

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW

Project Title: African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

GEF Focal Area: Biodiversity

| Country Eligibility: | Country | CBD Ratification | UNDP Support |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | Burkina Faso | 2/9/93 | X |
| | Cameroon | 19/10/94 | X |
| | Ethiopia | 5/4/94 | X |
| | Ghana | 29/8/94 | X |
| | Kenya | 26/7/94 | X |
| | Sierra Leone | 12/12/94 | X |
| | South Africa | 2/11/95 | X |
| | Tanzania | 8/3/96 | X |
| | Tunisia | 15/7/93 | X |
| | Uganda | 8/9/93 | X |

Total Project Costs: \$11.447 million

GEF Financing: \$ 4.330 million

Cofinancing: \$ 7.117 million (BirdLife Partnership, European Union, UK/Darwin Initiative, UK/Overseas Development Administration)

GEF PDF Block B: \$ 0.191 million

Total GEF Contribution: \$ 4.520 million

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: African Partnership of BirdLife International

Local Counterpart Agencies: Naturama (Burkina Faso)
Cameroon Ornithological Club
Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society
Ghana Wildlife Society
East Africa Natural History Society (Kenya)
Conservation Society of Sierra Leone
BirdLife South Africa
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
Association Tunisienne de Recherche et d'Informations sur les Vertebres (ATRIV)
East Africa Natural History Society (Uganda)

Estimated Starting Date: 1 October 1997

Project Duration: 5 years GEF (total 8 years ongoing)

GEF Preparation Costs: \$24,000 (GEF PDF Block A); \$18,500 (BirdLife)
\$190,080 (GEF PDF Block B); \$138.500 (BirdLife)

PROPOSAL FOR REVISED ENVIRONMENTAL

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COUNTRY/SECTOR BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

Introduction

1. Since 1994, national institutions in an Africa-wide network have been collaborating to promote the conservation of sites of global biodiversity significance. Sites are identified using objective international criteria¹, resulting in a comprehensive set of sites, encompassing all the major biomes in Africa². Using birds as biodiversity indicators³, teams of people, both professional and amateur, identify the sites, (known as Important Bird Areas (IBAs)), agree on priorities for action in relation to these sites as the foundation for a national conservation agenda, advocate for, manage, and then monitor, these sites. Appropriate participation at all stages guarantees that the process and priorities belong to an in-country constituency, greatly enhancing the prospects of effective conservation action. While the overall objective is to contribute to ensuring the conservation of all globally important biodiversity sites in Africa, the specific programme objective is:

to enhance biodiversity conservation in Africa through local and national NGO-government partnerships in the Important Bird Area process⁴

2. Since 1994, resources have been found by the African network (the BirdLife African Partners and collaborating organisations), but a GEF incremental contribution has been requested by participating governments and NGOs to scale-up the application of the IBA process across the continent. A five-year phase of GEF funding is proposed, to support the development of existing national programmes in 10 countries, to enhance regional coordination and sharing of skills within Africa, to strengthen the institutional base and programme sustainability and to permit the expansion and replication of the process in a further suite of African countries.

Biodiversity Overview

3. Africa (including Madagascar) and its associated islands support over 22% of the world's 9,700 bird species⁵. In Africa, 42 areas are known as centres of avian endemism (including the Eastern Arc mountains of Tanzania, Kenya and Malawi, the dry forests of western Madagascar, the Upper Guinea forests and the South African grasslands)⁶. Birds are proven indicators of species-rich faunal and floral hotspots, revealing critical concentrations of

1 See Annex 4.

2 See Annex 5.

3 As an integral part of human cultural systems, as well as being widespread, taxonomically well known, and easily surveyed, birds can accurately indicate locations of sites critical for conservation of terrestrial global biodiversity. See Thirgood, S.J. & Heath, M.F. 1994. Global patterns of endemism and the conservation of biodiversity. Pages 207-227 in Systematics and Conservation Evaluation. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

4 The Important Bird Area (IBA) process is the application of internationally agreed criteria to define the global importance of sites for biodiversity conservation at a national level, followed by a cycle of monitoring, action and advocacy to ensure the conservation of sites, in perpetuity. National and local capacity for achieving biodiversity conservation is built through the process.

5 Of these 2,200 species, approximately 75% are endemic to the continent. Extinction threatens 212 species and, with another 117 classified as near-threatened, over 15% of the Africa's bird species are at risk - Collar, N.J., Crosby, M.J. & Stattersfield, A.J. 1994. *Birds to Watch 2: The World List of Threatened Birds*. Conservation Series Number 4. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.

6 ICBP. 1992. *Putting Biodiversity on the Map*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.

terrestrial biodiversity where conservation efforts can be targeted. Over 800 bird species are also uniquely confined within one of the continent's 15 major biomes (notably to forests); IBA selection criteria address this and will specifically encompass all four of the key ecosystems identified for action within GEF Operational Programmes⁷. The IBA process identifies a minimum set of sites which will ensure the long term survival of these species across their ranges.

Biodiversity Status

4. Clearance of forest, lowland and montane, is a major threat to biodiversity in Africa, accounting for the 'threatened' status of 60% of bird species at risk. Since 1990, rates of closed canopy forest loss are thought to have reached 1% per annum⁸, and such losses have been greater in Africa than other continents, with rainforest, which is thought to hold over half of Africa's biota, now covering only 7% of the land surface (one third of its historical extent). Rates of forest loss are known to be highest in biologically rich areas⁹. Clearance of non-forest habitats is also a major threat (the cause of risk to 15% of bird species). Fire, overgrazing, fuelwood and timber cutting are the principal causes of habitat degradation in arid and semi-arid areas. Over 10% of threatened species in Africa are waterbirds, largely as a result of wetland drainage and conversion to agriculture. The programme will result in local efforts to protect critical sites for birds and other biodiversity and will also train and empower the conservation community, at national and regional levels, to advocate widely for change towards more sustainable use of natural resources.

Social/Cultural/Economic Status

5. Biodiversity loss and degradation of all habitat types is closely linked to the root causes of human poverty, in particular population growth and falling agricultural output. In consequence, people exploit marginal lands, such as the poor soils of semi-arid and forest areas. Traditional practices of shifting agriculture, pastoralism and land tenure systems break down for the lack of 'new' land to bring into production, while soil fertility is reduced by short fallow cycles and frequent burning. Natural wood is considered a free resource, for both fuel and building material, for which there are no obvious alternatives. Combined with the consequences of commercial logging and poor forest management, these phenomena all contribute to habitat loss in Africa. Carefully targeted mechanisms which encourage and enable people to live with minimal impact on habitats such as forests are, therefore, essential if a high proportion of African biodiversity is to be conserved.

Institutions/Regulations

6. Collaborating institutions contribute to national planning processes (e.g. in Sierra Leone and Egypt to TFAP¹⁰ and NEAP¹¹ preparation) by providing objective data on biodiversity conservation priorities. The identification of key sites through the generation of cross-checked, field-based data gives governments a level of detail and precision otherwise difficult to attain.

7 See Annex 5.

8 Sayer, J. Harcourt, S. & Collins, M. 1992. *Tropical forest atlas of Africa*. UK: Macmillan.

9 Balmford, A. & Long, A. 1994. Avian endemism and forest loss. *Nature* 372: 623-624.

10 Tropical Forestry Action Plan.

11 National Environmental Action Plan.

Work carried out to date will contribute to national Biodiversity Strategies, currently in preparation in a number of the participating countries with GEF Enabling Activity funding. The programme will also assist these countries to implement Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and to fulfil their obligations under the Convention for Biological Diversity¹². The network already participates in GEF programmes in East Africa, Cameroon and Ghana¹³, as well as in the Small Grants' Programme administered by UNDP¹⁴.

Project History

7. In 1985, a European group, a forerunner of the current applicants, began to identify 2,400 Important Bird Areas in 32 European countries¹⁵ and now advocate national conservation agendas based on IBA analyses. This example was followed by other regional groups of NGOs, governments and collaborating institutions. Similar work has revealed 391 IBA sites in 14 Middle Eastern¹⁶ countries, and programmes run by regional networks of collaborating organisations are now underway in the Americas and Asia. Site identification has led to a wide range of site-specific conservation measures, such as inclusion in European Union regional and national legislation and the creation of local patron groups which play an active role in site monitoring and conservation. In Africa, a preliminary forest-based analysis has been undertaken¹⁷ and this has already led to the African network pursuing site-based conservation initiatives at a range of sites, e.g. in Cameroon and Kenya, plus action by other agencies at a range of locations elsewhere. (see section 4.3).

8. Regional meetings of the African network¹⁸ of NGOs and collaborating institutions agreed unanimously to support the establishment of a rolling suite of national programmes throughout Africa founded on the IBA process (as resources and circumstances allowed). BirdLife Partners¹⁹ have provided funds since 1994, and continue to do so. With this proposal, however, members of the network seek to increase significantly the resources available for the five year period 1997-2002, to reinforce and further the success and sustainability of the programme.

12 Notably CBD Art. 6 (requiring development of strategies, plans and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity); Art. 7 (dealing with monitoring), and Art. 8 (concerning *in-situ* conservation and development of protected area networks). In Egypt, IBAs are now being assessed for inclusion within the protected area network.

13 Institutional support to protect East African biodiversity (BirdLife Partners in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) (GEF: RAF/92/G31); Cameroon: Biodiversity Conservation and Management (CM/GE/311); Coastal Wetlands Management in Ghana (RSPB, Ghana Wildlife Society, Wildlife Clubs of Ghana) (GH/GE/833).

14 For example, the KIPEPEO butterfly farming seeks sustainable income for communities around Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, an internationally important area for biodiversity conservation in Kenya (East Africa Natural History Society).

15 Grimmett, R. F. & Jones, T. A. 1989. *Important Bird Areas in Europe*. ICBP Technical Publication No.9 Cambridge, UK: ICBP. 11 out of the 32 countries covered in the European programme have published national IBA directories in national languages.

16 Evans, M. I. 1994. *Important Bird Areas in the Middle East*. BirdLife Conservation Series No. 2.

17 Collar, N.J. and Stuart, S. M. 1988. Key forests for threatened birds in Africa. International Council for Bird Preservation Monograph No.3. Cambridge, UK: ICBP.

18 At the Pan-African Ornithological Congress (PAOC) in Burundi in 1992 and the African Regional Partnership meeting during the BirdLife World Conference in Germany in 1994.

19 Notably, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), the European Union and the UK Government's Overseas Development Administration and Darwin Initiative.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

9. The programme will use GEF funding in participating countries to create NGO government partnerships to strengthen national processes and build national capacity for the conservation of important biodiversity sites. While the overall objective is to contribute to ensuring the conservation of all globally important biodiversity sites in Africa, the specific programme objective is:

to enhance biodiversity conservation in Africa through local and national NGO-government partnerships in the Important Bird Area process²⁰

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

10. The programme is based on implementation of the Important Bird Area (IBA) process. The IBA process is the application of internationally agreed criteria to define the global importance of sites for biodiversity conservation at a national level, followed by a cycle of monitoring, action and advocacy to ensure the conservation of sites, in perpetuity. National and local capacity for achieving biodiversity conservation is built through the process. Four stages have been defined: 1) setting-up the institutional framework; 2) site identification and survey plus inventory compilation; 3) setting priorities and implementing advocacy, monitoring and action for key sites; 4) establishing a sustainable management cycle. Seven programme Outputs are detailed in the attached Logical Framework (Annex 1). A national institution, normally an NGO (e.g. the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS) or Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS)), is given lead responsibility for each country programme.

11. Stage 1 includes the creation of a National Liaison Committee (NLC) to foster NGO and governmental links and the transfer of information to government decision-makers. A national programme coordinator is appointed (usually attached to the lead NGO).

12. Stage 2 begins with a workshop involving relevant biodiversity experts (NGO, government and other) to generate a preliminary sites list using the agreed selection criteria and covering all the country's main habitat types. Existing protected areas are reassessed and often qualify as IBAs, increasing the justification for their continued conservation. Many new sites are also identified and, critically, are brought onto the national agenda for the first time. The coordinator also leads a team of nationals to carry out targeted field surveys to fill any major gaps in coverage identified and to start the process of local consultation and participation in the process by site adjacent communities, where applicable. Individual site accounts are compiled, detailing local land tenure systems, protection status, threats and related conservation issues alongside biodiversity importance. This inventory is published in the appropriate national language and the data are entered onto a customised database available to all participants.

13. Stage 3 continues with a programme of advocacy, monitoring and action. All major stakeholders participate in the NLC, including representatives from local, site support groups. Data are thus available to relevant government and agency staff immediately and information is distributed more widely through radio broadcasts, posters, maps, articles and other media. An analysis of threat, biodiversity importance and degree of real protection identifies those sites at which immediate action may be needed to prevent loss or degradation. For non-threatened

²⁰ The Important Bird Area (IBA) process is the application of internationally agreed criteria to define the global importance of sites for biodiversity conservation at a national level, followed by a cycle of monitoring, action and advocacy to ensure the conservation of sites, in perpetuity. National and local capacity for achieving biodiversity conservation is built through the process.

IBAs, local site action may be simply on-going monitoring and advocacy to ensure that the conservation status remains favourable and to reinforce the biodiversity importance of the site in local, national and regional policy and planning processes. For threatened or degraded IBAs, a detailed action plan and programme of site protection or restoration may be required. In many cases, such additional action is beyond the scope of the national IBA programme, in which case the programme will advocate and stimulate the necessary action by third parties (e.g. bilateral government-assistance agency programmes). In a few instances, the network has included in its own programme, integrated conservation and development projects at very high priority sites (see 4.3 Site actions): no GEF funding for such projects is included in this proposal.

14. Stage 4 establishes a long-term, sustainable cycle of all the activities initiated in Stage 3, including planning and financing the programme in the long-term. At the national level, the programme coordinates monitoring of all the identified biodiversity sites, examines national policy and legal frameworks for NGO-government collaboration and sites conservation (stimulating reform if required), and ensures that the conservation needs of all sites in the national inventory are advocated in all appropriate policy discussions and fora. Activity at the local level is highly dependent on the nature of the site and threats to it. Appropriate participatory techniques are employed wherever there is a local, adjacent community whose interests may be affected by conservation initiatives and (ideally) whose commitment can be stimulated to act for conservation of the site.

15. Participation in site monitoring builds a local stakeholder constituency around each IBA which becomes a vital resource in sustaining any long term conservation initiative. Local concern has proved a valuable consequence of participation in Europe where, (e.g. in Spain and Hungary), semi-formal networks of organised groups have assumed responsibility for monitoring and reporting to the national level²¹. It has also created a pool of expertise and goodwill among local landowners and administrators. In many African countries this approach can build upon existing site protection²² and help to formalise indigenous natural resource management.

16. Regionally, the existing NGO network coordinates, monitors and evaluates the programme²³. The network is supported by a technical sub-committee (the "IBA Steering Committee") and facilitated by staff based at the Secretariat established by the BirdLife International Partnership in Cambridge, UK. The focus is national, but it encourages trans-boundary sharing of resources, skills and experience, to develop a cadre of professional African conservationists. Two sub-regional posts will be designated in Year 1 of the programme, to service one or more of the programme regions (north, south, east, west and central Africa) and coordinate meetings, training and staff exchanges between national programmes. These posts will be created within existing NGO Partners, using GEF funding, to strengthen regional coordination and the programme's institutional base. The posts will form a permanent part of the regional network and their sustainability will be ensured within the long-

21 These "patron groups" often consist of committed teachers, landowners and local government officials (over 50% of 288 IBA sites in Spain, all 18 sites in the Czech Republic, and 18 in Slovakia, benefit in this way).

22 For example, kaya forests and sacred groves in coastal Kenya.

23 See Annex 6.

term planning and fund-raising for programme continuation after the end of GEF funding (see section 5 and Annex 6). Further sub-regional posts will be created subsequently, as resources permit.

17. Technical support to national programmes is provided by the global BirdLife Secretariat and by European BirdLife Partners which assist particular African Partners' programmes. This includes provision of a dedicated database, ensuring equable application of selection criteria, provision of trans-boundary and continental perspectives - e.g., developing complementary networks of sites across supra-national ecosystems - and advice on the production of national publications. Institutional development support is also provided in areas such as fund-raising, administration, programme planning and coordination and related training and capacity-building exercises²⁴.

