

April - June 2010 No.24

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Message from the CAP chair



Chers lecteurs,

Le COP 10 de la CBD, dont la tenue est prévue entre le 18 et le 29 Octobre approche à grands pas. C'est une opportunité pour le partenariat africain de BirdLife de mettre la lumière sur les pressions que ne cesse de subir la biodiversité

sur le continent. L'extinction récente du Grèbe Roussâtre de Madagascar doit être perçue comme une sonnette d'alarme, et si rien n'est fait, d'autres espèces d'oiseaux africains symboliques comme le Pingouin Africain s'ajouteront sur la liste UICN des espèces éteintes. Seule des actions concrètes sur le terrain et une bonne coordination régionale et internationale des partenaires africains peuvent enrayer le déclin de la biodiversité en Afrique qui est réel, mais non irréversible.

Le contenu de cet e-bulletin illustre parfaitement cette situation, avec un article sur les menaces que subit le bec en sabot de la part des zoos qui sont prêts à payer très cher pour son acquisition, et d'autres sur les actions que mènent les partenaires sur le terrain, à

l'instar de BirdLife Seychelles dans l'île Cousin, le programme Birding Route de BirdLife South Africa ou le travail de Nature Kenya dans le Parc National du Mont Kenya. Enfin, toutes nos félicitations pour Sir Graham Wynne, ancien directeur exécutif de la RSPB, qui vient d'être anobli par la reine d'Angleterre eu égard à son travail formidable pour la protection des oiseaux, non seulement au Royaume Uni, mais aussi en Afrique où beaucoup d'entre nous apprécient le soutien qu'il a apporté à travers la RSPB aux multiples projets de conservation des ZICO.

Dear readers,

The CBD COP 10, which will be held between the 18th and 29th October is approaching fast. This is an opportunity for the BirdLife Africa Partnership to expose the pressures that biodiversity is constantly facing on the continent. The recent extinction of the Alaotra Grebe in Madagascar should be seen as a wakeup call, and if nothing is done, other flagship bird species, such as the African penguin, will be added on the IUCN list of extinct species. Concrete actions on the ground and good regional and international coordination of Partners in Africa can help reverse the real but not irreversible decline of biodiversity in Africa.

The content of this e-bulletin illustrates this with an article on threats suffered by the Shoebill, a species which zoos are willing to pay dearly for. Other articles relate to multiple actions that Partners are taking forward, such as BirdLife Seychelles work at Cousin Island, BirdLife South Africa Birding Route programme, or Nature Kenya activities in Mount Kenya National Park. Finally, congratulations to Sir Graham Wynne, former Executive Director of the RSPB, who was knighted by the Queen of England in recognition of his tremendous work to protect birds, not only in the United Kingdom but also in Africa. Many of us appreciate his support through the RSPB's contribution to the IBA conservation programme in Africa.

Mr. Mourad Amari, Chair BirdLife Council for the Africa Partnership (CAP) 2010-12

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 to: antoinette.otieno@birdlife.or.ke by 10 Sept. 2010

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COVER STORY

A bird extinction in Africa

On 26th May 2010, BirdLife International announced, in the 2010 IUCN Red List update for birds, the extinction of Alaotra Grebe *Tachybaptus rufolavatus*. Restricted to a tiny area of east Madagascar, this species declined rapidly after carnivorous fish were introduced to the lakes in which it lived. This, along with the use of nylon gill-nets by fishermen which caught and drowned birds, has driven this species into the abyss.

the African Penguin has changed from Vulnerable category to Endangered. For the others (see list below) changes have been prompted by new knowledge or taxonomic changes. However, BirdLife Africa partners are not taking these changes lightly and are planning actions to prevent further losses. BirdLife South Africa is particularly concerned about three of South Africa's flagship species that have moved closer to extinction: the African Penguin, Ludwig's Bustard and Southern Ground Hornbill.

