Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30 April 2013

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	**19023**
Project Title	*NBSAPs 2.0:* Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development
Host Country/ies	Botswana, Namibia, the Seychelles and Uganda.
UK contract holder institution	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Host country partner institutions	**Botswana**: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) **Namibia:** Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) **Seychelles**: Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport (MENRT) **Uganda:** National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Other partner institutions	United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC); Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and UNDP - UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)
Darwin Grant Value	£266,929
Start/end dates of project	February 2012 – March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2012 – Mar 2013 Annual Report Number 1
Project Leader name	Steve Bass
Project website	http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/pclg-nbsaps
Report authors, main contributors and date	This report was compiled by Dilys Roe and Steve Bass (IIED) and Abisha Mapendembe (UNEP-WCMC) but draws on reports prepared by the host country representatives: Dineo Gaborekwe and Baboloki Autlwetse (Botswana); Kauna Schroder and Jonas Jacob Nghishidi (Namibia); Marie-May Jeremie and Shama Blaga (Seychelles) and Francis Ogwal (Uganda). April 2013

2. Project Background

The "first generation" of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) has tended to be weak on poverty and national development objectives, having often been developed in isolation from other policy processes[1]. NBSAPs' economic and equity implications – costs, benefits, risks and distributional issues – have not been well addressed. As a result, biodiversity is siloed within NBSAPs and is not fully able to contribute to sustainable development; moreover, biodiversity is vulnerable to ill-informed development, as it remains undervalued and over-exploited.

COP 10 decision X/2 urges Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs in line with the revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and to "...use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies…" Decision X/6 recognises *"*the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes." Thus, if Parties to the CBD are to successfully mainstream biodiversity, environment ministries will have to improve their interactions with development and finance authorities.

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[1] See Prip C, Gross T, Johnston S, Vierros M (2010). *Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.* UNU-IAS: Yokohama, Japan.

This project is responding to these Decisions, increasing engagement between ministries responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for economic development and poverty reduction in order to promote greater integration of these different agendas. The project draws from proven approaches including previous work by International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the The UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) on biodiversity mainstreaming[2] to undertake key tasks at both national and multi-country level:

The aim of this three year project is to build resilient and effective NBSAPs that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty. The project is implemented by IIED and UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty–Environment Initiative (PEI). Working with four African countries – Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles and Uganda – the project is engaging and encouraging leadership in biodiversity mainstreaming, and highlighting the experience of these four focal countries to influence a whole new generation of NBSAPs.

3.   Project Partnerships

Project partnerships:
The project is being implemented by IIED and UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty–Environment Initiative (PEI). The relationship between the two principal project partners, IIED and UNEP-WCMC, builds on a history of collaboration on a number of projects and has been further strengthened by the close working relationship required in the joint management of this Darwin project:
- Project Leader: (Steve Bass, IIED);
- Project coordinator (Jessica Smith, UNEP-WCMC);[3]
- Oversight for IIED/senior technical advisor (Dilys Roe);
- Oversight/advisor for UNEP – WCMC (Matt Walpole);
- Project assistant (Abisha Mapendembe, UNEP-WCMC), and
- Project communications: Alessandra Giuliani and Rosalind Goodrich (IIED).

The partner organisations in project countries are directly responsible for revising their country's NBSAP and sit within government
- Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) in Botswana,
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in Namibia,
- Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport (MENRT) in the Seychelles; and
- The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in Uganda

The project has also established a partnership with a number of key individuals in the Africa region to provide additional technical support to the host country partners. This group, together with the project representatives from each of the host countries, has been established as the **African Leadership Group (ALG)** - an open voluntary body to promote biodiversity-development mainstreaming with the Africa region. The non-host country members of the ALG include:

- James Christopher Murombedzi (**Senegal/Zimbabwe**);
- Juliane Zeidler and Brian Jones (**Namibia**);
- Muyeye Chambwera (**Botswana/Zimbabwe**);
- Jonathan Davies (**Liberia**);
- Ignatius Makumba (**Zambia**);
- Ruud Jansen (**Bostwana**) and
- Phoebe Barnard (**South Africa**)

An International Advisory Group (IAG) has also been established consisting of representatives of CBD Secretariat, UNEP, UNDP and UNEP-UNDP PEI.

Over the last year, the partnership between the UK and host country organisations, the ALG and IAG has developed through regular email communications, phone contact, and direct and telephone meetings/workshops. Quarterly teleconferences have been held with the IAG in order to solicit members' advice on project developments; seek their inputs to, and feedback on, specific products; and encourage their engagement in project workshops.

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[2] See Bass S, Roe D, and Smith J (2010): Look Both Ways – Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Poverty Reduction. IIED Briefing Papers. IIED: London.
[3] Since January 2013 the project coordinator, Jessica Smith, has been on maternity leave and the project coordination role has been covered by Dilys Roe (IIED) with an additional senior IIED staff member (Barry Dalal-Clayton) providing technical support in the organization of the second project workshop (planned for July 2013).

The UK and host country partners met for the first time in October 2012 at the margins of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the CBD, where a joint side event was held – also involving the CBD Secretariat. The UK and host country partners reconvened, together with the independent member of the ALG and some IAG members at the first annual project workshop in November 2012 in Maun, Botswana. Subsequently, conference calls have been held approximately bi-monthly to keep the host country organisations in touch with each other and to update each other on progress with their NBSAP revision processes.. The project also has a dedicated webpage which is regularly updated on project progress.

Other collaborations:

Six areas of collaboration have proven effective:

Firstly, there has been some collaboration between this project and another IIED-led Darwin project in Uganda (Research to Policy – Conservation through Poverty Alleviation). The NBSAPs 2.0 project team from Uganda participated in the inception workshop of the Research to Policy project and it is planned to involved the members of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (the targets of the Research to Policy project) in the second workshop of the NBSAPs 2.0 project which is due to be held in Uganda in July 2013.

Secondly, through the IAG, the project has built a strong collaboration with the "NBSAPs Forum" - a partnership between the CBD secretariat, UNEP and UNDP which provides support to countries throughout the NBSAP revision process. Project outputs are already being disseminated through the Forum and we are exploring the potential for additional funding via the Forum in order to extend the reach of the project - notably translating outputs into different languages.

Thirdly, we are collaborating with the UNDP Biodiversity Finance (BioFin) project – an initiative to support resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation, and are be organizing the second annual project workshop in collaboration with UNDP to strengthen this link.