18. The proposal contributes to conservation at an international level by identifying and helping to protect sites of global biodiversity significance. Each NGO-government partnership forms part of a network in which data are transferred to international as well as regional decision-making processes. Reclaiming these data, once combined into regional databases, is an integral part of the process.

RATIONALE FOR GEF FINANCING

19. The programme offers a valuable contribution to the GEF portfolio. By integrating prioritised action for key biodiversity sites into plans and policies at local, national, continental and global levels, across all four GEF Operational Programmes²⁵, the process will lead to the sustainable management of key conservation areas in Africa. At the same time, a cadre of expert, committed conservationists will continue to monitor, act and advocate action by others to maintain the biological integrity of each site long after GEF input to the process ceases. By scaling-up the IBA process, GEF will accelerate the take-up of ideas enshrined in the CBD, particularly the cycle of research, monitoring and interventions at sites and the concept of sustainable use. The programme complements existing government activities in relation to the CBD, by making information on sites and species readily accessible, through innovative approaches to the analysis of relative conservation priorities and through the establishment of a sustainable monitoring and action cycle for key sites of biodiversity importance.

20. The programme is country-driven and critical investment takes place at a national level but the networking approach ensures (crucially) that all relevant experience is shared. Participating national organisations have developed the programme and experiences are exchanged regularly across the continent at sub-regional meetings, through a network newsletter and through exchanges of personnel. A series of participatory workshops convened by the African IBA network, to plan the national and regional programme and resource needs for the next 5 year phase, has resulted in this proposal requesting support to scale-up the project with an appropriate incremental contribution from GEF. The workshops took place in

²⁴ Training and capacity building workshops sharing skills across the network at least annually. In anticipation of GEF scaling-up, a training needs assessment workshop was undertaken in February 1996 in Accra, Ghana with 18 network members. The results form the foundation for the Africa-wide training initiatives.

²⁵ See Annex 5.

Addis Ababa, Cambridge UK, and Accra, with funding from GEF-UNDP PDF sources²⁶. Documented support from governments (GEF Focal Points or equivalent) is attached²⁷.

Network of sites

21. The GEF Operational Strategy aims to maintain a network of conservation areas across key ecosystems and this proposal seeks to support the same goal. NGO-government partnerships in each country apply well-established criteria to select lists of biodiversity sites, then monitor all sites regularly and set priorities for action. Application of IBA site selection criteria to these data provide new insights into national protected area systems, focus attention on sites of biodiversity value, and reclaim data in a form which promotes wide understanding, helping to rekindle a sense of local and national ownership which may have been lost. The assessment of existing or planned action (both governmental and NGO) reveals gaps in coverage which need to be filled. Such gap analyses lead to a national portfolio of priority initiatives which draw on all the relevant in-country expertise to ensure cost-effective and sustainable conservation of a representative network of sites.

22. The project is advancing our knowledge of all four GEF target ecosystems. Publications form a permanent and easily accessible record, but information is also shared through linked databases²⁸. National liaison committees, meetings and a range of other forms of advocacy ensure that results are widely available at all key levels. For the CBD process, data are provided to the relevant national point of access (e.g. the National Environment Secretariat in Kenya). At a global level, verbal and written inputs are made at NGO fora, as well as at meetings of the Conference of Parties, Clearing-House Mechanism, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the Commission on Sustainable Development (including the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests).

Developing the cadre of national conservationists

23. A pool of conservation awareness is developing in Africa. People increasingly understand the threats sites face and often feel a sense of ownership and care deeply about the future of individual sites. A constituency for each IBA is beginning to develop: communities empowered to provide effective advocacy and action. The cadre of trained specialists is also broadening, increasingly capable of research, action and advocacy in wider environmental fields (such as those covered in other GEF focal areas). Such groups are aware of the importance of both immediate and root causes of biodiversity loss, and that solutions need to be sought across Africa through government and NGO collaboration and through further increases in public awareness and in capacity to implement conservation action.

24. Many of the programme activities (outlined in section 3 and Annex 1) are already under-way and actively taking account of local circumstances in participating countries. In

26 Representatives from all ten of the participating countries in the proposal (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda) together with additional members of the IBA Steering Committee participated in all or some of the workshops: in Addis (hosted by the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society), 7 participating countries; in Cambridge at the BirdLife Secretariat, 4 countries; in Accra (hosted by the Ghana Wildlife Society), all 10 countries. (Project references: RAF/94/G41 and RAF/96/G41).

27 See Annex 7.

28 Data are increasingly available electronically, those from the IBA processes in Europe and the Middle East are being disseminated by such means. It is anticipated that data from the African regional programme will be incorporated into African databases and information networks as they emerge - such as the GEF-financed REIMP in Central Africa.

Ethiopia, the national NGO (EWNHS) has signed an agreement with government (Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation) which supports surveys being undertaken in protected areas; staff from the National Museums (a parastatal) in Kenya are working on IBA programmes alongside volunteer members from the EANHS; in Egypt, data from IBA surveys are feeding in to plans for the reassessment of the national network of protected areas.

Site actions

25. The IBA process has led to a range of actions by the network at key sites, from simple boundary demarcation (e.g. Souss Estuary Project in Morocco), to long term site-based conservation projects, (e.g. the Arabuko-Sokoke coastal forest conservation project in Kenya and the montane forest conservation projects at Kilum, Ijim and Kupe in Cameroon)²⁹. The African network only has the capacity and resources to implement a small number of such integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs) but the experience gained is widely disseminated and advocated to other implementing agencies. This project experience lends credibility to the advocacy, particularly in efforts to stimulate action by third parties for sites at which the programme itself lacks the resources to act.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

26. A diverse range of activities arise from this programme which lever funds from an array of donors. Resources have already been obtained from BirdLife NGO Partners, the UK Overseas Development Administration and Darwin Initiative, and the European Union; these initiatives are continuing. Scaling-up with GEF support means that further funds to support continuation of the programme and specific site projects are more likely to be attracted to meet funding targets after the end of GEF support, from 2002 onwards³⁰.

27. Partners such as the Ghana Wildlife Society and Association les Amis des Oiseaux (Tunisia) are already achieving self-sustainability through their own national and international fund-raising efforts and the sustainability of the programme beyond the period of GEF input is founded on building such capacity in all national Partners. The GEF initiative is a fertile environment from which to achieve fund-raising self-reliance in the collaborating Partners. Output 5 of the programme will develop specific financing strategies and mechanisms at regional, national and local levels. Wide fund-raising experience exists in the network and is actively shared. Working within a global framework, programme collaborators have access to networked funding and support and are able to tap resources from a range of sources (institutional, corporate and public). Innovative routes for sustaining support in a hard-pressed fund-raising environment are sought constantly³¹. Options such as endowments and trust funds will also be explored at both national and local levels. At the regional level the annual "African Partnership" meetings will coordinate and review national and local strategies as well as considering financing mechanisms for regional programme coordination. Technical sub-committee's and expert advice will be drawn on as necessary.

²⁹ BirdLife ICDPs follow a process approach, are appropriate in scale, long-term (including planned local hand-overs), involve all stakeholders and pay attention to the root causes of biodiversity loss, including declines in income resulting from action to prevent degradation

³⁰ See Annex 2.

³¹ National and international tourist revenues at specific sites are increasingly important. Birdwatching is one of the fastest growing pastimes in Europe and North America with increasing numbers of people travelling overseas. Sponsored annual bird events now play a major role in awareness-building and have successfully raised extensive funds in a number of African countries including Egypt, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa.

28. Through investment in membership organisations built on amateur participation, a wide range of additional skills is accrued. Enthusiastic volunteers are a sustainable source of decentralised commitment. Backed-up by cadres of professionals, they undertake monitoring, advocacy and field action, in support of official structures, with little external funding required³². Training of government staff invests in sustaining official commitment alongside NGO capacity³³. At sites, local participation is maximised, to build sustainable local solutions and institutions.

LESSONS LEARNED AND TECHNICAL REVIEW

29. From Iceland to Yemen, 46 country programmes have been executed across Europe and the Middle East, and a national model has been shaped to take account of all the lessons learned since the work began in 1985. The programme in Africa draws on these experiences, using and adapting existing, field-tested survey techniques, technical database management skills and established mechanisms to ensure data quality (e.g. site selection criteria and peer-review meetings). New players benefit from this knowledge, establishing their national programmes significantly more quickly and efficiently, and producing results comparable between countries and regions. Members of the European network have provided advice and experience to the African workshops which produced this proposal using GEF PDF funding (see section 4). Lessons learned from Europe and applied to the African programme include the need for a designated national coordinator in each country (particularly to mobilise and sustain voluntary support for the programme); the importance of a strong national and regional institutional base for the programme; the importance of **strong NGO and government collaboration at national level**.

30. Technical reviews of earlier stages of the proposal have been favourable, citing in particular its innovation, skills-sharing between nations, capacity-building within nations and the excellence of the overarching regional support, "particularly the approach based on trans-boundary sharing of skills, resources and experiences". However, a lack of clarity and focus in the project objectives and the activities to be funded by GEF was also identified and a Logical Framework format for the proposal was recommended to improve clarity. These criticisms were addressed through further workshops (see section 4), in which the network came together to refine the proposal and produce the recommended programme Logical Framework, attached here³⁴.

31. The GEF STAP Technical Review (Annex 8) recognizes that "the concept is good", that it is "an ambitious but workable project", and that it is both needed and urgent. While recognizing that the proposed institutional and organizational structures are good, the review raises some questions regarding the detailed nature of the linkages with government agencies and local participation. These are addressed in a detailed answer to the Technical Reviewers comments which points out both that the nature of these varies from country to country and

32 For example, the East Africa Natural History Society (Kenya) has coordinated 500 volunteers monitoring wetland sites across the country; of these, 100 are regulars turning out at least twice a year to monitor their local site

33 In Sierra Leone, staff from the Wildlife Conservation Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry have played a full part in survey and site identification.

34 See Annex 1.

from site to site within each country, and provides examples of how these are already working in a number of countries. Having reviewed this additional detailed technical information the STAP Technical Reviewer concludes that there is substance behind the statements of intent, confirms the importance of site specific solutions, and that all the reviewers needs for clarification are satisfied.

32. BUDGET (SUMMARY TABLE GEF CONTRIBUTION, US\$ 1,000's)

| GEF Contribution | Total | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Personnel | | | | | | |
| NGO's / national staff (14-20) | 884 | 128 | 212 | 196 | 186 | 162 |
| Regional support staff (4-5) | 994 | 154 | 201 | 207 | 213 | 219 |
| Training | | | | | | |
| Courses | 151 | 26 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 17 |
| Workshops & Exchanges | 197 | 60 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 37 |
| Publications | 178 | 54 | 7 | 8 | 45 | 64 |
| Equipment | | | | | | |
| Vehicles (5) and boat (1) | 140 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Equipment | 177 | 57 | 58 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| Operations & Maintenance | 504 | 71 | 124 | 138 | 95 | 76 |
| Admin/Communication - Natl & Local | 154 | 29 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 25 |
| Admin/Communication - Regional | 101 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 16 |
| Monitoring, Evaluation | 339 | 52 | 85 | 54 | 56 | 92 |
| Sundries, Contingencies (3%) | 191 | 39 | 42 | 37 | 37 | 36 |
| Support Costs (8%) | 320 | 66 | 68 | 63 | 62 | 61 |
| GEF Total (\$ 1,000's) | 4,330 | 895 | 920 | 849 | 840 | 826 |
| Cofinancing (\$ 1,000) | 7,117 | 1,475 | 1,372 | 1,390 | 1,422 | 1,458 |
| Project Total (\$ 1,000's) | 11,447 | 2,370 | 2,292 | 2,239 | 2,262 | 2,284 |

INCREMENTAL COSTS AND COST EFFECTIVENESS

Incremental Costs

33. The IBA programme, started in 1994, will extend to 2002 with GEF funding and continue afterwards. Baseline costs of the national inventories have been covered, for many countries, from a variety of sources. GEF funding will scale-up the project by providing an extra 50% to running costs over five years to cover Stage 1 of the process in some countries (Burkina Faso and Cameroon), and Stage 3 in others (e.g. Ghana and Uganda). A full Incremental Cost Analysis is provided in Annex 3.

Cost Effectiveness

34. The network uses innovative management techniques which build on existing communications and common approaches. Skills will be shared via a network newsletter, e-mail newsgroups, and sub-regional programmes of staff secondments between organisations. By scaling-up the process, the GEF benefits under-resourced Partners, and is assured of

backing a network programme already proven over a wide range of countries and circumstances. By harnessing the power of volunteers, strengthening self-sustaining local NGO's, and bringing together the resources of communities, NGO's and governments, the project promotes high levels of cost-effectiveness in terms of biodiversity conserved per dollar spent.

ISSUES, ACTIONS AND RISKS

35. NGO-government collaboration is crucial to the achievement of programme objectives. Commitment to the process and strong NGO-government relationships **have already been** developed in many participating countries. However, a lack of government tolerance towards NGOs or a refusal to collaborate in any one country would jeopardise success. The proposal also assumes that the enthusiasm of local communities will be captured through appropriate, participatory approaches to the identification, monitoring and conservation of sites. If it fails to excite local interest and commitment, a fundamental element of programme sustainability would be lost, as there would be no site-based constituency to monitor and advocate for the conservation of the important biodiversity sites identified. Combining the diverse skills and needs of both professional and amateur groups together is also a challenge, but many network members are already doing this successfully.

36. The NGO Partners possess considerable expertise in network relations and operate within an established institutional framework, but project-related skills and capacity at the national level are limited. The programme is designed to develop skills and capacity in both NGOs and governments and to strengthen the institutional base during the proposed five-year period scaled-up by the GEF. The creation of sustainable national programmes and regional support structures as programme outputs are essential to sustainability after the end of GEF funding. These outputs rest on two assumptions relating to funding. One is that a volunteer, sites-based conservation constituency can be created during the five years and subsequently sustained at little cost. The second is that the network will be able to obtain funding from sources other than GEF, both as co-funding during the course of the five years and as programme funding after the end of GEF support. The track record of the network in this area to date suggest that this is achievable (see sections 3 and 5).

37. Site-based conservation alone does not guarantee biodiversity conservation: the IBA process needs to be seen in the context of a wider approach, since the site is only one unit of conservation currency. Two other fundamental approaches exist. The species approach has already been used extensively with endangered and other flagship birds as the focus³⁵. The second, more powerful, approach tackles conservation in the wider environment but this has yet to be addressed in Africa in the detail it has in other regions³⁶. Developing plans to conserve ecosystems does, however, require data on species' ecology, population sizes and trends and relies on the existence of a community of informed local data gatherers. The IBA process will take five years to build this constituency in Africa, leading to the next step in the process of achieving wider habitat conservation across the continent.

35 Collar, N. J. & Stuart, S. M. 1985. *Threatened birds of Africa and related islands*. Cambridge, UK: ICBP.

36 Tucker, G. M. & Heath, M. F. 1995. *Birds in Europe: their conservation status*. BirdLife Conservation Series No.3. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

38. The programme will develop a network of key conservation areas in Africa³⁷ and a robust national conservation community³⁸ to monitor and take action for their conservation during and after the period of GEF support. The institutional structure is based on strong national NGO-government collaboration in each country, linked regionally via the existing network of African BirdLife Partners, supported by technical sub-committees and sub-regional coordination posts to be created during the period of GEF support³⁹. Internationally, support will be provided by the global Secretariat of BirdLife International and by other European BirdLife Partners during and after GEF funding. However, a principal objective of the programme is to increase the capacity for action within the African region. The Secretariat is delegated to take responsibility for certain functions during preparation and at the start of implementation and will coordinate technical and financial reports to GEF-UNDP. There will be a gradual transfer of responsibilities for coordination and administrative functions to the national and regional level, during the project, through the creation of stronger, independent national Partners and of sub-regional programme coordination positions. This process will occur gradually, over five years, to build capacity slowly and not destroy existing structures by over-burdening them with an administrative load which, at the outset, they cannot carry.

39. The nature of the institutional structure at the national level will vary between countries but will consist of a National Liaison Committee (NLC) with government, NGO, and local (site) representatives and other expert members. At the site level Local Site Committees will involve NGO, government and community representatives, though again the precise structure and composition will vary from site to site. Further details of the Institutional Framework are laid out in Annex 7.

