

APPRAISAL BRIEF

Name of organisation/individual : THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS (RSPB)

Project leader : Neil Burgess - International Officer - Africa

A Darwin project? This collaborative project would produce a directory of important ornithological sites in Tanzania to feed into the Tanzanian national biodiversity action plan under the requirements of the Biodiversity Convention. It has the support of Government Departments and NGOs. The project includes training both in Tanzania and the UK.

Project : Meets criteria in project areas (1) and (5). The project, with the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST), the National Environment Management Council, Government departments and the Tanzanian National Parks, aims to compile a directory of sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania and to deliver the results to the Tanzanian Government. Training will be given to the Tanzanian senior staff in biodiversity survey techniques which will include some training in the UK. One of the Tanzanians is currently working on a PhD at Oxford University and this work will contribute to his studies. Training will also be given to approx. 10 secondees from various Tanzanian institutions. 4 UK scientists will be involved (2 are already seconded to WCST).

Details of project : This project will:

- ii) carry out a literature search,
- iii) train Tanzanian team,
- iv) survey sites and collate data, and
- v) prepare a report for delivery to Birdlife International.

Timetable : April 1995 for two years.

Monitoring & evaluation : A steering committee of interested parties will be set up in Tanzania. The draft directory will be evaluated by experts.

Cost of project to Darwin : 1995/96 £57.5k, 1996/97 £49.5k. The capital costs include a Landrover.

Level of funding required : RSPB and WCST have raised £41k for the project.

Comments : An excellent project which aims to feed in directly to Tanzania's obligations under the Biodiversity Convention. Tanzania is one of the top 2 or 3 countries in Africa in terms of its biodiversity importance. All planning elements of the project are in place. The project uses the skills of the RSPB to provide some valuable data on ornithological sites and has a good training element. The Committee should be aware that RSPB has submitted a similar project for work in Nigeria. The project would key Darwin into RSPB's very wide UK and worldwide networks.

Marking : A

EPINT
December 1994

DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES

APPLICATION FOR GRANT

Please read the attached Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross refer to information in separate documents. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary.

1. DETAILS OF APPLICANT

1.1 Name of organisation applying

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

1.2 Address for correspondence

The Lodge
SANDY
Bedfordshire
SG19 2DL

1.3 Person who may be contacted about this application, and position in organisation

Martin Davies - International Funding Manager
Neil Burgess - International Officer (Africa)

1.4 Telephone and Fax numbers

1.5 Nature of the organisation (e.g. is it an academic institution, a registered charity, company limited by guarantee?)

Registered Charity

1.6 Describe briefly the aims, activities and structure of your organisation:

The RSPB is the UK charity which takes action for wild birds and the environment. RSPB is the largest wildlife conservation charity in Europe with over 860,000 members, including 130,000 children in its junior section, the Young Ornithologist's Club. It depends on support from its members and the public to achieve a healthy environment, rich in birds and other wildlife. In 1993 the RSPB joined with bird and habitat conservation organisations worldwide to form a global partnership called BirdLife International. Though the majority of RSPB's activity focuses on UK conservation issues, it is also very active in the international field and this forms a rapidly expanding part of its work.

The RSPB leads action for bird conservation by:

promoting the conservation of wild birds and their habitats

researching conservation issues and developing policies and practical actions to protect important habitats

informing and involving its large membership in conservation issues

working with central and local government to create solutions to conservation problems

working with industry, landowners, the public and other conservation bodies to provide a better future for wildlife and the environment

buying and managing land as nature reserves

placing strong emphasis on youth and education

RSPB employs around 800 staff and has 8 Directors covering Conservation, International, Finance, Marketing, Public Affairs and Communications, Scotland, Human Resources and Regional Operations. Each Division is split into Departments dealing with specific functional areas. The RSPB is managed by a Chief Executive who is responsible to the RSPB's elected Council.