Fourthly, the host countries have also encouraged collaboration between this project and other in-country initiatives. For example, in Botswana, the Kalahari Conservation Society (KCS) - the most well established environmental non-governmental organization in Botswana - worked with MEWT to organise the first project workshop.

Fifthly, the project is exceptionally well-linked to CBD focal points: the country project teams are (co-)led by the national CBD focal points Dineo D. Gaborekwe (**Botswana**); Kauna Schroder (**Namibia**); Marie-May Jeremie (**The Seychelles**); and Francis Ogwal (**Uganda**). The Liberia and Zambia focal points are also represented through the ALG members.

Finally, the project has taken care to disseminate its outputs to all CBD focal points internationally, through the mailing list held by the CBD Secretariat.

4.   Project Progress

4.1   Progress in carrying out project activities
Good progress has been made in most of the project activities planned for year 1.

The project inception meeting between project implementers - IIED and UNEP-WCMC - was held on the 14 March 2012 to finalise the project's approach, planning, management, budget, communications and finalisation of project country selection. It reviewed the logframe and indicators in order to establish (a) a shared theory of change and results chain (a draft has been prepared), (b) associated assumptions and risks in each country and internationally, and (c) precise roles of each international partner for tracking these on behalf of the project.

The first tele-meeting of the International Advisory Group (IAG) was held on the 3 May 2012 and 10 members of the IAG participated. These were - for SCBD: David Duthie, Didier Babin; f or PEI: Alex Forbes; for UNEP: Neville Ash and Esther Mwangi; for UNDP: Jamison Ervin, Fabiana Issler; for WCMC: Matt Walpole; and for IIED: Dilys Roe and Steve Bass. The meeting focussed on the project updates, engagement of the national and international partners in the project and the communications strategy. Communications with the IAG on the project has been continuing via regular e-mail updates, direct and tele-meetings/workshops.

The project launch meeting with project partners, organised by IIED, UNEP-WCMC and the Secretariat of the CBD, was held at CBD CoP 11 in Hyderabad in October 2012 which representatives from most of the country teams had committed to attend (additional support was provided to Namibia to enable a representative to attend). The meeting was held as a side event where the country teams presented the

results of their initial applications of the biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostic tool - one of the first outputs of the project.

In addition to this annual report, reports from the first project workshop and other events held so far are available on the project website (http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/pclg-nbsaps). All the four project countries have also produced their own project annual reports.

Output 1: Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience
The project team had originally planned to review existing experience in biodiversity mainstreaming as one of the first activities of the project, in order to discuss the global "*state of knowledge"* at the first project workshop. Because of delays in achieving full engagement with the partner countries and signing contracts, it was agreed that this was not a realistic proposition and that a better emphasis for the early stage would be to focus on work of immediate value to individual countries – undertaking national mainstreaming diagnostics and building team cohesion by organising an early joint event at CBD CoP 11 where these could be publicly presented and reviewed (see Output 2). An outline and proposed contents for the state of knowledge review of biodiversity mainstreaming was developed in September 2012, taking advantage of these discussions, and was widely disseminated at CBD CoP 11 in October 2012 - the promotional flyer used to solicit feedback is available here: http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/A%20State%20of%20Knowledge%20Review_Biodiversity%20Mainstreaming_0.pdf . The desk review of experience was then undertaken from November 2012 to January 2013 and produced in February and March 2013.

The review has now been published in Discussion Paper format in order to encourage feedback and identification of additional experience, with a revised version planned for publication at the end of the project. It is planned that the paper will be distributed to all CBD focal points and made widely available through the project website, through IIED's Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, and through the PEI. In the first instance, the discussion paper will be discussed at the next meeting of the Poverty Environment Partnership (a group of bilateral and multilateral development assistance organisations and environmental INGOs) in Berlin in May 2013.

The review will also inform the development of guidance on biodiversity-development mainstreaming. An initial product highlighting the necessary basic steps in the mainstreaming process was taken at the first project workshop held in Maun Botswana from the 14 – 16 November 2012. The workshop was attended by 37 participants from the four project countries, the project team and IAG, together with a number of individuals who were invited – on the basis of their experience – to become independent members of the African Leadership Group. At the end of the workshop the African Leadership produced a collective *"Maun Statement on Biodiversity-Development Mainstreaming"* which included a suggested 10 step process building on experiences shared at the workshop. This will be further developed as the project progresses. The basic guidance is available here: http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/Maun%20Statement.pdf and has been widely disseminated to CBD focal points and via the PCLG and PEI websites.

Output 2: Initial national biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostic
One of the first activities of the IIED-WCMC project team was to develop a tool for assessing the current status of biodiversity mainstreaming within a country. This diagnostic tool – essentially a checklist of issues to explore - was circulated to all the partner countries, who were asked to use it in their own country contexts and then to report back on the findings at the side event at CBD CoP 11 (also serving as an inception meeting for the project). It was published in a user-friendly "notebook" format and widely disseminated (2000 copies) at the CoP. The side event attracted a high level of participation and extremely positive feedback both from the host country presenters and from the audience. The presentations - featuring the preliminary results of the diagnostics - and side event report are available here: http://povertyandconservation.info/node/8084.

All countries' diagnostics highlighted the need for good coordination between Ministries – so that biodiversity is not just addressed by the ministry of environment (or equivalent) but also within finance, planning and even labour. They also highlighted the need for good evidence on the financial and non-financial benefits of biodiversity if they are to lobby successfully for adequate budget allocations. Overall, the tool proved to be a useful mechanism to engage the partner countries, and to make it clear that the project is building on their realities rather than imposing a straightjacket. All the countries found it valuable in strengthening their mainstreaming strategies. We expect this will encourage other countries to try the diagnostic out as part of their own NBSAPs revision processes. The final version of the tool itself (now also available in French and Spanish) can be found at: http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/Mainstreaming%20DiagnosticsTool_1.pdf.

The countries' diagnostic results were discussed in more detail at the Maun workshop, when the host countries had had more time to reflect on the findings. Partner countries and ALG members provided peer review comments and feedback on each other's diagnostics and many of the issues identified helped to inform the joint "Maun Statement on Biodiversity-Development Mainstreaming and associated draft mainstreaming guidance which is available here: http://povertyandconservation.info/node/8083.

