

July - September 2010 No.25

## In this e-bulletin:

### Cover story

2. Djibouti Nature official member of the BirdLife Partnership
2. International News: British birdwatchers rally to help unique birds in Ethiopia

### Regional news

3. A death trap for the Egyptian Vultures in Africa
4. Across the River – Peace Park for Sierra Leone & Liberia

### Your views

5. Are waterbird counts contributing to IBA monitoring?

### News from the network

6. Environmental Clubs in Rwanda
7. New SSG in Ethiopia p. 7
8. Nature Kenya mediates a lecture
8. Zwazo and the IYB
9. Funding opportunities
10. Upcoming events

## Message from the CAP chair



### Chers lecteurs,

Le COP10 du CBD vient de démarrer à Nagoya au Japon avec des milliers de délégués du monde entier, afin de discuter des progrès faits en matière d'objectifs de protection de la biodiversité fixés en 2002.

Malheureusement, l'objectif 2010

de la réduction significative de la perte de la biodiversité n'a pas été atteint, et il importe maintenant de faire une analyse objective des raisons qui ont mené à cet échec. BirdLife International a pris les devants en proposant un plan post 2010 de cinq points, avec des objectifs mesurables pour 2020. BirdLife insiste sur le fait qu'on ne peut se permettre un deuxième échec après celui constaté avec les objectifs de 2010. La mobilisation des partenaires de BirdLife présents à Nagoya est primordiale afin d'inciter leurs gouvernements respectifs à agir plus pour la réussite de cette conférence.

Quant aux partenaires africains de BirdLife, ils suivent avec un très grand intérêt le déroulement de cette conférence, d'autant plus que notre continent connaît une régression alarmante de la biodiversité avec en plus de menaces nouvelles comme l'utilisation du Diophlénac ou l'extension de plantations destinées à la production du biocarburant au détriment des zones à haute valeur en biodiversité. Croisons les doigts, et espérons que ce COP10 du CBD débouchera sur des actions concrètes sur le terrain qui sont les seules susceptibles de renverser la tendance générale à la perte de la biodiversité.

### Dear readers,

The CBD COP10 has just started in Nagoya, Japan with thousands of delegates from around the world to discuss progress on the objectives of biodiversity protection set in 2002. Unfortunately, the 2010 target of significantly reducing biodiversity loss has not been met, and we must now make an objective analysis of the reasons that led to this failure. BirdLife International took the lead by proposing a post-2010 regime, with measurable targets for 2020. BirdLife insists that we cannot afford a second failure after the one experienced with the 2010 targets. The mobilization of partners of BirdLife present at Nagoya is crucial in order to encourage their governments to do more for the success of this conference, and the biodiversity it helps to protect.

The BirdLife Africa Partners are following with great interest, the progress of this conference, especially as our continent is experiencing an alarming rate of decline of biodiversity, with the addition of new threats such as the use of Diclofenac and extensive plantations for the production of biofuel at the expense of areas of high biodiversity value. Let's cross our fingers and hope that the CBD COP10 will lead to concrete actions on the ground, which are necessary to reverse the general trend of biodiversity loss.

**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](mailto:antoINETTE.otieno@birdlife.or.ke) by 5 Dec. 2010

**BirdLife International Africa Partnership Secretariat**

PO Box 3502, 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya

**T:** +254-20-8068314 **F:** +254-20-8068315 **E:** [birdlife@birdlife.or.ke](mailto:birdlife@birdlife.or.ke) **W:** [www.birdlife.org](http://www.birdlife.org)

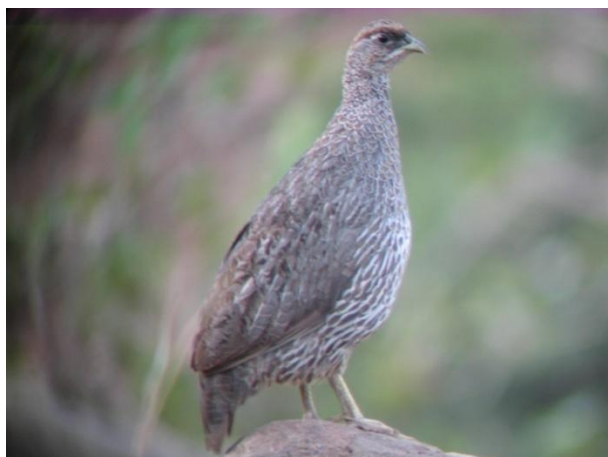
**COVER STORY:**

**Djibouti Nature officially joins the BirdLife International Partnership Network**

Djibouti Nature was officially appointed BirdLife Affiliate for Djibouti during the 37<sup>th</sup> BirdLife International Council meeting on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2010.