1.7 Provide brief details of the relevant past experience and achievements of the person to be responsible for the activities for which funding is sought. (This will normally be either the person completing this form or the contact at Section 1.3)

The project will be led by Dr. Neil Burgess in the UK. Dr. Burgess has been coordinating biological research programmes in Tanzania for 6 years, and has published many papers on the birds and other wildlife of Tanzanian forests. He has also produced a book on methods of counting birds (Bird Census Techniques - Academic Press, 1992), and is producing another book which summarises the biodiversity values of Tanzanian Coastal Forests (Coastal Forests of eastern Africa: biodiversity and conservation, Chapman & Hall, 1994/5). He has also recently set up programmes to produce directories of the most important sites for bird conservation in Sierra Leone and Uganda; these programmes are closely similar to that which is proposed here for Tanzania..

This project will be coordinated and implemented in Tanzania by Mr. Neil Baker and Mr. Stan Davies (both British citizens) and Mr. Norbert Cordeiro and Mr. Jakob Kiure (both Tanzanian citizens). They will all work as members of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania.

Mr. Baker has resided in Tanzania for 13 years and is the foremost ornithologist in the country. He has published many papers on the birds of Tanzania. He has the best ornithological library in the country, and already possesses considerable data on the birds of Tanzania.

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1.7 (continued)

Mr. Stan Davies is on secondment from the RSPB to the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania. He previously worked for the RSPB in Britain for over 20 years and has received an MBE for his services to conservation. He has been involved in a large number of expeditions in Africa, particularly Tanzania and knows the birds of the country well.

Mr Norbert Cordeiro and Mr. Jakob Kiure are Tanzanian ornithologists with immense practical field experience, and experience of training more junior Tanzanians. They have both published scientific papers on the birds of Tanzania and are active members of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania. Mr. Cordeiro is registered for a PhD at Oxford University and will use the data collected during this programme as the basis of his thesis.

Guidance to the project will be available from Dr. Lincoln Fishpool of the BirdLife International secretariat which is based in Cambridge. Dr. Fishpool is coordinating a programme to produce a directory of sites of importance for bird conservation throughout Africa, called the BirdLife International "Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of Africa Project". Dr Fishpool has worked widely in both Anglophone and Francophone Africa on biodiversity based research, principally birds.

1.8 Have you received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

No

1.9 How did you learn about this Initiative?

Through DOE Darwin Initiative Mailing list. John Gummer chose to announce the first tranche of Darwin Initiative grants at the RSPB "Biodiversity and Sustainability" Conference in October 1993.

1.10 Geographical coverage of the organisation as a whole

RSPB is the largest membership-based wildlife conservation NGO in Europe. The RSPB operates from a Headquarters in Sandy Bedfordshire. It has country offices in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and a network of 9 Regional Offices in the UK. The RSPB manages 125 Nature Reserves throughout Britain. The organisation also has an involvement in a very wide range of environmental issues throughout the UK through its programmes of policy development, advocacy and research.

The Society is also very active on the international front, mainly in Europe, but also in Africa and elsewhere.

In Europe, the RSPB is supporting conservation programmes in the following countries: Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Malta, Hungary, Bulgaria & Romania. The RSPB is also the major financier of an office in Brussels which has been set up to allow the bird conservation organisations of Europe to effectively promote bird conservation issues within the European Commission and Parliament.

Outside of Europe, RSPB's Global Programmes Department is currently working in India and 6 African countries; Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya. These projects are all designed to conserve biodiversity, particularly birds.

Through the BirdLife partnership RSPB is also supporting work in a further 2 African countries - Morocco and Egypt; and in the Seychelles, New Caledonia, the Middle East, South America and Indonesia.

The RSPB is expanding its international work in line with its own agreed mission and as a partner in BirdLife International.

- 1.11 A brief description of the organisation's recent achievements. (Please note that while short pamphlets may be useful, the Department does not wish to receive books or lengthy reports)

The RSPB's activities overall are varied and wide ranging, as reference to the annual report and accounts for 1993/94 "Rising to the Challenge" will illustrate (copy attached). The following is a selection of some aspects of its recent work most relevant to this current project proposal.

The RSPB was the primary source of financial support behind the BirdLife International "Important Bird Areas" programmes for both Europe, (published in 1989) and the Middle East (published 1994) (page excerpts from the latter attached). These programmes documented all the most important sites for bird conservation in the two regions. The European book has become a standard planning tool within the European Commission and most major NGOs and development agencies in Europe and there is every sign that this will also soon happen for the Middle East book amongst relevant administrations.