Output 3: Mainstreaming capacities:
The diagnostic tool (above) was the first step in strengthening the host countries' capacities in mainstreaming and all reported that it had been an extremely useful exercise in helping them think through different dimensions of mainstreaming and the types of issues that need to be taken into account. The second step was the Maun workshop which was highly interactive and structured to inform, share experiences and capacitate participants on successful biodiversity and development mainstreaming. Day One concentrated on the purpose of the NBSAPs 2.0 project, the role of the African Leadership Group (ALG), the status of biodiversity mainstreaming as per results of country diagnostics, and examples of mainstreaming experiences and lessons learned from Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe and the PEI. Day Two focussed on country visions of a biodiversity-mainstreamed future/mainstreaming outcomes, the sequence of tasks in mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement and power mapping, and preparing country business cases for biodiversity mainstreaming. Day Three addressed communication strategies and approaches as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of mainstreaming. The business case preparation and communications strategy sessions primarily had a capacity-building purpose.

A key focus of this project is on peer-to-peer support during the NBSAP revision process and the workshop provided an excellent opportunity to start this support as each of the countries listened to and reflected on each other's experiences. A strategy was agreed for maintaining communications between the country partners so that they could update each other regularly on the progress they had made and the challenges they were facing. This has been pursued through regular teleconferences with plans for a LinkedIn group and project newsletter under development. The full workshop report is available here: http://povertyandconservation.info/node/8083.

Mainstreaming capacity is also being developed both within and beyond the project team through the development and wide dissemination of tools and guidance – such as the diagnostic tool and the basic mainstreaming steps as discussed under outputs 1 and 2 and through raising the profile of mainstreaming "champions" within the team as the series of short videos demonstrates: http://povertyandconservation.info/en/talking-about-mainstreaming-biodiversity.

These products are already being disseminated through PCLG, through official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI and national partners.

Output 4: Key Elements for Improved NBSAPs
The project's core hypothesis is, that for the 2nd generation of NBSAPs to become relevant to the development agenda (so that biodiversity is perceived as a valuable resource rather than an obstacle to development), NBSAPs need to become more "development savvy". The project focuses a lot of attention on building the "business case" for biodiversity so that it moves from being a marginal issue to the mainstream. An important element of this is building the capacity of environment ministry staff, with who responsibility for biodiversity sits, to better engage with development ministry peers. The project team provided some guidance to the host country teams on developing a business case and worked with the Botswana team in advance of the Maun workshop to develop their case. This was presented at the workshop in the form of a *"Dragon's Den"* exercise – with representatives from the other countries and from the ALG acting as potential investors and interrogating the evidence presented by Botswana. This exercise was an engaging way to help the country teams understand the kinds of arguments they will need to present in their NBSAPs if they are to be taken seriously in planning decisions and budgeting processes.

The remaining country teams subsequently prepared business cases as part of workshop process. The main value appears to be in raising the awareness of the country teams as to the types of information that need to be collected to "make the case" for biodiversity for specific target groups who will be differently committed, knowledgeable and/or influential, and the ways in which this information can be best communicated to them. Further work will be conducted on developing business cases for different audiences.

A business case tool is currently under development in order to spread this approach beyond the country teams. The second annual workshop in July 2013 will focus specifically on links between NBSAPs and national development strategies and plans.

4.2   Progress towards project outputs

Output 1: analysis of mainstreaming experience has largely been achieved. The drivers of biodiversity-poverty dynamics have been scoped through the in-country diagnostic exercises. The African Leadership Group has been established as a means to share regional experience. The state of mainstreaming knowledge review has been published – although as noted above we are continuing to solicit feedback and further inputs and will finalise this later in the project. The mainstreaming guidance is scheduled for the next reporting period. The output level indicators are very tangible – they are based on the existence of the project products and the establishment of the leadership group – and evidence for both can be found in the workshop reports and other documents highlighted in this report.

Output 2: Initial national biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostics has been achieved to the extent that the diagnostics have been undertaken in each country. These have not, however, been written up as diagnostic reports. The teams have perceived their value as background information and awareness-raising tools rather than as the basis for national mainstreaming action plans. Summaries of the diagnostic assessments are, however, available in the form of presentations and in the first workshop report. The assumption for this output was that the partners would be able to dedicate enough time to this exercise and, while they have allocated time to undertake the exercise, they have not prioritised formal documentation of the results as an effective use of their time. We have been respectful of their priorities and of the fact that the overall emphasis of this project is on capacity development and so have not insisted on the publication of national diagnostic reports. Indeed, at this stage the publication of 'warts and all' national baseline diagnostics, rather than sharing them grey literature amongst an engaged few, might prove counterproductive in encouraging a wholesale move towards mainstreaming.

Output 3: mainstreaming capacities is on track to being achieved. This is the core focus of the project and is largely achieved through the on-going production of tools and guidance material from the IIED-WCMC team, the peer-to-peer support network and the annual technical support and capacity building workshops. Evidence of the capacity-building potential of the project is provided by the good use made by the CBD of the tools and materials produced even at this stage (viz. translation of the diagnostic tool into French and Spanish for use in other CBD-led workshops).

Output 4: Key elements for improved NBSAPs is on track to being achieved. The country teams are aware of the need to make better business cases for biodiversity and have been experimenting with this approach during the first project workshop. As with the diagnostics reports though, there seems little demand for formally adopted and published business case documents and mainstreaming actions plans in the way that the project team anticipated in the measurable indicators. Country teams rather see the business case 'thinking' as a tool to help them in the communications of the value of biodiversity within the NBSAP preparation process, and see project's guidance publications, rather than initial national products, as what is most valuable to be placed in the public arena.

4.3   Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	8					12	15
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	1					1 week for 6 people (Botswana); 3 days for 2 people each Uganda, Seychelles, Namibia	2
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country						2	3

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country						5 (1 weeks X 5 project staff)	20
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country							4 (initially 5)
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals							1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals							1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be **organised** to present/disseminate findings						1	2
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 in host country(ies)	4					1	5
15C	Number of national press releases in UK							1
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	3					0	3
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)							100
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK							50
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be **enhanced/ extended**						1	2
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work						£111,684	£302,611
New -Project specific measures								

Table 2　Publications

Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Publicity material	NBSAPs 2.0 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development Project Flyer	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/NBSAP%202.0%20Biodiversity%20Mainstreaming%20Project%20Flyer_3.pdf	Free
Brochure*	State of Knowledge Review: Biodiversity Mainstreaming Flyer	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/A%20State%20of%20Knowledge%20Review_Biodiversity%20Mainstreaming_0.pdf	Free
Tool*	Biodiversity Mainstreaming: A rapid diagnostic tool, IIED and UNEP-WCMC	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/Mainstreaming%20DiagnosticsTool_1.pdf	Free
Report*	Maun Statement on Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/Maun%20Statement.pdf	Free
Report*	NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development First Project Workshop Report. 14 -16th November 2012, Maun Lodge, Maun, Botswana	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/NBSAPs%202%200%20Project%20First%20Workshop%20Report.pdf	Free
Video clips*	Talking about Mainstreaming	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	http://povertyandconservation.info/en/talking-about-mainstreaming-biodiversity	Free
Report*	Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming: A state of knowledge review	IIED and UNEP-WCMC, London and Cambridge	Will be uploaded on the project website in May 2013	Free

4.4　Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The purpose of this project is to mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 4 pilot countries become more effective and more resilient policy instruments, that both support national development objectives and ensure priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development.

