Paul Buckley) of the RSPB Darwin Project Ref 10019 'Action plans for conservation of globally threatened birds in Africa' (now completed) as our first intern has developed a template for a generic Species Action Plan suitable for the Americas region drawing on material produced by this previous project. As a result the RSPB have generously offered to help us publish this work.

The host country partners have also linked to a number of other on-going initiatives in their countries including: in Botswana, the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme funded project 'Birds of Concern'; in Lebanon, the MAVA Trust funded project 'Identification and conservation of new Important Bird Areas in Lebanon'; and in Nepal, the CEPF funded project on the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area and Mai Valley Forest, the Ramsar Bureau funded project on the Jagdishpur reservoir, and the Rufford Small Grants Programme on the Farmlands of Lumbini (all these places are IBAs which will be monitored as part of BCN's Demonstration Project).

Some host country partners already had effective relationships with their CBD focal points; others plan to develop these relationships using the Darwin Project as a catalyst. For example, after the Inaugural Darwin Workshop, BirdLife Botswana met with their CBD focal point to discuss their plans for implementing the Darwin Project and how they might contribute to the implementation of the CBD more broadly. SPNL have been in regular contact with their CBD focal point and has been invited to contribute to the 4th national report.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1. Staff of national NGOs improve their skills in data-gathering & analysis

Regional and global workshops: The Inaugural Darwin Workshop was held in Cambridge, 7th–9th September, attended by all team members. The UK Team developed materials specifically for this workshop and made these (plus the workshop outputs) available to all participants (=global 'training the trainers' toolkit, see CD sent separately). The workshop included:

- a discussion of current BirdLife Global, Regional and National Science Programmes and how these link with policy and advocacy work;
- a detailed review of the requirements of the Darwin Project and how to input results to governmental policy processes relevant to the implementation of the CBD;
- a SWOT analysis of BirdLife's capacity to execute the Darwin Project and discussion on how to deal with possible Weaknesses and Threats;
- a demonstration on how to develop criteria to identify and prioritise possible science work relevant to the needs of each organisation; and
- a collaborative exercise working together to develop a draft Action Plan with key milestones and outputs based on the original Project proposal.

The Inaugural Darwin Workshop was timed to enable the six host country coordinators to attend the BirdLife Secretariat's annual 'Strategic Planning Team' (SPT) meeting, 11th–14th September 2006, involving c.100 staff from the BirdLife Global and Regional Offices. This provided the team with additional training relating to linking biodiversity conservation to broader strategic frameworks. We were also able to fund a staff member from one of our host country partners—Ishana Thapa from BCN—to attend an Important Bird Area (IBA) monitoring training workshop (which was very relevant to BCN's Demonstration Project) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 4th–8th December 2006, supported by a UK team member, Lincoln Fishpool.

Other training: Dedicated training has also been provided to staff at SPNL on how to use BirdLife's newly launched IBA monitoring database (the first partner in the Middle East to do so) by UK team member, Mike Evans.

Internships: The first intern—Melvin Gastanaga from Armonia—was hosted at the BirdLife International Global Office in Cambridge during 15th January–9th February 2007. This proved to be a very productive collaborative experience allowing us to work closely together on a variety of technical issues involving database and spreadsheet work, and to produce some scientific materials relevant to Armonia's Demonstration Project (see below). Four more such internships are planned during the second year of the project, linking training and tasks to the needs of the Demonstration Projects.

Web-based discussion forums/E Group: All host country partners have been invited to join BirdLife's newly developed 'Extranet'. We plan to use this to set up at least one scientific 'e' group/discussion forum to support the Demonstration Projects during the next year of the project.

National seminars/workplanning: Opportunities have been taken by the coordinators to present/discuss the Darwin Project at a variety of internal/external (national) meetings. While providing some training, these have not been dedicated to the project and are thus discussed under Output 3.

Output 2. Scientific information from demonstration projects linked to policy mechanisms is produced

Demonstration Projects: Six Demonstration Projects have been selected as follows:

- Bolivia: Initiating conservation action for the most threatened bird species
- Botswana: Strengthening links between the 'Birds of Concern' Project and national initiatives
- Lebanon: Updating an Important Bird Area inventory and the action needed
- Nepal: Monitoring Important Bird Areas to stimulate action at sites
- Palau: Developing an Important Bird Area inventory and follow-on advocacy strategy
- Russia: Using the 'World of Birds of Russia' Project for capacity-building and advocacy

Data sets: Data sets are currently being developed and improved at national and global levels. For example, RBCU has been working on defining the list of species to be covered by the 'World of Birds of Russia' Project and plans to launch a web-based database designed to collect bird observations electronically in June 2007. PCS has been populating a dataset associated with its IBA inventory which it plans to complete by the end of May 2007. Work on datasets will be ongoing during the next year of the project.

