

January-March 2008

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Message from the CAP chair

Dear BirdLife Africa family members,

I trust everyone in the Partnership is well. One of the major challenges that we collectively face is to ensure that our Important Bird Areas are protected from the many threats that confront them every day. To address the threats effectively, we need buy-in from local communities, government departments, and other stakeholders. Resources are never enough for us to deal with all the conservation challenges that we face today. We can therefore achieve a lot more by engaging other stakeholders and sharing ideas and experiences.

The BirdLife Africa Partnership provides a useful forum for us to share ideas and resources. Eight of our Partners are involved in the Africa IBA monitoring project –funded by the European Commission through RSPB. It is my hope that this project, which is forging partnerships with other stakeholders, will provide additional useful lessons to the rest of the BirdLife Africa family members on the value of collaborative approaches.

I encourage you to communicate with Partners in other countries who might be dealing with the same problems you are facing. Also share your experiences with other Partners by contributing to this e-bulletin. BirdLife has compiled resources and tools for enhancing conservation work, available to Partners on the BirdLife extranet. I urge you to register and benefit from these resources. Finally, I wish you the best in your endeavours to conserve our bird life.

*Dr. Chipangura Chirara,
Chair of the Council for the Africa Partnership (CAP)
2007/8*

Mainstreaming Climate Change issues into Conservation programmes

The scientific evidence for climate change and its potential detrimental effects on people, biodiversity and habitats is now overwhelming. Changes in bird behaviour and phenology as demonstrated by timing of migration; range shifts and contractions; disruption of species and community interactions attributable to climate change are happening.



Increasing frequency of devastating floods is attributed partly to Climate Change.

Climate change clearly poses new challenges to site-based approaches, such as Protected Areas (PAs). The BirdLife Partnership in Africa has become increasingly concerned about this issue and the possible adverse implications for biodiversity and the people dependant on it.

Using “**Conservation in the face of climate change**”, a John D. And Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation-funded project as a launch pad, the Partnership is now gathering the necessary scientific and policy information to help them integrate climate change issues into conservation programmes. The project is implemented in Partnership with RSPB (BirdLife in UK) and University of Durham.

The project aims to develop a model for improving the resilience of Important Bird Area networks in Africa against the predicted impacts of climate change. Specific outputs will include a menu of policy options for dealing with the impacts of climate change and a web-based information exchange facility accessible to all to be used in sharing of the experiences and knowledge from this project and other initiatives.

For details, contact: Mathias.Behangana@birdlife.or.ke

CONTRIBUTION OF ARTICLES

We welcome contributions to the e-bulletin from the BirdLife Africa network about bird species, sites, habitats and people. We would also be happy to know about conservation-related events at global, regional, national levels being organized within the network. Please send your contributions or comments to: antoinette.otieno@birdlife.or.ke.

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CONSERVING SPECIES

Red Data List for Raptors in Africa

The BirdLife Partnership in Africa has embarked on an assessment of the status of raptors and owls in Africa, with the aim of developing a 'Red Data List for Raptors in Africa', thanks to support from the Raptor Research Foundation, Inc. (RRF) and the Leslie Brown Memorial Fund.

The draft list will be discussed at a raptor symposium during the 12th Pan African Ornithological Congress next September. Given the paucity of information of the status of many resident raptors, we are seeking opinions from people with knowledge on particular species of raptors and owls in Africa, at national, sub regional, or regional (Africa-wide) level so that the assessments are based on the most up to date knowledge.



Pel's Fishing Owl – One of the charismatic African species for which information is required

For each of the species, information is sought on the following:

1. Species name
2. Country, part of country or sub-region covered by your assessment
3. Population trend (state if it is increasing fast, increasing, stable, decreasing or decreasing fast?) and size (if known).
4. List Known threats. For each threat indicate severity (very high, high, moderate, low or very low)
5. List ongoing or planned conservation actions if any.
6. Provide any other general comments, e.g. recommendations for actions etc.