So far, good progress has been made towards the project purpose. All the project countries have: started the process of revising their NBSAPs; included biodiversity and development mainstreaming as a component of their NBSAPs; gathered baseline data on biodiversity assets; and begun to assess the status of these assets. Namibia is expected to have its first NBSAP draft in April 2013, Botswana in November 2013, the Seychelles in January 2014 and Uganda in July 2013.

While we are confident that we are on track for meeting the purpose indicator – that the revised NBSAPs will include improved provisions for and reference to development issues and strategies in all countries, we are less confident – given the timing of development planning cycles – that the reverse will be true i.e. that biodiversity objectives will be more clearly articulated in poverty reduction and national development strategies, though this appears to be possible in at least one of the countries. We have consequently made this a focus of the second annual workshop in July 2013 which explicitly addresses links to development planning, and will reassess the indicator following that meeting.

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

As a policy-focussed project it is difficult to determine the impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or benefit sharing, especially only one year into the project. However, the improved policy and institutional integration of biodiversity and development issues that we have already seen should result – over the longer term – in increased recognition of the value of biodiversity and therefore increased attention to its conservation.

5.   Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

We have developed a theory of change for the project (annex 4) and, for each of the key project groups – the IIED-WCMC team, the ALG, the Advisory Group and the host country partners we have identified a series of outcomes, a baseline condition and relevant activities and outputs to reach the outcome. We have also established key milestones against which to measure progress. The M and E strategy for the country teams has been tailored to their own specific contexts, following a session on this at the Maun workshop where each country undertook a visioning exercise to clarify what their indicators of successful mainstreaming would look like. This country-level outcome-setting is still work in progress and will be re-visited and further refined at the July 2013 workshop.

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

N/A

7.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

8.   Sustainability

With the host country partners being government agencies with defined NBSAP mandates and CBD contact roles, the project has a good profile in each country and every chance of integrating its advice directly into government plans, investment and recurrent activity. Host countries are taking it in turn to host the international workshops and so these – being "official" events – have also raised the profile of the project and its aims. Furthermore the project is benefitting from collaboration with the CBD Secretariat - which is helping to disseminate the outputs internationally, and the PEI which is already engaged in environmental mainstreaming and has a high profile in 20 developing countries. The project was promoted at CBD CoP 11 with promotional flyers, dissemination of the diagnostic tool and a side event with the host countries. To date we have not identified or measured "increasing interest and capacity for biodiversity resulting from the project" but this is part of our longer-term monitoring (eg as per the log frame indicators and M and E strategy) and we will collect initial information on this at the next project workshop.

The NBSAP revision process itself has an endpoint (for most Parties being COP 12 in 2014). The project will thus reach a discrete endpoint by nature of the timing, but it is anticipated that the project outputs and outcomes will continue to have influence beyond this due to the capacity building legacy and the guidance generated that will contribute to ongoing biodiversity-development mainstreaming beyond the NBSAP revision process. Materials prepared through the project will be widely available, and the international institutions supporting the project – notably SCBD, UNDP, UNEP and PEI as well as IIED – will remain in place with a mandate and capacity to continue supporting developing countries in their mainstreaming efforts.

9.   Dissemination

This project is focussed specifically on those agencies working on the NBSAP revision process, and take advantage of communication channels within those agencies. In the host countries we have direct access, and thus we have focussed our dissemination efforts not in the host countries but in making the tools, lessons and other project outputs available to other countries who are undertaking NBSAP revision but are not involved in the project. This has primarily involved distributing outputs to all the CBD focal points; uptake by the CBD Secretariat and extension of our products and methods to other countries through other capacity building workshops; use of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group website and newsletter; and outreach via the PEI website. Specific details of the dissemination activities are discussed in section 4 above and in Annex 1. As the project progresses we have additional dissemination plans as detailed in the logframe.

10. Project Expenditure
Table 3   project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013)

Item	Budget GBP - Revised version submitted to Darwin 19/12/2012	Expenditure GBP	Variance %	Comments
IIED Staff			1	
IIED Project Leader - Steve Bass				
IIED Technical Team - Dilys Roe				
IIED Outreach/Comms - Alessandra Giuliani				
IIED Administrative - Fiona Roberts				
WCMC Staff			-1	
WCMC Technical Team - Jessica Smith				
WCMC Technical Team - Matt Walpole				
WCMC Technical Team - Philip Bubb				
WCMC Analysis/Support - Abisha Mapendembe				
Host Co. Staff			-1	
MEWT (Botswana)				
MET (Namibia)				
MENRT (Seychelles)				
NEMA (Uganda)				
Overhead costs			0	
Travel and subsistence			4	
Operating costs			3	
Capital items/equipment (laptops)			-50	Fewer required by Partners than anticipated. Funds spent by Partners on operating costs instead.
Others: Consultancy			11	Consultancy costs slightly higher than anticipated due to use of freelance communications support but offset by savings on printing of outputs
Others (printing, design, materials, shipping, bank charges)			-10	Printing costs slightly lower than anticipated - savings offset overspend on inputs from consultant to design etc
TOTAL			0	

11.   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 LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2012-2013