Scientific reports: A generic Species Action Plan suitable for the Americas region and a booklet on threatened birds in Bolivia/Peru (both in Spanish) are in preparation as a result of work undertaken by the first item. A scientific report on RBCU's Demonstration Project has been published in the proceedings of the conference at which it was presented (see below). Similar materials are planned next year. The outline for the 'global report' (specified in the log frame and scheduled to be launched at the BirdLife Global Partnership Meeting in September 2008) is under discussion.

Output 3. Lessons learned in developing & analysing conservation datasets & information are shared nationally, regionally & globally

Regional meetings: The first regional meeting to be attended was the BirdLife Middle East Partnership Meeting in Sana'a, Yemen, 23rd–29th November (attended by Soumar Dakdouk of SPNL and Mike Evans from the UK team). This provided an excellent opportunity for SPNL to make a presentation about the Darwin Project to seven other BirdLife Partners and to share their ideas for developing the IBA programme in the Lebanon. Following this meeting, SPNL translated the BirdLife 'Guidelines to IBA monitoring' into Arabic in order to facilitate monitoring within the region. A further five such regional workshops with inputs relevant to the Demonstration Projects are planned for the next year of the project.

National meetings: The project was discussed by RBCU at a meeting at their offices on the 2nd October 2006 and materials were then sent to their board members and regional offices. RBCU have made a further two presentations on their Demonstration Project at regional conferences including one entitled 'Researching birds of the Volga-Kama region', 24th–26th March 2007. This was attended by about 100 participants from the Central and Southern part of Russia who enthusiastically supported the development of a Russian 'Worldbirds' tool to collect data from future Russian birdwatchers and ecological tourists. BCN discussed the Darwin Project at their annual 'Strategic Planning Workshop' held 15th–17th December 2006, attended by 31 staff, volunteers and people from other conservation organisations. Similarly, BirdLife Botswana discussed the Darwin Project at their strategic planning meeting on the 7th October 2006, and explored means to mainstream the goals of this project into on-going initiatives, including how to strengthen ties between this and the GEF Small Grants Programme funded 'Birds of Concern' Project. SPNL presented the Darwin Project and its deliverables at a meeting to launch an Arabic language bird field guide on the 16th January 2007, where there were at least 150 people from all over Lebanon including from Government ministries, and at two subsequent workshops on IBAs. Host country partners aim to hold/attend at least one national 'seminar' during next year (for training/dissemination purposes).

Output 4. Scientific materials are widely disseminated

Press releases: A number of UK and host country press releases have been produced. See examples at http://www.birdlife.org/news/pr/2006/12/darwin_initiative.html and <http://www.spnlb.org/news.php?nid=10>. It was particularly gratifying to see that the UK press release was picked up by *The Times* online who described the project as “good news” (see http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/columnists/simon_barnes/article1289921.ece). As a result of BirdLife Botswana’s efforts, the project was covered by two national newspapers (headlines: ‘Birds join pollution battle’ in *The Voice*, 19th January 2007 and ‘UK govt sponsors BirdLife’s conservation drive’ in *Mmegi*, 19th January 2007).

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Output 1. Staff of national NGOs improve their skills in data-gathering & analysis

We have made **good progress** with training, providing opportunities for at least eight staff during the first year of the project, and are on track to achieve Output 1. The indicators are adequate (18 staff trained by year 3, ‘e’ group active by end of year 1) but may not necessarily be accompanied by an improvement of skills, and so we need to ensure that training programmes are well-tailored and well-received (of which we are confident from feedback and observation thus far). We have yet to establish the ‘e’ group and so this indicator has not been useful, but we anticipate that it will become so as the group becomes more active. The assumption that trained staff effectively pass on their experience is important as this is the way in which we will maximise our investment. Although it is a little early to tell whether this assumption holds true, the activities being undertaken by the coordinators are encouraging.