RSPB has also entirely funded and helped manage a recently completed BirdLife International project to review the conservation status and management requirements for all birds of conservation concern throughout Europe. "Birds in Europe - their Conservation Status" was published in November 1994.

On behalf of a group of UK NGOs representing the whole spectrum of biological taxa, the RSPB recently coordinated and published "Biodiversity Challenge" which summarises the status of biodiversity in the UK and makes detailed recommendations in the form of targets which, if implemented, would safeguard the biodiversity values of the UK. This was undertaken as an NGO contribution to assist the UK government in the process of drawing up a UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

In Africa over the last 5-10 years the RSPB has run successful programmes in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. All these programmes have sought to develop NGO capacity in the countries to achieve conservation of sites and species and many have also operated successful environmental education programmes. All include a component of bird survey work to locate and monitor the most important sites for bird conservation in that country.

In Ghana, RSPB is involved in a programme of field survey, development of the Ghana Wildlife Society, conservation of a number of important coastal lagoons, and establishment of the Wildlife Clubs of Ghana, which has grown from nothing to 205 clubs with a membership of over 10,000 young people in just 7 years.

In Sierra Leone RSPB is working with the Conservation Society (CSSL) and the Sierra Leone government on a programme of biodiversity survey, site conservation, advocacy, training and development of an indigenous conservation organisation, and the running of a major education programme.

In Uganda the RSPB is helping the East Africa Natural History Society (Uganda) to develop capacity to manage its own programmes, produce a popular bird book, and undertake biodiversity surveys.

In Tanzania, in conjunction with Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST), RSPB is helping WCST run a coastal forest conservation project, assisting WCST to build their capacity as a wildlife conservation NGO, developing their membership and information disseminating capacity, and helping with an education programme.

2. PROJECT DETAILS

It is important that applicants set out precisely their objectives and the activities of their proposal. Please be as explicit as possible.

- 2.1 In what ways can this project be considered a Darwin project? How does the project relate to the Darwin principles? How would the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

Title: 'Directory of sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania'

This project fulfils the Darwin Initiative principles and criteria in the following respects:

1. It is a discrete piece of work and will be strongly branded a 'Darwin' initiative project both in the UK & in Tanzania. It will produce a directory of sites of high bird biodiversity importance in Tanzania using criteria based on a detailed prioritisation system produced by BirdLife International. The project is well-planned and can be completed within the given time scale. It will transfer considerable expertise from the UK to Tanzania and has a strong training element built into it. All the planning elements of the project are in place and now funding is the only constraint which prevents the project from starting. This project is a high priority for both RSPB and WCST and so therefore is realisation of the means to enable it to take place.

2. Involvement of UK expertise. The project draws on British expertise through involvement of staff from the RSPB and BirdLife International Secretariat, who have extensive expertise in bird survey work, training, biodiversity prioritisation, biodiversity planning and biodiversity advocacy. The system that will be used to decide whether a particular site should be included in the directory has been developed in Britain, and has already been used throughout Europe and the Middle East. It is currently being further refined for use throughout Africa and BirdLife is working towards a system of agreed criteria to define all sites of ornithological importance throughout the world.

The project makes extensive use of two British nationals in the UK, and two in Tanzania (the latter including one working for RSPB). The British nationals in Tanzania will take on the bulk of the field survey work and training, but use this to involve and train Tanzanians.

3. The project is highly collaborative. The project will be implemented in Tanzania by the "Bird Group" of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania. RSPB and WCST are working in partnership within BirdLife International, a global network of conservation organisations. RSPB have seconded a senior staff member, Stan Davies, to WCST to assist with the running of their projects and in developing their capacity to run an expanded conservation programme themselves. WCST have already made contact with various parts of the Tanzanian government including the National Environment Management Council, the Wildlife Division, the Forestry Division and TANAPA (Tanzanian National Parks). These organisations will play an active role in the survey work undertaken by this programme, and will help to ensure that the results are incorporated into the priority actions of the Tanzanian Government.