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN categories		Reason for Change
		2009	2010	
African Penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	VU	EN	Genuine (since first assessment)
Black Crowned-crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	NT	VU	Knowledge
Wilkins's Bunting	<i>Nesospiza wilkinsi</i>	VU	EN	Taxonomy (newly split)
Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	LC	EN	Genuine (since first assessment)
Madagascar Snipe	<i>Gallinago macrodactyla</i>	NT	VU	Knowledge
Mayotte Drongo	<i>Dicrurus waldenii</i>	EN	VU	Knowledge
Southern Ground-hornbill	<i>Bucorvus cafer</i>	LC	VU	Knowledge
Swiestra's Francolin	<i>Francolinus swiestra</i>	VU	EN	Knowledge
Alaotra Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus rufolavatus</i>	CR (PE)	EX	Knowledge
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	NT	LC	Knowledge
Nightingale Bunting	<i>Nesospiza questi</i>	NR	VU	Taxonomy (newly split)
Inaccessible Bunting	<i>Nesospiza acunhae</i>	NR	VU	Taxonomy (newly split)



Alaotra Grebe has been declared Extinct in the 2010 Red List update for birds © Chris Rose

For Africa, several other species have moved closer to extinction of most concern being two species which have moved to high risk categories due to genuine declines: the Ludwig's Bustard moved from Least Concern in the 2009 IUCN Red List to Endangered while

To find out more on how they plan to proceed visit <http://www.birdlife.org/community/2010/06/three-charismatic-southern-african-birds-heading-for-extinction/>

The extinction of Alaotra Grebe is a reminder of the perilous state that many species find themselves in now. The current Red List update includes 190 species which are listed as Critically Endangered Globally. The BirdLife Partnership is committed to stopping any extinction.

For details visit: www.birdlife.org/extinction/

REGIONAL NEWS

Zoos paying top dollar to buy threatened shoebills (*Balaeniceps rex*)

The rising demand for the Shoebill by zoos across the world has made it the most expensive bird in the world. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species discourages trade on the bird, but the high price put on the bird is even more tempting.

"This is one of the most sought after birds in zoo trade and if nothing is done, they are bound to disappear in the next 25 years", said the Nature Uganda Executive Director Mr. Achilles Byaruhanga.

A native in Africa, its unique features make the bird very attractive to bird lovers and zoos. Globally Shoebills are estimated to be around 6,000; about 600 of them found in Uganda. Uganda attaches economic value to the shoebills as part of the ecotourism experience. It is the only country where the Shoebill can be easily spotted in the wild. Conservationists are optimistic that if Shoebill are well promoted alongside 1,040 other birds' species in the country, bird watching alone can bring an estimated \$80 million annually. Globally bird watching has a potential of raising \$40 billion.

The bird is found in large swamps, preying mainly on lung fish and frogs. The sharp beak grips and crushes its prey. The birds are very shy and are threatened by human activities like farming in wetlands or burning which lead to the destruction of eggs. Within Lake Kyoga, an area boasting the highest concentration of shoebill in the country, fishermen believe it is a bad omen to meet a shoebill before a fishing expedition, so they kill them.



Shoebill taking off near Lake Victoria in Uganda ©Fredrick Lala

Shoebill has a slow reproduction rate with a bird laying between two to three eggs in a breeding season and takes three to four years before the young birds reach reproduction age. Although the bird lives long in captivity — up to 36 years — they rarely breed. They do not flock unless food is scarce. Often the male and the female will forage on opposite sides of their territory. They are non migratory as long as good foraging condition exist. It is classified as vulnerable and conservationists are calling for countries to declare

shoebill habitats protected areas as marshes get increasingly destroyed.

Adapted from [Mr. Halima Abdallah](#) of The East African newspaper of the 26th April 2010

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

RSPB CEO honoured by the Queen of England



Graham Wynne has been knighted in the Queen's New Years Honours list for 2010 in recognition of his services to nature conservation.