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal: *To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve* ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources			████████████████████████████
Purpose To mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 5 pilot countries become more effective and more resilient policy instruments that both support national development objectives and ensure priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development.	By Yr 3 / 2015, revised NBSAPs of 5 pilot countries are explicitly linked to relevant elements of development strategies and plans (see above).	In terms of project countries' NBSAP development process, all the countries have already gathered baseline data on biodiversity assets and assessed status of these assets. Namibia is expected to have their first NBSAP draft in April, Botswana in November 2013, the Seychelles in January 2014 and Uganda in July 2013. Namibia draft NBSAP is ready and they are open to have it peer reviewed by the IAG and ALG.	
Output 1. **Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience:** Drivers of biodiversity-poverty dynamics scoped and partners engaged: African Leadership Group established, state-of-knowledge review produced; and draft NBSAP 2.0 guidelines generated.	Scoping paper and guidelines prepared on the basis of state-of-knowledge review and national input. African Leadership Group established.	Desk review carried out Dec 2012 to Feb 2013. State of knowledge paper produced in Discussion Paper format end of March 2013. Draft mainstreaming guidance developed at first project workshop in Botswana and widely disseminated including to CBD focal points and via the project website and PEI website. First workshop held 14-16 November in Maun, Botswana and membership of African Leadership Group confirmed by workshop participants and ToR agreed.	
Activity 1.3 Desk review of global experience in and available tools for mainstreaming (i.e. beyond the 4 countries)		COMPLETED.	
Activity 1.4 Produce 'state of knowledge' paper (based on 1.1-1.3 above. Co-authors are IIED, WCMC and national partners)		Discussion paper version completed. Based on feedback on the Discussion Paper a revised version to be produced at end of project.	
Activity 1.5 Disseminate state of knowledge paper and diagnostic tool to all Africa group and via CBD		Dissemination of diagnostic tool ongoing. State of Knowledge review to be presented at PEP18 in May 2013 and subsequently widely disseminated	
Activity 2.1.(a) First African Learning and Leadership workshop: discussion on global state of knowledge review; work out logistics of peer support process		COMPLETED.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2. Following workshop, WCMC/IIED integrate state of global knowledge review and national diagnostic findings to produce draft guidance		COMPLETED. The draft guidance will be further developed over the course of the project.	
Activity 2.3. Circulate draft guidance to project partners and also to the all Africa group		COMPLETED	
Output 2. Initial national biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostics: Priorities assessed and established in 4 host countries	Evidence of Peer review and support undertaken.	All the project countries undertook a national mainstreaming diagnostic using the tool at national level. The preliminary results of the diagnostics were presented at the margins of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the CBD in October 2012 in Hyderabad, India and also in Botswana during the first regional workshop for the project. Partner countries and ALG members provided peer review comments and feedback on each other's diagnostics. Collectively the workshop participants agreed a joint "Maun Statement on Biodiversity-Development Mainstreaming" The diagnostic tool was disseminated at CBD CoP 11 in October 2012 and subsequently sent to all CBD focal points electronically, made available on project website and on Poverty Environment Initiative website. French and Spanish translations produced March 2013 and will be disseminated similarly.	
Activity 1.1 Production of diagnostic tools for national reciprocal mainstreaming assessments		COMPLETED	
Activity 1.2, National partners and national peer group (i.e. the African leadership group) members undertake diagnostics, lessons		COMPLETED	
Activity 2.1 (b). First African Learning and Leadership workshop – sharing of lessons on national level mainstreaming strengths and weaknesses (from national diagnostics)		COMPLETED	
Output 3. Mainstreaming capacities: strengthened in 5 host countries, together with regional peer support (workshops, exchanges) and associated facility (African Leadership Group)	National champions (individuals and institutions) profiled and supporting others. Guidance materials produced and disseminated by CBD, PEI, UNDP and UNEP, as well as national institutions.	During the first project workshop video interviews were conducted with as many as possible of the national team members. These have been edited and posted on the project website as short films to profile the project participants as mainstreaming "champions" Regular "roundtable" telephone calls are organised with the partner countries to provide support - from the project team to the partners and between the partners. Peer-to-peer support is also facilitated through the project workshops and review during NBSAP revision kick started during the first project workshop planned in November 2012. This second indicator overlaps with Outputs 1 and 2 and has already been covered above in that tools and guidance materials in various forms have been developed or are in the process of being developed. The indicator also needs refining to reflect the technical support activities provided by the Project Team – as described in activities	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.1. National biodiversity mainstreaming efforts undertaken or expanded through NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities; by applying the new (draft) guidance, utilising business cases and action plans		Ongoing – all countries have used the diagnostic tool as part of the NBSAP revision process. The guidance will be used by some but will be too late for others (eg Namibia plan to have finalized their revised NBSAP in July 2013)..	
Activity 3.2. Coordination and technical support function provided by UK partners and international advisors		Ongoing through regular teleconferences between the project team, host countries and advisory group.	
Activity 3.3. Peer-to-peer support and review during NBSAP revision (each country process plans for peer review as a milestone).		Ongoing via the three annual workshops	
Activity 3.4. Mid-term workshop to review progress in NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities, share challenges		This is planned for July 2013 in Uganda	
Activity 3.5. Project partners distill lessons learned and share with all Africa group (highlighting interim lessons and experiences)		This will take the form of a workshop report following the July 2013 meeting	
Activity 3.6. Wider dissemination through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI, national partners		Products from the project are already being disseminated through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI and national partners.	
Activity 3.7 Third and final learning and leadership workshop: synthesis, communication of national experience, peer review/feedback on final products and lessons		This is planned for 2014 – possibly on the margins of CBD CoP 12	
Output 4. Key Elements for Improved NBSAPs: Business case and action plans for mainstreaming established in 5 host countries: Business cases and action plans produced	Countries establish business case and set mainstreaming action plan National efforts to link NBSAP revision to other development strategies	The Botswana team developed their business case as part of the preparation for the first workshop. This was presented for peer review and discussed at the workshop. The remaining country teams undertook business case exercise as part of workshop process. Further work will be conducted on developing business cases for different audiences but it seems unlikely that the countries will find value in writing these up as mainstreaming action plans. The main value appears to be in raising the awareness of the country teams as to the types of information that need to be collected to "make the case" for biodiversity and the ways in which this information can be best communicated. The second workshop will focus specifically on links between the NBSAP revision process and other development strategies	
Activity 2.4. Partner countries develop "business case" for biodiversity and national road map for NBSAP revision process (i.e. identifying mainstreaming entry points) and circulate to peers		Partly completed (see above). A business case tool will be developed in the next project period and further work on making the business case to development planners has been timetabled for the July 2013 workshop.	
Activity 2.5. Peer review (by national and international partners) and refinement of national business cases and road maps		Peer review carried out to a certain extent at first workshop and will continue at second workshop. Peer review process is likely to expand to focus on mainstreaming progress within the NBSAP revision process as a whole in next project period rather than just focusing on business case – reflecting priorities of project countries.	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: **Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.**			
Sub-Goal: **National development strategies and plans better reflect the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through revised NBSAPs**	By yr 3 / 2015, 5 pilot countries have clear reference to biodiversity objectives in their poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., PRSPs, NDPs, UNDAFs, and relevant sectoral policies and strategies that have a direct bearing)	References to terms in national strategies / plans in 2015 against baseline (in Roe 2010); assessed through preparation of a journal article Monitoring & evaluation conducted (described below)	
Purpose: **To mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 5 pilot countries become more effective and more resilient policy instruments that both support national development objectives and ensure priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development**	By yr 3 / 2015, revised NBSAPs of 5 pilot countries are explicitly linked to relevant elements of development strategies and plans (see above)	References to terms in national strategies / plans in 2015 against baseline (in Prip et al 2010) ; assessed through preparation of a journal article Monitoring & evaluation conducted (described below)	Timing: That NBSAP revision will occur from 2012 to 2014 in most countries and the 5 pilot countries can therefore play an illustrative and encouraging role for others Political will and funding to do the integration into other planning activities. Targets policy community which have many competing demands on their time.
Outputs: **Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience:** Drivers of biodiversity-poverty dynamics scoped and partners engaged: African Leadership Group established, state-of-knowledge review produced; and draft NBSAP 2.0 guidelines generated	Scoping paper and guidelines prepared on the basis of state-of-knowledge review and national input African Leadership Group established	State-of-knowledge paper and guidelines published Usage rates of group's online platform (hosted from the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, PCLG, website)	That drivers identified can be at least partly addressed within national strategies, plans, and policies National partners have some experience in mainstreaming, and are able to leverage other subject matter experts for specific initiatives (e.g., national budgeting)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Initial national BD mainstreaming diagnostics: Priorities assessed and established in 5 host countries	Evidence of Peer review and support undertaken	Diagnostics report x 5	That partners are able to dedicate enough time among efforts effectively
Mainstreaming capacities: strengthened in 5 host countries, together with regional peer support (workshops, exchanges) and associated facility (African Leadership Group)	National champions (individuals and institutions) profiled and supporting others Guidance materials produced and disseminated by CBD, PEI, UNDP and UNEP, as well as national institutions	Peer learning group communication with non-project countries Global materials incorporating national case studies; available through CBD Secretariat, PEI, UNDP and UNEP by 2014	Lessons from African region can be extrapolated as inspirational and useful to other developing regions
<u>**Key Elements for Improved NBSAPs:**</u> Business case[4] and action plans for mainstreaming established in 5 host countries: Business cases and action plans produced	Countries establish business case and set mainstreaming action plan (within first workshop) <u>National efforts to link NBSAP revision to other development strategies</u>	Business cases and national action plans (annex to workshop report above)	Political support for action plan is realistic and achievable within project scope and timeframe

