



POST/529



Submit by 21 January 2005

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR POST-PROJECT FUNDING 2005

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and on the merit of your current / recently completed Darwin Initiative project. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants). Application is by invitation only.

1. Name and address of UK organisation

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), The Lodge, Sandy, Beds SG19 2DL, UK

2. Post-Project details

Project Title:
Ensuring legacy and conservation impact within Kenya's biodiversity monitoring network

Proposed start date: July 2005

Duration of project: 2 years

Darwin funding requested	Total	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	£ 49,144	£ 20,884	£ 23,114	£ 5,146	£ 0

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number

Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: improving monitoring, management and conservation action (162/11/003)

4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals where different from the original project. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post-Project funding.

Details	Project leader	Other main UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Buckley		Mwangi
Forename(s)	Paul		Solomon
Post held	Country Programme Manager		Conservation Manager
Institution (if different to above)	RSPB		Nature Kenya
Department	International Division		
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

5. Define the purpose (main objective) of the Post-project in line with the logical framework. How is it linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project?

The purpose of this project is to ensure that a functioning national monitoring system is demonstrably assisting Kenyan conservation by informing and inspiring sound long-term conservation actions and policy development. A growing number of people will be involved in the monitoring programme and by the end of the project it will be well established among all key conservation agencies and inspiring comparable actions in neighbouring countries.

In relation to the original project, the Darwin mid-term review concluded the following.

“Overall the project is progressing according to original plans, has completed activities as planned, and resulted in a number of achievements contributing to the outputs, purpose and overall goal. The project benefits from strong local institutional leadership, good institutional partnerships within Kenya and with the UK institution, and an appropriate biodiversity monitoring methodology that is user-friendly, simple and yet scientifically robust. This positive project serves as an excellent example of a good project for the Darwin Initiative.”

The follow-up project will consolidate the achievements of the original project, building on its legacy and resourcing targeted initiatives to enhance its effectiveness. In particular, it will:

- further strengthen the existing monitoring network of key government and non-government conservation agencies through targeted training and the development of additional monitoring tools
- place future training firmly in the hands of national agencies, through the delivery of ‘training for trainers’ and the development of a targeted monitoring manual
- enhance and harmonise biodiversity monitoring databases, in particular by securing agreement on data quality and sharing and integrating existing databases with a new web-based database
- enhance the capacity of existing Site Support Groups and replicate the detailed monitoring by these local community groups at three new sites
- significantly improve the use of monitoring data in site management plans, in conservation action and in policy formulation.

By the end of the project we expect that there will be three demonstrable cases where data from the monitoring programme is positively influencing conservation, that data will be influencing national strategy and policy processes, and that the great majority of the costs of running the monitoring network will be met by the project partners themselves.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date?

The project *Kenya's Important Biodiversity Areas: improving monitoring, management and conservation action* originated from the excellent relations between the RSPB and Nature Kenya stretching back well over a decade. It builds on a comprehensive assessment of 60 of the most critical sites for biodiversity conservation in Kenya, which was published as *Important Bird Areas in Kenya* in 1999. The project has established a functioning monitoring network throughout the country, comprising all key government and non-government stakeholders responsible for managing these sites. Nature Kenya has developed an appropriate biodiversity monitoring methodology that is user-friendly, simple and yet scientifically robust. Information resulting from the baseline monitoring within the project was used to produce an acclaimed report, *Kenya's Important Bird Areas: status and trends 2004*, which has been used to inform Kenya's second report to the CBD.

A particular innovation has been the development of a strong network of local community-based Site Support Groups. Present in eight sites, these groups of volunteers carry out a range of activities relating to conservation of each site and promotion of the well-being of people living in and around it. Participants have embraced the monitoring work with enthusiasm and more detailed monitoring of particular species and of environmental trends has been possible at six of these sites.

The project partners are well aware that even long-term monitoring is useful only if it leads to conservation action. It is too early for many trends to have emerged from the data, but already the monitoring programme has stimulated the development of management plans for two Important Bird Areas (IBAs), while negative trends emerging from the programme have prompted Nature Kenya to purchase their first ever reserve on the fast-disappearing grasslands of the Kinangop Plateau. Other agencies have begun to consider the use of monitoring data in planning for and management of sites under their stewardship.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs will be achieved within the original project term?