Wynne joined the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB, BirdLife in the UK) in 1987, having spent 15 years as a planner in London, principally concerned with inner city regeneration. He became Director of Conservation for the RSPB in 1989 and was appointed Chief Executive from 1998 until stepping down early this year.

RSPB is an organisation with over 1 million members and 1500 staff, making it the largest wildlife group in Europe with a powerful voice in influencing the implementation of farming and rural policy. Graham is also a member of the UK Climate Change Adaptation Committee; and of England's Wildlife Network Review Panel. He is also a Council member of BirdLife International, a global partnership of national conservation organisations.

This knighthood means that Wynne's formal title is now "Sir Graham Wynne, a very prestigious and well-deserved recognition for Sir Graham's enormous contributions to environmental work by the British royal and political institutions, and also reflects great credit on the RSPB and BirdLife as well.

During his tenure as CEO, the BirdLife Africa Partnership has received immense support from RSPB including the development of the IBA programme.

Adapted from the article in [Green Week, Brussels 1-4 June 2010](#) and a circular by [Dr. Marco Lambertini](#), Chief Executive of BirdLife International.

NEWS FROM THE NETWORK

BirdLife South Africa Steps-up its Important Bird Area Programme



BirdLife South Africa has recently stepped up its IBA work, and a revamped IBA Programme is being developed. The programme is however

currently largely unfunded and BirdLife South Africa relies largely on contributions from staff who currently have other responsibilities and from dedicated BirdLife South Africa members and other volunteers/collaborators.

Working in IBAs is a way for conservation NGOs to focus their conservation work on the most important sites for birds and their habitats, as these sites have been chosen using internationally-developed criteria as being important for birds. To successfully conserve our IBAs, we would have made a good start at conserving our country's birds.

As a start, there is need to know more about the current state of South Africa's IBAs. With 122 IBAs in South Africa, this will require hard work over the next few years by BirdLife South Africa's staff and its members and collaborators.

In the meantime, though, we need to determine where to start and which of the 122 IBAs are the most important bird communities (Red Data Species, endemic species, and restricted range species)? Which IBAs are the most threatened? We need to know where to start, so that we can focus our attention during the next year or two on the ten most important IBAs, for example.

BirdLife South Africa has called in the experts to assist with this prioritization. Key stakeholders from the academic and birding communities will take part to develop a sound prioritisation methodology.

Once the prioritization process has been completed, it will be much clearer where there is need to focus our conservation efforts as a starting point. This however does not mean any IBA is less important than another. A prioritization list will be updated accordingly as BirdLife South Africa receives updated information about IBAs, through assessments and monitoring.

For more information, please contact **Mr. Daniel Marnewick** at iba@birdlife.org.za

Birding Routes through South Africa

South Africa offers a range of birding habitats, from grasslands, wetlands and forests, to savannahs, fynbos, the seashore and open oceans. Bird-watching in South Africa allows birders to explore a diverse range of habitats. South Africa is home to 841 species of birds and 70 of these are endemic or near-endemic to the country. BirdLife South Africa's Avitourism Division developed the concept of birding routes. These birding routes provide information and resources to local and international birders on where to go, what to see, and where to stay within a certain geographical area. An exciting initiative along all the birding routes is the availability of Community Bird Guides. The guides are affordable; provide improved security and valuable information on where elusive and special bird species may be found.



Two birdwatchers on the birding route © BirdLife South Africa

For more information, please visit <http://www.birdingroutes.co.za>

Bushmeat Consumption versus Wildlife Ranching in West Africa

In most West African countries bush meat forms an important proportion of people dietary requirements, yet public discussion on sustainable wildlife management has been very limited. Conservation groups such as the Ghana Wildlife Society have therefore been advocating the need for wise use. The national wildlife policy gives Ghanaians the right to use natural resources to attain a reasonably adequate standard of living.