Output 2. Scientific information from demonstration projects linked to policy mechanisms is produced

We have made **good progress** with developing the scientific information and are on track to achieve Output 2. The six Demonstration Projects have been very well chosen, building on existing work, with the Darwin Project really adding value by seeking to link these efforts to CBD implementation. The Demonstration Projects also make an excellent complementary set, three focused around species (common, threatened and highly threatened species) and three focused around sites (identifying, updating and monitoring sites). They will thus, as a group, be relevant to the scientific work of the whole BirdLife Partnership. The indicators are ambitious but motivational (6 national and 1 global report, 1 Analysis Guide, years 2–3). As it is likely that most of the reports will happen in year 3 at the end of the project, we need to check that plans are in place for their production at the end of year 2. The assumption that scientific reports can be used to take advantage of timely policy opportunities is critical to the ambitions of this project. At present it is too early to tell whether this assumption holds true.

Output 3. Lessons learned in developing & analysing conservation datasets & information are shared nationally, regionally & globally

We have made **adequate progress** with sharing lessons through the first regional workshop and, with five more regional meetings planned for this next year, we are on track to achieve Output 3. The indicators are appropriate (6 regional workshops each with 10 NGOs, 1 global workshop, years 2–3). Note that although there has been considerable activity relating to sharing information at the national level, we didn’t specify any indicators to measure this specifically (and so we have coded these separately as an output). The assumption that lessons learned translate well between organisations, and other BirdLife Partners are willing and able to participate, holds true, given the increasing coherence of the BirdLife programme and the growing enthusiasm and commitment of BirdLife Partners.

Output 4. Scientific materials are widely disseminated

We have made **some progress** with disseminating information on the project through press releases. The indicators are adequate (6 national websites linked to CBD, various other outputs, year 3) although it may be more appropriate to focus on the 'various other outputs' rather than the websites as partners are at various stages of web development. The assumption that scientific information is taken up and acted upon within and outside the participating organisations is also critical to the ambitions of this project. At present it is too early to tell whether this assumption holds true.

3.3 Standard Output Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	TOTAL
4C	No. host country project staff trained: Inaugural Workshop (6 people), Asia regional IBA monitoring workshop (1), internship (1)*	8				8
4D	Person training weeks: Inaugural Workshop = 1 week x 6; Asian Workshop = 1 week x 1, internship = 4 weeks x 1	11				11
7	No. of training materials produced: Global 'training the trainers' tool kit (for Inaugural Workshop), Arabic translation of IBA monitoring guidelines	2				2
8	No. weeks spent by UK project staff on project work overseas (to support training at workshops in Malaysia and Yemen)	2				2
11A	No. papers published in peer-reviewed journals (RBCU paper in conference proceedings)	1				1
14B	No. regional meetings attended at which Darwin Project presented (Middle East BirdLife Partnership Meeting, Yemen)	1				1
14B	No. national meetings attended at which Darwin Project presented (BirdLife Botswana x 1, RBCU x 3, SPNL x 3, BCN x 1)	8				8
15A	No national press releases in host countries (BirdLife Botswana x 2, SPNL x 1)	3				3
15C	No. national press releases in UK	1				1

* people/organisations (and nationalities) trained are as follows: Bennett Hennesey/Armonia (Canadian/resident in Bolivia); Kabelo Senyatso/BirdLife Botswana (Botswanan), Soumar Dakdouk/SPNL (Lebanese), Hem Sagar Baral/BCN (Nepali), Tiare Holm/PCS (Palaun), Natalia Nikolaeva/RBCU (Russian), Melvin Gastanaga/Armonia (Peruvian), Ishana Thapa/BCN (Nepali)

Table 2 Publications

Type	Detail	Publishers	Available from	Cost £
Booklet	Threatened birds of Bolivia (in prep.)			
Booklet	Threatened birds of Peru (in prep.)*			
Manual	Species Action Plans in the Americas (in prep.)			
Journal article	Nikolaeva, N. (2007) 'World of Birds of Russia' Project	<i>Ecological Bulletin of Republic Chuvashiya</i> 57: 53-56 (in Russian)	Natalia Nikolaeva education@rbcu.ru (full paper) or Alison Stattersfield ali.stattersfield@birdlife.org (front cover only)	

* note that Peru is not a country covered by this Project but we have taken the opportunity to do this piece of work because our intern (from our Bolivian host partner) is Peruvian.