40. The adoption of the IBA process to strengthen conservation action in new countries will be advocated through a variety of published media and the invitation of representatives from other countries (in addition to the 10 in the proposal) to attend meetings of the African Partners. Participants will be invited from GEF eligible countries with an existing or potential Partner and strong NGO and government interest in a national IBA programme. Funds to launch new country programmes will be sought using the fund-raising expertise and resources within the international BirdLife Partnership (see section 5 above), in the same way as funds were obtained for the early stages of the ten country programmes detailed in this proposal.

Monitoring and Evaluation

41. National level monitoring will be carried out by each NLC, through regular reports and meetings and informally through articles submitted to the network newsletter, via electronic mailings etc.. Key milestones in a national programme include launch workshops, field surveys, inventory texts, IBA action planning, publication of the national directory and establishment of the monitoring-action cycle. The continental programme will be monitored by the African network which will meet annually to review progress and plan subsequent phases;

³⁷ Action in favour of conservation at specific sites has been stimulated by the programme across ecosystems targeted by the GEF Operational Strategy. For example, in wetlands (eg Zaranik Protected Area in Egypt); in forests (eg montane community forest reserves of Kilum, Ijim and Kupe in Cameroon, and the Uluguru montane forests in Tanzania's Eastern Arc); in semi-arid lands (eg Souss Massa National Park in Morocco).

³⁸ For example, the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania and the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society.

³⁹ See Annex 6.

these Partnership meetings will also provide technical and financial reports (incorporating each national report) to GEF-UNDP and will liaise with GEF-UNDP staff over the organisation of the Mid-Term Review and final programme evaluation. The meetings will propose individuals (including members of NLCs) to participate in external programme reviews.

Schedule and Duration

42. The GEF contribution will support specified stages of the national IBA programmes in 10 countries (see Annex 2 for full programme schedule) and contribute to sub-regional coordination, skills-sharing and staff secondments and advocacy of the IBA approach to a further suite of African countries.

43. It is fundamental to the philosophy of the Partnership that the network creates site-based local and national structures which can stand alone by providing an objective agenda for important biodiversity area conservation into the next century. From a beginning in 1994, the five years scaled-up with GEF funds (1997-2002) will provide essential additional support at a critical stage, enabling the process and participants to become self-sustaining.

these Partnership meetings will also provide an opportunity for the national reports to GEF-UNDP and will also provide a GEF-UNDP staff overview of the Mid-Term Review and final programme evaluation. The meetings will include members of the national steering committees and representatives of the national IBA program coordinators. The national steering committees will also provide input to the Mid-Term Review and final programme evaluation. The meetings will include members of the national steering committees and representatives of the national IBA program coordinators. The national steering committees will also provide input to the Mid-Term Review and final programme evaluation. The meetings will include members of the national steering committees and representatives of the national IBA program coordinators.

4.2. The national steering committees will support specified stages of the national IBA program and will provide input to the Mid-Term Review and final programme evaluation. The meetings will include members of the national steering committees and representatives of the national IBA program coordinators. The national steering committees will also provide input to the Mid-Term Review and final programme evaluation. The meetings will include members of the national steering committees and representatives of the national IBA program coordinators.

4.3. It is fundamental to the philosophy of the Partnership that the network creates site-based local and national structures which can stand alone by providing an objective agenda for important biodiversity area conservation into the next century. From a beginning in 1994, the network will provide national support to the national steering committees and representatives of the national IBA program coordinators. The national steering committees will also provide input to the Mid-Term Review and final programme evaluation. The meetings will include members of the national steering committees and representatives of the national IBA program coordinators.

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

Annex 1. Logical Framework Matrix

| OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS |
|---|--|--|--|
| Wider Objective/ Goal: To conserve all globally important biodiversity sites in Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation status of all important biodiversity sites maintained or improved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reports to CBD on national status of biodiversity and sites Survey, monitoring and site reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IBA process is an effective conservation tool The IBA process is a good basis for the identification of sites of global biodiversity importance |
| Immediate Objectives: To enhance biodiversity conservation in Africa through local and national NGO-government partnerships in the Important Bird Area process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation status of IBAs maintained or improved No IBAs removed from any national IBA directory due to degradation or loss of biodiversity importance Support for IBA process demonstrated by national NGO and government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports from 10 national IBA programmes Government reports to CBD on national status of biodiversity and sites Independent/ specialist surveys of sites and biodiversity Progress/ status reports from threatened IBAs where recovery and conservation projects are in place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO - government collaboration is possible NGO - government collaboration in the IBA process will achieve conservation of sites NGOs and governments accept the IBA process as a national conservation tool NGOs and governments have or can develop the capacity to achieve effective IBA conservation |
| Outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NGO-government partnerships for Important Bird Area conservation established and functioning in all (10) participating countries 2. Collaborative national (NGO-government) programmes functioning to monitor and conserve Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in all participating countries 3. Conservation of national Important Bird Areas (IBAs) achieved through local monitoring, site action and advocacy programmes 4. Local and national NGO and government capacity built to sustain all activities in the Important Bird Area (IBA) process 5. Strategy and mechanism in place to ensure sustainable long-term funding for Important Bird Area (IBA) conservation in all participating countries 6. Regional structures established and functioning to exchange information and expertise and to support development of Important Bird Area (IBA) programmes in new countries 7. Regional awareness of the Important Bird Area (IBA) approach created and expressions of interest made for the launch of national IBA programmes in a further (10) countries | | | |

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| OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS/ RISKS |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Output 1: NGO-government partnerships for Important Bird Area conservation established and functioning in all (10) participating countries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO-government national liaison committee established with agreed membership • Regular meetings of national liaison committee • IBAs included in national biodiversity conservation plans • IBA network incorporated into government policy and action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership list for national liaison committee • Minutes of national liaison committee meetings • Published National Biodiversity Conservation Strategies and Action Plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO and government are interested and willing to collaborate |
| <p>Activities: (for 10 national IBA programmes: not all activities will necessarily occur in every national programme)</p> <p>1.1 Establish a national process for NGO-government collaboration in the identification, monitoring and conservation of IBAs (eg national Liaison Committee)</p> <p>1.2 Identify lead NGO</p> <p>1.3 Build a network of national institutions and an institutional structure to ensure long-term conservation of IBAs</p> <p>1.4 Establish appropriate national structures to oversee IBA programme</p> <p>1.5 Examine legal framework for collaboration between government and local and national NGOs and stimulate reform if required</p> <p>1.6 Examine policy framework for collaboration between government and local and national NGOs and stimulate reform if required</p> <p>1.7 Establish representation mechanisms for local site support groups</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO-government liaison committee in place • Lead NGO agreed • Inclusion of institutions in national liaison and other committees • Agreed allocation of responsibilities for all elements of IBA programme • Appropriate steering/ selection/ monitoring sub-committees set up • Appropriate steering/ selection/ monitoring sub-committees functioning • Review of legal framework with recommendations • Review of policy framework with recommendations • Inclusion of local representatives on national committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published membership list for national liaison committee • Minutes of meetings of national liaison committee • Published membership of sub-committees • Minutes of sub-committee meetings • Correspondence and information exchange between committees and network members (eg national IBA programme newsletter) • Documented national IBA programme and plan available • Written review report and recommendations on legal framework • Written review report and recommendations on policy framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national NGO with capacity to coordinate and collaborate exists or can be created • Sufficient government capacity exists to collaborate • Other national institutions exist and are interested in collaboration • Legal and policy reform are possible • Local representatives interested in collaboration with national programme • Resources exist to begin process of building national institutions and networks |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS/ RISKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Output 2: Collaborative national (NGO-government) programmes functioning to monitor and conserve Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in all participating countries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National IBA conservation strategy, programme and annual objectives agreed by national liaison committee National programme reviewed at least annually Annual conservation objectives achieved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National liaison committee meeting minutes Documented national IBA programme and plan available Programme and project reports Independent programme evaluations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All individuals and institutions involved endorse and contribute to national IBA conservation strategy and programme Conservation objectives set are achievable |
| <p>Activities: (for 10 national IBA programmes: not all activities will necessarily occur in every national programme)</p> <p>2.1 Define, identify and agree the national directory of Important Bird Areas (IBAs)</p> <p>2.2 Maintain national directory of IBAs; identify data gaps and stimulate survey to fill data gaps</p> <p>2.3 Monitor conservation status and threats to all IBAs on a regular basis</p> <p>2.4 Review IBA directory regularly and set priorities for conservation action at sites</p> <p>2.5 Advocate and stimulate effective conservation action for sites at local, national and regional levels</p> <p>2.6 Implement conservation action at a priority sub-set of threatened IBAs (see Output 3)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National IBA directory agreed and published Up-dated list (directory) of IBAs exists and available for inspection New/ additional surveys conducted All sites monitored regularly National IBA conservation strategy agreed by national liaison committee Advocacy programme included in national IBA conservation strategy Local support groups established for most IBAs IBAs included in international aid and development agendas Individual site conservation projects initiated at a sub-set of national IBAs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IBA book published in appropriate language(s) National IBA directory and database constructed and maintained Survey reports Monitoring reports Published national IBA conservation strategy including list of site actions required and advocacy programme for all IBAs Minutes of meetings and progress reports from local support groups Published aid and development agency agendas/ programmes/ proposals Action plans and progress reports from individual IBA conservation projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IBA directory and database function as an advocacy tool Resources can be made available to maintain the database, carry out surveys, data analysis, monitoring, advocacy and site actions on a regular basis International development agencies will subscribe to the IBA process and respond to the conservation priorities identified Resources can be found to implement individual conservation projects at threatened IBA sites |

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| OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS/ RISKS |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Output 3: Conservation of national IBAs achieved through local monitoring, site action and advocacy programmes</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site conservation strategy and programme functioning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National IBA programme progress and monitoring reports • External programme review reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, advocacy and action programmes will achieve conservation of sites |
| <p>Activities: (at all identified IBA sites in each participating country)</p> <p>3.1 Formulate an appropriate local (site) process for monitoring and conservation</p> <p>3.2 Agree appropriate site level institution/group</p> <p>3.3 Identify stake-holders and existing structures and management systems</p> <p>3.4 Raise awareness, locally and nationally, of the biodiversity and other importance of the site</p> <p>3.5 Advocate conservation of the site, locally, nationally and regionally</p> <p>3.6 Gather information from the site to monitor biodiversity conservation status, socio-economic importance, uses, threats, changes</p> <p>3.7 Supply site information to national-level coordination and priority-setting processes</p> <p>3.8 Identify appropriate conservation action ()</p> <p>3.9 Prepare action plans for sites in need of active conservation effort</p> <p>3.10 Undertake appropriate conservation action or stimulate action by other parties</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model site process agreed • Local community supports IBA process and site designation • Local support groups in place • Monitoring and information framework in place • Monitoring and information framework functioning • Sites action plans • Site projects achieving conservation of a sub-set of priority threatened IBAs • Site projects achieving IBA conservation funded and run by other agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National IBA programme reports and external reviews/ evaluations • National IBA newsletter/ other popular articles • Minute.s/ correspondence from local site action group meetings • Socio-economic and other survey reports • Site monitoring reports • Published new analyses and national reviews of conservation priorities (sites and species) • Published site action plans • Site project reports • Project proposals, reports and reviews from agencies external to national IBA programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community will support IBA process and designation of site • Resources can be made available for monitoring, advocacy and action programmes • External agencies will be interested and willing to undertake the necessary conservation action at the priority sites identified |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS/ RISKS |
|--|--|--|---|
| Output 4: Local and national NGO and government capacity built to sustain all activities in the Important Bird Area (IBA) process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective national programme functioning to achieve IBA conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National programme reports Internal progress monitoring and external programme reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers, NGO and government personnel willing and able to undergo training Volunteers, NGO and government personnel committed to long-term future of national IBA programme |
| Activities: 4.1 Train national cadres of professionals and volunteers to implement IBA conservation 4.2 Build capacity of local IBA support groups 4.3 Identify training needs for volunteers, NGO and government personnel 4.4 Organise training courses, work exchanges and experience to meet needs identified in 4.3. 4.5 Identify communications/ infrastructure and other resource needs for national IBA programme coordination and implementation Establish effective mechanisms for national communication and programme management and obtain necessary equipment and resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local support groups functioning to monitor sites Numbers of volunteers participating regularly in IBA activities IBA survey and monitoring teams trained IBA survey and monitoring teams operating effectively Local site groups communicating effectively with national programme coordination National programme effectively coordinated and managed Trained NGO and government personnel operating effectively to implement all stages of the IBA process and national programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme progress and monitoring reports Informal surveys or questionnaires Site reports and minutes of meetings from local site action groups Site survey and monitoring reports and analyses National Important Bird Areas newsletter or other communication medium National programme coordination aware of situation at individual sites and centralised sites database up-to-date | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local volunteers are interested in the process and wish to participate actively in the programme Government and NGO staff available and can be released for training Efficient communication mechanisms can be established in country Resources and equipment can be made available and maintained |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS/ RISKS |
|---|--|--|--|
| Output 5: Strategy and mechanism in place to ensure sustainable long-term funding for Important Bird Area (IBA) conservation in all participating countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented national IBA programme funding strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published strategy documents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO, government and volunteer commitment to long-term future of national IBA programme Core IBA programme activities (especially sites monitoring) can be sustained indefinitely, at fairly low cost, through volunteer input |
| Activities: (for each of 10 national IBA programmes) 5.1 Prepare 5 year funding plans and longer-term strategies for achieving IBA conservation with minimal external funding 5.2 Prepare long-term funding plans for priority threatened IBAs requiring site conservation programmes 5.3 Investigate Trust Funds and other mechanisms 5.4 Investigate opportunities for regional funding and collaboration 5.5 Prepare funding proposals for future programme needs (after GEF programme funding) Secure institutional basis for IBA conservation (NGO-government collaboration and volunteer action) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forecasts produced for annual recurrent costs of IBA programme (after end of GEF programme funding) Future funding strategy prepared for national IBA programme NGO co-funding under GEF programme secured successfully Funding secured from other (non-GEF) sources for IBA work Long-term funding secured for individual site conservation projects National NGO developed with strong capacity for external fund-raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding strategies for all national IBA programmes IBA programme proposals submitted to funding agencies IBA programme budgets and financial reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National programme funding can be obtained from sources other than GEF Strong national NGOs will help to ensure programme sustainability and access to other funding sources |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES | INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | ASSUMPTIONS/ RISKS |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Output 6: Regional structures established and functioning to exchange information and expertise and to support development of Important Bird Area (IBA) programmes in new countries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional African BirdLife Partnership meetings occur annually Sub-regional coordination posts created and functioning Representatives from new countries attend Partnership meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of meetings; lists of participants National IBA programme progress reports Monitoring and evaluation reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO structures can effectively communicate and coordinate at a regional level within Africa Other countries will be interested in the IBA approach and wish to learn more about the programme |
| <p>Activities:</p> <p>6.1 Establish regional support process based on the existing BirdLife Africa Partnership</p> <p>6.2 Strengthen BirdLife Partnership and regional network</p> <p>6.3 Create up to 5 sub-regional programme coordination posts within existing BirdLife Partner organisations</p> <p>6.4 Achieve programme consistency by coordinating and standardising the application of the IBA process and IBA selection criteria</p> <p>6.5 Build a technical network, including sub-committees of the Africa Partnership meeting, as required</p> <p>6.6 Exchange experience and lessons learned through sub-regional exchanges of personnel and joint training courses</p> <p>6.7 Share resources and motivation</p> <p>6.8 Reach international conservation and funding mechanisms (including GEF)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual meetings of BirdLife African Partnership Strong and effective national conservation NGOs in place to implement the IBA agenda Agreement on location and roles of sub-regional programme coordination posts; relevant staff appointed Appropriate technical sub-committees set-up Effective regional linkages and information sharing taking place Staff exchange visits and training workshops organised within sub-regions Joint (sub-regional or regional) programmes agreed Joint (regional or sub-regional) funding applications submitted Funding obtained and joint programmes implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes and action plans from meetings Individual Partner and staff appraisals; performance against own development targets National programme reports; staff lists from Partners Conservation achievements of national programmes against annual target objectives Membership lists and minutes of meetings of sub-committees; resolutions to technical issues published and disseminated Regional IBA newsletters, published articles (popular and scientific) Individual exchange visit and training workshop reports BirdLife Africa Partnership programme documents and minutes of meetings ; funding applications Programme technical and financial reports; internal and external monitoring and review reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient resources and capacity exist within the BirdLife Partnership or can be built during the programme to achieve effective regional coordination and sharing of expertise Technical capacity exists to ensure programme consistency and scientific rigour through the operation of the sub-committees Advice and recommendations from technical sub-committees will be adhered to in programme implementation Resources can be made available through the programme to facilitate sub-regional and regional meetings, communication, exchanges and training opportunities Other international funding mechanisms can be convinced by and interested in funding the IBA approach |

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Annex 2. Schedule for Project Implementation

| GEF process | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | GEF PROJECT FUNDING | | | | | 2001 | 2002 |
|-------------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|
| | | | Block B | PAOC | | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | | |
| North Tunisia | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| West Burkina Faso | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Ghana | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| Sierra Leone | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Central Cameroon | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| East Uganda | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Kenya | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Ethiopia | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Tanzania | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Southern South Africa | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Indian Ocean Madagascar | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |

Sub regional coordinators

Notes on schedule of project implementation

- Stages of national programme work (1-4) are shown in 6 month blocks
 - Setup including project agreements
 - Literature review, survey planning & execution, production of inventory
 - IBA action planning, planning of action at sites, advocacy programme development
 - Fully developed sustainable national site conservation programme
- Regional coordination is shown at the foot of the table
 - Grey tones increase in depth over stages 1, 2 and 3

Key

- Stage 1 1
- Stage 2 2
- Stages 3 and 4 3/4

Annex 3. Calculation of Incremental Costs

Broad Development Goals

All of the countries involved are engaged in a range of biodiversity planning and management activities. They all have environment agencies of one kind or another who are responsible for the broader issues associated with biodiversity policy and planning (Environment Agencies). All have some kind of NEAP or NEMP. All, with the current exception of Ethiopia, are engaged in the preparation of biodiversity strategies and action plans. At the management level they all have protected area systems involving national parks, forest reserves, and the like, together with sectoral agencies with responsibility for these. Hence all countries have a commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as a part of their national development plans.