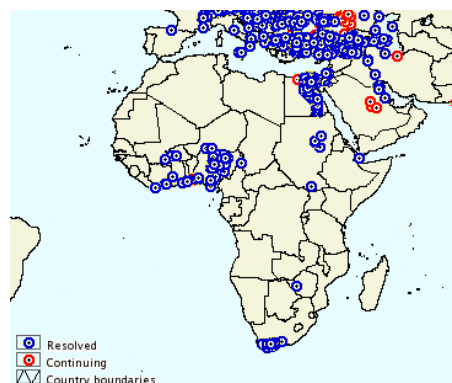
Please send the information or questions to Paul Kariuki Ndang'ang'a paul.ndanganga@birdlife.or.ke.

Avian Flu Outbreaks in Africa

So far outbreaks of H5N1 have been reported in 11 African countries (Figure 1) in the following order: Nigeria, Niger & Egypt (February 2006), Cameroon (March 2006), Sudan, Burkina Faso & Côte d'Ivoire (April 2006), Djibouti (May 2006), Ghana (May 2007), Togo (June 2007) and most recently, Benin (December 2007). In addition, outbreaks of H5N2 have been reported in Zimbabwe (February 2006) and South Africa (October 2006).

The highest number of outbreaks in Africa have been reported in Egypt, yet, more outbreaks continue to be reported in that country. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana submitted reports to OIE in September and March 2007 respectively indicating resolution of outbreaks of H5N1 Avian Influenza in domestic poultry. In addition, in November 2007 Sudan declared itself free of H5N1.

Figure 1: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreak map (source: Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale (OIE) website). (NB: The outbreaks in Zimbabwe and South Africa are H5N2 outbreaks).



All the H5N1 outbreaks in Africa have been reported from poultry production units, especially commercial ones. They therefore mostly affect chicken, domestic guineafowl, ducks, geese, turkey and pigeons. A few individuals of wild species have also been affected, possibly due to their direct contact with affected poultry, e.g. 1 Sparrowhawk (Côte d'Ivoire), 1 vulture (Nigeria) and 3 pigeons (Benin).

BirdLife provides regular updates and advice on the global Avian Influenza situation at http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/species/avian_flu/index.html

For more information, contact Paul Kariuki Ndang'ang'a paul.ndanganga@birdlife.or.ke.

**Spotlight on White-necked Picathartes:
sustainable conservation by local communities
in Sierra Leone**

The vulnerable White-necked Picathartes, *Picathartes gymnocephalus* is a flagship for bird and habitat conservation in Africa. Its extant population is restricted to the fragmented Upper Guinea forest, which faces increasingly high levels of threats mainly from anthropogenic factors. The Western Area Peninsula Forest (WAPF) in Sierra Leone holds one of the westernmost isolated populations of the species, which is struggling to maintain minimum viability in the long term, therefore requiring special protection and monitoring. The International Species Action Plan for the species developed by the BirdLife Africa Partnership sets out to address the conservation needs of the species through habitat protection and local partnership development, with the ultimate aim of stabilizing and/or increasing the population among range states.



Guy Shorrock/RSPB

Stunning picture of the enigmatic White-necked Picarhates

In pursuant of its goal to conserve the White-necked Picathartes, BirdLife International secured nearly \$20,000 from Disney World Conservation Fund (DWCF) for a one-year project to carry out conservation activities for the species at the WAPF. The project was implemented by a team of enthusiastic volunteers from the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL - BirdLife in Sierra Leone), the University of Sierra Leone, the Government Forestry Division and local communities. An extensive habitat survey and population census was carried out, which provided a comprehensive update of the status of the species across the reserve. In addition to the 16 known breeding sites, two new sites were discovered, although the number of complete nests known

dropped by about 20% over a ten year period (1997 – 2007), thus underpinning the need for further conservation action to enhance population increase in the reserve.

Several village awareness seminars and training sessions were held, culminating in the establishment of vibrant partnership between primary stakeholders, having a common understanding and strong commitment to conserve the species and its forest home. The project implementation process also incorporated and effectively utilized the experiences and lessons learnt through the BirdLife Africa site support group (SSG) concept. The Peninsula Action Group for the Environment (PAGE) is the SSG for WAPF. This group commands considerable respect and recognition among the local communities. They mainly constituted the wardening team for the project. Through PAGE's influence and facilitation, the project team was able to plan and execute project activities at all village levels.