This was not a one day achievement - for almost a decade, Djibouti Nature has been BirdLife International's country focal point in Djibouti and accordingly has been part of the implementation of various BirdLife's projects in the framework of "Preventing Extinctions Programme, Wild Bird Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance (GAINS)." Djibouti Nature also took an important part in the design and launch of the BirdLife International's project titled "Conservation of migratory soaring birds into key productive sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway Project", etc.

Djibouti Nature has the abilities to act on the ground as the main authority in the country on the avifauna of Djibouti. It has already made significant strides in efforts to save threatened species, such as the Critically Endangered Djibouti Francolin from going extinct.



*The Djibouti Francolin © Djibouti Nature*

Djibouti Nature is the best qualified organization in Djibouti to join BirdLife, as its actions meet the four core pillars of conservation objectives of BirdLife International Partnership: Saving **Species**, protecting **Sites**, Conserving **Habitats** and empowering and improving the livelihoods of **People**. Djibouti Nature is already receiving BirdLife International Partnership support in dealing with conservation issues, particularly the conservation of the Critically Endangered Djibouti

Francolin. This support is in form of access to financial and technical assistance from BirdLife International.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2010 was a great day for both Djibouti Nature and Djibouti because it concretized good quality informal collaboration, woven over years between BirdLife International and Djibouti Nature. This relationship was based on mutual trust developed through various projects and programmes the two were already implementing collaboratively.

By joining the BirdLife Partnership, Djibouti Nature accepts with great pleasure and commits itself to fulfill the responsibilities of BirdLife Affiliate in Djibouti, and promises to contribute to the development of the BirdLife programme in Africa and globally as far as its capacity permits.

Djibouti Nature is very delighted to officially join this unique local-to-global Partnership. I to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the BirdLife Global Council, the Council for Africa Partnership, all BirdLife Network members and to the entire BirdLife Secretariat for accepting us to join this wonderful network.

Mr. Houssein Rayaleh  
Djibouti Nature Executive  
Secretary  
Immeuble Bouche  
Avenue Pierre Pascal  
P. o. Box 3088, Djibouti/Djibouti  
Tel: +253 83 37 68  
Email: [naturedjibouti@gmail.com](mailto:naturedjibouti@gmail.com)



**INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

**British birdwatchers rally to save unique birds in Ethiopia**

Tens of thousands of British birdwatchers attended the 22<sup>nd</sup> British Bird-watching Fair from the 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> August, in Rutland, to raise funds for Ethiopia's unique bird life. Conservationists hope that the proceeds from this year's fair will help throw a lifeline to some of the most threatened species in Africa. RSPB's Martin Davies, one of the fair's co-founders and key organisers, said:

"Ethiopia has a remarkable natural heritage and is hugely rich in species found nowhere else in the world. Over 840 species of bird have been recorded in Ethiopia, 17 of which are unique to this country and 29 others nearly so. We hope that the proceeds from this

year's event will help the BirdLife Partner Organisation in Ethiopia - the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS) - to take the urgent steps needed to secure the future of this country's unique birds."



From left to right: Mengistu Wondafrash (EWNHS), Martin Davies (RSPB), H.E. Berhanu Kebede (Ambassador) and Tim Appleton (Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust)

Ethiopia's Ambassador to the UK, H.E. Berhanu Kebede, who officially opened this year's fair, said:

"The government of Ethiopia has promulgated laws and put in place the appropriate institutions to protect Ethiopia's biodiversity resources from the growing human and livestock population. Significant achievements have been made in restoring the fauna and flora of the country – the percentage of land covered by forests has grown from three to nine per cent within five years".

Typical of the Ethiopian endemic species is the Liben Lark which, with a population possibly fewer than 100 birds, is now confined to a single grassy plain in the south of the country. Proceeds from the fair will be used by the EWNHS to work with local communities to reduce the pressure from overgrazing livestock and to help the grasslands recover. The other species set to benefit from the proceeds this year include: Prince Ruspoli's Turaco, the Ethiopian bush crow, the finch-like Salvadori's seed-eater, the nocturnal and enigmatic Neschisar nightjar and the white-tailed swallow.