Baseline

Incremental cost issues can be discussed at two levels of detail depending on the system boundary selected for analysis: (i) a broader one dealing with the identification and management of sites of global biodiversity significance in Africa as a whole; and (ii) a narrower one dealing with the IBA process in the absence of GEF support.

(i) On the basis of the broader system boundary, baseline activities include the full range of activities in each country associated with the identification, management and monitoring of sites of biodiversity activity. While this is very variable across countries several generalizations can be made:

- the current level of knowledge is inadequate (this applies to both inventory and monitoring)
- management is inadequate
- management is based on central government authority and control and few, if any, have local advocacy groups supporting management.

(ii) Within the narrower system boundary, all participating countries have launched an IBA process (see annex 2). In some, such as Ghana and Sierra Leone, the process is quite advanced and some site based activities have been started. In others such as Tunisia and Cameroon, the process is just starting. However, even within these countries the NGO-government partnerships are generally rudimentary and weak. Possible exceptions are Ethiopia - where a formal government-NGO agreement to cooperate has been signed - though no on-the-ground activities have started, and Kenya - where government staff and volunteers are working side-by-side on field inventories despite the absence of any formal agreement on cooperation. In both of these cases, however, this cooperation has not yet been extended into real site advocacy and management.

The broader system boundary incorporates the full range of ecological, social, political and economic systems that impact biodiversity in all 10 countries, and to a lesser extent throughout Africa. Given its magnitude as compared to the size of the programme, this scale of analysis is probably of little assistance. Consequently the analysis is based on the narrower system boundary, that of the IBA process itself.

In either case, between countries there is currently little coordination and there is little opportunity for exchange of ideas, experience and expertise. While long term funding support for NGO-government partnerships in biodiversity activities seems to be available, little

attention has yet been devoted to seeking this out and establishing mechanisms for its capture. While numerous new countries are interested in joining the programme, there is no capacity to reach-out, nurture, and train these emerging new government-NGO partners. The Birdlife Secretariat in England provides the little support that is available to all of these programmes.

Global Environment Objective

The objective of this project is to enhance biodiversity conservation in Africa through local and national NGO-government partnerships in the Important Bird Area process.

GEF Alternative

The GEF alternative will provide resources to scale-up the existing low-level activities. This will result in much more rapid advancement of the programme, the strengthening of government-NGO partnerships, increased abilities to carry out biodiversity inventory, advocacy, site management and monitoring on the part of governments and NGO's, the more rapid spread of the programme to other countries, the exchange of expertise between countries, the emergence of financial sustainability, and a reduction in technical dependency on the Birdlife Secretariat in England.

Scope of the Analysis

The programme system boundary involves primarily:

- the communities, institutions and stakeholders living in, around, or in such a way that they are affected by activities associated with, any particular globally important biodiversity within the ten countries
- the management agencies within the ten countries responsible for, or within whose mandate, globally important biodiversity sites falls. These may include national and local governments and associated institutions within the forestry, fisheries, wildlife, and other related natural resource sectors, as well as NGO's, community groups and the like.
- those agencies, NGO's and individuals in neighbouring countries who have an interest in, or responsibility for, globally important biodiversity sites.

For management agencies incidental domestic benefits might involve lightened responsibilities and workloads as volunteers are drawn into assisting them in fulfilling their mandate, though these are likely to be offset by increased responsibilities associated with the addition of new sites, as well as the coordination of a broader range of sites and actors. For local communities increased attention to globally important biodiversity sites might lead in the long term to the arrival of benefits in the form of integrated conservation and development projects, improved communications, community empowerment, and the like. Associated with these might be movement towards more sustainable systems of resource management, and hence associate livelihoods, though these normally entail other forms of sacrifice including lost opportunity costs associated with limitations on natural resource harvesting.

Participating national and local NGO's are likely to receive incidental domestic benefits in that the results of the programme should include the development of sustainable financing mechanisms for continuation of the process. Since these would arrive in the long term anyway, under the baseline, this project is simply hastening these.

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

Costs (see budget for details)

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Baseline | \$ 7,117,000 |
| Alternative | <u>\$11,447,000</u> |
| Increment | \$ 4,330,000 |

Incremental Cost Matrix

| Benefit | Baseline | Alternative | Increment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|---|------------------|--|-------|-------------|--|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|--|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Global Biodiversity Benefits | National biodiversity conservation action below potential due to overlap and limited NGO-government cooperation and collaboration. | Rapid strengthening of government-NGO partnerships leading to faster, more sustainable, and higher quality inventory, advocacy, management and monitoring of globally important biodiversity sites. In particular: - enhanced national biodiversity conservation action through coordinated and collaborative action by NGO's and governments - full status of important biodiversity sites in each country known including: importance, legal status, threats, level of management. - site specific national biodiversity conservation efforts maximised. All important biodiversity sites monitored, sustainable management and financing regimes in place for each. Rapid spread of programme to additional countries. Reduction of dependency on Birdlife Secretariat in England. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Benefits | Limited national abilities to inventory, advocate for, manage and monitor important biodiversity sites on basis of partnership between governments and NGO's. | General improvement in NGO-government collaboration Better understanding of status of biodiversity sites. More rapid strengthening of national abilities to inventory, advocate for, manage and monitor important biodiversity sites. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costs | <table><tr><td>NGO's/National Staff</td><td>\$ 2,566,000</td></tr><tr><td>Regional Support Staff</td><td>1,988,000</td></tr><tr><td>Training Courses</td><td>129,000</td></tr><tr><td>Workshops & Exchanges</td><td>367,000</td></tr><tr><td>Publications</td><td>225,000</td></tr><tr><td>Vehicles & Boats</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Equipment</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Operations & Maintenance</td><td>1,027,000</td></tr><tr><td>Admin/Communic - Natl.</td><td>438,000</td></tr><tr><td>Admin/Communic - Regnl</td><td>294,000</td></tr><tr><td>Monitoring/Evaluation</td><td>13,000</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>.</td></tr><tr><td>Support Services</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>\$7,117,000</td></tr></table> | NGO's/National Staff | \$ 2,566,000 | Regional Support Staff | 1,988,000 | Training Courses | 129,000 | Workshops & Exchanges | 367,000 | Publications | 225,000 | Vehicles & Boats | 50,000 | Equipment | 20,000 | Operations & Maintenance | 1,027,000 | Admin/Communic - Natl. | 438,000 | Admin/Communic - Regnl | 294,000 | Monitoring/Evaluation | 13,000 | Contingencies | . | Support Services | | Total | \$7,117,000 | <table><tr><td>\$ 3,450,000</td></tr><tr><td>2,982,000</td></tr><tr><td>280,000</td></tr><tr><td>564,000</td></tr><tr><td>403,000</td></tr><tr><td>190,000</td></tr><tr><td>197,000</td></tr><tr><td>1,531,000</td></tr><tr><td>592,000</td></tr><tr><td>395,000</td></tr><tr><td>352,000</td></tr><tr><td>191,000</td></tr><tr><td>320,000</td></tr><tr><td>\$ 11,447,000</td></tr></table> | \$ 3,450,000 | 2,982,000 | 280,000 | 564,000 | 403,000 | 190,000 | 197,000 | 1,531,000 | 592,000 | 395,000 | 352,000 | 191,000 | 320,000 | \$ 11,447,000 | <table><tr><td>\$ 884,000</td></tr><tr><td>994,000</td></tr><tr><td>151,000</td></tr><tr><td>197,000</td></tr><tr><td>178,000</td></tr><tr><td>140,000</td></tr><tr><td>177,000</td></tr><tr><td>504,000</td></tr><tr><td>154,000</td></tr><tr><td>101,000</td></tr><tr><td>339,000</td></tr><tr><td>191,000</td></tr><tr><td>320,000</td></tr><tr><td>\$4,330,000</td></tr></table> | \$ 884,000 | 994,000 | 151,000 | 197,000 | 178,000 | 140,000 | 177,000 | 504,000 | 154,000 | 101,000 | 339,000 | 191,000 | 320,000 | \$4,330,000 |
| NGO's/National Staff | \$ 2,566,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional Support Staff | 1,988,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Courses | 129,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Exchanges | 367,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Publications | 225,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles & Boats | 50,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | 20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operations & Maintenance | 1,027,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Admin/Communic - Natl. | 438,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Admin/Communic - Regnl | 294,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring/Evaluation | 13,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies | . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | \$7,117,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 3,450,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,982,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 280,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 564,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 403,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 190,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 197,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,531,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 592,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 395,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 352,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 191,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 320,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 11,447,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 884,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 994,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 151,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 197,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 178,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 177,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 504,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 339,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 191,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 320,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$4,330,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

9. Agreement

The details of this programme has been worked out over a period of three years and have involved extensive discussions and negotiations between NGO's and governments in all of the programme countries, formalized in the letters of support for this project received from the national government GEF Operational Focal Points.

Annex 4. Important Bird Areas: Summary of Global Categories and Criteria

| Category | Criterion | Notes |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Globally threatened species | The site regularly holds significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern. | The site qualifies if it is known, estimated or thought to hold a population of a species categorized as Critical or Endangered. Population-size thresholds for Vulnerable, Conservation Dependent, Data Deficient and Near Threatened species are set regionally, as appropriate, to help in site selection. |
| Restricted-range species | The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the restricted-range species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA). | The site also has to form one of a set selected to ensure that, as far as possible, all restricted-range species of an EBA or SA are present in significant numbers in at least one site and, preferably, more. |
| Biome-restricted assemblage | The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome. | The site also has to form one of a set selected to ensure that, as far as possible, all species restricted to a biome are adequately represented. |
| Congregations | (i) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, ¹ 1% of a biogeographic population of a congregatory waterbird species. <i>or</i> | This applies to waterfowl species as defined by Rose and Scott (1994). Thresholds are generated in some instances by combining flyway populations within a biogeographic region, but for others lacking quantitative data, thresholds are set regionally or inter-regionally, as appropriate. In such cases, thresholds will be taken as estimates of 1% of the biogeographic population. |
| | (ii) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, ¹ 1% of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species. <i>or</i> | This includes those seabird species not covered by Rose and Scott (1994). Where quantitative data are lacking, numerical thresholds for each species are set regionally or inter-regionally, as appropriate. In such cases, thresholds will be taken as estimates of 1% of global population. |
| | (iii) The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, ¹ 20,000 waterbirds or ² 10,000 pairs of seabirds of one or more species. <i>or</i> | This is the Ramsar criterion for waterbirds, the use of which is discouraged wherever data are good enough to permit the use of (i) or (ii). |
| | (iv) The site is known or thought to exceed thresholds set for migratory species at bottleneck sites. | Thresholds are set regionally or inter-regionally, as appropriate. |

Annex 5. IBA Biomes and the GEF Operational Programmes

| Biomes used in IBA program | GEF Operational Programs | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Arid and Semi-Arid | Coastal, Marine and Freshwater | Forest | Mountain |
| Mediterranean North Africa | X | X | | |
| Sahara | X | | | |
| Sahel | X | X | | |
| Sudan & Guinea Savanna | X | X | | |
| Guinea Forests | | X | X | |
| Lake Victoria Basin | | X | X | |
| Highland | | X | X | X |
| Somali - Masai | X | | | |
| East African Coast | | X | X | |
| Brachystegia Woodland | X | X | | |
| Bushveld | X | X | | |
| Kalahari | X | X | | |
| South African Grassland | | X | | X |
| Karoo - Namib | X | | | |
| Fynbos | X | | | |

Annex 6. Indicative List of Sites

Key:

Protection

NP = National Park

O = Other (Forest Reserve, Nature Reserve etc.)

U = Unprotected

Category (Important Bird Area Selection Category)

A1 = Globally threatened species

A2 = Species of Restricted Range

A3 = Biome Restricted Assemblage

A4 = Congregations

Operational Programme (GEF)