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4. The training element within the project is particularly strong. Neil Baker and Stan Davies are both based within a Tanzanian conservation NGO, and hence all the staff in that organisation will receive a training benefit in terms of a better understanding of the biodiversity priorities of Tanzania, and project management procedures. Norbert Cordeiro and Jakob Kiure will work alongside Neil Baker for the whole project and will learn field methods, species identification, report writing, computer management, data-base analysis skills. The field survey element of the IBA programme will also include the participation of many staff of the Wildlife Division, Forestry Division, National Parks etc. They will all receive a basic training in field methodology, site evaluation, and an appreciation of the biodiversity importance of the areas where they are working. Specific training courses in bird identification and survey techniques will also be provided before teams depart for the field and during the field work itself.

It is also expected that the staff in Tanzania will be joined by RSPB UK staff who are taking their 1 month sabbaticals (to which each RSPB staff member is entitled every 7 years). In addition to the training provided in Tanzania, the senior Tanzanian staff of the IBA programme will attend bird survey and NGO management courses at the RSPB in the UK, and participate in the development on the BirdLife Africa Programme.

Norbert Cordeiro is also undertaking the IBA programme in order to gather the data he requires to produce a PhD at Oxford University. Hence his involvement has a double benefit in that a biodiversity appraisal document will be produced, and a PhD will be produced.

5. Institutional links are also very strong in this project. RSPB has already developed a collaborative relationship with the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania, and has a staff member seconded to that organisation. WCST also has existing links to the government of Tanzania which will be developed by this project. The project will also assist the development of the BirdLife International partnership, particularly in East Africa.

The links to Oxford University where N. Cordeiro will undertake his PhD are also valuable and will help develop a stronger relationship between RSPB, WCST and that University.

6. This project will also make a major contribution towards helping Tanzania to develop a comprehensive Biodiversity Action Plan which is one of the requirements of the Biodiversity Convention. Recent research by BirdLife International and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge, and IUCN in Switzerland has shown that Tanzania is one of the top 2 or 3 countries in Africa in terms of its biodiversity importance. A Darwin initiative project to produce a directory of the most important sites for birds in Tanzania would be an important first stage in the production of a detailed review of the biodiversity importance of Tanzania and the most important sites where that biodiversity needs to be conserved.

7. The entire project will be branded as a Darwin project, both in the UK and in Tanzania. In the UK publicity would be raised through appropriate articles in RSPB's 'Birds' magazine which has a readership of around 1 million people, and through Press Releases to the media. In Tanzania, articles would be placed in the magazine of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania, 'Miombo' which has a print run of 3,000 and reaches most decision-makers in the country. The Darwin Initiative name would be used on all such articles, as would the logo. The logo would also be prominently displayed on the project vehicle and in the offices where the work was taking place.

The "Directory of sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania", which will be the main output of this project, will have the Darwin name and logo on the front cover. This publication will be published by the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania/RSPB in Tanzania, and it is hoped to arrange launches of this at the Tanzanian High Commission in London, and also in Tanzania. At both events the Darwin Initiative will be given high profile publicity.

2.2 Give brief details of the main objective(s) of the project

The main objectives of the project are to:

1. Compile and publish a "Directory of sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania", identifying all the sites which meet a rigorous set of scientific criteria developed by BirdLife International (a copy of these criteria are attached to this proposal). This directory will thus include details for all the most important sites for bird conservation in Tanzania.
2. Ensure that the results of these surveys are made available to members of the Tanzanian government, especially those who are producing the Biodiversity Action Plan for Tanzania and are involved in the implementation of Tanzania's commitment to the Biodiversity Convention, and advocate the inclusion of the survey results in the plan.
3. Build the capacity of both government and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania to be able to undertake biodiversity survey work, manage conservation programmes, and advocate these results within government and the donor community.
4. Raise public awareness in Tanzania concerning the importance of the country for biodiversity conservation

It has been shown in previous studies (e.g. "Putting Biodiversity on the Map" ICBP 1992) that birds can be useful as indicators for sites of wider biodiversity importance. It is thus a secondary objective of this study to help identify sites worthy of more detailed examination for other taxa (where this is lacking) and to help gather together in summary form such information as is readily available for such groups.