"On behalf of my country, I'm delighted that Ethiopia's unique birds have been chosen as a beneficiary for this year's fair. It is fantastic that British birdwatchers have a passion for conserving Ethiopia's birds. With four out of ten of Africa's birds having been seen in Ethiopia, my country has a great deal to offer visiting birdwatchers and we believe that eco-tourism will be vital in helping to protect our unique wildlife and landscapes".  
 Remarkd Mengistu Wondafrash, CEO of EWNHS.

Since 1989, the British Birdwatching Fair has raised almost £2.5 million for global conservation. The fair is jointly promoted and organised by the RSPB and the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust.

For more info please email queries to [info@ethioembassy.org.uk](mailto:info@ethioembassy.org.uk).

**REGIONAL NEWS**

**A death trap for the Egyptian Vultures in Africa**

A joint expedition between Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (BSPB) and the Sudanese Wildlife Society was organised at the Red Sea coast in North-Eastern Sudan from September 25th to October 5th, 2010. The team found 17 electrocuted Egyptian Vultures under a particular power line in the surroundings of Port Sudan. In 1982-83 a German ornithologist Gerhard Nikolaus found under the same power line almost 55 electrocuted Egyptian Vultures and during another visit 21 years later, found 5 dead birds. To date over 80 electrocuted Egyptian Vultures have been found but this is only a tip of the iceberg since the power line was built in the 1950s and probably has caused the death of hundreds or thousands of Egyptian Vultures.



Power lines cause death to many Egyptian vultures and are threatening them to extinction.

In the past the area around Port Sudan was the most significant stop-over site for the species in Sudan during its autumn migration. But despite the fact that the expedition was implemented during such high migration period, Egyptian Vultures were found in very low numbers.

Not only the Egyptian Vultures were found to be victims of this particular dangerous power line, but also Lappet-faced Vultures, Steppe Eagles and Bonelli's Eagle were found electrocuted.

The probable high mortality during the migration and in the wintering sites is considered to be one of the main

reasons in the complex of threats leading to the fast decline of the Egyptian Vultures in the Balkans. Data from monitoring in Bulgaria and Macedonia for the last 8 years, shows that in the spring, significant part of the birds do not return to their breeding territories. It is well known that often, during migration and wintering, the Egyptian Vultures prefer to roost on electric poles. The power line causing the death of so many vultures is situated in close proximity to big farms which attract many birds.

This power line is used as a roosting site for the vultures, supplies electricity to the town and pumps water for over its 500,000 inhabitants. We assume that decades of such impact on the species caused by this single extremely dangerous power line may have caused local population extinction of Egyptian Vultures that traditionally migrate along the western Red Sea coasts and breed in Eastern Europe, Western and Central Asia and the Middle East.

Following the results from the expedition, a huge priority in the species' conservation will be the insulation of the dangerous power line near Port Sudan and convincing the Sudanese Electricity Company to adopt bird friendly installations.

The BirdLife International Migratory Soaring Bird Project is working hard to address such issues by mainstreaming flyway friendly practices in major development sectors along the Red Sea/Rift valley flyway. Creating a safer route for migratory soaring birds including the Egyptian Vultures is the objective of the project and electric engineers are reminded that the survival of these species are in their hands.

For more information about these expeditions please contact Ivailo Angelov at [ivailoangelov@abv.bg](mailto:ivailoangelov@abv.bg). For details on the soaring bird project, email [Tharcisse.Ukizintambara@birdlife.org](mailto:Tharcisse.Ukizintambara@birdlife.org)

**Across the River - TRANSBOUNDARY Peace Park for Sierra Leone and Liberia**

The BirdLife International Project Across the River transboundary Peace Park is a four year European Union funded project aimed at securing long term conservation benefits, improved natural resources and biodiversity conservation and global carbon storage of the most critical habitats of the Upper Guinea Forest ecosystem. The project was launched on 15th May 2009 by The Presidents of the Republic of Liberia, H.E. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, and Sierra Leone, H. E. Dr Bai

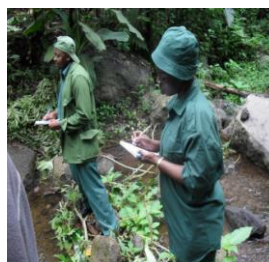
Ernest Koroma, at Lalehun village in Kenema, Sierra Leone. The implementation of this project represents a symbolic recognition by the two states of a renewed commitment to peace and peaceful co-existence in the utilization of shared resources by the people of both countries under the Mano River Union.