Arid = Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems

Water = Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems

Forest = Forest Ecosystems

Mountain = Mountain Ecosystems

| SITE NAME | PROTECTION | | | CATEGORY | | | | OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---|---|----------|----|----|----|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| | NP | O | U | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | Arid | Water | Forest | Mountain |
| BURKINA FASO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parc National du W de Burkina Faso | X | | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Arly | | X | | | | X | ? | X | | | |
| Singou | | X | | | | X | ? | X | | | |
| Pama | | X | | | | X | ? | X | | | |
| Kourtiagou | | X | | | | X | ? | X | | | |
| Reserve Partial de Faune de Sahel | | X | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Parc National des Deux Bales | X | | | | | X | ? | X | X | | |
| Les Mares de l'Oursi et de Yomboli | | X | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Parc National de Kabore-Tambi | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Bala | | X | | | | ? | X | | X | | |
| Nazinga | | X | | | | X | ? | X | | | |
| Diefoula | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Dida | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| CAMEROON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Cameroon | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mt. Kupe | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mt. Manenguba | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mount Oku (Kilum-Ijim Forest) | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Rumpi Hills | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mount Nlonako | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Dja Game Reserve | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Korup National Park | X | | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Campo Faunal Reserve | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Lagdo | | | X | | | | ? | | X | | |
| Ptoa | | | X | | | ? | | X | | | |
| Benoue National Park | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bouba Njida National Park | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Faro Reserve | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Tchabal Mbabo | | | X | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Atlantika | | | X | | ? | X | | | | | X |
| Gotel | | | X | | ? | ? | | | | | X |
| Bamileke Plateau | | | X | | ? | ? | | | | | X |
| Bakossi Mountains | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Takamanda forest | | X | | | ? | X | | | | X | X |
| Obala-Yoko-Pangar | | | X | | | ? | | | | X | |
| Yabassi-Yingui | | | X | | | | ? | | X | | |
| Douala-Edea | | X | | | X | X | ? | | X | X | |
| Campo Reserve | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Kribi-Ebolowa | | | | | | | ? | | X | | |
| Waza National Park | X | | | | | X | X | X | | | |
| Lake Barombi Mbo (Kumba) | | X | | | ? | ? | | | X | | |
| Lac Maga | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Depression Zilim | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Mare de Bounga (Wenu) | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Mare de Katoa | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Plaines du Logone | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lac Lobeke | | X | X | | | ? | | | | X | |
| Forêt de Nki | | | X | | | ? | | | | X | |
| Forêt de Boumba Bek | | | X | | | ? | | | | X | |
| ETHIOPIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lakes Abbe, Afambo & Asaita | | | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Abijatta Shalla Lakes NP | X | | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Akaki Lakes | | | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Lakes Alemaya & Adele | | X | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Aliyu Amba - Dulecha | | | X | X | X | | | X | | | |
| Anferera Forests | | X | | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Ankober | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Arero Forest | | X | | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Lake Hashenge | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Awassa | | X | | | | | | | X | | |
| Awash NP | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Awash Valley | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Awi Zone | | X | | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Babille Elephant Sanctuary | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Bahr Dar-Tana | | X | | X | | X | X | | X | | X |
| Bale Mountains NP | X | | | X | | X | X | | | | X |
| Baro River | | | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Bishoftu Lake | | X | | X | | | | | X | | |
| Bisidimo | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| Bogol Manyo - Dolo | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Bonga NFPA | | X | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Boyo Marsh | | | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Cheleklele Wetland | | | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Chew Bahir | | | X | X | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Choke Mountains | | | X | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Dawa-Wachile | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Desa'a Forest | | X | | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Dilu Meda (Telki) | | | X | X | | | | | | | X |
| Entoto NP & Escarpment | | X | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Fincha'a Wetland | | | X | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Fogera Plains | | X | | X | | | | | | | X |
| Gambella | X | | | X | | X | | X | | | |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gefersa Reservoir | | X | | X | | X | | | | X |
| Genale River | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Green Lake | | | X | X | | | X | | X | |
| Guassa (Menz) | | X | | X | | X | X | | | X |
| Hugumburda, Grat, Kahsu NFPA | | X | | | | X | | | | X |
| Jemma Valley | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | X |
| Kofe Swamp | | | X | X | | | | | | X |
| Koka Dam & Lake Galila | | X | | X | | | X | | X | |
| Konso-Segeen | | X | | X | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Langano | | X | | X | | | | | X | |
| Liban Plains | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Lower Wabi Shabelle & Warder | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Mankubsa | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Menagesha State Forest | | X | | | | X | | | | X |
| Metu-Gore NFPA & Tepi Forests | | X | | X | | X | | | | X |
| Mid-Abbay (Blue Nile) River Basin | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Mugo Highlands | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Nechisar NP | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Omo NP | X | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Shire Lowlands (Tacazze Valley) | | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Simien Mountains NP | X | | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Sof Omar | | X | | X | | X | | X | | |
| Sululta Plain | | X | | X | | X | | | | X |
| Tiro Botor-Becho Forest | | X | | X | | X | | | | X |
| Lake Turkana & Omo Delta | | | X | | | | X | | X | |
| Yabello Sanctuary | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Yangudi Rassa NP | X | | | X | | X | | X | | |
| Yegof Forest | | X | | | | X | | | | X |
| Zeway Lake | | X | | | | | X | | X | |
| Mount Zuquala | | X | | | | X | | | | X |
| Shek Husein | | X | | X | | | | X | | |
| Mago NP | X | | | | | X | | X | | |
| GHANA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ankasa | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Anwhiaso-East | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Asenanyo | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Asukawkaw | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Atewa Range | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Ayem | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Ben-West | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Bia | X | | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Bimpong | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Boin River | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Bonsa River | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Bonsa-Ben | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Bura River | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Cape Three Points | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Dadieso | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Draw River | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Ebi Shelterbelt | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Fum Headwaters | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Fure Headwaters | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Jema Asemkro | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Mamiri | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Mankrang | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ndumiri | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Neung North | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Neung South | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Nsuensa | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Pra-Anum | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Pra-Sushien | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Subri River | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Tano Nimri | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Tonton | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Upper Wassaw | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| KENYA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arabuko-Sokoke Forest | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Dakacha | | | X | X | | | | | | X | |
| Dzombo | | X | | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Gede | | X | | X | | | | | | X | |
| Kaya Diani | | X | | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Kaya Gandini | | X | | X | | | | | | X | |
| Kaya Waa | | X | | X | | | | | | X | |
| Lower Tana River Forests | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Malindi Marine Reserve (excl. Mida Creek) | X | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Marenji Forest | | X | | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Mida Creek | | X | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Mrima Hill | | X | | X | | | | | | X | |
| Sabaki River Mouth | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Shimba Hills forests | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Taita Hills forests | | | X | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Tana River Delta | | | X | | | | X | | | X | |
| Machakos river valleys | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| Masinga Dam | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Meru National Park | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Mwea National Reserve | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Samburu and Buffalo-Springs Game Reserves | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Shaba National Reserve | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Taita Game Sanctuary | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Tsavo East national Park | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Tsavo West National Park | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Nairobi National Park | X | | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Dandora Sewage Treatment Works | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Aberdare Forests | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Gatamaiyu Forest | | X | | X | X | | | | | | X |
| Kirinyaga river valleys | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| Kieni Forest Reserve | | X | | X | | | | | | | X |
| Kianangop grasslands | | | X | X | X | | | | | | X |
| Molo and Mau Narok grasslands | | | X | X | X | | | | | | X |
| Mt. Kenya forests and NP | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mukurweini river valleys | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| Busia grasslands | | | X | X | | | | | X | | |
| Kakamega Forest | | X | | X | | X | | | | X | |
| Mt. Elgon forests and NP | X | X | | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Sio Port | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Dunga | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Kanyaboli and Yala Swamp | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Sare | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koguta (Sondur-Miri River mouth) | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Kusa (mouth of River Nyando) | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Ruma National Park | X | | | X | | | | X | | | |
| Cherangani Hills | | X | | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Chyulu Hills | X | | | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Lake Bogoria | | X | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Elmenteita | | X | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Magadi | | | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Naivasha | | X | | | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Nakuru | X | | | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Turkana | X | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Baringo and surrounding bushland | | | X | | | X | | X | X | | |
| Amboseli National Park | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Masai Mara Game Reserve and hinterland | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Mau Forest Complex | | X | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Menengai Crater | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| Mt. Olokokwe | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| North Nandi Forest | | X | | X | | X | | | | X | |
| South Nandi Forest | | X | | X | | X | | | | X | |
| South Nguruman | | | X | X | | X | | X | | | X |
| Dida Gargala Desert | | | X | X | | X | | X | | | |
| SIERRA LEONE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gola Forest Reserve | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Kambui Hills | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Tama-Tenkoli | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Mount Loma | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Kangari Hills | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Western Area | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Tingi Hills | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Kasewe | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Dodo Hills | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Nimini Hills | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Bolilands near Njala | | | X | | | X | | | | X | |
| Sewa-wanje River basin | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lakes Mape/Mabesi | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Scarcies/Yelibuya Estuary | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Sierra Leone River Estuary | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Yawri Bay | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Bonthe/Sherbre River | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Outamba-Kilimi | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Port Loko Plains | | | X | | | X | | X | | | |
| SOUTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexandra Dunefield | | X | X | X | | X | | | | X | |
| Amatola Forests | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Collywobbles | | | X | X | | | | | | | X |
| Dwesa/Cwebe | | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Karoo Nat. Res. | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Kouga | | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Makambati N.R. | | X | | X | | | | X | | | |
| Swartkops Estuary | | X | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Tsitsikamma N.P. | X | | | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Alexpan | | | X | X | | | | X | | | |
| Bedford/Chatsworth | | | X | X | | X | X | | | | X |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Gate and Qwaqwa N.P. | X | | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Sterkfontein/Merinodal | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Murphy's Rust | | | X | X | | | | | X | | |
| Seekoeivlei | | X | | X | | | | | X | | |
| Sterkfontein N.R. | | X | | X | X | X | | | X | | |
| Vanger | | X | X | X | | | | | | | X |
| Voordeel Conservancy | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Blesbokspruit | | X | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Manyetleng | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mechachaneng | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Pitseng-Bokong | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Upper Qutheng Valley | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Sehlabathebe N.P. | X | | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Semonkong | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Upper Senqu River | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Algoa Bay Islands | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Bird Island | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Dassen island | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Robben Island | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Haramoep | | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Bitterputs | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Metteus -Gat | | | X | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Augrabies Falls N.P. | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Kalahari Gemsbok N.P. | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Kamfer's Dam | | X | X | X | | X | X | | X | | |
| Orange River Mouth | | | X | X | | X | X | | X | | |
| Platberg-Karoo Conservancy | | | X | X | | X | X | X | | | |
| Wakkerstroom B.R. | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Blyde River Canyon N.R. | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Blue Swallow N.H.S. | | X | X | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Chrissie Pans | | | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Dullstroom District | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Graskop 564 KT | | | X | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Heyshope Dam | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Middlepunt Vlei | | | X | X | X | X | | | X | | |
| Verloren Valei N.R. | | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Kruger N.P. | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Blouberg | | X | X | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Tzaneen Forest Belt | | X | X | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Marakelele N.P. | X | | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Nyl River Floodplain | | X | X | X | | X | X | | X | | |
| Pietersburg N.P. | X | | | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Soutpansberg | | X | X | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Pilansberg N.P. | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Magaliesberg | | X | X | X | | X | | | | | X |
| Barberspan | | X | | X | | X | X | | X | | |
| Malolotja N.R. | | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Ilhane & Mluwula N.R. | | X | | | X | X | | X | | | |
| Marion and Prince Edward | | X | X | X | | | X | | X | | |
| TANZANIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubondo Island | X | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Serengeti | X | | | | X | X | | X | | | |
| Lake Manyara | X | | | | | | X | X | | X | |
| Tarangire | X | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Arusha | X | | | | | | X | X | | | X |
| Mt. Kilimanjaro | X | | | | | | X | | | | X |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahali Mountains | X | | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Gombe Stream | X | | | | | X | | | | X | |
| Mikumi | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Katavi | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Ruaha | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Mafia Island | X | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Ngorogoro Crater Conservation Area | | X | | | X | | X | X | | | |
| Ibanda | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Biharamulo-Burigi | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Maswa | | X | | | X | X | | X | | | |
| Mkomazi | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Kigosi | | X | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Ugalla River | | X | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Sadani | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Rungwa-Kisigo | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Selous | | X | | | | X | X | X | | | |
| Uwanda | | X | | | | X | | X | X | | |
| Grumeti/Ikorongo | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Loliondo | | | X | | | X | | X | | | |
| Longido | | | X | | | X | | X | | | |
| Ruvu River | | | X | | | X | | X | | | |
| Kagera Swamps | | | X | | | X | X | | X | | |
| Lake Victoria islands | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Natron | | | X | X | | X | X | | X | | |
| Lake Eyasi | | | X | | | X | X | | X | | |
| Lake Kitangiri | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Nyumba ya Mungu | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Wembere Steppe | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Balangida Lelu | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Singida Lakes | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Tanga South Coast | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Pemba Island | | | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| Zanzibar Coast | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Latham Island | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Dar es Salaam Coast | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Mtera Reservoir | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Rufiji Delta | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Kilombero Valley | | | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | |
| Usangu Flats | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Ruvuma River System | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Victoria Mwanza Gulf | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Victoria Mara Bay | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Lake Victoria Bunda Bay | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Rift Valley Forests | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| North Pare Mountains | | X | | | | X | | | | | X |
| South Pare Mountains | | X | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| West Usambara Mountains | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | X |
| East Usambara Mountains | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | X |
| East Usambara Lowlands | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Ukaguru Mountains | | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Uluguru Mountains | | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Rubeho Mountains | | X | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Uvidunda Mountains | | X | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Udzungwa Mountains | | X | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mahenge Mountains | | X | | | X | X | | | | | X |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kipengere Mountains/Poroto Mountains | | X | | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mt. Rungwe/Mbeya Range | | | X | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Umalila/Undali Mountains | | | X | | X | X | | | | | X |
| Utupa Plateau | | | X | | | X | | | | | X |
| Kitulu Plateau | | | X | | | X | | | | | X |
| Tanga Forests | | X | X | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Kiono Forest | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Coast Region Forests (North) | | X | X | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Matumbi Hills | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Rondo Plateau | | X | | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Lindi North | | X | | | X | X | | | | X | |
| Minziro Forest Reserve | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| Kikuru Forest Reserve | | X | | | | X | | | | X | |
| TUNISIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galite archipelago | | | X | | X | | X | | X | | |
| Zembra island | X | | | | X | | X | | X | | |
| Ichkeul | X | | | | | | X | | X | | |
| Sebkhat Kelbia | | | X | | X | | X | | X | | |
| Iles Kneiss | | | X | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Sebkhat Sedjouni | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Snam | | | | X | X | | X | X | X | | |
| Ghidma | | | | X | X | | X | | X | | |
| Gourine | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Lagune de Soliman | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Metbasta | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Salines de Monastir | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Salines de Thyna | | | | X | X | | X | | X | | |
| Barrage Sidi Abdelmonaam | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Barrage Lebna | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Barrage Mlaabi | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Barrage Mornaguia | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Bahiret El Biben | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Borj Kastil | | | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Chott El Jerid | | | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Jebel El Haouaria | | | | X | | | X | X | | | |
| Plaine d'El Aalam | | | | X | | | X | X | X | | |
| Barrage El Houareb | | | | X | X | | | | X | | |
| Lagune de Korba | | X | | | X | | | | X | | |
| Kerkennah Island | | | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Sebkhat El Jem | | | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| Salines de Rades | | | | X | | | X | | X | | |
| UGANDA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bwindi Impenetrable National Park | X | | | | X | X | X | | | X | X |
| QENP and L. George | X | X | | | X | | X | X | X | X | |
| Mt. Elgon National park | X | | | | | X | X | | | | X |
| Budongo Forest Reserve | | X | | | X | | X | | | X | |
| Sango Bay Complex | | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | X | |
| Doho Rice Scheme | | | X | | | | | X | X | | |
| Ajai Wildlife Game Reserve | | X | | | | | X | | | X | |
| Kibale National Park | X | | | | X | X | X | | | X | |
| Lake Bisina | | | X | | X | X | X | | X | | |
| MFNP and the Nile Delta | X | | | | X | | X | | X | X | |
| Semuliki National Park | X | | | | X | X | X | | | X | |
| Mr. Rwenzori National Park | X | | | | X | X | X | | | | X |

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

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|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kidepo Valley National Park | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Muchoya Swamp/Echuya Forest reserve | | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| Toro Game Reserve | | X | | X | | | | X | | | |
| Lake Mburo National Park | X | | | X | X | X | | X | | | |
| Mabira Forest Reserve | | X | | (X) | | X | | | | X | |
| Kyambura Game Reserve | | X | | X | | | X | X | | | |
| Mgahinga Gorilla National park | X | | | X | X | X | | | | | X |
| Mt. Otzi | | | X | | | X | | X | | | |
| Mt. Kei | | | X | | | X | | X | | | |
| Mt. Moroto | | X | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Lutembe Bay | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Ssesse Islands (Lutoboka Point) | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Mabamba Bay | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Lake Kawi/Lake Nakuwa | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Nyamiriro Swamp | | | X | X | | X | | | X | | |
| Musambwa Islands | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |

Annex 7. Institutional Framework

The institutional structure for the programme is provided through the existing BirdLife International network of national NGOs operating in collaboration with their national (and, where applicable, regional) government in each of the 10 participating African countries.

National level

The exact nature of the institutional structure will vary from country to country but will include a National Liaison Committee (NLC) comprising government representatives, NGO (BirdLife) representatives, local (site) representatives and other technical or expert members whose inclusion will further the objectives of the proposal.

The remit of each NLC is to adopt the Important Bird Area (IBA) process, to approve a national IBA programme and to agree and allocate responsibilities for its implementation. The committee will also monitor and review progress on the agreed national programme through regular (at least annual) meetings and participation in periodic reviews of the whole African programme (see 'Regional level', below). The NLC will ensure the production of national financial and technical reports.

The BirdLife Partner or Representative NGO in each country will play a central coordinating role in the national programme, using its pre-existing capacity (organisational structure, personnel, office accommodation and facilities) to build strong NGO-government collaboration, and an effective national programme. Further capacity will be built (within the NGO, in government staff and within community groups at the local, site level), through programme implementation and through the training component of the programme. Technical capacity will be created in areas such as field survey, data handling and analysis, project administration and advocacy techniques.