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

We are making **good progress** towards enhancing national NGO contributions to the implementation and impact of the CBD by (1) providing well-tailored and executed training opportunities for the host country partners; (2) supporting the development of a complementary suite of scientific Demonstration Projects that are policy-relevant; and (3) sharing lessons and experience more widely through national and regional meetings. The indicators are robust and challenging (all 6 national NGOs contribute and advocate their scientific information to CBD implementation by year 3) and will provide the ultimate test of the success of this project. The assumption that BirdLife Partner Organisations involved in the project remain viable holds true.

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

It is too early to tell whether we can claim that the project is making a positive impact on biodiversity, its sustainable use, or the sharing of its benefits. However, such impacts are anticipated given that all partners are engaged in local level species/site actions as well as seeking to influence national level environmental policy mechanisms.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

We have monitored the project through the relevant indicators identified in the logical framework. These have been verified by examining various reports/outputs and provide evidence both of activity and of the quality of this effort. So, for example, we assessed the regional workshop through the relevance and quality of presentations (provided to us on CD after the meeting by SPNL). For the Inaugural Darwin workshop we produced a tailored questionnaire in order to seek firsthand feedback on the training provided.

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

Not applicable.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No other comments.

7. Sustainability

The project has been profiled in all six host countries through press releases and national meetings, and is associated with several other on-going projects involving large numbers of people overall. There is therefore increasing interest and engagement in the work. In terms of an exit strategy, the project has been designed such that the involvement of UK-based personnel will be gradually scaled down as the project progresses with leadership and further training being taken on by the host country coordinators. However, as we are in the early stages of the project we are still building up the UK involvement and will continue to do so over this next year. It is envisaged that, by the end of the project, partner staff will have received sufficient support through hands-on training and workshops, not only to continue the activities on their own but also to serve as a resource for others nationally (including other conservation NGOs and relevant government staff) and within the BirdLife Regional Partnership.

8. Dissemination

Dissemination activities have been focused largely through press releases and presentations at national meetings where the target audiences have been staff or technical colleagues. We anticipate that these activities will increase as the project evolves and materials are produced.

9. .

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/07

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006 - March 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>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</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p>It is too early to tell whether we can claim that we are making any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity. However, such impacts are anticipated given that all partners are engaged in local level species/site actions as well as seeking to contribute to national level policy mechanisms.</p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose Developing country (national) NGOs contributions to the implementation and impact of the CBD are enhanced through strengthening their scientific capacity</p>	<p>All (6) national NGOs contribute and advocate their scientific information to CBD implementation (by end of Yr 3)</p>	<p>We are making good progress overall towards enhancing contributions to the CBD through training, developing scientific information, sharing lessons and disseminating scientific materials.</p>	<p>Key actions planned for the next period include: 4 internships, 6 national seminars, 5 regional workshops, and linkage to CBD processes leading up to the COP9.</p>
<p>Output 1. Staff of national NGOs improve their skills in data-gathering & analysis</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 staff from 6 national NGOs trained, and have each trained 3 others (by Yr 3); 'e' group active (by end of Yr 1)</p>	<p>We have made good progress with training, providing opportunities for at least eight staff during the first year of the project. The indicators are adequate but may not necessarily be accompanied by an improvement of skills. We are confident, however, that the programmes have been well-tailored and received.</p>	
<p>Activity 1. Science internships set up in UK, collaborations built & 'e' group established</p>		<p>An Inaugural Workshop and BirdLife strategic meeting was attended by all host country coordinators and an Asian (IBA) training workshop was attended by BCN supported by the UK team. All host country partners have been invited to join BirdLife's newly developed 'Extranet'. The first internship (Armonia) was hosted at the BirdLife Global Office in Cambridge. We plan to hold four more such internships during next year. We plan to use this to set up at least one scientific 'e' group to support the Demonstration Projects during next year.</p>	