In the longer term it is hoped that the directory, as part of the Biodiversity Action Plan for Tanzania, will prove valuable as a means to help guide the targeting the conservation and development funding priorities of the Tanzanian government and aid donors operating in Tanzania.

2.3 Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project?
Give the names of individuals as well

Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
Neil Baker, Stan Davies, Norbert Cordeiro, Jakob Kiure,
and Paul Nnyiti; also Kim Howell (who is Chairman of WCST "Bird Group") and Charles Mlingwa (both of the University of Dar es Salaam)

National Environment Management Council

The Wildlife Division

The Forestry Division

TANAPA (Tanzanian National Parks).

2.4 Please give the proposed timetable for the achievement of the objectives

Project Planned to start in April 1995 and be completed by March 31 1997.

The stages in producing the directory are outlined more fully below (see 2.5) but will include collating data for sites, assessing it against the standardised criteria, producing a list of sites requiring further field survey work and undertaking this and so eventually producing the directory of sites. This objective will be achieved between December 1996 and March 1997.

The public launches of the directory in the UK and Tanzania, and subsequent advocacy work will take place Jan-March 1997.

The process of ensuring that the results of these surveys are available to those members of the Tanzanian government producing the Biodiversity Action Plan for Tanzania will be on-going during the project but in final form with the publication of the directory.

The public awareness-raising activities, training and capacity building of both government and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania will also take place throughout the course of the project.

2.5 How has the need for the work been identified?

Under the terms of the Biodiversity Convention, signatory countries are required to produce a Biodiversity Action Plan which summarises the status and distribution of the biodiversity in that country and makes recommendations over what actions should be undertaken to conserve that biodiversity.

Unfortunately in many developing countries, particularly in Africa, knowledge of where the biodiversity is and which are the most important sites for biodiversity conservation is not well known, particularly in the countries themselves. This is especially true for Tanzania which is a vast and diverse country and is widely acknowledged to be one of the 2-3 most important countries for the conservation of biodiversity in Africa (BirdLife/WCMC/IUCN, unpublished data).

In order for the Tanzanian government to produce a good Biodiversity Action Plan and attract funds to conserve the most important sites, there is need for local NGOs such as the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania to help collate, summarise and present the available biodiversity information to them in a way that can be easily understood and incorporated into the Biodiversity Action Plan preparation process.

The directory of sites of ornithological importance that will be produced by this current project will make a significant contribution to attempts to locate those sites which are of the most importance for biodiversity conservation in Tanzania. The directory will identify the sites of most importance for bird biodiversity, but there are grounds for believing that many of these same sites will also subsequently prove to be of high importance for other taxa.

The BirdLife International study "Putting biodiversity on the map" (1992) showed clearly that birds can be valuable as indicators of overall biodiversity and are almost uniquely suited in this respect. Firstly, on a global scale, they are probably the only group of plants and animals which have dispersed to and diversified in all parts of the world and virtually all habitat types and altitude zones; secondly, avian taxonomy is well known; thirdly, the geographical distribution of birds is sufficiently well known to permit detailed and rigorous review and analysis. In comparison, other vertebrate groups such as mammals and amphibians are often poor at dispersing across the sea or adverse habitat barriers, and most invertebrate groups are too poorly known, both taxonomically and distributionally to allow such a detailed analysis.

The "Directory of Sites of Ornithological Importance in Tanzania" is a discrete project in itself but it will also contribute to wider conservation in Africa as an element in BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas of Africa project, which aims to document all of the most significant sites for bird conservation in Africa over the next five years.

- 2.6 Will the project include an element of training? Please indicate how many trainees would be involved and from which countries? Would those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course

Training will be given at two main levels - senior project staff, and training secondments from government departments.