NGO-government collaboration will be strengthened through working jointly towards programme objectives and through the complementary support which the programme provides to government processes. For example, the provision of new survey information concerning important biodiversity sites, innovative analytical methods for identifying priorities and training opportunities, will all support government planning and action on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

Regional level (Africa)

At a regional level, the existing BirdLife Africa network ("the African Partnership") will function to coordinate, monitor and evaluate, and also extend the programme into new countries. The Partners will meet once a year during the course of the programme in one of the African sub-regions. These meetings will review progress on the programme in each of the 10 participating countries, against original objectives, and will review expenditure against budgets and future funding allocations and requirements. Each NLC will provide information to the meeting on progress within its own country programme. The Partnership meetings will provide technical and financial reports to GEF and UNDP/ UNOPS and will liaise with GEF and UNDP on the organisation of the Mid-Term Review and final external programme evaluation. The Partnership meeting will propose individuals (including members of National Liaison Committees) to participate in external programme reviews.

The inclusion of other countries (in addition to the 10 participating countries) in the Partnership meetings will function to encourage the replication of the IBA process and national IBA programmes in a further suite of African countries. Participants will be invited from countries in which there is an existing or potential BirdLife Partner NGO, as well as strong NGO and government interest in adopting a national IBA programme to achieve biodiversity conservation.

The African Partnership meetings will plan and coordinate regional activities including technical meetings, workshops, training courses and exchanges of expertise and personnel involving two or more of the participating countries. The Partnership meetings will review the need for and appoint appropriate technical sub-committees to perform specific tasks within the programme. There is currently an "African IBA Steering Committee", which has a technical and advisory role and meets annually. This committee reports to the Partnership meeting which may modify its remit and composition, as appropriate, as implementation proceeds.

In Year 1 of the programme, the Partnership meeting will decide on appropriate locations and designate up to five sub-regional programme posts, each to service one of the sub-regions where the programme is active (north, south, east, west and central Africa). Each of these sub-regional posts will be located within an existing Partner NGO and will report to the Partnership meeting. They will function to strengthen the regional coordination of the programme and its institutional base. The Partnership meeting will define the precise role of the sub-regional posts and will plan to ensure the financial and institutional sustainability (after the end of GEF funding) of any new positions created.

International level

The African Partnership currently receives considerable support from the global Secretariat of BirdLife International, located in Cambridge UK, and from other European BirdLife Partners which assist particular African Partners' programmes. Support is provided to national programmes in Africa in administration, fund-raising, programme planning and coordination, training and other activities.

A principal objective of the programme is to increase the capacity to carry out all these functions within the African region. The BirdLife International Secretariat has been delegated by the African NGO Partners to take responsibility for certain functions during project preparation and at the start of implementation and will be responsible for coordinating technical and financial reports to GEF and UNDP. As implementation proceeds, there will be a gradual transfer of the responsibilities for programme coordination and administrative functions to the national and regional level, particularly through the creation of stronger, independent BirdLife Partner NGOs and the creation of sub-regional programme coordination positions.

Sites/ local level

The precise nature of the institutional structures created will vary from site to site. The fundamental principle will be to develop a local constituency with an interest in and responsibility for monitoring and participating in the conservation of the site and for liaison with the national level programme coordination. The size and composition of each local site committee will be based on two principal considerations:

- ensuring that all stakeholders are involved in any decision-making processes
- maximising local participation in planning and implementation of conservation activities

Local site committees will be identified through a preliminary stakeholder analysis for the site, followed by participatory workshops or informal meetings to consult with stakeholders on the appropriate representation and composition of the site committee. In most cases, the participating national NGO will take the lead in the initial site-level consultations, however, where the site is a formal protected area managed by a government agency, agreement will be reached between government staff and the NGO on the precise roles of each. Local site committees will involve community, NGO and government members.

In view of the number of sites (eg. over 100 in Ethiopia), representation of all local site committees on the National Liason Committee (NLC) is not realistic in most countries. However, where feasible and appropriate, local community participation in the NLC will be achieved through the inclusion of community representatives from one or more local site committees.

Sites identified under the project will vary widely in size and nature, in the degree of threat to their conservation, and in their existing levels of protection. They will also vary in the complexity and make up of local communities and other stakeholders. Some remote uninhabited areas might have no site adjacent communities, in which case one individual, or a local or national NGO might constitute an appropriate site committee with a responsibility to simply monitor the site and report to the NLC. Other sites will have very complex community and stakeholder interests and relationships and participatory tools and techniques will be used to ensure that appropriate representation is achieved and that all key stakeholders are included in decision-making.

Capacity-building as part of the programme

The existing institutional capacity and roles of the BirdLife Partnership at national, regional and international levels are outlined above. The establishment of the sub-regional programme posts, during the course of implementation, is an essential part of the process of building capacity within the region and strengthening the regional structures to manage the programme. This process will be carried out gradually, to build capacity slowly and not destroy the existing structures through over-burdening them with an administrative load which, at the outset, they cannot carry.

Technical skills will be transferred to national NGOs, governments and local community groups through training and through experience gained by staff and volunteers as a result of involvement in all programme activities and in their coordination and management.

Sustainability of institutional structures

Sustainability is built into the programme through the process of building capacity slowly and gradually over 5 years. At the national Partner and regional levels, careful consideration will be given to the creation of any new staff positions and to how such positions and programme activities will be funded and sustained after the end of GEF funding. The BirdLife global Secretariat (and European Partners) will continue to support the programme and African Partners technically and financially during implementation and after the end of GEF funding, as responsibility for programme coordination and management is gradually shifted to the national and regional African institutions.

The NGO focus at local, national and regional levels brings many strengths to the programme and guarantees a greater likelihood of sustainability of both impact and of the activities started

during implementation. National NGOs can be very effective at establishing good relationships and involving individuals and community groups in local (site) level initiatives. The BirdLife Africa network has established a good track record in this area, as well as in the regional coordination of activities and in sharing expertise among Partners to ensure the replication of good ideas and practices. NGOs in Africa also tend to be more stable and enduring under conditions of political and social change or upheaval than national governments. This is an important element in ensuring continuity of programme implementation and sustainability of the institutional base for such a regional initiative, at times when individual governments may have different (political or security) preoccupations.

The involvement of volunteers at the local (site) level is itself an element of sustainability: the genuine interest and enthusiasm of volunteers for protection of their local site, which is encouraged and developed during implementation, is not dependent on continuing external programme funding. This enthusiasm and interest will continue to function to monitor sites and to alert national NGO-government partnerships to conservation problems and needs after the end of GEF funding, with little or no other external funding required. For example, the Kenya Partner (East Africa Natural History Society) has already coordinated 500 volunteer bird counters to monitor important biodiversity sites. Of these, 100 are regulars, turning out at least twice a year to monitor their local site.

The basic unit for long-term sustainability is a strong national NGO Partner, operating in close collaboration with government at national level. This is then linked regionally through positions established within key Partners to ensure subregional coordination. Annual meetings of the whole Partnership provide overall coordination and monitoring of progress. The strengthening of individual national Partners through this process will have a positive feedback effect: involvement in the programme allows Partners to build their capacity (for example, in project management and fund-raising) which in turn allows the Partner to raise more funds and to take more direct responsibility for programme management and thus to become a more independent, self-sustaining entity. In this sense, the GEF funding provides leverage, through building the capacity of the national institutions to have direct and independent access to additional external funding sources.

Annex 8. Government Partner Agencies by Country

The government agencies currently involved in aspects of collaboration and/or implementation of the project are listed below, by country. As project implementation proceeds other agencies may become involved due to the changing emphasis of project activities, for example from site identification to monitoring or other actions, or due to the redefinition of government responsibilities. In Ethiopia, for example, government responsibilities for protected area management are currently being re-defined as a result of decentralization. The NGO-government collaboration in Ethiopia has adapted in the light of this to develop closer linkages with the new regional government structures which are taking on many protected area responsibilities.

(NLC = National Liaison Committee: see Annex 7 Institutional Framework)

| COUNTRY | GOVERNMENT AGENCIES | NATURE OF COLLABORATION |
|--------------|---|---|
| Burkina Faso | Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau (Le Point Focal Operationnel du GEF) | National programme in Stage 1 of operation. NLC yet to be appointed. Letter of support signed by MEE (GEF Focal Point) giving overall government approval for implementation. |
| Cameroon | Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MINEF) (technical departments and institutions) Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research (MESIRES) | National programme in Stage 1 of operation. NLC yet to be appointed: will include staff from MINEF and MESIRES as members. Staff from MESIRES will participate in implementation of field programmes. |
| Ethiopia | Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Ethiopian Wildlife and Conservation Organisation (EWCO) Science and Technology Commission Addis Ababa University Science Faculty Biology Department Biodiversity Institute Ministry of Agriculture Regional agricultural bureaux | Letter of support and agreements signed between EWNHS, EPA and EWCO for the programme. Meeting planned between EWNHS, EPA and EWCO to determine membership of the NLC; it is likely to include representatives from all agencies listed. All listed agencies were invited to the national IBA training workshop and are fully informed of programme. Collaboration on field work occurs between EWNHS and EWCO (nationally) and EWNHS and regional and zonal administrations (especially regional agricultural bureaux). Regional involvement in the NLC is under discussion and will depend on outcome of current re-assignment of some protected areas responsibilities from EWCO to regional structures. |
| Ghana | Ministry of Lands and Forestry (MLF) Department of Forestry (DF) Wildlife Department (WD) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | The MLF provides umbrella government approval and has pledged practical support in terms of advocating and promoting protection of the sites identified by the programme. DF and WD both have responsibilities for protected area management and provide authorisation for the programme to carry out data collection in protected areas. Staff from both DF and WD are collaborating with staff of GWS in the implementation of field surveys and have received training under the programme in relevant survey techniques. Protected areas staff will also use the data available from field survey work to incorporate bird |

| COUNTRY | GOVERNMENT AGENCIES | NATURE OF COLLABORATION |
|--------------|---|--|
| | | conservation into protected area strategies. The programme collaborates with EPA in terms of biodiversity information and human impacts on biodiversity. Data from the programme will be incorporated in the nationwide biodiversity database currently being set-up by EPA. |
| Kenya | National Museums of Kenya (NMK) Forestry Department (FD) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) National Environment Secretariat (NES) | An 'Important Bird Areas Advisory Council' includes high-level technical representatives of the listed organisations, plus a number of other relevant Kenyan Government Ministries and Departments. The Advisory Council, which met three times in 1996, coordinates, sets priorities for research and action, and ensures that information on IBAs is disseminated to decision-makers. In addition, the EANHIS works closely on the ground with the listed organisations, which are actively represented on EANHIS environmental sub-committees (Bird Conservation and Wetlands Working Groups). Some examples include: public awareness, outreach and Important Bird Areas surveys, with NMK; restoration of Nairobi Arboretum, with FD; waterbird monitoring and training, with KWS; inventories of wetlands and design of rapid survey techniques, with NES. |
| Sierra Leone | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Environment (MAFE) - Forestry Division (FD) MAFE - Environmental Protection Division (EPD) University of Sierra Leone (USL) | The National Liaison Committee (NLC) includes representatives of FD, EPD and USL, together with CSSL, other environmental NGOs and local communities from around identified Important Bird Areas. NLC meetings occur at 3 levels: national, regional and site. Field work, including IBA surveys, is carried out collaboratively by CSSL staff and staff of FD, EPD (Wildlife Conservation Branch) and USL. |
| South Africa | Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism (DEA&T) National Parks Board 9 Provincial Nature Conservation Depts: Cape Nature Conservation; Eastern Cape Dept. of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism; Free State Dept. of Environmental Affairs and Tourism; Gauteng Directorate of Nature and Environmental Conservation; Mpumalanga Parks Board; Natal Parks Board; Northern Cape Nature Conservation Service; Northern Province Environmental Affairs and Tourism; Northwest Parks Board | At national level, collaboration is between BirdLife SA and DEA&T, including participation in a workshop on biodiversity implementation and planning for the NLC which will be set-up as soon as the GEF project implementation starts. The NLC will include DEA&T, BirdLife SA and other government or NGO representatives. The NLC will coordinate the IBA programme and ensure that it conforms with and complements government policies on biological diversity and the Biodiversity Implementation Strategy. At the regional level, collaboration with the listed agencies will vary from provincial liaison committees to contacts with key individuals and other organisations as required by the needs of the programme. Regional liaison will ensure that monitoring, action and advocacy elements of the programme accord with existing conservation programmes of the listed agencies, to maximise effect and eliminate duplication. |
| Tanzania | Vice-President's Office, (GEF Political Focal Point) National | The GEF Focal Political Focal Point provides overall agreement on government collaboration with WCST in |

| COUNTRY | GOVERNMENT AGENCIES | NATURE OF COLLABORATION |
|---------|---|---|
| | Environmental Management Council (NEMC): (GEF Focal Point) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) - Directorate of Forestry; Directorate of Wildlife; Directorate of Fisheries; Mweka Wildlife College Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute Commission for Science and Technology Zoology Dept. of the University of Dar es Salaam Sokoine University of Agriculture Directorate of Environment (Vice-President's Office) | the programme. The NLC comprises representatives of all the listed agencies from NEMC to Directorate of Environment, together with WCST and functions to coordinate the overall programme and ensure dissemination of information to all relevant agencies. Field work and IBA surveys are coordinated by WCST in collaboration with regional staff of the relevant Directorates, TANAPA and University Departments. |
| Tunisia | Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire Agence Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement Centre des Activités Régionales pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées (CAR/ ASP) Direction Générale des Forêts | The national Important Bird Area committee involves representatives from all the listed government agencies. All the agencies are concerned with site protection and will collaborate on parts of programme implementation including conservation action plans, implementation of site management activities, sharing biodiversity and other site information, and joint training exercises and field surveys |
| Uganda | Ministry of Finance (GEF National Operational Focal Point) National Wetlands Conservation and Management Programme (NWCMP) Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) | Overall government support and commitment to the programme has been provided by the GEF Focal Point and by NEMA, which also provides direct support and advice. EANIIS is collaborating with the NWCMP and UWA on research at wetland sites in the country, including those in Uganda National Parks. These agencies provide technical advice to the programme and EANIIS staff also work with staff of the agencies at the field level. Collaboration with Makerere involves information exchange and provision of advice to the programme |

Annex 9. Letters of Government Support

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DE L'EAU

BURKINA FASO

Unité - Progrès - Justice

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Ouagadougou, le 07/02/1997

N°: 97001/MEE/CT

LE POINT FOCAL
OPERATIONNEL DU GEF

OBJET : Lettre de soutien

Monsieur le Représentant
résident du PNUD

- OUAGADOUGOU -

Monsieur le Représentant résident,

En ma qualité de Point Focal Opérationnel du "Global Environment Facility (GEF)", pour le Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Eau, je confirme notre soutien au projet PNUD/GEF intitulé: "African NGO-Government partnerships for sustainable biodiversity Action" développé par NATURAMA, partenaire national de BirdLife International, dans le cadre du programme "Important Bird Areas".

Nous souhaitons ainsi développer une coopération avec vous

Gouvernement, dans la mise en oeuvre de la Convention sur la diversité
biologique, avec le soutien du GEF.

Je vous prie de bien vouloir agréer, Monsieur le Représentant,
l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

P.O



Jean Baptiste KAMBOU

Conseiller Technique du Ministère
Point focal opérationnel du GEF

CC: - John Hough, GEF/PNUD-New York
- Fondation NATURA

FROM : EOCFAC-YdE-Cam

PHONE NO. : 20 94 72

Feb. 07 1997 10:19AM P2

6

RÉPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES FORÊTSDIRECTION DE LA FAUNE ET
DES AIRES PROTÉGÉES

SOUS-DIRECTION DES AIRES-PROTÉGÉES

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace-Work-Fatherland

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTRYDEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND
PROTECTED AREAS

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

Yaoundé le 07 FEV. 1997

0130

N°—/CR/MINEF/DFAP/SDAP/SDR

Objet: Recommandation
letter.

THE MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

TO THE UNDP RESIDENT COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED UNDP - GEF PROJECT: AFRICAN NGO
GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE
BIODIVERSITY ACTION.

As the GEF Operational Focal point, we the Minister of Environment and Forestry of Republic of Cameroon, confirm our support to the IBA programme developed with Mr FOTSO Roger Cornielle, the Birdlife Representative in Cameroon and welcome further growth in our NGO - Government collaboration in scaling up our activity with GEF support.

CC: John Hough, Coordinator for Biodiversity and International Waters, Global environment Facility, Regional Bureau for African, UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.
Birdlife national representative

Ministre de l'Environnement
et des Forêts

Dr. Joseph MBEDZ



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የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ባለሥልጣን

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY

20 JAN 1997

ቀን.....
Date

ቁጥር.....
Ref. No.

The Resident Representative, UNDP,
Addis Ababa.