<p>Output 2. Scientific information from demo projects linked to policy mechanisms is produced</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 national & 1 global scientific reports produced, plus one "Analysis Guide"(Yrs 2 -3)</p>	<p>We have made good progress with developing the scientific information. The six Demonstration Projects have been very well chosen, building on existing work, with the Darwin Project adding value by seeking to link these efforts to CBD implementation. A variety of materials have been produced as a result of the first internship including a generic Species Action Plan suitable for the Americas region, and prototype booklets on threatened birds (in Spanish). Similar materials are planned as a result of more internships next year. The indicators are ambitious but motivational.</p>
<p>Activity 2. Priority data-gathering undertaken & analyses conducted</p>		<p>Six Demonstration Projects have been selected and all data sets are being developed and improved at national and global levels. This work will continue during next year. The outline for the global report is already under discussion and will be agreed during next year.</p>
<p>Output 3. Lessons learned in developing & analysing conservation datasets & information are shared nationally, regionally & globally</p>	<p>Minimum of 1 workshop held in each of the 6 regions involving at least 10 additional staff from other NGOs (by Yr 2) & 1 global workshop (Yr 3)</p>	<p>We have made adequate progress with sharing lessons regionally (only one regional workshop was planned for this period) and good progress with sharing information nationally. The indicators are appropriate given the assumption that lessons translate well between organisations.</p>
<p>Activity 3. Workshops held</p>		<p>The first regional workshop to be attended was in the Middle East supported by UK staff and a presentation was made on the project by SPNL. A further five regional workshops are planned for next year. The work has been presented and discussed at a number of national fora.</p>
<p>Output 4. Scientific materials are widely disseminated</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 national websites with scientific information linked to CHM appropriately by Yr 3 & various other outputs</p>	<p>We have made some progress with disseminating information through press releases. The indicators are probably adequate although it may be more appropriate to emphasise the 'various other outputs' rather than the websites as partners are at various stages of web development.</p>
<p>Activity 4. Scientific materials produced</p>	<p>Yr 1 – 3: targeted analyses appropriate for national CBD reporting produced; datasets, analyses and reports made available on the web and linked to the CHM/CBD (various dates)</p>	<p>Various press releases have been produced. We have yet to identify whether we will be disseminating scientific materials next year (more likely to be year after).</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve <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 			
Purpose Developing country (national) NGOs contributions to the implementation and impact of the CBD are enhanced through strengthening their scientific capacity	All (6) national NGOs contribute and advocate their scientific information to CBD implementation (by end of Yr 3)	NGO reports; government reports including CBD National Reports	BirdLife Partner Organisations involved in the project remain viable
Outputs 1. Staff of national NGOs improve their skills in data-gathering & analysis	Minimum of 6 staff from 6 national NGOs trained, and have each trained 3 others (by Yr 3); 'e' group active (by end of Yr 1)	Training programmes; trainees' reports; postings on web-based discussion forum; seminar presentations; workplans	Trained staff effectively pass on their experience
2. Scientific information from demo projects linked to policy mechanisms is produced	Minimum of 6 national & 1 global scientific reports produced, plus one "Analysis Guide"(Yrs 2 -3)	New/enhanced datasets, analyses & case studies; scientific reports (copies sent to the Darwin Initiative); peer reviewed papers	Scientific reports can be used to take advantage of timely policy opportunities
3. Lessons learned in developing & analysing conservation datasets & information are shared nationally, regionally & globally	Minimum of 1 workshop held in each of the 6 regions involving at least 10 additional staff from other NGOs (by Yr 2) & 1 global workshop (Yr 3)	Workshop presentations & reports; BirdLife Regional Partnership Meeting reports	Lessons learned translate well between organisations, & other BirdLife Partners are willing & able to participate
4. Scientific materials are widely disseminated	Minimum of 6 national websites with scientific information linked to CHM appropriately by Yr 3 & various other outputs	Websites; various other publications; reviews of these materials, hits on websites; press releases	Scientific information is taken up and acted upon within & outside the participating organisations
Activities 1. Science internships set up in UK, collaborations built & 'e' group established	Activity Milestones Yrs 1 – 3: one staff member from each of the six collaborating institutions visits the UK and works with conservation science experts for up to 4 weeks (various dates); Yr 1: 'e' group established		Assumptions
2. Priority data-gathering undertaken & analyses conducted	Yrs 1 – 3: at national, regional and global levels, drawing on data-sets and expertise developed above (throughout)		Relevant data are accessible in the time
3. Workshops held	Yr 1: project inception workshop held in the UK (3 days, Sept 06); Yrs 1 – 2: 6 regional workshops held in each of the six regions (3 days, various dates); Yr 3: global review workshop hosted by one of the regions (3 days, Sept 08)		Participating staff are able to attend workshops
4. Scientific materials produced	Yr 1 – 3: targeted analyses appropriate for national CBD reporting produced; datasets, analyses and reports made available on the web and linked to the CHM/CBD (various dates)		Materials are effectively used

Annex 3 supplementary material (optional)

The Inaugural Darwin Workshop: UK and host country participants outside the BirdLife Offices in Cambridge, UK



Developing the joint Action Plan: Tiare Holm talks through PCS's key milestones