We are confident that the follow-up project will start from the basis of a project completed as intended, and that we will therefore be able to focus on securing the legacy of the original project and building on its achievements. The original project has been closely monitored by the Kenyan project implementation team, and the RSPB Project Leader and other UK experts have made frequent visits and provided regular input. A very helpful mid-term evaluation by Alex Forbes recommended amendments to the standard outputs and the logframe indicators, to temper over-ambitious expectations relating to the number of management plans and conservation interventions resulting from the project. The project will have achieved almost all key intended activities and outputs by June 2005, when a final report will be produced focusing on training delivered, the existence of a functioning monitoring network throughout Kenya and its institutionalisation within and use by key managing agencies. Outcomes associated with database development have not been finalised as we hoped and we will need to work on these during the follow-up project; in particular, we will need to push forward the harmonisation of the project database with new systems and with others run by key agencies.

8. Please list the overseas partner organisation(s) that will be involved in the Post-project and explain their role and responsibilities in this work and in the original project (if applicable).

Our main project partner will be **Nature Kenya**, the BirdLife International partner in Kenya, with which we have a long-term programme of collaboration. Nature Kenya will lead on field implementation and will continue the work initiated during the project after Darwin funding ends. It works closely with other BirdLife partners across Africa, and meets annually with them as the Council of the African Partnership (CAP). CAP is fully supportive of this project and we expect that other Partners will in time derive benefit from the experience and information provided by the project. We hope to involve staff from partners in Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia in aspects of this follow-up project.

Nature Kenya is a long-established, non-profit-making, membership-based society with a sound reputation for scientific and conservation expertise. It was responsible for establishing the **National Museums of Kenya (NMK)**, based in Nairobi. The Museums will have a significant role in the follow-up project, as they are responsible for maintaining the paper and electronic IBA databases and for the management of six National Monument IBAs. Other key partners will include the **Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)**, which is responsible for managing National Parks, the **Forest Department**, which is responsible for managing Forest Reserves, and the **National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**, which is responsible for overall environmental coordination and reporting, including to the CBD. These organisations will all be critical partners, as they have management responsibilities for certain IBAs and their staff will be responsible for much of the baseline monitoring work. Other partners in the project will include community-based Site Support Groups, who will undertake detailed monitoring programmes in at least nine IBAs.

Roles and responsibilities in the follow-up project will be similar to those in the original project, but the managing agencies now have a more prominent role as partners. This development has generated greater ownership of the programme than existed at the beginning. In particular, we plan to invite the Forest Department and NEMA to join the existing members of the Advisory Committee. Key members of the **IBA National Liaison Committee** have also enhanced their involvement, and their participation is important in establishing an effective and widely owned IBA monitoring network. The project will also work with the **Environment Legislation and Policy Working Group (ELPWIG)** to develop ways of using project data for policy and strategy initiatives and improve understanding of these links within collaborating institutions. Finally, some regional dissemination of findings will take place through the regional monitoring network established by the Wildfowl and Wetland Trust's (WWT's) regional Darwin project (11/002).

9. Please provide written evidence of commitment and capability of overseas partner in achieving the purpose and outputs of this project. Are formal agreements in place for overseas partner responsibility in this project?

See attached letters of support. All of these partners have shown commitment to the original project, have fulfilled their roles well and have committed to securing the long-term sustainability of the monitoring network.

10. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country if not already provided.

The project has involved key government and local community stakeholders from the start. Through the IBA National Liaison Committee and a range of training workshops on monitoring and survey techniques, training techniques, management planning, etc, at least 12 key agencies have participated in and helped to steer the project. The key managing agencies, KWS, the Forest Department and NEMA, as well as NMK, are all committed in principle to maintaining the monitoring programme on their sites. At a subset of sites, we have worked closely with local communities through Nature Kenya's pioneering network of Site Support Groups. Six groups have engaged directly more than 100 people living adjacent to IBAs (and many more indirectly), and maintain a programme of detailed monitoring of key aspects of the biodiversity of their focal sites. This programme will be expanded in the next two years.

Nature Kenya and the other partners have informed and contributed equally to the preparation of this proposal. The principle underlying this second phase will be even greater leadership and steering by Kenyan stakeholders, and the majority of Advisory Group members and trainers will be from Kenya.

11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects (other than your original project) which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of your work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Several of the project partners already undertake monitoring work. The IBA monitoring protocols were selected to complement or modify established programmes and to avoid duplication. The Forest Department have expressed their intention to make the monitoring system established by this Darwin project the basis for all their forest condition monitoring (not just that on IBAs). KWS undertakes other monitoring work and we expect this to become increasingly integrated with the IBA status monitoring. The RSPB, NMK and Nature Kenya are working on developing a database to enable birdwatchers to contribute records towards national monitoring systems through a web site (Kenya Birdfinder).