While the world is each day woken up hearing increasing biodiversity crises and threats of climate change to wildlife and ecosystems, there is still room to establish newer and stronger measures to counter the trends of habitat loss and wildlife destruction. In Ghana, shared resource management with local communities has been identified as quite practical. Such communities have benefited from ongoing projects including infrastructure, micro-credits, capacity building, and alternative livelihood projects.

A new form of public-community wildlife management system being urgently advocated is the concept of community wildlife ranching. In West Africa, a successful community wildlife ranching is the Nazinga Game Ranch in Burkina Faso. It is a community protected area where wildlife is produced and harvested on a quota system. Local hunters are trained to do the cropping/harvesting and the local communities benefit from the meat as well as the revenues from the other forms of usage including tourism and sport hunting.

Indeed, Nazinga has proved that indigenous wildlife species which evolved within the African environment are suited to the African ecological condition than ordinary livestock. The project has amply demonstrated that even [and especially] in West Africa where wild animal populations are relatively low, game ranches are feasible and can be profitable.

For more information please contact **Mr. Jacob Oti Awere**, Executive Director, Ghana Wildlife Society at ghanawild@4u.com.gh

Celebrating World Environment Day at the Sabaki River Mouth, Kenya



School visit at the Mt. Kenya Eco resource © NatureKenya

Under the theme 'Many Species, One Planet, One Future', this year's World Environment Day was celebrated by the Sabaki River Estuary Youth Group

(SREYG) and other stakeholders on 5th June at the Sabaki River mouth. There was good attendance by various government officials, school children and local community members.

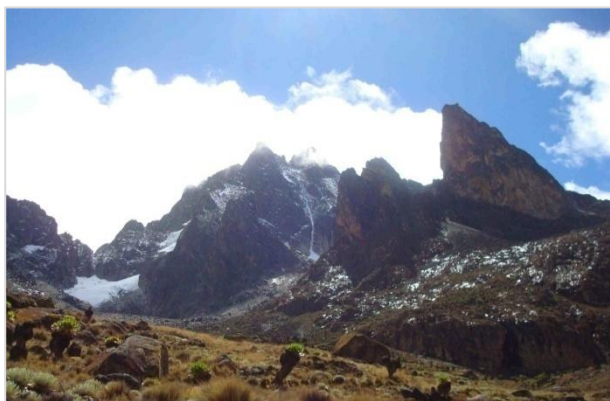
The event was graced by the Malindi District Environment Officer, Mr. Patrick Ng'ang'a who noted the site's potential for ecotourism and its importance as a source of water for the local community. He strongly urged the community to participate in environmental conservation, as it was vital for their livelihood. The District Livestock Production Officer, Julius Mwangoo encouraged the participants to engage in sustainable forms of natural resource utilisation such as beekeeping, while the Director of the Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI) noted the worrying presence of the dangerous invasive plant species *Prosopis juliflora* (commonly known as mathenge) in the area. He said that KEFRI could offer training in ways to utilize the plant for economic benefit, e.g. woodcarving.

The participants, most of them visiting the site for the first time, toured the site, engaged in birdwatch. The event ended with a film on conservation shown to the school children. It was funded by Nature Kenya but organized by SREYG, the local Site Support Group (SSG), in a move meant to create more awareness of community participation in environmental conservation. Other participants included A Rocha Kenya, a non-governmental organization and the Mida Creek Conservation and Awareness Group, a community based conservation organization. Other sites in Kenya where the celebrations were held included Mt. Kenya, Taita Hills, Kinangop Plateau, Kereita Forest, Kakamega Forest, Tana River Delta, Dakatcha Woodlands and Chereng'ani Hills.

For more information please contact **Mr. Ernest Mwangela**, Communication Officer, Nature Kenya at communication@naturekenya.org

Saving Mt Kenya Forest IBA through community initiatives

Forest destruction is a major problem in Kenya where only 1.7% of the country is covered by forests against a national target of 10% forest cover. Mt. Kenya Forest IBA is critical for biodiversity conservation with several flora and fauna of global conservation concern. The IBA is a protected area designated as a National Park, Forest Reserve and as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The site is a key water catchment area, source of rivers providing hydroelectricity and a popular tourist destination for nature lovers and mountain hikers, thus contributing significantly to the national economy.