*H.E. Presidents Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf & Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma officially launching the "Across the River" in May 2009 ©Marc Argeloo, VBN.*

A number of activities earmarked for implementation under the project are geared not only to protect and conserve biodiversity but also to train and build the capacity of local young conservationists through providing training scholarships. The first beneficiaries of scholarships were four Rangers from the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) in Liberia who attended an intensive four months Special Course in Wildlife & Protected Area Management from January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2010 at the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka, Tanzania. Upon completion of the training course the four Rangers had this to say:

"With the knowledge and skills achieved from the diverse disciplines of study, we can discharge our duties more effectively and efficiently. Mostly but not least the communication skills acquired can be utilized to improve the idea of conservation not only in the Forestry Development Authority but the entire Liberian nation".



*Group Leader Ms. Gertrude Hines taking notes at the creek site at Mweka ©Jerry D. Johnson.*

For more information contact Asukile Kajuni at [asukile.kajuni@birdlife.org](mailto:asukile.kajuni@birdlife.org)

**LET'S HEAR YOUR VIEWS**

**Are African Waterbird Counts a useful contribution to IBA monitoring?**

Many BirdLife Partners in Africa participate in the biannual waterbird counts in January and July, and consider this to be part of basic IBA monitoring. But how useful are these counts really, in determining trends in specific waterbird numbers, for inclusion in the Global Monitoring Framework?

It is important to know the objectives of the African Waterbird Counts (AfWC)– it seems they have been a major source of information for compiling Waterbird Population Estimates, under the auspices of Wetlands International. But counts for this purpose would require maximum coverage within each participating country, focusing on counting the maximum number of waterbirds, and would not necessarily be standardized, repeatable counts aimed at determining trends in their numbers.



*A school boy counting water birds © Pete Hancock*

Objectives aside, there are at least two problems associated with counting waterbirds to determine trends:

1. The first is standardizing the counts (transects) in wetlands that are variable and fluctuate seasonally and from one year to the next – the count route used in the dry season may be inundated during the wet season, or the route used one year may be inaccessible the next.
2. The second relates to the sample size or coverage of the counts. Even in semi-arid countries like Botswana, where wetlands are relatively few (compared to countries like Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya), it is very difficult to cover them all. And in addition to this, within each wetland, coverage is usually sparse (for larger wetlands, only a small part of the area is sampled). Given that many species of waterbirds are highly mobile and opportunistic, changes in waterbird numbers along fixed count routes cannot be ascribed to population changes because the birds may simply

have moved elsewhere where counts are not done (and this may not necessarily be another part of the same wetland, it could be a wetland in another country altogether!)

In the light of the above, how are we as the BirdLife Partnership going to get data on the all-important trends that we need to fill in on our IBA monitoring forms? It may be that congregatory waterbirds generally are not ‘good’ trigger species because of the difficulties in monitoring their numbers (localized species such as endemics may perhaps be successfully monitored at the limited localities where they occur). Or can the difficulties described above be minimized when data from a large number of localities are pooled on a continental scale – small variations in transect routes or changed observers would be less significant under such a scenario. Similarly, when waterfowl numbers from a large number of countries are pooled, movements in any species may be offset by increases/decreases in other countries?

If the latter is the case, and Wetlands International is able to determine broad trends in waterbird numbers throughout regions or for the whole continent, then perhaps we should be getting the information on trends from Wetlands International, rather than trying to analyse our data in isolation.

How are other BirdLife partners using the data accruing from their AfWC? Is there really a link between AfWC and IBA monitoring or are they two separate exercises? This is not simply the devil’s advocate asking – perhaps BirdLife Botswana is not alone in grappling with this issue. It would be nice to hear your views.

For more information please contact Pete Hancock, the Education Officer of BirdLife Botswana at [birdlifemaun@gmail.com](mailto:birdlifemaun@gmail.com)

#### NEWS FROM THE NETWORK

##### Start-up of Training Initiative for Environmental Clubs in Rwanda

The *Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda* (ACNR – BirdLife Rwanda) has started a new education program for students of Rwandan Nature Clubs. It involves trainings on Climate Change and Club Management, art competitions and increased networking between the clubs.

“Our Environmental Club members need more training, lots of training, so we can learn about our environment, how to protect it and how we can have an impact. If we know many things we can be successful in our club activities.”