We have worked in collaboration with the WWT-led Darwin project (11/002) developing a regional wetland monitoring scheme in East Africa, in particular with the Project Manager Mr Oliver Nasirwa and the Kenyan focal officer Mr Kariuki Ngandanga. The follow-up project will have a special focus on the wetlands within the IBA network to help entrench the achievements of the WWT project. In particular, we will incorporate wetland monitoring into training manuals, work on wetland management plans, seek to involve managing agencies more in regular waterbird counts, and use the WWT regional monitoring network as a means of dissemination, providing first-hand experience to three neighbouring countries.

12. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make references to the relevant article(s), of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

We have liaised closely with the CBD focal point within NEMA during the current project and will continue to do so during the follow-up project. Nature Kenya represents civil society on the working group preparing national reports on progress in implementing the CBD, and the project publication *Kenya's Important Bird Areas: status and trends 2004* was used extensively in preparing the second report to the CBD in November 2004.

During the follow-up project, the contribution made by the original project towards implementation of the CBD will continue, but as the use of project data grows there will be more focus on influencing the conservation agenda and building linkages between local and national stakeholders and national and international decision-making fora. The follow-up project will contribute both to the next CBD CoP, due in January 2006, and to the preparation of the fourth national report to the CBD, probably due in 2007.

We estimate that the contribution made by the project to the various articles and themes of the CBD will be as follows.

Article 7 (Identification and Monitoring) 40%, Article 8 (*In Situ* Conservation) 20%, Article 12 (Research and Training) 10%, Article 13 (Public Education and Awareness) 5%, Article 17 (Exchange of Information) 5%. Cross cutting themes: Indicators 10%, Protected Areas 10%.

13. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with the National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

The Kenyan National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) notes the inadequacy of monitoring and sets out objectives including the following.

- “Strengthen and harmonise the systems for accumulating, processing, storing and retrieving data.”
- “Set up sustainable monitoring plans with clear objectives and identify indicators for assessing progress.”

The current project has improved the information available about status and trends in 60 of Kenya’s top biodiversity sites. It has created a network of common interest between stakeholders at these sites and for the first time shown them to be part of a critical and interlinked part of Kenya’s natural heritage. Over the period of the project the main government stakeholders’ appreciation of the project and its value has increased markedly. The IBA National Liaison Committee, in place since 1998, includes representatives of these and other groups and sees the protection and management of these 60 sites as its core remit. Its monitoring sub-committee has taken an overview of the project and ensured a contribution by other agencies such as the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya. Therefore, we believe that securing the legacy of this programme is at the heart of good conservation management in Kenya.

The original project has already fed valuable information into the NBSAP, notably through its impact on the preparation of the second national report on progress to the CBD. We expect this impact to continue through contributions to the preparation for and attendance at the eighth meeting of the CBD CoP and the writing of the fourth national report.

The new project will strengthen the NBSAP in particular through focusing on harmonising data systems and increasing the use of monitoring data in policy development and formulation of appropriate indicators.

At the local level we expect that information arising from the monitoring plan will become increasingly influential in developing new and updated management plans at several of the 60 IBAs. Agreements are now in place with both KWS and the Forest Department to feed information from the monitoring reports into their plans and to improve the provisions for further monitoring within these plans.

14. If relevant, please explain how the project work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

The project does not contribute directly to sustainable livelihoods. However, the monitoring work being done at a number of IBAs by Site Support Groups is integral to the work these groups are doing to enhance the livelihoods of themselves and their fellow community members, work which is supported by Nature Kenya, the RSPB and a number of other donor institutions. On the Kinangop Plateau, for example, the negative trends in grassland management revealed by this project led Nature Kenya and the Site Support Group the Friends of the Kinangop Plateau to raise funds to purchase two areas of land as grassland refuges for threatened biodiversity. These areas will be managed as ecotourism ventures by and for the benefit of the local people. At the same time, measures are being put in place to improve the viability of traditional livestock management. Moreover, NatureKenya has trained a group of local women in wool spinning and weaving and increased income is now being gained by them from sales of wool products to markets in Nairobi.

At the macro level, the establishment of a more systematic monitoring programme for this network of sites should enable more effective use of monitoring data in a range of government and international agency strategies for natural resource management and poverty reduction. These 60 IBAs include all the globally famous sites which attract tourists from across the world and which are therefore critical to Kenya's economy and the well-being of its people. The information and knowledge gained through this project should lead to an improvement in the management of these sites and others currently less well known. This in turn should sustain and enhance the quality of Kenya's tourism product into the long term.

15. What will be the impact of the work and how will this be achieved? How will these help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

While we believe that the monitoring network and resulting conservation actions are operating well, we consider it essential that we support the central coordination of the monitoring programme for a further period, while earlier achievements are built on and strengthened on the basis of lessons learned. The impacts of the follow-up project will be as follows.