The major achievements of the project include:

- A complete database now available with details on geographic locations and ecological status of 18 known sites and useful data for population estimation, which is being used for monitoring and management purposes.
- A wardening system established around all known Picathartes colonies through a network of trained local enthusiastic SSG members in 11 local communities around the forest reserve.
- Over 1000 local people now aware of the status and conservation needs of the White-necked Picathartes through village seminars, posters and brochures, and radio programmes.
- Capacity of the project team, PAGE and local communities enhanced for sustainable site-level conservation initiatives.

We are grateful to DWCF for their timely contribution to saving one of the most isolated populations of White-necked Picathartes, for the sake of posterity and overall global biodiversity conservation.

For more information, please contact Arnold Okoni-Williams, Volunteer, CSSL. cssl_03@yahoo.com

CONSERVING SITES

Reviewing progress and planning in monitoring the Important Bird Areas/Protected Areas in Africa

Eight BirdLife Partners participating in the European Commission-funded four year regional initiative on 'Instituting Effective Monitoring of Protected Areas/Important Bird Areas to reduce biodiversity loss in Africa' have just concluded two inaugural meetings: the Annual Planning and Review Meeting as well as the Project Steering Committee Meeting at the Big Five Game Lodge in Gaborone, Botswana.

Practitioners from Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, supported by representatives from Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (UK) and BirdLife International reviewed project progress for year 2007 and shared the achievements, major challenges/problems affecting project implementation and recommendations for project performance. The participants also agreed on workplans and outcomes for each country and for the whole project in 2008.

The Director, Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Mrs Majophoko and her staff, were highly involved in both meetings, demonstrating the strong relationship between the Department and BirdLife Botswana and commitment to better management of Protected Areas.

Mr. Paul Buckley, the Project Supervisor from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds underscored the critical role played by the project in ensuring better management of Africa's most important wildlife sites.

The European Commission representatives, Mr. Marc Thill and Ms. Susanne Roslund commended the project in terms of its targets to monitor biodiversity in the face of increasing threats such as habitat loss, rampant and unsustainable extraction of natural resources, pollution and invasive species.

For more information about the meeting, see http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/03/Botswana_IBA_meeting.html. For more information about the project, contact Thandiwe.Chikomo@birdlife.or.ke

Update on the "Think Pink, Save Africa's Flamingos" campaign:

In October 2007, BirdLife International initiated a global campaign to help save Lake Natron and the Lesser Flamingos that breed there, dubbed the "Think Pink, Save Africa's Flamingos" campaign – see story in the December 2007 issue of the e-bulletin. Significant progress has since been made in raising awareness and soliciting for support towards the conservation of Lake Natron through:

- petitions against the soda ash project that have been signed by over 2,000 individuals across the globe, including BirdLife Partners from over 40 countries, and sent to the government of Tanzania;
- frequent updates on the developments around Lake Natron sent to over 500 institutions and individuals across the globe on a regular basis;
- successfully urging the government of Tanzania, through the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), to reject the EIA and SIA for the soda ash project. Over 90% of people present at public hearings, including members of a local CBO from the villages surrounding the Lake, lobbied for the rejection of the proposed project;
- presenting the BirdLife position to a Ramsar Advisory Mission that visited Tanzania in February 2008 to advise the government on the long term conservation of Lake Natron vis-a vis the proposed soda ash mining. The team also included representatives from Convention on

Migratory Species (CMS), IUCN, BirdLife International, African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), and Kenya Wildlife Service among others.

The "Think Pink" campaign is supported by the Lake Natron Consultative Group, a coalition of 28 institutions from eastern, central and southern Africa and North America. Funding for the Coordination of the group is kindly provided by the Horn of Africa - Regional Environmental Centre and Network.



Flamingoes at Arusha National Park in Tanzania. The success of advocacy activities at Lake Natron will benefit biodiversity at other sites as well.

For more details, contact: ken.mwathe@birdlife.or.ke. To get involved, visit: www.birdlife.org/action/campaigns/la_ke_natron_flamingos/get_involved.html

Wakkerstroom group digs in its heels on mining: Landowners and conservationists in Mpumalanga are determined to make the eco-sensitive region off limits to mining

In a remarkable show of solidarity, conservationists and land owners have joined forces against mining plans for the Wakkerstroom area in eastern Mpumalanga, South Africa. They are taking their challenge even further by trying to get the whole ecologically sensitive but coal-rich region of the Drakensberg escarpment set permanently off limits to mining.