1. Senior project staff. The senior Tanzanian project staff (Norbert Cordeiro and Jakob Kiure) will be trained by the senior British staff (Dr. Neil Burgess, Neil Baker and Stan Davies). This training will comprise: biodiversity survey techniques, bird census techniques, site evaluation techniques, report writing, project management, budgeting, computer use, data-analysis, public speaking etc. The senior Tanzanian staff will also join with the British staff to provide training to the seconded trainees on the programme thus helping develop further their own training skills. In addition, the training of the senior Tanzanian staff will include a 2-3 week training visit to the UK to learn from the work of RSPB in the UK. RSPB staff undertaking sabbatical visits to Tanzania (estimate 10 likely during the project period) will also provide further training opportunities for project staff.
2. Seconded project staff. Approximately 10 trainees will be seconded from various Tanzanian institutions (National Environment Management Council, Forestry Division, Wildlife Division, National Parks). These staff will be given the following training: basic survey techniques, basic site appraisal techniques, Tanzania and its biodiversity importance, the Biodiversity Convention and what it means to Tanzania, basic report writing and data recording techniques, bird identification. Any members of this group showing particular interest and aptitude will be encouraged to participate further in the programme.
3. NGO management. Because the project will be based in the offices of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania, there will be further training benefits to all staff of that organisation (3 senior and 10 junior). These benefits will include: advocacy of the results of the IBA to government and donors, project management, accounting, development of a targeted conservation programme. These are all critical skills which will allow WCST to become a powerful force for biodiversity conservation in Tanzania, managed and run by its own Tanzanian staff.

- 2.7 Set out in greater detail the proposed programme of work for which grant is sought. What will be the programme's aims and measurable objectives including the estimated timing of their achievements, what qualitative performance measures are proposed and what will be the programme's outputs.

Aim: To produce a directory of sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania.

Production and publication of the directory will help the government and NGO communities to make a major step towards an accurate Biodiversity Action Plan for Tanzania which can then be used to help target funding for biodiversity conservation into the most important sites. The project will also leave a legacy of greatly enhanced staff skills within a national conservation NGO which will enable these biodiversity conservation priorities to be effectively promoted in Tanzania.

Criteria: The project will identify and document sites using internationally agreed criteria developed by BirdLife International for their Important Bird Areas programme. These criteria (a resumé of which is attached) cover:

1. Globally threatened species
2. Restricted range species
3. Regionally important assemblages of birds
4. Congregations (colonial nesting or wintering) species
5. Regionally declining species
6. Species of limited distribution

Tasks:

1. Ensure that the work programmes of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania and relevant government department include this programme (April 1995).
2. Identify and employ staff to undertake the programme (April 1995).
3. Identify trainees to be involved in the programme (April 1995).
4. Complete ornithological literature review for Tanzania (April - June 1995).
5. Collate data for sites and assess it against the standardised criteria of importance to see if site meets the agreed levels of significance to be included in the directory (April-August 1995).
6. Produce list of sites requiring further field survey work (June 1995).
7. Develop programme of field survey and field training involving all staff and trainees (June 1995).
8. Visit sites, collect relevant data and undertake field training programmes (June 1995-August 1996).
9. Collate data and determine further sites which meet the agreed criteria (June 1996-December 1996).
10. Produce 'directory of sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania' (December 1996-March 1997). Site accounts to meet quality standards established under the BirdLife International IBA programme.
11. Launch directory in the UK and Tanzania, and advocate that it becomes a central planning document for WCST, the Tanzanian government and international NGOs and Aid Agencies working in Tanzania (March 1997 onwards).
12. Contribute data to the BirdLife International programme, based in Cambridge, which is aiming to describe all the most important sites for bird conservation (Important Bird Areas) throughout Africa (March 1997).
13. Advocate that one of the senior staff employed on the programme in Tanzania is employed by WCST as a 'Biodiversity Officer', based in Tanzania.

2.8 Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project

Start date: 1 April 1995; 24 months duration to 31 March 1997

2.9 Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

This is a new project.

2.10 Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work?
Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences

There are a number of projects aiming to provide biodiversity data for specific sites in Tanzania e.g. the Darwin Initiative project studying the invertebrate fauna in Mkomazi Game Reserve. However there are no other organisations or projects aiming to provide a systematic review of the scope now proposed, covering all sites in the whole of Tanzania.

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Describe how progress on the project will be monitored and evaluation in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how will you seek the views of clients/customers?