- Institutionalisation of monitoring within managing agencies, creating extra capacity and awareness within each agency through targeted support.
- Development of a standard training module for people new to the network (incorporating wetland monitoring from project 11/002) which can be delivered by the individual agencies themselves.
- Further development of and sharing between project and allied databases (including the KWS, wetland and Birdfinder databases), to ensure more efficient and effective analysis and use of monitoring data to a common standard across the Kenyan network. This will strengthen reporting to the CBD and assist in the use of data in developing indicators and policy formulation.
- Further capacity building of Site Support Groups to enable them integrate monitoring even more closely into their work programmes.
- An increase in the number of management plans making active use of monitoring data, with a particular focus on wetlands (building on the legacy of WWT project 11/002).
- Regional (using the WWT Regional Monitoring Network) and national dissemination through seminars, publications and the media, to promote the programme and encourage its replication elsewhere.
- Two innovative initiatives, namely establishment of a web-based bird recording/monitoring system (Kenya Birdfinder) and completion of a review of the role of remote sensing in future monitoring programmes.

16. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.

The post-project work will follow on logically and sequentially from the existing project and help to embed its achievements and secure its legacy. We do not propose that the post-project funds will finance the day-to-day running of the monitoring network. Instead, we will undertake a set of complementary activities designed to further enhance the network's effectiveness, including provision of training for new network members, enhancements to the database, capacity building and equipping of Site Support Groups, and targeted support to managing agencies. In addition, we will resource several products capitalising on the work of the network, specifically annual status and trends reports, and assist management agencies to use the data derived from the monitoring.

Complementary funding for all of these activities will be sought. However, these activities are both distinct developments from the current Darwin project and are judged as being difficult to fund from alternative sources.

17. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

The legacy built up by the current project and this follow-up phase will be a functioning monitoring network operated by all the key managing agencies within and outside government. The data from this network will help to inform improved management and protection of up to 60 of Kenya's most important biodiversity sites. The data will also begin to inform and influence conservation and natural resource management policy. The project will have helped to train and motivate a cadre of people who will see 'their' sites as part of this wider network and are able to share experience of monitoring and management. While the current project has made great progress towards this goal, we believe that targeted support by Darwin for two further years will fully embed this and enable distinct innovations to further improve the quality and use of the data being collected.

18. Please provide a clear exit strategy and describe what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy

The key to the long-term success of this project is that it is fully owned and valued by all stakeholders throughout Kenya. Therefore, while the project was initially viewed as a Nature Kenya initiative, it is now seen much more as a collaboration involving a number of key partners who play a central role in monitoring and safeguarding these 60 critical sites. An example of how ownership of the project has widened is the re-branding of the monitoring forms for forests as primarily Forest Department forms. We see this as an important principle which will be furthered in this follow-up project – although Nature Kenya will maintain their role as overall coordinators of the network, with NMK coordinating the collection and analysis of data.

Nature Kenya has taken a number of additional steps to enhance the sustainability of the network. These include:

- ensuring greater input of resources into the maintenance of the network by Kenyan project partners
- mainstreaming monitoring in all new and ongoing large project proposals, so that an increasing number of sites will benefit from specific monitoring resources
- expanding training to new groups such as Forest Guards who may be able to assist in monitoring
- developing site-specific monitoring and management proposals for critical sites not otherwise funded
- filling gaps in IBA coverage through monitoring visits and seeking new contacts among local agencies
- working with other institutions with long-term objectives and presence in specific areas – e.g. the A Rocha Trust near Malindi, which is involved in monitoring at up to 5 IBAs.

We propose an independent evaluation of the current project early in 2005. Following on from the very useful mid-term review carried out by Alex Forbes early in 2004, we will focus this evaluation very much on identifying ways to maximise the value of the monitoring network and ensure sustainability. This will further inform plans for the follow-up phase.

We believe the risks associated with the programme are similar to those in the first project, most of which have been overcome. The main constraint on progress has been frequent changes in staff within some of the key agencies; we will tackle this in the follow-up phase by broadening the number of people within the agencies who have an active stake in the project, giving them frequent updates and involving more of them in the project management structures. In addition, we will improve feedback to individual contributors so that they have a greater understanding of the project and its value. The extent to which we will be able to influence management plans and policies through use of the data is somewhat unpredictable as we will not always be able to affect the timing of initiatives such as policy reviews. However, provided the correct mechanisms are employed, the long-term impact of the project should be assured, even if individual measures are delayed until after the project ends.

19. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

All stakeholders are fully aware of the contribution of the Darwin Initiative to this programme and any follow-up. As in the original project, all training materials will acknowledge Darwin support, as will publicity materials and written papers. In particular, the annual status and trends reports will continue to enjoy wide circulation nationally and internationally and will make prominent use of Darwin logos. The RSPB and Nature Kenya will both continue to carry updated information on the project on their websites.