When Jean-Pierre, student of ASPESKA Secondary School in Karenge (south of Kigali, Rwanda) said these words during our last visit to his school, we were pleased to hear that Rwandan students are so eager to gain knowledge and to become active in environmental conservation. Jean-Pierre is a committee member of ‘Club Amis de la Nature’, the Environmental Club at ASPESKA, which aims at making the school a ‘greener’ institution.

His club is one of 10 Nature Clubs in Rwandan schools and universities that ACNR is coaching. The idea of creating units for environmental protection at education institutions is very popular in East Africa and Nature Clubs can be found in numerous Rwandan secondary schools. Admittedly many of these associations are rarely active, as students don’t have financial means, sufficient support or – most importantly – knowledge about nature and conservation. Although Rwanda is an African pioneer when it comes to environmentally friendly development strategies, environment and related topics – sustainable agriculture, climate change, etc. are not yet widely or not at all covered in school curricula.

As Jean-Pierre recognizes the student’s need for training, so does ACNR. Jean-Pierre and his club colleagues are among those students who participate in a series of environmental education seminars organized by ACNR. The program involves workshops on Nature Club Management and Climate Change.



*Students of Collège Christ Roi Secondary School Nyanza working on adaptation strategies for climate change*

The Climate Change Training at ASPESKA at the end of August was one of the first events held; it taught students about the theories behind climate change, e.g. how the greenhouse effect leads to global warming, and its consequences. ASPESKA is situated in a rural region of Rwanda. The residents (locals) are mainly subsistence farmers who depend heavily on natural resources, and who will greatly be affected by changes in rainfall patterns, increased droughts and irregular seasons. During the training the ASPESKA Nature Club members worked on adaptation strategies for their school and the region which they will communicate to their fellow students, families and neighbors.

In Primary School Environmental Clubs, ACNR concentrates on stimulating students’ compassion for their environment. In the beginning of August children from the ‘Club Nature Coeur Joyeux’ were invited to the ACNR office for environmental games and a drawing competition.



*“Club Nature Coeur Joyeux” playing a Migratory Bird Game*

The outcomes, 50 lovely little bird paintings will be published in form of a poster with the financial support of BirdLife International/the Jensen Foundation. Higher learning institutions such as the Institute of Agricultural Sciences and Animal Husbandry (ISAE) in Musanze (north of the country), where a new Environmental Club was founded in July, receive advice and material for their activities, as well as more scientific training on Climate Change and other environmental topics.

All together the current ACNR education program will involve around 800 Rwandan students from primary, secondary and higher education institutions. To create an active network between them, ACNR supplies phone credit and facilitates networking opportunities during the training sessions and other events.

To learn more, please contact Julia Ritsche, Communication Officer, ACNR at [conserverwanda@yahoo.com](mailto:conserverwanda@yahoo.com)

**New Site Support Group (SSG) Established in Ethiopia**

The Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society has established a new Site Support Group (SSG) in the Central Rift Valley around the Abijata Shalla Lakes National Park (ASLNP) with funds obtained from NABU. The SSG is established by members of the community from 3 Peasant Associations (PAs), namely, 1) Daaka – Dallu-Harangamaa, 2) Gaale fi Qeelloo, and 3) Shaalaa-Biilla. It is called “Abijata – Shalla Environmental Degradation Mitigating Group.” The total number of founding members is 40, out of which 8 are female. New individuals have applied to join the group. Its activities so far include:

- The preparation of the Administrative Manual
- The identification of conservation and Alternative Income Generating Activities (AIGAs). The AIGAs include cattle fattening, poultry farming, small businesses (mainly by women), production of hollow-blocks, etc. It is believed that by engaging people in AIGAs it is possible to reduce the devastation and pressure on the natural vegetation.
- Identification of a pilot conservation site. The site will serve as a demonstration site. The site is about four hectare and has been fenced with barbed wire. Soil conservation structures have been constructed inside the pilot site and pits have also been dug for enrichment plantation at the start of the rainy season.
- Transfer of a Revolving Fund to the new Bank Account of the SSG opened at the Cooperative Bank of Oromiya, Arsi Negele Branch.
- Providing loans to all members of the SSG, to undertake different livelihoods improvement activities.