The view of Mt. Kenya © Nature Kenya

However, illegal logging, charcoal burning, over-grazing, excessive water extraction, severe human-wildlife conflicts and encroachment threaten this key biodiversity site. Nature Kenya together with government agencies such as the Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, National Environmental Management Agency and like-minded NGOs like Laikipia Wildlife Forum and Mt Kenya Bill Woodley Trust are making appropriate interventions. These include empowering communities to actively participate in the sustainable management of forests. With sustainable nature-based enterprises such as bee-keeping, commercial tree nurseries and ecotourism, the local communities are able to generate income while participating in forest rehabilitation, biodiversity monitoring and awareness raising activities. Nature Kenya works with the Mt Kenya Biodiversity Conservation Group (MKBCG), a local Site Support Group (SSG) to monitor threats to the forest and create public awareness on sustainable use and the importance of conserving the site. The SSG has 200 modern bee hives and are already generating income from honey sales.

An energy saving initiative is in place as part of an outreach that has sensitized over 1,000 people and 200 homesteads in effective and efficient energy saving options. This is meant to reduce pressure on the forest resources.

As part of boosting ecotourism, NatureKenya recently launched the Abbott's Campsite and Nature Trail and trained 20 tour guides in avitourism. As part of education, an eco-resource centre has been built and Nature Kenya and MKBCG engage schools and the local community in environmental education and tree planting activities. Over 65,000 indigenous seedlings have been planted by MKBCG in the degraded areas of the forest and 15,000 exotic seedlings in local farms to promote agroforestry. Through the partnership with

KWS and Mt. Kenya Bill Woodley Trust, over 70 schools and over 1100 students have been reached through environmental education programmes running at the eco-resource centre.

For more information, contact **Mr. Ernest Mwongela** at communication@naturekenya.org

A First for Seychelles and the Region - Cousin celebrates IBA branding

Cousin Island Special Reserve has become the first IBA - Important Bird Area - branded site in the Seychelles and the Western Indian Ocean region. The IBA branding states publicly that Cousin island is of outstanding value for bird conservation. IBAs are sites of global importance for birds and their conservation, defined and listed by BirdLife International, the world authority on birds. The branding - a large board in the visitor reception areas of Cousin - was unveiled for visitors to the islands as part of Nature Seychelles' activities for the International Year of Biodiversity.

"The IBA branding adds to Cousin Island's stature as one of the best small island reserves in the world," said Nirmal Shah who is also Nature Seychelles Chief Executive. "The branding will assure visitors that the place they are visiting is of global significance. Therefore the IBA branding is of tourism importance as well. We hope this will attract higher quality eco-visitors to Seychelles" says Ian Valmont, the Island's Coordinator.



US Ambassador to the Seychelles Mary Jo Wills (3rd from left) in front of the IBA sign in this souvenir photo taken during her visit to Cousin Island

A site is recognized as an IBA only if it meets certain criteria, based on the occurrence of key bird species that are vulnerable to extinction or whose populations are otherwise irreplaceable. Conservation on the Island helped save some of the Seychelles' endemic birds, notably the Seychelles Warbler and Seychelles Magpie Robin. Five of Seychelles' eleven endemic land birds - Seychelles sunbird, Seychelles fody, Seychelles blue pigeon, the warbler and the magpie robin are found here. Cousin is also a globally important site for seabirds, with seven species of seabirds in numbers exceeding 300,000 individuals nesting here.

Indeed conservation efforts on Cousin have also contributed to the improved status of other endangered species like the Hawksbill turtles whose nesting population has risen eight-fold since the 1970s.

There are 20 IBAs in Seychelles, 11 in the granitic islands and 9 in the outer islands but Cousin is the first to be publicity branded as such. Nature Seychelles encourages the managers of other IBAs to brand their sites in this manner.