We enjoy a good relationship with the Darwin Initiative on this project and will continue to discuss and respond to suggestions as to how to further enhance Darwin's ownership of the project.

20. Will the Post-project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection indicating where they were involved in the original project. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

We will prepare a stand-alone training resource for new entrants to the monitoring network, to include the use of monitoring data in conservation policies and programmes. In addition, we will run a 'training for trainers' refresher course, involving around 10 staff from key agencies such as KWS, NEMA and NMK. Thereafter, we expect that these people will be able to use the training resource to train new staff at central events and through visits to remote sites with clusters of IBAs. During the follow-up project, we hope to target additional field staff – for example, Forest Department Guards who were not targeted previously but who tend to remain in post for long periods.

We will organise one final week-long formal training session, probably in late 2005, which will be delivered to around 25 participants from key agencies who will be monitoring the IBAs and other key sites. This will be delivered primarily by Kenyan project staff, with one contributor from the RSPB. Kenyan staff will also undertake informal and formal refresher training both with agencies (focusing in particular on long-term field staff such as Forest Guards who can be trained cheaply and effectively) and with about 120 members of Site Support Groups. We will hold seminar-based training sessions on data quality and database harmonisation, each for around 10 people.

Outcomes will be monitored through project reporting and as part of the remit of the Advisory Group during the project, and thereafter by the National Liaison Committee and as part of the RSPB's ongoing cooperation programme with Nature Kenya.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

21. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 1 of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal:			
To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
Purpose			
A functioning national monitoring system is demonstrably assisting Kenyan conservation by informing and inspiring sound and long term conservation actions	<p>Conservation actions at 3 sites demonstrably based on analysis of project monitoring data</p> <p>All project partners are contributing 80% of the costs of running the monitoring network by the end of year 2</p> <p>Monitoring data used to inform 2 national strategy/policy processes by end of year 2</p>	<p>Nature Kenya/SSG project reports</p> <p>Project reports, partners' statements of expenditure, future workplans/budgets</p> <p>Strategies, adopted policies</p>	
Outputs			
1. Greater institutionalisation of monitoring within managing agencies creates extra capacity and awareness within each agency	<p>Baseline monitoring data returned from 95% of IBAs in each of years 1 and 2</p> <p>Lead and deputy focal points agreed in all partners by end of year 1</p>	<p>Monitoring forms, project reports</p> <p>Project reports</p>	<p>All IBAs accessible for monitoring</p> <p>Security issues do not prohibit site visits and conservation plans</p> <p>Government and other key institutions continue to co-operate with the project and are stable</p>
2. A standard training module for people new to the network is delivered through the key agencies	<p>Training manual published by month 8</p> <p>At least 50 in-house staff trained by end of year 2</p>	<p>Training manual</p> <p>Training/project reports</p>	<p>The majority of Site Support Groups continue to function effectively</p>
3. Project databases ensure more efficient and effective analysis and use of monitoring data to a common standard across the Kenyan network	<p>Guidelines adopted by all key stakeholders by month 18</p> <p>KWS, NMK, Nature Kenya and NEMA databases populated with data and sharing codes in operation by end of project</p>	<p>Guidelines/resolutions</p> <p>Database outputs/analysis</p>	<p>Policy makers are receptive to the use of monitoring data in policy formulation</p> <p>Other East African countries have the</p>

4. Site Support Groups' ability to integrate monitoring programmes into their core work is enhanced	9 functioning monitoring programmes operational in SSGs by end of project 4 SSGs using monitoring data to inform practical action by end of year 2	Project reports, databases SSG/project reports	
5. An increased number of management plans are making active use of monitoring data, with a particular focus on wetlands	2 new management plans in place by end of year 2 Monitoring protocols integrated into 10 agency plans by end of year 2	Plans and project reports Plans and project reports	
6. Regional and national dissemination carried out to promote use of data from the programme and encourage its replication elsewhere	Status reports produced annually and integrated into CBD reporting Two additional monitoring programmes underway in other East African countries by end of Year 2	Status reports, CBD reports Project reports, partner reports	
Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)		
1. Institutionalisation within managing agencies	Training for new staff (by month 18), refresher training for network (by each agency – ongoing), support for field and follow-up visits (ongoing), awareness seminars at agency HQs (by months 5,17), IBA National Liaison Committee and monitoring group meetings (every 4 months), develop role of these bodies in waterbird counts (months 8,13,19), review role of remote sensing in future monitoring programme (by end of project).		
2. Development and delivery of training module	Produce standard monitoring manual (month 4), incorporate water bird monitoring manual (by month 7), Kenyan-led 'training for trainers' course for institutions (by month 9), support training co-ordinator network and targeting of new groups (e.g. forest guards) (ongoing from month 9)		
3. Development of project and associated databases	Survey and collate existing data needs and storage (by month 4), data sharing workshop (month 9), guidelines for future sharing/integration (month 15), development of Kenya Birdfinder database and linking with monitoring data (by EOP)		
4. SSG capacity building	Build broader volunteer base (month 3 onwards), consolidate existing SSG monitoring (ongoing), replicate at 3 new sites (month 13 onwards), workshop on data quality control (month 10), provide project equipment (as appropriate)		
5. Management planning	Support development of new management planning processes at 2+ sites including at least 1 wetland (month 7 onwards), produce guidelines on integrating monitoring into management plans (month 6), support other management plan processes by other agencies (ongoing)		
6. National and regional dissemination	Produce status reports (months 11 and 23), invite representatives of 3 neighbouring countries to study monitoring programme (by month 19), present results at 2 regional fora (opportunistic), document and promote key experiences and lessons (by month 16)		