The project will be managed from the UK by Dr. Neil Burgess, International Officer (Africa) for the RSPB, in consultation with Dr. Lincoln Fishpool the 'IBA for Africa' Officer at BirdLife International in Cambridge. Dr. Burgess will visit Tanzania three times a year throughout the duration of the project. Regular RSPB project tracking methods for work planning and implementation and financial control will be used to monitor progress.

The project will be managed in Tanzania by the 'Bird Group' of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania, which will meet monthly. This group is chaired by Prof. Kim Howell of the University of Dar es Salaam, and its Secretary is Stan Davies who is on secondment to WCST from RSPB. The bird group will agree targets for the project with the project staff and will make quarterly payments to Neil Baker who will ensure that the agreed targets are achieved. The finances of the project will be administered by the RSPB and the Tanzanian costs will be controlled by the accountant at WCST.

A project Steering Committee will be established in Tanzania to meet on a 6 monthly basis, and give an official (although largely advisory) input into the management of the project. This committee will include representatives of all stake-holders in the project, such as the government departments of Wildlife and Forestry, universities, WCST executive members, and the Tanzanian government representatives in charge of the Biodiversity Convention.

The Bird Group of WCST and the International Officer of RSPB will monitor and evaluate the progress of the project, using the minutes from the regular monthly meetings of the bird group, and the production of quarterly progress reports by the project staff.

The draft directory on the sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania will be evaluated by a panel of experts from within Tanzania and elsewhere to ensure that the highest possible standards are reached.

The training programme for the survey teams will be monitored and evaluated by in-house experts at the RSPB, and adjustments made accordingly.

4. INCOME

4.1 What financial support from public sources (Government Department or Agency) does the organisation as a whole receive at present, and from which organisations?

RSPB receives no direct core-funding support from public sources. Total grant income relating to specific projects received by RSPB from UK Government Departments, Agencies and Local Authorities over the preceding 12 months (November 1993 - October 1994) is as follows:-

£

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Scottish Natural Heritage | 258,200 |
| English Nature | 35,700 |
| Countryside Council for Wales | 82,500 |
| Countryside Commission | 976,900 |
| MAFF | 270,900 |
| Forestry Commission | 33,200 |
| Scottish Office | 8100 |
| Welsh Office | 12,000 |
| Department of Environment (N Ireland) | 61,800 |
| National Rivers Authority | 18,200 |
| County Councils | 274,600 |
| Misc | 41,100 |
| TOTAL | 2,073,200 |

This figure represents just less than 10% of RSPB's total budgeted annual nett income.

4.2 Please give details of grant you have sought from other public sources for this project

No other UK public sources have been approached for funding for this project. Exploratory talks have been held with DANIDA (the Danish Overseas Aid Agency) over providing additional funds (should the Darwin application be successful), to further increase the training component of the programme, allow more staff to be employed, and further field sites to be visited. However, Darwin Initiative funding is crucial to get this project up and running and DANIDA's involvement would in no way affect the clear branding of the project as a Darwin Initiative. It is anticipated that the Darwin funding will thus act in a catalytic way to elicit further financial support for the project from DANIDA.

4.3 Please state other sources of income and amounts to be put towards the costs of the project (including any income from private sponsorship, trusts, fees or training activity). Include donations in kind e.g. accommodation. Indicate any income or donations which are confirmed

| FINANCIAL INPUTS | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| The following confirmed budget commitments have been made to support this project over the two year period (April 1995 - March 1997): | | |
| | 1994/5 | 1995/6 |
| RSPB | | |
| International Officer (Africa) - based in UK (10% time) | | |
| International Officer (Africa) - air travel to TZ x 4 | | |
| Stan Davies seconded to WCST - all costs (20% time) | | |
| Bird books and survey equipment - all costs | | |
| Promotion in 'Birds' magazine - RSPB costs | | |
| Sabbatical staff to Tanzania - RSPB contributions | | |
| WCST | | |
| Office space, use of computers, library, vehicles | | |
| Salaries for Jakob Kiure | | |
| Promotion in 'Miombo' magazine | | |
| TOTALS | £23,000 | £18,000 |

4.4 Briefly describe the arrangements envisaged from meeting the costs of continuing your project beyond any period of Darwin Initiative funding, if appropriate. A clear exit strategy must be provided

The "Directory of sites of ornithological importance in Tanzania" project is a discrete entity which finishes with the launch of the report in March/April 1997. However RSPB expects to continue working with WCST to advocate and promote the conservation of key sites identified by this project.