Activities

0. Project management and coordination

0.1 Inception meeting with national partners – coinciding with CBD All African NBSAP workshop (one participant each from IIED, WCMC, UNDP, CBD, PEI and two each from countries – NBSAP contacts and e.g., PEI country managers) to launch project to a wider audience

0.2 Planning Confirmation and detailed planning and review of project arrangements (with 0.1)

0.3 International advisory committee meetings (meet at inception meeting; monthly via teleconference)

0.4 Peer review group meetings (via teleconference)

0.5 Production of progress reports, workshop reports and so on, as well as annual reports to Darwin

0.6 Participatory Project Evaluation

0.7 Final Report and Project Audit

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[4] Following the model established by PEI, this would be a short policy piece to make the case for biodiversity to 'open' mainstream audiences in the development sector, and to clarify reciprocally to biodiversity authorities why a different approach to NBSAPs is now needed.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions

1. Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience

1.1 Production of diagnostic tools for national reciprocal mainstreaming assessments

1.2 National partners and national peer group (i.e. the African leadership group) members undertake diagnostics, lessons

1.3 Desk review of global experience in and available tools for mainstreaming (i.e. beyond the 5 countries)

1.4 Produce 'state of knowledge' paper (based on 1.1-1.3 above. Co-authors are IIED, WCMC and national partners)

1.5 Disseminate state of knowledge paper and diagnostic tool to all Africa group and via CBD

2. Initiation of learning and leadership network and production of draft global NBSAP guidance

2.1 First African Learning and Leadership workshop – sharing of lessons on national level mainstreaming strengths and weaknesses (from national diagnostics); discussion on global state of knowledge review; planning on NBSAP revision interventions (both specific national processes and overall guidance); work out logistics of peer support process

2.2 Following workshop, WCMC/IIED integrate state of global knowledge review and national diagnostic findings to produce draft guidance

2.3 Circulate draft guidance to project partners and also to the all Africa group

2.4 Partner countries develop "business case" for biodiversity and national road map for NBSAP revision process (i.e. identifying mainstreaming entry points) and circulate to peers

2.5 Peer review (by national and international partners) and refinement of national business cases and road maps

3. NBSAP revision and mainstreaming

3.1 National biodiversity mainstreaming efforts undertaken or expanded through NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities; by applying the new (draft) guidance, utilising business cases and action plans

3.2 Coordination and technical support function provided by UK partners and international advisors

3.3 Peer-to-peer support and review during NBSAP revision (each country process plans for peer review as a milestone)

3.4 Mid-term workshop to review progress in NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities, share challenges

3.5 Project partners distill lessons learned and share with all Africa group (highlighting interim lessons and experiences)

3.6 Wider dissemination through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI, national partners

3.7 Third and final learning and leadership workshop: synthesis, communication of national experience, peer review/feedback on final products and lessons

4. Communications and information dissemination

4.1 Finalisation, translation and publishing of guidelines and project briefing - dissemination to all African group and wider

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
4.2 Write up for academic journal			
4.3. Launch of final product and guidance at CoP12 and submission of Information Document			
4.4 Contribution to progress reporting to CBD for implementation of 2020 strategy			

Monitoring activities

The proponents would conduct monitoring and evaluation with

i) Outline the **theory of change** of the initiative;

ii) Identify the key **milestones** along the results chain;

iii) Identify the **assumptions** that underpin the logic of the initiative as well as the **risks** that may undermine it;

iv) Agree the **indicators** that will demonstrate when the **outputs**, **outcomes** and **impact** have been achieved – consider indicators that would demonstrate changes to **policy and practice** as well as to the **environment**, **biodiversity** and people's **well-being / livelihoods**;

v) Decide on the **methods** that will be used to collect data not only for **baselines** but also to **track progress** in delivering the project **outputs**, **outcomes** (usually process indicators show changes in people's attitudes and behaviours) and **impact**; and finally

vi) Generate an **M&E table** that would outline partner responsibilities, timings and costs.