22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable

Date	Financial Year	Key milestones
Throughout: visits to IBAs and SSGs (monthly), meetings of project team (8 per year), advisory committee (1–2 per year), National Liaison Committee (3 per year)		
By Oct 05	Apr/Mar 05/06	Survey and collate existing data systems, storage and needs
By Oct 05	“	Issue basic monitoring forms for 2005 monitoring
By Nov 05	“	Complete awareness seminars at govt agency HQs
By Jan 06	“	Complete standard monitoring manual incorporating wetlands guidance
Feb 06	“	Participation of project stakeholders in waterbird counts
By Feb 06	“	Collate all 2005 basic monitoring forms
By March 06	“	Training for trainers workshop
March 06	“	Data sharing workshop completed
April 06	Apr–Mar 06/07	Data quality assessment workshop
May 06	“	Issue of 3 rd annual status report
By June 06	“	Support system for monitoring training network in place
By June 06	“	New volunteers for SSG monitoring recruited and trained
By June 06	“	Annual data collected from 6 SSG monitoring programmes
By June 06	“	Development of 2 new management plans underway
July 06	“	Participation of project stakeholders in waterbird counts
July 06	“	Commence detailed monitoring programme with 3 new SSGs
By Sept 06	“	Adopt guidelines on data sharing and integration
By October 06	“	Issue basic monitoring forms for 2006 monitoring
By October 06	“	Key lessons and impacts documented and published
By Nov 06	“	Complete awareness seminars at govt agency HQs
By Dec 06	“	Monitoring training course for new network members
January 07	“	Participation of project stakeholders in waterbird counts
By January 07	“	Seminar involving 3 neighbouring countries
February 07	“	Collate all 2006 basic monitoring forms
By March 07	“	Review of remote sensing for monitoring completed
May 07	Apr–Mar 07/08	Issue of 4th annual status report
By June 07	“	Two presentations given to international fora on the project
By June 07	“	Annual data collected from 9 SSG monitoring programmes

By June 07

“

Completion of 2 new management plans

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
Training outputs		
All outputs are described for the project as a whole	<i>Output 5</i>	2 Kenyan Field Officers and 2 Site Assistants continue to receive on-the-job training and supervision, and are able to work effectively at and beyond the project's end
	<i>Outputs 6A and 6B</i>	25 person-weeks of formal training will be delivered to baseline network members on monitoring and survey techniques (25 people x 1 week), along with 60 person-weeks to SSGs (120 people x 0.5 weeks) and 25 person-weeks to network members (50 people x 0.5 weeks) by in-house agency staff. 6 person-weeks of 'training for trainers' will be provided (9 people x 0.67 weeks). This totals 116 person-weeks and 204 persons.
	<i>Output 7</i>	1 standard training manual on the Kenyan monitoring scheme will be produced 1 brochure on experiences of the project will be produced for use in Kenya and elsewhere
Research outputs		
	<i>Output 8</i>	We expect the Project Leader to spend 4 weeks in Kenya over years 1 and 2 We expect the Research Trainer and the Management Planning Adviser each to spend 2 weeks in Kenya over years 1 and 2 We expect the Database Adviser to spend 2 weeks in Kenya over years 1 and 2 We expect the additional Advisory Group member to spend 2 weeks in Kenya over years 1 and 2 This totals 12 weeks
	<i>Output 9</i>	2 annual monitoring status reports produced in Kenya over years 1 and 2 2 site management plans will be completed in year 2 1 review of remote sensing in year 2
	<i>Output 11A</i>	We expect at least 1 paper summarising the methods and outcomes of developing the monitoring systems to be published during the project
	<i>Output 12B</i>	We expect that the existing IBA database will be substantially enhanced during the follow-up project. The KWS monitoring database and Kenya Birdfinder databases will also be enhanced. Total = 3 .