The directory will be used as a tool for seeking to influence biodiversity priorities within the Tanzanian government and aid agencies operating in Tanzania. The aim is that this will enable donors to target conservation action to sites of exceptional biodiversity importance. It is also hoped that biodiversity considerations will be built into the management of all sites which are identified in the directory, many of which will be government owned, or the property of large private land-owners and companies.

It is also expected that one of the Tanzanian members of the team in Tanzania will become a 'Biodiversity Officer' in WCST at the end of the programme. The Darwin Initiative would thus provide a valuable catalytic role in training a key staff member for this national NGO. Initially the costs of this position are likely to be found by the RSPB. It is envisaged that WCST will also use the results of the programme to develop its own conservation agenda which would focus clearly on biodiversity priorities.

5. EXPENDITURE

5.1 Please state gross expenditure on the programme of work (see 2.7). Please work by financial year (defined as April to March), using 1994/1995 prices throughout - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. Indicate salary costs on Table A and total costs on Table B. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years.

Table A

| | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Number of staff | | | |
| a) UK - British | 2 | 2 | nil |
| b) Tanzania - British | 2 | 2 | nil |
| c) Tanzania - Tanzanian | 2 | 2 | nil |
| d) Tanzanian secondees | 10 | 10 | nil |
| Job titles and duties | | | |
| British nationals | | | |
| UK Coordinator Project monitoring, financial overview, advice, training | 1 | 1 | nil |
| BirdLife IBA Officer Advice, criteria monitoring, encouragement, training | 1 | 1 | nil |
| Project coordinators (in TZ) Management, site survey, training, writing directory, accounting | 2 | 2 | nil |
| RSPB Sabbaticals Site survey, training | 10 | 10 | nil |
| Tanzanian nationals | | | |
| IBA counterparts Site survey, training and writing | 2 | 2 | nil |
| Tanzanian secondees Site survey, training | 10 | 10 | nil |
| % of time spent on this work | | | |
| British nationals | | | |
| UK Coordinator | 25% | 25% | nil |
| BirdLife IBA Officer | 5% | 5% | nil |
| 1st project coordinator in TZ | 30% | 30% | nil |
| 2nd project coordinator in TZ | 100% | 100% | nil |
| RSPB sabbaticals | 10% x 10 | 10% x 10 | nil |
| Tanzanian nationals | | | |
| IBA counterparts | 100% | 100% | nil |
| Tanzanian Secondees | 30% | 30% | nil |
| Cost of this work | £43,500 | £43,500 | nil |

Expenditure on other costs and then the total costs should be listed below:

Table B:

| | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/8 |
|--|---------|---------|--------|
| Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning | | | nil |
| Postage, telephone and stationery | | | nil |
| Travel and subsistence | | | nil |
| Printing Directory report | | | nil |
| Workshops, seminars etc, | | | nil |
| Capital items, (please specify) Landrover 110 tdi Office Equipment: 486 computer, printer etc. Field Equipment: tents, books etc. | | | nil |
| Other (please specify) Training in Tanzania & UK | | | nil |
| Sub-total | | | nil |
| Cost of salaries (from previous table) | | | nil |
| Total of spend* | 80,500 | 67,500 | nil |

* Grants may be limited to a percentage of the total cost of the project. The Department will look for balancing income from non-public sources (e.g. private sector funding, subscriptions, donations, fees.

5.2 Please deduct any confirmed income or donations from elsewhere (where this may be costed) and indicate below the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative.

| | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Income to be deducted | 23,000 | 18,000 | nil |
| Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested | 57,500 | 49,500 | nil |

6. CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds I apply for a grant of £57,500 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 1996 on the activities specified in paragraph 2.7.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report.

Name (block capitals)

ALISTAIR GAMMELL

Position in the organisation

DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Signed

Date 30.11.94

Please return completed form to the Department of the Environment, A304 Romney House, Marsham Street, London, SW1P 3PY.

Department of the Environment

November 1994