Dear Sir,

Subject: SUPPORT FOR THE UNDP-GEF PROJECT:
AFRICAN NGO-GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE
BIODIVERSITY ACTION

The Environmental Protection Authority confirms its support to the Important Bird Areas (IBAs) programme developed with the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society and welcomes further growth in our NGO-government collaboration in scaling-up our activities with GEF support.



Yours sincerely,

Tewolde Berhan Gebre Egziabher
Tewolde Berhan Gebre Egziabher (Dr.)
General Manager

cc: Dr. John Hough, Coordinator for Biodiversity
and International Waters Global Environment
Facility, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP, one United Nations
Plaza, New York, NY10017, USA.

Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society,
Addis Ababa

Fax sent by : 233 21 777898

GH TELECOM CANTONMENT 04-204 85/82/97 12:59

Pg: 2

Cables and Telegrams: MINLANDS
Telephone 665421

*In case of reply the
number and date of this
letter should be quoted*

Our Ref. No. MLF. 17/1

Your Ref No.



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND FORESTRY
P.O. BOX 212
ACCRA

4th February 1997

Dear Sir,

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED UNDP-GEF PROJECT:
AFRICAN NGO GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION**

The Ghana Ministry of Lands and Forestry confirms its continued support to the Important Bird Areas Project being developed with the Ghana Wildlife Society and welcomes further growth in our NGO-government collaboration to scale up our activities with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) support.

Yours sincerely,

DR. KWABENA ADJEI
MINISTER OF LANDS AND FORESTRY

THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
UNDP
GHANA

cc: Dr. John Hough,
Co-ordinator for Biodiversity and International
Waters;
Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP,
One United Nations Plaza,
New York, NY 10017, USA.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Telegrams: "ASILI", Nairobi

Telephone: Nairobi 229261

When replying please quote

Ref.No. ...NES/CONF/13/6
and date

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

KENCOM HOUSE

P.O. Box 67939

NAIROBI

13 January 97

19.....

The UNDP Resident Country Representative
P.O. Box 30218
NAIROBI

**SUPPORT OF PROPOSED UNDP-GEF PROJECT: AFRICAN NGO-GOVERNMENT
PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY ACTION**

As the GEF Operational Focal Point, we the National Environment Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources confirm our continued support of the IBA programme developed with the East Africa Natural History Society (Kenya) and welcome further growth in our NGO-Government collaboration in scaling-up our activities with GEF support.

D.N. KINYANJUI
DEPUTY DIRECT, NES

c.c. Mr. John Hough
Coordinator for Biodiversity and
International Waters, Global Environment
Facility, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP,
1 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Dr. Leon Bennun, Chairman, East Africa Natural
History Society
P.O Box 44486
NAIROBI

Africa Programme, ✓
Birdlife International, Wellbrook Court,
Girton Rd, Cambridge CB3 0NA, UK

FROM : SIERRA LÉONE SUPERFAX

PHONE NO. : +232 22 224439

Feb. 06 1997 06:20PM P03

When replying, please quote:

Ref. No. MA/EG/SPD/18

Telephone: 240 67 EXT.



SIERRA LEONE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
YOUYI BUILDING
BROOKFIELDS
FREETOWN.

6th Feb. 1997

The Resident Representative
UNDP
UN House
Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown

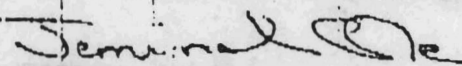
Dear Madam,

SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED UNDP - GEF PROJECT:
AFRICAN MIND - GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS FOR
SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY ACTION.

As the GEF Operational Focal point, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Environment confirms its support to the Important Bird Area (IBA) programme developed with the, local bird life national partner, Conservation Society of Sierra Leone.

We welcome further growth in our NGO-government collaboration in scaling up our activities for sustainable development with GEF support.

Yours sincerely,


Jemimah Cole (Mrs)
Chief Environment Officer

c.c. The Development Secretary, MOPED
" Mr John Hough, Co-ordinator BIW-GEF, USA
" Dr Mary Allport, Head of the Africa Division-Birdlife UK

SAT, 18-JAN-97 16:23

BERRUTI SAOS/IOC

27 31 2626114

4020
P. 23

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism • Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme
 Lefapha la Tikocho la BohaNauci • Umnyango Wezampelo Nezokuvokashu • Isibhe leMzimba yokuSingoqongileyo noKhenketho
 Lefapha la tsa Tikologo la Joeti • Umnyango Watemvelo Ntekuvekaisha • Mufasha wa zwa Vhupo na Vhuandi
 Ndzwululo ya ta Mbangu na Vuendzi • Lefapha la Tikologo la Bojanala • Umnyango Wezabhaduluko Nezokuvokashu

OM/AM 6/1
1-166 (Dmr) pa

Address/Adress

Padura Perum/Mooring/North Tower

Pretoriusstraat 318 Pretorius Street

Pretoria

Verwysing/Reference

Postadres/Postal Address

Privatebag X447 Private Bag

Pretoria

0001

Telefoon/Telephone

Telegramme/Telegram

Omgewings

Pakete/Fax no

(012) 323-2642

Navraag/Inquiries

A24/1/2

310-3534

Brian A D Egan

Mr David Whaley
 Resident Representative
 UNDP
 P O Box 8541
 PRETORIA
 0001

Dear Mr Whaley

PROPOSED UNDP-GEF PROJECT: AFRICAN NGO-GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY ACTION

This department in principle supports the IBA programme developed by BirdLife International for GEF funding to create partnerships between NGOs and government which will strengthen national processes for the identification and conservation of important biodiversity sites and will build national capacity for these activities. This will also spur on further growth in our NGO-government collaboration in scaling up our activities with GEF support.

As matters relating to the environment are dealt with concurrently by the national department and provinces in terms of the South African constitution above-mentioned view is subject to confirmation after we have consulted with provincial structures. Once this has been done I will convey the outcome to you.

The proposal will serve before the GEF Technical Review Panel on 27 January 1997 and this tentative reply is as a result of the short notice we have had in dealing with the matter. A biodiversity workshop at which South African priorities will be discussed will be held on 18/19 February 1997 to which the director of BirdLife South Africa will be invited.

Yours sincerely

DR F HANEKOM
 DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
 GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT: SOUTH AFRICA

1997-01-13

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Telegrams: "MAZAM".
Telephone: 33415, 31803
Fax: 26189.

In reply please quote:

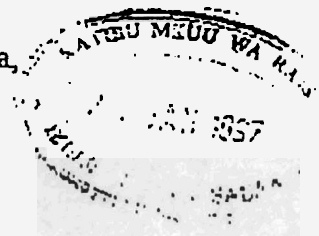


VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
P.O. Box 5380,
DAR ES SALAAM.

Our Ref: VP/E/20/4/13.....

28th January, 1997

Mr. M.Y.C. Lumbanga,
Chairman,
Wild Life Conservation Society of Tanzania,
P.O. Box 9120,
DAR ES SALAAM.



Dear Sir,

**RE: SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED UNDP - PROJECT AFRICAN
NGO - GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE
BIODIVERSITY ACTION**

We are happy to refer to your letter No.WCST/RSPB/48/25 dated 16 January, 1997 in which you requested support for the above mentioned project.

We have scrutinized the request and find it to be in line with conservation of biodiversity, objectives which our Office encourages and supports, particularly when it covers several countries.

The Vice President's Office as the GEF Focal Point supports your request for U.S.\$ 3 million to be used for the above project.

Yours Sincerely

Christopher M. Nyirabu
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

cc : Birdlife International
Cambridge CB 3 ONA
U. K.

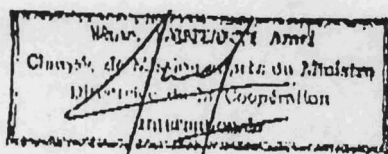
République Tunisienne

Ministère de l'Environnement
et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
Centre Urbain Nord, Cité Essalama
2080 Ariana
Tunisia

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED UNDP-GEF PROJECT : AFRICAN NGO-GOVERNMENT
PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY ACTION**

As the GEF Operational Focal Point we the Ministry of Environment and Land Use Planning confirm our support to the BirdLife International Important Bird Areas programme developed with Mr. Iméd Essetti : BirdLife International Representative in Tunisia and welcome further growth in our NGO-government collaboration in scaling-up our activities with GEF support.

Mme Amel Benzarti
GEF Operational Focal Point



Telephones: 234700/9 (10 Lines) Kampala

Fax: 230163

Telegrams: "FINSEC"



Ministry of Finance
P.O. Box 8147,
Kampala,
Uganda.

In any correspondence on
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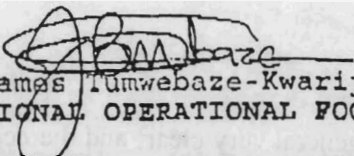
January 28, 1997

The Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
KAMPALA

**SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED UNDP/GEF PROJECT: AFRICAN NGO-GOVERNMENT
PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY ACTION**

As you may be aware, Birdlife International has been working closely with UNDP/New York and in particular with Dr John Hough, in developing the above project proposed for GEF Funding. In the case of Uganda, Birdlife has closely worked with the East African Natural History Society, Uganda Branch.

Given that the purpose of this project is to enhance biodiversity conservation through strengthening local and national NGO-Government partnerships, the Government of Uganda is committed to support the above programme and will welcome its further development and therefore further growth in our NGO-Government collaboration.


Happy James Tumwebaze-Kwarija
GEF NATIONAL OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT

for: PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

✓ C.C: Dr John Hough
UNDP/GEF, RBA
N.Y.

C.C: The Chairman/The East African
Natural History Society, Uganda Branch
C/O Zoology Department
Makerere University
KAMPALA

Annex 10.

GEF STAP Technical Review of Project Proposal

African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action

Michael J.S. Harrison, 31 January 1997

1. Overall impression

For the most part, this is an ambitious but workable project, and shows innovations in its emphasis on decentralisation, national empowerment, building local capacity, drawing on the strengths of the NGO movement to influence government, and building a broad local and national constituency for conservation in many countries in Africa.

This project is needed, and is urgent, given in particular the lack of a coordinated approach to developing Africa-wide NGO actions for biodiversity conservation. The concept is good, of building up a network of NGOs and NGO-government partnerships to work towards biodiversity conservation, coordinating and sharing learning at national, regional and international levels. The proposed institutional and organisational structures for this are good. The clarity of the goals is good at the broadest level, although the detail is weaker, and leaves room for some concerns. These are mainly weaknesses on the nature of the links with government agencies, and the nature of local participation and local action.

The project is to be recommended.

2. Relevance and priority

This project is highly relevant to the conservation of biodiversity. It responds particularly well to the Convention on Biodiversity, notably articles 6,7 & 8 relating to strategic conservation planning, to biodiversity monitoring, and to site-based in situ conservation action. In terms of national priorities for biodiversity conservation, a major thrust of the programme is to assist with the identification and agreement over national conservation priorities (using birds and Important Bird Areas as indicators of wider importance for biodiversity): extending, improving understanding of, and reorienting national protected area networks on a more rational, relevant and up-to-date basis.

3. Background and justification

The background and justification are in general very clear, and the need for such a project is inspired (and ambitious). The structure of the project in terms of linkages between sites and actors within country, and between countries on a regional and continental basis, provides an excellent conceptual coherence.

In particular, the problems which the project aims to address are clearly set out in Annex 3: poor knowledge, inadequate management, over-centralisation, weak NGO-government partnerships, limited coordination, no outreach capacity to nurture new partnerships. The existing (current) programme addressing these constraints will be scaled-up using GEF funds, and allow activities that are more realistic to the scale and urgency of the problems.

4. Scientific and technical soundness

From a scientific and technical point of view the project is very sound. The concept of IBAs and the criteria used to define critical areas for biodiversity conservation are well founded, and based on sound theoretical grounds as well as practical considerations, and have been field tested in the European networks already operating.

5. Objectives

The objectives and outputs are valid and well-focussed. The logical framework has helped as a planning tool to structure these, although there are some concerns about the coherence of the logframe, which should be addressed if the logframe is to be used as a monitoring tool. For example, the Indicators are generally weak - they are mostly simple reiteration of the activities and do not represent meaningful indicators of project impact.

The Assumptions and Risks presented are of more concern, although these cannot be dealt with point by point within this brief STAP review. Most of those listed cannot (I presume) be considered as serious risks: the design process should have taken care that these would not represent constraints to project implementation and thus they can be ruled out - if so they should be excluded from the logframe. If they are serious risks and cannot be ruled out, then the project should not proceed until they are resolved. Many of the points raised as risks undermine the basic premises of the project. One example will suffice to make the point: that NGOs and government are interested and willing to collaborate. The project design should have ensured that this is the case - if there is any doubt, there is no basis for the project. I shall question this assumption again below (see "government agencies").

Apart from the logframe, there are two main concerns over how achievable these objectives are. These relate to the nature of the relationships between NGOs and government agencies in the proposed partnerships, and to the degree of genuine participation by local stakeholders.

Government agencies:

The partnerships between NGOs and government agencies are central to the project. The brief is not entirely convincing that this can work, nor which government agencies participated in the design or will participate in the implementation. The NGO partners are repeatedly identified.

Assuming that specific agencies have been identified, do they support the project (evidence from the missing Annex 7 may answer this), and what weight to they assign to the partner NGOs? The brief recognises that NGO-Government collaboration is crucial. The brief also clearly identifies the adverse image in which many NGOs are held in developing countries, ranging from strong antipathy, to indifferent lip-service, to real partnership. Government agencies often have different priorities and political agendas. What assurances can be given that government counterpart agencies in the proposed partnerships are supportive, and that the NGOs will carry any weight with government in influencing policy and legal reform, and well resourced, targetted actions in the field?

Unless the NGOs carry weight with government, the NGO-government partnerships will remain talking shops. Perhaps the brief could be more explicit on the nature of the NLCs which

represent the heart of the partnerships. NLCs are to adopt the IBA process and approve IBA programmes: how far can such programmes go? Site identification and advocacy are clearly achievable, and will be very valuable. What is less clear is how much action can be agreed, and what kinds of action. Potential programme action can range for virtually nothing to a full scale ICDP with community development programmes and associate poverty alleviation and rural development to relieve pressure on critical sites. Policy changes may be required to allow sustainable harvesting as incentives to communities adjacent to protected sites. What kinds of actions are envisaged, and what are the boundaries of responsibility for these?

Local stakeholders:

Another key assumption in the brief / design is that local community interest in biodiversity conservation will be captured through participatory approaches. What resources are to be given to this, what skills base for this is there in the NGOs, what meaningful approach can be taken to develop local interest without a full scale ICDP, without remaining superficial?

There is little in the brief about local participation (except volunteers). What about other stakeholders in local sites: poor local people, commerce, local institutions, private sector? There is little evidence that such stakeholders have been involved/carefully considered in any stages of the design, or how they will be involved in implementation.

Site action groups are given as an example of potential participating local organisations. The concept is poorly developed. What does this entail: a small voluntary body of interested individuals, or full scale formalised and representative village committees? and if so, what resources and skills are given to this? What authority or support will be forthcoming for volunteers for site protection, particularly against the often overwhelming forces of degradation?

6. Activities

Most of the activities proposed in the logical framework are clear, well conceived, and well targetted to the outputs, particularly those relating to the IBA process, site identification, coordination, capacity building, financial sustainability, information exchange and building awareness. These form a great strength in the proposal.

The points of weakness in proposed activities are concerned with the issues set out above (section 5). For example:

“Carefully targetted mechanisms which encourage and enable people to live with minimal impact on habitats...”alludes to a **very substantial set of tasks**, which I m not convinced this project can address.

“advocacy, monitoring, action”- these three terms are used in a different order throughout the brief, which is confusing and does not clearly reflect understanding of the processes involved. The project concept provides a strong basis for advocacy and monitoring, but the scale of actions that are realistically achievable are less clear-cut, as indicated above. For example, “immediate action may be needed to prevent loss or degradation” - what will this be, what scope is there for this in the IBA process? “site protection or restoration may be required additional action is beyond the scope of the national IBA programme”. It is not clear what is

meant by “action”, when what may be needed is anything from minimal intervention up to a full-scale conservation and community development programme (ICDP). Likewise “site actions” are not clarified. Activity 3.10 tells of “undertaking action or stimulating others to action”. Realistically, can this project undertake conservation action, other than advocacy, building awareness, providing information, coordinating, building capacity for planning?