Dissemination outputs		
	<i>Output 14A</i>	1 seminar will be organised in Kenya in year 2 to disseminate results from the project
	<i>Output 14B</i>	3 other meetings will be attended where presentations will be made: 1 in Kenya and 2 elsewhere
	<i>Output 15A</i>	We expect 2 national press articles or press releases to be issued in Kenya in each of years 1 and 2 giving a total of 4
	<i>Output 15C</i>	We expect to issue 1 UK press release in year 1, and also to have 1 popular article in the RSPB's magazine <i>Birds</i> in year 2, giving a total of 2 releases/articles
	<i>Output 17B</i>	The established IBA monitoring network in Kenya will continue to be strengthened in the post-project period and will be strong at the project end and beyond. The national IBA monitoring committee will also continue to operate Some regional networking will be undertaken to provide support to other agencies doing similar work. This will build on the regional network established by WWT in Darwin project 11/002. Total is 3 .
	<i>Output 18A</i>	We intend to ensure at least 1 TV feature in Kenya in each of years 1 and 2, giving a total of 2
	<i>Output 19A</i>	We intend to ensure at least 1 radio feature in Kenya in each of years 1 and 2, giving a total of 2
Physical outputs		
	<i>Output 20</i>	1 computer together with software – value £1,500 3 GPS units – value £360 Field equipment – value £420 Books – value £540
	<i>Output 22</i>	The 195 existing permanent survey plots will continue to be monitored. Some 40 new ones will be established.
Financial outputs		
		Resources from sources other than Darwin: The following amounts of matching funding will be contributed to the project over the course of the two years. From partners in host countries: £17,775 From RSPB and other UK sources: £43,090

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in monitoring and evaluation.

A Project Advisory Committee set up at the commencement of the project will continue but will now consist mostly of Kenyans. We will invite the Forest Department and NEMA to join the committee, while the number of British representatives will be reduced to two. The committee will review progress prior to the submission of each progress report and will meet at least annually. Monitoring will be based upon the project logframe and the indicators therein will be used to evaluate progress. However, the logframe will be reviewed annually and adjustments made if appropriate and agreed by all stakeholders including Darwin.

Within Kenya the (already established) IBA National Liaison Committee and its monitoring sub-committee will regularly review the progress of the project, and will offer advice in particular in respect of the quality and appropriateness of the information obtained and in relation to ensuring the future sustainability of the monitoring programme. This committee is composed entirely of representatives of Kenyan institutions, including several which are not directly involved in implementing the project.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

25. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Post-project funding will be provided for up to a maximum of 2 years. Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 2 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Please note that although four financial years are shown here, funding will only be awarded for a maximum period of two calendar years

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team, their role in the project and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2005/2006 %	2006/2007 %	2007/2008 %	2008/2009 %
UK project team member and role				
Project Leader – Paul Buckley	8	12	2	-
Research Trainer / Advisory Group Member – Richard Gregory	5	5	1	-
Funding Officer – Adrian Oates	6	6	3	-
Database Adviser – Ian Fisher	7	4	1	-
Technical Adviser (Management Planning) – Malcolm Ausden	5	5	0	-
Technical Adviser (Remote Sensing) – Graeme Buchanan	5	5	0	-
Advisory Group Member – Leon Bennun	3	3	1	-
Host country/ies project team members and role				
NK Project Leader – Solomon Mwangi	40	50	12	-
NK Project Officer – Anthony Kiragu	20	25	6	-
NK Field Officer 1 – Nickson Otieno	75	100	25	-
NK Field Officer 2 – Simon Musilla	75	100	25	-
NMK Project Co-ordinator – Roland Mulwa	20	25	6	-
NMK Database Co-ordinator – John Musina	15	20	5	-
Site Conservation Assistant 1 – <i>To be recruited</i>	75	100	25	-
Site Conservation Assistant 2 – <i>To be recruited</i>	75	100	25	-
Advisory Group Member (Forestry Dept) – CPK Mbugua	3	4	1	-
Advisory Group Member (NEMA) – Parkinson Ndoye	3	4	1	-
Advisory Group Member (KWS) - Richard Bagine	3	4	1	-
Advisory Group Member (NK) - Paul Matiku	8	12	3	-
Advisory Group Member (NMK) – Helida Oyieke	3	4	1	-