At a meeting held in February 2008 in the small but internationally renowned birding town, they decided to set up an association (Luneberg/Wakkerstroom Environmental Protection Association) representing landowners, the region's hospitality industry and heritage organisations, and conservation organisations such as BirdLife South Africa (BLSA) and Enkangala Grassland Project (EGP), and Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF).



At risk: Wakkerstroom grasslands seen from the BLSA Training centre compound.

The Wakkerstroom meeting was chaired by Dr Gerhard Verdoorn, the chief executive of BLSA, and was attended by about 70 farmers, inn owners, members of other non-governmental organisations such as the Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa and two representatives of the Department of Environmental affairs and Tourism (DEAT) in Pretoria.

The region's biological importance is compelling. DEAT's representatives informed the gathering that procedures have been initiated to designate Wakkerstroom wetlands as a Ramsar site. The wetlands harbour a rich variety of water birds. But the wider area is also home to rare and endangered endemics such as Rudd's and Botha's Larks, and it has a long-resident breeding pair of Wattled Crane, of which there are only about 250 left in South Africa.

For more details, contact Carolyn Ah Shene, Manager Policy and Advocacy Division, BirdLife South Africa. www.birdlife.org.za

PROTECTING HABITATS

Vast Congolese Wetlands Protected to Mark World Wetlands Day

The World Wetlands Day is celebrated globally on 2nd February of every year. The Democratic Republic of Congo has celebrated the 2008 edition by designating four new Wetlands of International Importance, including one that is the second largest in the world.

The four new designations have been jointly supported by the Swiss Federal Office for Environment through the Convention's Swiss Grant for Africa and by WWF International's Freshwater Programme.

The newly protected wetlands are intended to be part of a series of new Ramsar designations throughout the Congo Basin leading up to the creation of the CongoWet regional initiative.

For more information, see www.ramsar.org

Wildlife Clubs of Ghana lead World Wetlands day Celebration

The Wetlands day celebration in Ghana took place on 2 February 2008 led by 50 Wildlife Club of Ghana (WCG) members selected from Ebenezer Senior High school Accra. The celebrations which were jointly organised by the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission and the Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS) resulted in the distribution of 2,000 stickers bearing the theme of this year celebrations, "Healthy wetlands, Healthy people". The organizers took advantage of the euphoria created by the Africa Nations Cup football tournament to capture the attention of the public. The celebrations were aimed at raising awareness on the economic, biological and socio-cultural importance of wetlands and their plight mainly from anthropogenic activities.



Courtesy of GWS

Ghana Wildlife Club members distributing leaflets on the streets of Accra.

**“WALKING THE TALK” ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Climate Change Project minimizes its Carbon
Footprint**

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) for the MacArthur funded Climate Change Project - see front page- was convened on 6th and 7th March 2008. The PSC is composed of 13 members – nine from the BirdLife Africa Partnership and four from the BirdLife International Secretariat, RSPB and the University of Durham in the United Kingdom.



Smoothtel/BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat

Dave Hole (Durham University), Adrian Long (BirdLife Secretariat-Cambridge) and Paul Donald (RSPB) chat with the other Project Steering Committee members ;Lota Melamari (WCST, Chair of PSC), Julius Arinaitwe (IBA programme Manager) and Mathias Behangana (Project Manager) via a video link.

The meeting utilised video-conferencing as means to reduce its carbon footprint – an estimate of carbon dioxide (CO₂) released into the atmosphere.

If the three-man team from UK had flown all the way to Nairobi, Kenya for the meeting their carbon footprint would have been up to 5 tonnes of CO₂ emitted due to the flights alone. Transportation around Nairobi and the private activities of each individual while in Kenya could easily have doubled that figure making a total carbon footprint figure of 10 tonnes.

As a team steering a climate change project, this was “walking the talk”

See: <http://www.carbonfootprint.com/> on how to estimate your carbon footprint.

Rainforest Park sets the bar for Bali talks

A huge rainforest in one of Africa's poorest countries has won indefinite government protection and is heralded as one of the models of forest conservation to cut carbon emissions.

President Ernest Bai Koroma of Sierra Leone has backed plans to make the 75,000-hectare Gola Forest his country's second national park protecting more than 50 mammal species including Leopards, Chimpanzees and Forest Elephants, 2,000 different plants and 274 bird species of which 14 are close to extinction.