For more information contact **Ms. Liz Mwambui** at liz@natureseychelles.org

Local Hero at Cousin Island, Seychelles

When 72 graduates completed their studies at the Maritime Training College in the Seychelles and were honoured in March 2010, one of them stood out from the rest - 23 year-old Cousin Island Special Reserve warden Jakawan Hoareau.



Jakawan, a warden in Cousin Island © Nature Seychelles

Not only did he excel at his studies in Fisheries Science, for which he was awarded an advanced certificate, he also received the outstanding performer award and took home a host of other rewards among them the President's Cup and a laptop computer sponsored by President James Michel.

Jakawan has been working as a Cousin warden since 2007, when he was recruited. While on Cousin, he developed an appreciation for protecting and conserving the unique eco-system of the island, which includes five of Seychelles' endemic land birds, globally important seabirds, Critically Endangered marine turtles, precious coral reefs and fish. By August of 2007 he however realised that he needed a solid academic foundation for his job. He joined the Maritime College, and made his mark this year with his achievements. During his time at the College, he visited Cousin frequently and was an ambassador for the island and the biodiversity it protects.

From an early age Jakawan was fascinated by animals and birds, enjoyed the sea and travelling by boat. At Anse Royale Secondary, he was involved in the Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles. Although he initially trained as a teacher, he still experienced a call from the wild. He eventually made his way to Cousin, where he is now back as a warden. His daily tasks on Cousin include leading tours, helping with the island boats that bring visitors onto and off the island, and monitoring of the various species.

"I would like to go further on the academic front; a degree in marine biology or ecology...the sky is the limit. For now, am gaining valuable practical experience here on Cousin Island!" he says.

For more information contact **Ms. Liz Mwambui** at liz@natureseychelles.org

WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS

'How exchange workshops have enhanced IBA Monitoring capacity in Zimbabwe'

Three experience exchange workshops were conducted at Nyanga National Park (involving Nyanga Mountains, Stapleford Forest and Chimanimani Mountains), Robert Mcllwaine Recreational Park (involving Middle Zambezi Valley, Save-Runde Junction and Robert Mcllwaine RP) and Hwange National Park (involving Chizarira National Park, Batoka Gorge, Matobo Hills and Hwange NP). The workshops were facilitated by the staff from the BirdLife Partner in Zimbabwe (BirdLife Zimbabwe).



Participants at the workshop © BirdLife Zimbabwe

The objectives of the workshops were to share knowledge in IBA monitoring; to share experiences in IBA monitoring; to review shortcomings in site monitoring and compilation of the form and to learn about bird identification and monitoring techniques. The objectives were all achieved and the capacity of site monitoring teams was enhanced. The participants were able to satisfactorily demonstrate the knowledge and experiences gained in the workshops during a field exercise.

'Sharing of experiences was an eye opener as well as an inspiring and motivating factor. Participants appreciated how common issues could be resolved through a collaborative approach. These workshops also demystified the belief that the monitoring form is difficult to understand and that monitoring of sites is feasible. The interactive nature of learning was cost effective and valuable to all participants, with a scope for promoting the sustainability of IBA Monitoring in Zimbabwe'-Dr. Chipangura Chirara, Executive Director of BirdLife Zimbabwe.

Noting that most of the IBAs contain a manageable number of IBA trigger species (species whose regular occurrence at the site qualifies it for IBA registration) that can be well identified and monitored within a

short period, the participants also shared information on bird identification. Most of the participants were able to identify at least the families of birds during the field exercise using various characteristics that were taught. The person who scored the highest mark during the quiz session on bird identification was awarded a prize.