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
UK								
Project Leader							-	-
Research Trainer							-	-
Funding Officer							-	-
Database Adviser							-	-
Technical Adviser							-	-
Technical Adviser							-	-
Advisory Group Member							-	-
Host Countries								
NK Project Leader							-	-
NK Project Officer							-	-
NK Field Officer 1							-	-
NK Field Officer 2							-	-
NMK Project Co-ordinator							-	-
NMK Database Co-ordinator							-	-
Site Conservation Assistant 1							-	-
Site Conservation Assistant 2							-	-
Advisory Group Member (FD)							-	-
Advisory Group Member (NEMA)							-	-
Advisory Group Member (KWS)							-	-
Advisory Group Member (NK)							-	-
Advisory Group Member (NMK)							-	-
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES	7,494	20,373	9,676	22,657	2,373	4,926	-	-

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, cleaning, overheads					
• Darwin funding					
• Other funding					
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationary					
• Darwin funding					
• Other funding					
Travel and subsistence					
• Darwin funding					
• Other funding					
Printing					
• Darwin funding					
• Other funding					
Conferences, seminars etc.					
• Darwin funding					
• Other funding					
Capital items/equipment (please break down)					
• Darwin funding Computer with software and peripherals Mapping software 3 GPS systems Other field equipment 6 bird field guides Other books (£60/site)					
• Other funding None					
Other costs (including Audit costs to a maximum of £500) (Please specify and break down)					
• Darwin funding Administrative support					
• Other funding East African Exchange Visit					
Salaries (from previous table)					
• Darwin funding					
• Other funding					
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	45,982	52,502	11,524	-	110,008
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES	25,098	29,388	6,378	-	60,864
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS	20,884	23,114	5,146	-	49,144

25. Please provide a written justification of why alternative funding is not available from within your own organisation or from other sources.

The RSPB is already supporting the work of Nature Kenya and NMK to a substantial degree (£40,000 per annum in 2004 and 2005). We focus our support on core activities, providing our partners with the basic infrastructure to secure project funds for conservation action. Nature Kenya has become quite successful at attracting funds for its acclaimed conservation work, focusing especially on community-based conservation programmes at some of the most urgently threatened of the IBAs; for example, it has received grants from DANIDA, the EU Biodiversity Conservation Programme and USAID. All of these agencies tend to focus on activities relating directly to income generation and poverty alleviation and none has been willing to fund the monitoring network.

Ensuring the sustainability of this network and enhancing its key components, as well as implementing conservation action resulting from it, therefore remain areas of activity which we believe to be almost unique to the Darwin Initiative and which very few other agencies will consider funding.

26. Will matched funding be provided? Provide details of all other funding sources that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources that are confirmed.

The long-term success of the programme depends upon its full institutionalisation within the key agencies concerned, and therefore implicitly on their willingness to fund it. The main costs of running the network and undertaking the monitoring activity were not requested in the first phase of this project and are not being requested in this follow-on phase. These costs, which are very hard to quantify, will be borne by these agencies, especially Nature Kenya, NMK, KWS, and Forest Department, in the work undertaken by many people at the 60 sites. It is important, however, to be realistic about the ability of these bodies to fully cover ongoing costs in many of their activities and some of this work will continue to rely on attracting external funding beyond the period of Darwin support, with or without this two-year follow on phase.

In immediate project terms, the RSPB will provide matching funds in the form of staff inputs, project management costs and most of our project travel. Nature Kenya will provide project supervision by its Executive Director, project support by other staff and office costs. Government agencies and other organisations on the project advisory group will contribute staff costs. We expect other funds to be leveraged to enhance the quality of site-specific proposals.

27. Please give details of any further funding resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed above. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support eg accommodation.

Funds will continue to be sought from other sources to complement this work. We will focus especially on supporting detailed monitoring by Site Support Groups, seeking to provide additional resources and equipment for existing groups undertaking monitoring and to enable the expansion of detailed monitoring programmes at additional sites. In all cases we will continue to develop programmes that require limited technical knowledge and resource inputs so that prospects for sustaining work in the long term are maximised.

28. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs (£)
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	£98,337
+ Funding/Income from other sources	£125,637
= Total original project cost	£223,974

FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.

CERTIFICATION 2004/5

On behalf of the trustees

I apply for a grant of £20,884 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2006 on the activities specified in the Logical Framework.

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 am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	ALISTAIR GAMMELL
Position in the organisation	Director, International Division

Signed

Date:

Please return this form by e-mail to ECTF at darwin-applications@ectf-ed.org.uk by **21 January 2005**. Please put the title of the proposed project into the subject line of the e-mail. As much of the supporting documentation as possible should be sent along with the e-mailed application. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, hard copies of all applications and supporting documents should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PH **postmarked not later than 21 January 2005**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.