Darwin indicators that are likely to be tracked within this process are noted in section 19.

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

All of the project outputs are available on the project website: http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/pclg-nbsaps

This not only includes written outputs - tools, reports, guidance etc. – but also all of the presentations from the side event at CBD CoP 11 and the first project workshop.

Specific items include:

- A project update (October 2012)
- Report and presentations from CBD CoP 11 side event
- Report and presentations from Maun Workshop
- Biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostic tool
- Maun statement and basic guidance
- State of Knowledge Review
- Video interviews with project team members from host countries and ALG

Annex 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy: Theory of Change for NBSAPs 2.0

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
Funding

Knowledge and expertise

Institutional mandates and processes

Timeliness: the CBD opportunity, green economy opportunity, African leadership opportunity | 1) International Advisory Group: co-producing guidance, linking to mandated processes, lessons sharing and dissemination

2) African Leadership Group: Peer review and feedback, lessons sharing and showcasing

3) Darwin Country teams: diagnostics, power mapping, business case development, integration with national NBSAP processes

4) Project secretariat: convening IAG and ALG, producing tools, reviewing state-of-the-art knowledge, convening workshops and events, supporting country teams, communication and dissemination

Project M&E emphasis
(indicators, risk & assumptions for each group on following pages) | African national plans

International guidance

Tools and resources

An African network | Strengthening leadership and capacity

Showcasing mainstreaming experience and success

Identifying levers of influence and entry points for policy change

Developing a business case for biodiversity as a development assessment

Assessing the opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming biodiversity

Resilient and effective NBSAPs influencing development decisions | Better development

Better conservation

Better institutions

Better outlook |

Results chain

1) International Advisory Group

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
Members organisations not actively collaborating to improve biodiversity mainstreaming (PEI not working on biodiversity/linking to NBSAP process; CBD processes not taking lessons from PEI/linking NBSAP revision to PEI country programmes) Lessons and good practice in mainstreaming not informing biodiversity-development approaches (including guidance)	Institutional participation/representation in the IAG: regular teleconferences (progress briefings, advice and opportunities for better collaboration and integration) Co-develop and disseminate project outputs Co-sponsor and co-facilitate project workshops and events Ongoing coordination with project team	Form the IAG (2012) Biodiversity and development mainstreaming guidance and tools co-produced and disseminated (guidelines in draft mid-2013 / final by late 2014 for COP12) Strategy for scaling out the project approach to other countries and sub-regions (in 2013) Integration of project lessons and materials into their ongoing support work (quarterly telecons)	Members organisations actively collaborating to improve biodiversity mainstreaming Lessons and good practice in mainstreaming informing CBD, UNDP and UNEP's approaches including technical support for NBSAPs PEI more active in support for biodiversity mainstreaming Project approach rolled out beyond initial group to other countries / sub-regions where IAG members operate
Indicators:	IAG formed and composed of all relevant organisations that support NBSAP revision process and mainstreaming (CBD, UNDP, UNEP, PEI with IIED and UNEP-WCMC) Number of IAG teleconferences held / number and composition of call participants (all partners stay engaged through the life of the project) IAG meets in person at least once during life of the project IAG members mention project on their	Members of IAG communicate and disseminate project information via their official channels IAG actively promotes project outputs to their international networks IAG members play a role in monitoring the effectiveness of project materials beyond the 4 Darwin countries	Guidelines are published by the CBD with other project partners. UNEP and UNDP incorporate the guidance into their support for NBSAP revision and implementation (e.g. within the NBSAP Forum) IAG member organisations have an understanding of NBSAPs 2.0 initiative at the regional and country office level Funds secured for the NBSAP 2.0 project approach to roll out to

	websites and provide a link to the PCLG NBSAP page IAG members review and endorse project outputs, disseminate these through their regional and country programmes/other constituencies	IAG members meet together during project lifespan to decide strategically how project outputs will be mainstreamed into their official guidance and processes Outreach strategy is developed and agreed: partners engaged in extending the project approach	other countries / sub-regions
Risks & Assumptions:		Assumption: That IAG members understand project sufficiently to be able to communicate it and work together to replicate its approach	

2) African Leadership Group

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
No ALG (individuals were not working together on these issues) African leadership on mainstreaming was not being harnessed / channelled into CBD or NBSAP related processes	Form as a group to provide support, advise and leadership to each other, esp the 4 Darwin countries Participate in and co-facilitate project workshops Participate in regular (monthly) calls to review progress and discuss a particular aspect of mainstreaming Be showcased to their peers in other countries Provide input and feedback on the project approach and its outputs	Form the ALG (2012) Profiles of the ALG members (skills, experience, areas of interest and possible support to others, etc) (2013) National level experiences documented (by project comms) (2013, 2014) Support and leadership provided to help others to steer others (esp 4 Darwin countries) through the difficult process of mainstreaming (2013, 2014)	That the ALG is an active community of practice working to demonstrate good practice and is actively collaborating to improve biodiversity mainstreaming in national and international processes
Indicators:	ToR for the ALG including agreement on composition Number of calls held / number and composition of participants List / overview of topics discussed by the ALG on calls	The ALG communicates actively during the project (e.g., for the first 6 months, have a phone-in meeting every 6 weeks, then quarterly) Profiles of ALG members developed and national level experiences disseminated (by project comms, at least 1 per month) Number of ALG member profiles and project communication pieces disseminated through other channels	The ALG continues to interact post-project

		Voluntary time provided by the independent ALG members (indicates buy-in to the vision for the group) Plan for continuing work and some extension into other areas (by the end of the project)	
	Risks & Assumptions:	Risks: - Lack of incentives for long-term involvement, change of composition in the ALG esp from country level Assumptions: - Green Economy and the SDGs are two issues beyond NBSAP revision that the group can useful contribute - ALG willingness and ability to engage with project communications activities (no severe restrictions from government or institutions)	

3) Darwin Country teams (inc NBSAPs themselves and national processes)