For more information please contact **Mr. Kanisios Mukwashi** at kanisios@blz.co.zw

Wetland and Waterbird Monitoring Training Course in Mauritius

A wetland and waterbird monitoring training course was held at the visitor centre at Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary at Port Louis, Mauritius between 23 and 27 February 2010. The aim of the training was to build the capacity in Mauritius on the conservation and management of wetlands and waterbirds. The training covered the importance, values and functions of wetlands; how to undertake wetland biodiversity surveys and monitoring with emphasis on waterbirds and their habitats; as well as threats and conservation of wetlands.

Migration and the flyway approach to the conservation of migratory waterbirds were also covered. Participants were treated to practical lessons using the Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary (Ramsar Site) as a practice site where hands-on training on the use of survey equipment and other techniques were carried out.

During the training, participants held workshops to discuss how the techniques would be implemented in Mauritius in order to improve the conservation status of wetlands and how to involve the local communities in rehabilitation and restoration.



Participants at the training © Oliver Nasirwa

For more information please contact **Mr. Oliver Nasirwa** at oliver.nasirwa@birdlife.or.ke

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The African Bird Club, Conservation Awards. Visit: <http://www.africanbirdclub.org/club/ConsFund.html>.
No specific deadline

13-11-2010: Conservation Leadership Programme.
Three award categories: Future Conservationist (12,500US\$ max (for early-career conservationists), Follow-Up (25,000 USD) and Leadership (50,000US\$ max) both for previous award-winners only). For details visit: <http://conservation.bp.com> or <http://www.conservationleadershipprogramme.org/>

Chester Zoo Conservation and Research Grants. Visit: <http://www.chesterzoo.org/conservation.asp?Page=126>. No specific deadline.

Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund.
Provides targeted grants (5,000 - 25,000US\$) to individual species conservation initiatives.
Contact: salima.raai@mbzspeciesconservation.org.
Visit: <http://www.mbzspeciesconservation.org/>.
No specific deadline

31st December 2010: International Foundation for Science. Send applications to applications@ifs.se
For more details, visit: <http://www.ifs.se/>

The Club 300 Foundation for Bird Protection
Application deadline: January 1st and July 1st each year. Application for 5,000US\$ grant not exceeding 3 double pages all inclusive. Do not send application by e-mail. For details please contact: Dr. Henrik Lind at birdprotection@club300.se or visit: <http://www.club300.se/>

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.
Provides grants to institutions or individuals. Pre-proposals accepted any time of the year, full proposals accepted on 1st April. Contact E-mail: info@nfwf.org.
For more information, visit: <http://www.nfwf.org>

People's Trust for Endangered Species grants.
10,000GBP. Supports work on individual endangered species. Visit: <http://www.ptes.org/about/funding.html>

Rapid Response Facility 30,000 USD max.
Funds work to address threats and emergencies affecting Natural World Heritage Sites and surrounding areas of influence. For more information please visit: <http://www.fauna-flora.org/rrf/>

UPCOMING EVENTS

27 Sept – 1 Oct 2010. Madrid, Spain
ICCAT Species Group scientific meetings organised by SCRS.

October 2010: World Bird Festival
Find more details at http://www.birdlife.org/action/awareness/world_bird_festival/index.html

18 - 29 October 2010. Nagoya, Japan
Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD. Organized by: Secretariat of the CBD. Contact: secretariat@cbd.int or visit <http://www.cbd.int/cop10/>

27-29 Oct 2010. Kyoto, Japan
ICCCGW 2010: **International Conference on Climate Change and Global Warming.**

27 - 29 October 2010. Nagoya, Japan
IYB Celebrations at High-Level Segment of COP-10.
Organized by Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

29 Nov - 10 Dec 2010
UNFCCC COP16/CMP6. Mexico

18 - 19 December 2010. Kanazawa, Japan
Closing of IYB: **Contribution to the International Year of Forests** organized by the Secretariat of the CBD.

21 - 22 December 2010. Montreal, Canada
Media Meeting: **Keeping the 2010 IYB Momentum Alive** organized by Secretariat of the CBD.
Contact: secretariat@cbd.int or visit: <http://www.cbd.int>