The area, close to the Liberian border, will become the flagship site in a new national park network with local communities paid annually to replace royalties linked to logging and diamond mining in the forest.



RSPB/Gola Forest Programme

Tree nurseries are among the initiatives at Gola that will benefit both biodiversity and livelihoods

The project is being funded by the European Commission, the French government, the RSPB and US-based Conservation International. It is implemented on the ground in collaboration with the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (BirdLife in Sierra Leone)

See www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/12/sierraleone.html

BirdLife International supports RED in fight against climate change.

Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries (RED) is a powerful concept that developing countries can use to fight climate change, and at the same time benefit financially from protecting forests. In climate terms, tropical deforestation accounts for about 20% of all human-induced emissions every year, roughly the same volume of greenhouse gas emissions as produced by the USA or China. If endorsed by UNFCCC, the RED concept would enable developing countries to benefit financially from protecting their forests.

For details, see www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/12/bali_conference.html

WORKING WITH PEOPLE

The BirdLife CEPF student grants benefit 25 graduates working in East Africa

BirdLife International recently announced that 25 students have received finance from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund to conduct field research as part of their postgraduate studies. The grants were awarded through the BirdLife-administered 'Student Grants' programme in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania. Research topics covered include climate change, participatory forest management, invasive alien species, pollination services, ecology of an endangered land snail and habitat requirements of endangered bird species.



Source: <http://cepf.tfcg.org/news.html>

Setting up a camera trap as part of research in the Eastern Arc and Coastal forest region

Of the 23 successful students, 10 were registered at Tanzanian universities, nine at Kenyan universities and four were registered at universities outside East Africa. The Student Grants programme is now closed to further applications.

A summary of each of the projects that received funding is now available for download at <http://cepf.tfcg.org/downloads/CEPF-sg-projs.pdf>

Naturama holds second 'Congrès de la Nature'

The Fondation des Amis de la Nature (NATURAMA - BirdLife in Burkina Faso); organized its second 'Congrès de la Nature' on 23-24 January, 2008 in Ouagadougou, 12 years after the first one held in 1995. The Congress was attended by about 400 delegates. The theme of the congress was 'Reduce Youth Unemployment and Fight Poverty through the development of Natural Resources'. Delegates at the congress were drawn from the conservation

fraternity in Burkina Faso and beyond, representatives from relevant government ministries, civil society and Site Support Groups. Also in attendance were international Partners and donors such as BirdLife International, WWF, IUCN and Vogelbescherming (VBN – BirdLife in the Netherlands).



BirdLife Africa Secretariat - West Africa Regional Office

Naturama congress in session

The congress provides Naturama with a broad vision of national and international conservation issues as well as future perspectives to guide its programmes and actions and ensure these are in tandem with government priorities. The climax of the congress was a number of resolutions and recommendations proposed to be implemented by Naturama and the conservation fraternity of Burkina Faso respectively.

RESOURCES FOR CONSERVATION

CITES Species Identification Manual

The CITES Secretariat has developed a Species Identification Manual that comprises of data sheets with drawings (black and white), photographs, maps and concise descriptions designed to help identify various species of fauna and flora. It is a useful tool for CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, Customs officials, and all others involved in implementing and enforcing CITES.



Wikipedia

Red Kite *Milvus milvus* one of the species featured on the website

The manual can be accessed through <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/ID/index.php>

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Deadline 01/04/2008 British Ecological Society Small Ecological Project Grants (cycle 1 of 2 in 2008).
<http://www.britishecologicalsociety.org/articles/grant/research/sepg/>

Deadline 20/04/2008: Indigenous People's Assistance Facility grants;
<http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/grants/30/04/2008: UNEP/CMS Thesis Award on Migratory Species Conservation>
http://www.cms.int/news/PRESS/nwPR2007/08_Au/g/thesis_award2008.htm

Deadline 06/05/2007: Shell World Challenge (nominations) <http://www.theworldchallenge.co.uk/>

Deadline 30/05/2008: Tourism Cares Worldwide Grant Program (cycle 2 of 3 in 2008)
http://www.tourismcares.org/RelId/606053/ISvars/default/Worldwide_Grant_Program.htm

Deadline 31/05/2008 Swiss Re ReSource Award for Sustainable Watershed Management
<http://www.swissre.com/pws/aboutus/corp.%20responsibility/corporate%20citizenship/solution%20building/water/swiss%20re%20resource%20award%20for%20sustainable%20watershed%20management.html>