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
No national mainstreaming team, or limited support for mainstreaming available from the international institutions dealing with biodiversity, or on biodiversity from those dealing with mainstreaming First generation NBSAP (project team assessment of this) and current level of biodiversity-development mainstreaming (diagnostic assessment of this) Limited cooperation with other ministries (esp finance and planning) within the planned NBSAP revision process Budgets: how much finance and planning ministries are currently allocating to biodiversity priorities (as expressed in the first NBSAP)	Establishing a national project team including those with responsibility for the NBSAP revision and others with mainstreaming, finance, and/or development expertise Developing a mainstreaming vision, and defining what this means in their country Undertake mainstreaming diagnostics, power mapping exercise, and biodiversity business case development Link project activities to national NBSAP revision process and other mainstreaming efforts Participate in the ALG	Join the ALG (2012) Diagnostic exercise, power mapping and business cases (2012) Criteria for a well mainstreamed NBSAP, as well as key changes that would be expected in finance, planning and environment to deliver this, developed (2013) Revised NBSAP which reflects poverty issues and an understanding of the development process (2014) Experiences shared with peers via the ALG (ongoing)	Proponents of biodiversity have better understanding of the development process, e.g., budget cycles, when and how the powerful can be influenced, levels of power, which person in the levels needs what and when in order to be influenced NBSAP priorities reflected in other development strategies, plans, and priorities National budgets allocated to biodiversity priorities (as expressed in the second NBSAP)
Indicators:	ToR for the country teams including composition Project materials used in national processes	Relevant people from key ministries engaged in the NBSAP revision process Country teams participate in ALG calls and project workshops NBSAP focal points receptive to project communication strategy Characteristics of a successful NBSAP and mainstreaming process in evidence (country-specific indicators, below), e.g.,	Country-specific visions and outcomes realised Key ministries (esp planning and finance) know what an NBSAP is, support the NBSAP revision and implementation, work to integrate biodiversity issues into their own programming, priorities and budgets Programmes developed on the basis of the NBSAP are multi-Ministry

		- NBSAP proponents understand who needs to be influenced in order that the NBSAP makes a difference, and that these individuals are engaged in the national group - Ministries of Env realises that they aren't going to achieve the BD objectives without the development agenda on board, and that this is reflected in the revised NBSAP and action plan - Other key Ministries are aware of the NBSAP, taking notice of/contributing to its development, and taking into account its priorities - NBSAP proponents are actively going to the other ministries and finding out how biodiversity will be taken into account
	Outcome indicators by country (from workshop 1):	Botswana: Biodiversity reflected in National/District/Urban Development Plans and budget; and in sectoral policy frameworks and decision making processes Uganda: Biodiversity reflected in oil and gas investment decisions; degraded exploration sites are restored; waste is minimised and disposed of appropriately Seychelles: Support from political leaders; hotels responding to responsible tourism certification scheme; evidence of multi-sectoral engagement Namibia: Number of jobs created ; Increase in wildlife populations
	Risks & Assumptions:	Risks: - That the project is not adequately integrated with national NBSAP processes (e.g., consultants sent to workshops) - That project funding is not adequate for country level activities Assumptions: - That the NBSAP revision won't occur on time in most countries - That revising the NBSAP is not as big of a challenge as its successful

	implementation, and that the most important outcomes are therefore process-based
	- That country teams will co-finance their Darwin activities from their GEF Biodiversity Enabling Activity allocations (roughly $200k each)
	- That mainstreaming requires a country team. Does this team focus only on the NBSAP revision process or is it an ongoing engagement – if ongoing, what does the country team look like over the long term?
	- Countries can understand how change occurs and what sort of resources they need through the 'power mapping' method, and that once they understand who needs to be influenced and how can they be accessed, they have some ability to influence them
	- That country teams can identify what are the incentives and interests of other ministries, ideally pin-pointing some kind of benefit to them from mainstreaming (e.g., performance appraisals?)

4) Project secretariat

Baseline	Activities	Outputs (by when)	Outcomes
No IAG, no ALG, no targeted support for country teams on these issues No consolidated guidance or tools on biodiversity-development mainstreaming that have been tested and improved through use with countries or made relevant to the NBSAP revision process	Convening IAG and ALG, supporting country teams Producing tools, reviewing state-of-the-art knowledge, Convening and co-facilitating project workshops and events Communication and dissemination	Country ToRs and contracts in place (2012) IAG and ALG formed (2012) Project 'prospectus' (2012) Mainstreaming diagnostic tool (2012), power mapping tool and business case tool (2013) State of knowledge review (2013) Mainstreaming guidelines (2014) 3 project workshops (2012, 2013, 2014) COP11 event (2012) COP12 event (2014) Regular communications from the project (2013 and 2014)	Partners convened by the project at national, sub-regional and international levels) continue to collaborate Guidance and tools produced by the project are influential in and encouraging of biodiversity-development mainstreaming
Indicators:	Project team deliver materials on time and to sufficient quality Number of website visits and downloads of project outputs (from PCLG and IAG members websites)	Uptake of guidance, tools etc by the project partners, the NBSAP Forum, the OECD DAC members Review of workshops by participants Feedback on usefulness of outputs from users (via interviews)	PEI expands remit to more pro-actively include biodiversity DfID becomes more interested in biodiversity screening Darwin Initiative more interested in policy / mainstreaming work
Risks & Assumptions:	Risks - Project team have sufficient time and capacity to carry out the project as envisaged		

Milestones:

	International Advisory Group	African Leadership Group	Darwin Country teams	Project secretariat
2012	Form the IAG	Form the ALG	Join ALG and constitute country teams Diagnostic exercise, power mapping and business cases	Darwin country team ToRs and contracts in place IAG and ALG formed Project 'prospectus' released Mainstreaming diagnostic tool published and disseminated COP11 event Project workshop 1
2013	Strategy for scaling out the project approach to other countries and sub-regions	Profiles of the ALG members (skills, experience, areas of interest and possible support to others, etc)	Criteria for a well mainstreamed NBSAP, as well as key changes that would be expected in finance, planning and environment to deliver this, developed	Power mapping tool and business case tool published and disseminated State of knowledge review published (first in draft for review, then finalised later in the year) and disseminated Project workshop 2
2014	Biodiversity and development mainstreaming guidance and tools co-produced and disseminated		Revised NBSAP which reflects poverty issues and an understanding of the development process	Final Mainstreaming guidelines published, translated, disseminated COP12 event Project workshop 3
Ongoing	Integration of project lessons and materials into their ongoing support work	National level experiences documented (by project comms) Support and leadership provided to help others to steer others (esp 4 Darwin countries) through the difficult process of mainstreaming	Experiences shared with peers via the ALG	Regular communications from the project

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Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
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.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	