The establishment of the NLCs remains uneasy: which government agencies are to be involved, what kinds of relationships are possible or have been developed so far, how seriously will such partnerships be regarded in government, what assurances are there that this will lead to meaningful action? Without a stronger statement on this, the project could stumble at the first hurdle. Why have the key government agencies not already been identified and involved in the design process (as the NGOs have been)?

7. Participatory aspects

There is a clear statement of the main stakeholders in the project: local communities, NGOs and government agencies. There is good coverage in the brief on NGOs and their networks, less good coverage on government management agencies, and virtually no coverage of local communities, institutions and other stakeholders on site. What stakeholder analysis has there been? What participation has there been from these stakeholders in the design? How is participation foreseen in implementation? For example, there is only a single mention of local sacrifices and opportunity costs of limitations on natural resource harvesting by local people at protection sites. This may be a key constraint on sustainable development, depending on the site, and whether the approach is based on protection vs sustainable use of resources.

Thus the nature of participation by local stakeholders remains unclear. “Appropriate participation” is mentioned, but not whether this includes the poorest, the most marginalised, the most resource-dependent rural people who are often associated with decline in biodiversity, nor what kind of participation is envisaged for such key stakeholders.

Amongst other stakeholders, there is clearer and more positive action aimed at raising awareness, dissemination of information, creation of ownership of ideas and project activities.

8. Global benefits

These have been clearly identified, as the basis of the IBA process is to establish priorities amongst sites that represent maximised benefits for global biodiversity conservation.

9. GEF Strategies and Plans

The programme systematically covers the full range of GEF strategic ecosystems (arid and semi-arid, forest, mountain, coastal and freshwater) in all major biomes and geographical regions of Africa. As indicated above, it also responds well to the CBD responsibilities of the participating countries.

10. Replicability

There is already good progress in developing the IBA process in some countries in the programme. Replication is ensured by through learning by sharing and regional coordination.

There will clearly be demonstration effects from national programmes, through comparison of national efforts at regional and international coordination fora. This has been well structured and clearly organised in the proposal.

11. Capacity building

National capacity building is a very strong focus of the programme, which has been designed to develop skills and capacity in both NGO and government agencies. The track record to date shows that this is achievable. Capacity building through doing is emphasised, with a strong accent on building national cadres of expertise, and on regional cooperation and continental collaboration. This is highly valuable and is likely to represent one of the strongest long-term impacts of this project.

12. Project funding

This appears to be at an appropriate level, with good justification for incremental funding to scale up activities, which are mainly focussed on staffing, training, and operations. Although overall a substantial budget, when divided amongst 10 countries over 5 years, there is little more than \$200,000 per country per year. This represents an appropriate scale of intervention, without overburdening weak or nascent institutions, for the core tasks of developing partnerships, site prioritisation, advocacy, building networks and raising awareness.

13. Time frame

A 5-year timeframe appears to be achievable and realistic. Three years have been completed already, in the 8 year programme.

14. Additional comments

Building sustainability:

The brief is very strong on building sustainability into all project efforts. This is done through a combination of in-service training, sustainable funding through building capacity for national fund-raising and emphasis on post-GEF funding, building on existing capabilities and resources, setting a realistic pace of change, developing a cadre of expertise built up nationally, gradual withdrawal of UK support, using volunteers as a sustainable source of decentralised commitment (although volunteers do require support, and political backing). The emphasis on sustainable project interventions is commendable.

Risk:

There are two key elements, development of NLCs and local action, which are weakest in the brief, and which represent highest risk. Clarification over the nature and status of the NGO-government partnerships through the NLCs is needed, to assess the risks more carefully. Likewise clarification over the nature of the actions proposed is needed.

The other elements are regional coordination and international support - both are low risk, as they depend more for their success on competent individuals than on political influence, and there is already a good track-record.

RESPONSES TO GEF TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL:

"African NGO government partnerships for sustainable biodiversity action"

The majority of the review comments (and criticisms) appear to stem from a lack of adequate detail provided in the proposal. It is difficult to give greater detail in the proposal itself (which deals with 10 different countries and potentially some 500 biodiversity sites) - when the proposal itself is restricted in length (a GEF requirement). The responses below attempt to answer the specific review queries and give some additional detail.

General points

1. Country- and site- specificity

In many cases the answer to specific review queries is: "it depends on the country" or "it depends on the site". What the proposal attempts to do is explain the generic model (which is highly flexible according to country and site) and its derivation and give enough examples of what NGOs and NGO-government partnerships are already achieving, to show that it can and does work. Queries about the exact nature of National Liaison Committees, site actions and local stakeholders/ participation can only be answered fully by reference to a specific country or a specific site. The notes below clarify this in some specific instances, give some more specific examples and explain that government-NGO partnerships are already well-established and functioning (although different) in each of the countries included in the proposal (this is, indeed, a main criterion for the inclusion of each of the 10 countries).

2. NGO-government Partnerships

The whole proposal does rest on the strength and stability of national NGOs (as national programme leaders in most countries) and their capacity to develop collaborative and functioning relationships with their government. Government departments aren't specified in the proposal because they are different in every country, may change according to the stage the national programme has reached (and governments and government responsibilities also change much more frequently than NGO equivalents). The job of the national NGO and the NLC is to ensure that relevant and appropriate government (and local - see later) involvement happens (or at least that parties are kept informed if they don't want to be more involved). These words are not used to reflect doubt about who should be involved (or weakness in planning) but flexibility. NGO-government relationships are very different in each country and depend on the stage of the programme.

3. In Ethiopia, for example, all relevant government departments and agencies were invited to the national programme planning workshops and staff from the government department EWCO (the Ethiopian Wildlife and Conservation Organisation) were initially seconded to the IBA field survey programme. As the programme has progressed though, more responsibilities are being transferred back to regional as opposed to federal government. The programme has evolved in the light of this and staff from relevant regional governments (who also speak Oromio - the most widespread regional language) are now seconded to work with NGO staff in the field. As the review suggests, the inclusion of Annex 7 (letters of government support for the proposal) does strengthen considerably the evidence of high-level government commitment in each country (from GEF Focal Points) but the collaboration and involvement goes wider than this, with other relevant government departments and agencies invited and included at each stage: ensuring this happens effectively (and appropriately in each country) is one of the main

functions of the NLC. At the national level, very detailed planning occurs (including stakeholder analysis to identify who should be involved and use of the Logical Framework approach, including specific detail of national institutions and activities).

Specific points

4. "5. OBJECTIVES"; page 2; para. 4 "Assumptions and Risks"

The rationale followed here is to include those things which are outside the immediate project control and could go wrong (however well the ground has been prepared). If one ended up with a huge number of uncontrollables and a high risk of them all happening then maybe the project design should be reconsidered but this is not the case here. The proposal also explains elsewhere what has been done to pre-empt and avoid the Risks stated. The fact remains that governments may change during the course of implementation or change their attitude to NGO collaboration; that local communities at some sites may not be amenable to collaboration or participation (however appropriate the site approach). All these Risks cannot possibly be excluded over all 10 countries and 500 sites and it is important that this is acknowledged. The view of the proposers however, is that these Risks can largely be pre-empted and that evidence to-date shows the project approach is highly successful despite the associated Risks.

5. page 2, contd. para. 7 "Government agencies".

Annex 7 will provide some of the missing information here and shows the high-level government assurance and commitment to the programme in each of the ten participating countries. Examples of existing, strong NGO-government collaboration have been included in the proposal (Sierra Leone and Egypt etc. where NGO input is feeding into TFAP and NEAP and CBD processes; collaborative IBA field programmes already well underway involving both government staff and NGOs in Kenya (National Museums of Kenya and EANHIS) and Sierra Leone (Wildlife Conservation Branch of Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry with CSSL); formal government-NGO agreement signed in Ethiopia etc.). Detail could be given of the specific circumstances in each country but this would considerably increase the proposal length (and will change as each national programme evolves).

6. page 3, para. 2 "Action"

As stated above and in the proposal, any site action will depend on the site and on the capacity of the national programme. It is difficult to say more about the kinds of actions envisaged and the boundaries of responsibility for these without reference to actual sites and specific national programmes. The proposal makes it clear and explicit that ICDPs will not be funded with GEF money under this proposal. However, the NGOs are already involved in ICDPs and in assisting governments with the same in a number of countries (with a wide variety of different funding sources) and are capable of a variety of levels of action. More examples could be given: Ghana - where GWS with RSPB support ran a coastal wetlands survey and education programme for 10 years which led directly to the current government-GEF Coastal Wetlands Management Programme in which GWS continues to play a key role - or Cameroon - where although national-level NGO development is weak and the IBA programme has not yet started, NGO input (BirdLife International) has contributed to policy reform and NGO projects are in the fore-front of attempts to implement new community forest management legislation. The IBA programme in Cameroon will help to build a stronger NGO in Cameroon (with strong, collaborative government links) in the same way that national NGOs in other countries have developed their capacity as a result of specific project work and external technical support to the same (e.g. Ghana).

7. page 3, paras. 4 & 5. "Local stakeholders"

Again it is difficult to give more detail when there is such massive variety over the whole programme and the need for flexibility and appropriateness of approach at each site. Yes - a local site group might be anything from "a small voluntary body of interested individuals" (or one individual) to "a full scale formalised and representative village committee". Some examples are given of these - Kenya has 500 individuals from all over the country prepared to monitor local sites; Ghana has plenty of examples of representative village committees; the Cameroon projects are working towards the formation of appropriate local 'user groups' which will monitor their own natural resource exploitation. What the proposal is trying to do is build the national capacity (skills and resources) to act appropriately at each site. Effective action can be achieved at some sites without full-scale ICDPs. Some sites won't have local communities; some will not be threatened; some will be very long-standing protected areas (National Parks etc.) with established government personnel (and probably little local participation) - the project isn't proposing to change this (except very slowly through advocacy and demonstration of other approaches). In Ghana many sacred groves (small forests) have long-established village committees responsible for protection of the site (i.e. some level of stakeholder identification and representation has been worked out long ago by the community themselves).

8. Local stakeholder participation in project design may be desirable but is not practical at the very outset. The proposal is honest about the fact that 'the IBA process' is conceived and designed globally (this is one of the strengths - international credibility, a 'global currency' etc.) and it is not logically possible to involve local communities before the national level identification of sites has started. The project then tries to ensure that everything is done from the start of survey work to involve local communities (where they exist) - and to improve (on a national basis) the way such approaches are made (training, demonstration, advocacy etc.), to bring local representatives into National Liaison committees etc. It is not possible (however desirable) to identify and involve local representatives before the sites are identified (with a few exceptions where prior work may identify individuals or locally-representative NGOs who should be invited to national planning workshops). Again, more examples could be given (all of which would be different) of what has already been done at specific sites. What the proposal tries to do is present the generic model and principles of the approach. What it will do in practice is help to increase (at a national level!) the importance attached to participation of local site stakeholders and communities in site conservation efforts (advocacy, training) and help to improve the way in which approaches are made at certain sites (monitoring, action). Rather than being poorly-developed, the concept of 'local site action groups' once again is intentionally flexible, and needs to be developed according to the site and local circumstances. Lessons can and have been learned from Europe but the nature of such groups will be different in Africa, in each country (some examples are given) and very variable between sites in one country.

9. "6. ACTIVITIES"; page 4; para. 2. "Advocacy, monitoring and action"

Once sites have been identified at a national level, the processes of advocacy, monitoring and action are a cycle and do not occur in a linear order. They will also change over time and in relation to individual sites (and action will only be carried out at a sub-set of priority threatened sites). The Log Frame is broken down into cycles which happen nationally, locally and regionally because all 3 levels will operate throughout the programme. All sites will be monitored at least annually (monitoring will ideally be done locally, feeding up to the national

programme); the whole national set of sites will also be the subject of advocacy (locally, nationally and regionally). Action will occur at some sites (following the analysis of priorities) and the level of action will depend on the site, the threats to it and the capacity of the national programme. An action at a site could be a campaign to remove a threat to it (e.g. proposed wetland drainage) - if such a threat could be fully removed, then the site could be removed from the list of priority sites and no further action might be required (only on-going monitoring).

10. In response to the query as to whether the programme can achieve action "other than advocacy, awareness-building, provision of information, coordination, capacity-building for planning?" the answer is that action will be limited (by resources) but the existing network is already achieving many additional actions. Further examples could be given - see the Ghana (Coastal Wetlands Management Project) example above, or campaigns and site management activities carried out by member groups of BirdLife South Africa. The required action depends on the site (as the review itself states - para. 4. on the same page). The network also has many examples of successful advocacy of conservation of specific sites leading to action by third parties (ODA / Kenya government inclusion of the Arabuko-Sokoke forest conservation project in the KIFCON programme; interest from NORAD and other agencies sparked by the Uluguru Mountains pilot project in Tanzania; inclusion of montane forest projects in the GEF/ Cameroon government Biodiversity Conservation and Management Programme).

11. page 4; para. 3. "NLCs" - see paragraphs 1.2 and 3 above.

12. "7. PARTICIPATORY ASPECTS"; page. 4; para. 4

The review comments made here are valid but very site specific and the proposal is unable to go to the level of detail of describing participatory approaches at the site level (other than to stress the importance of stakeholder involvement and outline the general approach - in the same way as has been done for other technical aspects of the programme). Hence the use of the word "appropriate" levels of participation - it is not possible to specify whether it is "the poorest, the most marginalised...etc." except in relation to a specific site (and as an output from the stakeholder analysis for that site). At the national level too, the stakeholder concept is incorporated in the proposal. (In the Ethiopia example, para. 3 above, the preparation for the first national (planning) workshop effectively carried out a national level stakeholder analysis and invited everyone to the workshop (including various government departments) - some attended; some didn't but requested to be kept informed.

13. "14. Additional comments" contd.; page 6; para. 1: "Building sustainability"

The wording "gradual withdrawal of UK support" is not an accurate reflection of what the programme aims to do. The proposal stresses that the purpose is to build capacity and transfer project management and other functions into the region. (There will always be a BirdLife Secretariat somewhere giving support to the network (i.e. "UK support" as long as the Secretariat is in the UK) but increasingly the African programme will be managed, run and organised within and from the African region.). The phrase "withdrawal of UK support" might suggest that the programme is initially UK driven (which it is not - it originates from the BirdLife African Partners with technical support from the global Secretariat) and/ or that such "withdrawal" might jeopardise project sustainability. One of the strengths of the proposal is that there is on-going future network support (technical, fund-raising, as required) - in parallel with capacity-building and transfer of responsibilities to Africa - to ensure that the GEF contribution builds something sustainable to continue after the five year funding period.

Addendum to GEF Technical Review of Project Brief

Michael J.S. Harrison, 10 February 1997

The response from the project proposers to the queries raised in the STAP review (31.1.97) has provided enough detail to address positively all the points raised. I am grateful for the clarifications and detail provided.

The nature of the response is to emphasise that most issues on which detail was requested are site-specific. Site-specific solutions are crucial, as there are no standard and prescriptive models for biodiversity conservation: each site has a specific biological, socio-economic and institutional context. Also, site-specific solutions must be guided by a set of general principles, a generic approach. This approach has been clearly set out in the brief. The questions raised in the review were raised in the context of any reader of the brief being convinced about what lies behind the general statements of intent. The response has given many assurances and illustrative examples (which I agree, were constrained by the short length of the brief), that satisfy the need for clarification by the reviewer.

These include affirmation that:

- many government-NGO partnerships are already well established and functioning effectively (one of the criteria for inclusion in the project);
- the remit of the NLCs will be to ensure relevant and appropriate institutional and stakeholder involvement in the process - a process which is only sufficiently advanced in a few cases to give detailed examples (an example is given from Ethiopia);
- support for this process has been overt and explicit in many cases (the missing Annex 7 adds weight to this, and examples are given from Sierra Leone, Egypt, Kenya);
- although ICDPs will not be funded, work already involved in ICDPs will continue, many other actions are possible and these will emerge from the process (examples are given from Ghana and Cameroon), and might presumably also include trying to raise funds elsewhere for ICDP-type interventions (i.e. that an important thrust of the advocacy and action is to stimulate other action - by third party funders and actors);
- in some cases local stakeholder participation is impractical until priorities are further clarified, and that part of national capacity building will be to ensure that such participation is recognised as crucially important at early stages in site conservation planning;



response from the project
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content and detail provided

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