Deadline 01/06/2008: Sophie Danforth Conservation Biology Fund
http://www.rogerwilliamsparkzoo.org/conservation/danforth_app.cfm

Deadline 12/06/2008: Lindbergh Foundation grants
http://www.lindberghfoundation.org/index.php?view=article&id=22%3Abrowser&option=com_content&Itemid=4

Deadline 16/06/2008: Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards.
<http://www.iges.or.jp/en/apfed/award/index.html>

Deadline 29/06/2008: Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program
<http://www.toyota.co.jp/en/environment/ecogrant>

UPCOMING EVENTS

22 – 23 May 2008: Ecological Society for Eastern Africa: Integrating Environmental Sustainability and Development in East Africa. Venue: Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania
Contact: pmunishi2001@yahoo.com

19 - 30 May 2008, Bonn, Germany: Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-9)

22 May 2008: International Day for Biological Diversity
Contact: secretariat@cbd.int
Web: <http://www.cbd.int>

5 June 2008: World Environment Day.

07-11 September 2008 (Antananarivo, Madagascar)
Fourth Meeting of the Parties (MOP4) to the AEWA. Organized by: African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)
E-mail: aewa@unep.de

7-12 September 2008: South Africa. 12th Pan-African Ornithological Congress. Deadline for submitting abstracts **31st March 2008**.
Contact: Doug.Harebottle@uct.ac.za.
Visit: <http://paoc12.adu.org.za/sciprogram.htm>

22 – 27 September, 2008: Buenos Aires, Argentina
BirdLife International World Conference,
Contact: birdlife@birdlife.org

5-14 October 2008: Barcelona, Spain
IUCN World Conservation Congress,
Registration and further information from
www.iucn.org/congress

28 October - 4 November 2008, Changwon, Gyeongnam, Republic of Korea. 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
Contact: ramsar@ramsar.org

9-21 Nov 2008 Rome, Italy
9th Meeting of the CMS Conference of Parties.
Contact: secretariat@cms.int

**The next e-bulletin
will come out in May 2008**

**Please share your stories with the rest
of the Africa Partnership (and beyond)
and send them to:
antoinette.otieno@birdlife.or.ke
** before 30 April 2008 ****

General request for information for the purpose of updating the regional directory of Important Bird Areas in Africa

The BirdLife Africa Partnership is kindly requesting for submission of new information to update the Regional IBA Directory so that it remains an updated source of information on key sites for biodiversity in Africa. We are particularly looking for information on potential new IBAs as well as updates from existing IBAs. The Regional Directory titled: The Important Bird Areas in Africa and Associated Islands was published by BirdLife in 2001, edited by Fishpool and Evans. The directory is based on contributions from hundreds of people, some from within the BirdLife Partnership in Africa but the majority from outside this Partnership.

This book has been used extensively in the conservation of biodiversity in Africa, mainly as an easy-to-access source of scientifically rigorous information on priority sites for conservation. This information has been used, among others to:

- a) Identify new sites requiring legal designation as Protected Areas under national designation.
- b) Identify new sites requiring legal designation as Protected Areas under international designation.
- c) Advocate for better policies on natural resources management as well as against ill-planned commercial enterprises.

The kind of information required is as follows:

- a) Site basic information such as:
 - a. Country name,
 - b. Site name,
 - c. Administrative region(s),
 - d. Location coordinates,
 - e. Area of site,
 - f. Altitude,
 - g. major habitats,
 - h. major land uses and
 - i. Protection status, and if partly protected, proportion of overlap.
- b) Key birds information, e.g. List of all bird species recorded from the area, including population estimates or relative abundance, whenever possible.
- c) Other key biodiversity – threatened and rare species belonging to other taxa

- d) Conservation issues including current and future threats and actions being undertaken to address them, and
- e) Some references, where people can find more information about the site

IBA criteria and the species that meet criteria for each country can be provided on request. A site datasheet, indicating the kind of information required can be accessed through www.birdlife.org/datazone/sites.

If you are able to provide such information by 31 May 2008, or have ideas on potential sources, please kindly contact julius.arinaitwe@birdlife.or.ke. Further guidance and an excel form customised for your country can be provided upon request.