*A beneficiary of a donkey cart for hire*

- The celebration of the 2010 World Environment Day. Over 100 people, including community elders,

representatives of local government offices, and SSG members attended the event. Students of Dole Junior High School Environment Club members entertained the guests with environmental song, poems, and a short drama.



*2010 World Environment Day celebration*

Although there were some challenges, the Abijata Shalla Site Support Group has started functioning. The main challenges include eligibility criteria and selection of loan beneficiaries. These have been sorted out by entitling loan to only hard working and disciplined individuals. Such individuals are selected by SSG and community representatives. Hence the risk of default or none payment of loan is minimized.

Though it is too early to predict at the moment, the impacts this will have on conservation and people’s livelihoods, it is envisaged that most beneficiaries will be in a much better position economically at the end of each loan period.

For more information, please contact Geremew G/Selassie at [ggselassie@ewnhs.org.et](mailto:ggselassie@ewnhs.org.et)

**Nature Kenya’s Executive Director mediates at a public lecture**

Mr. Paul Matiku, the Executive Director of Nature Kenya was the moderator at a Public Lecture held at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC) on 20th May 2010. The lecture, themed “Integrating Biodiversity and Development”, was graced by the presence of Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, the Executive Secretary on the Convention on Biological Diversity who gave an interesting presentation titled “Integrating Biodiversity and Development”.

Other panelists included the Ex-Director of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Dr. Muusya Mwinzi, the Environment Secretary from the

Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources Dr. Alice Kaudia, Prof. Micheni Ntiba, Permanent Secretary from the Ministry of Fisheries Development, Mr. Philip Ireri from the Kenya Forest Service and Dr. Ali Aden, Senior Scientist from the National Museums of Kenya who gave a presentation on "Biodiversity and National Heritage".



Lecture attendants at KICC © NatureKenya

The lecture was well attended by students from Nairobi Water Technical Institute and other institutions as well as members of the public. After the presentations, there was an interactive question and answer session between the panelists and the attendees where various environmental questions were raised and discussed.

For more information please contact By Ernest Mwangela, *Communication Officer, Nature Kenya* at [communication@naturekenya.org](mailto:communication@naturekenya.org)

#### Zwazo and the International Year of Biodiversity

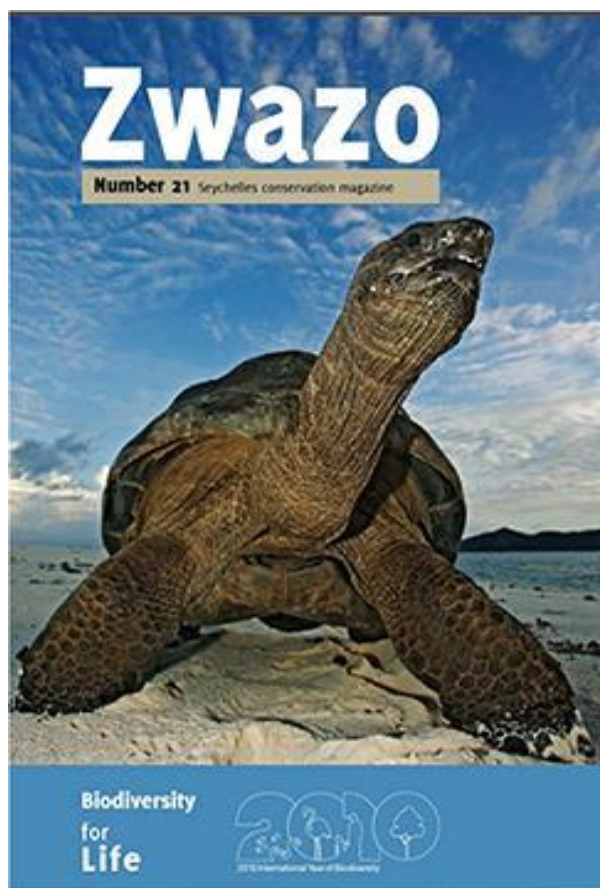
The latest issue of Zwazo - Nature Seychelles bi-annual conservation magazine - commemorates 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB).

The effective conservation of biodiversity, essential for human survival on our planet, was recognised by the world's politicians in 1992, and the first legally binding global treaty for biodiversity conservation, the Convention on Biological Diversity was put in place. Ten years later, over 190 Parties to that convention made commitments to substantially reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. "So here we are in 2010, the UN International Year of Biodiversity, and how are we doing?" Dr. Mike Rands, guest editor asks.

The answer is not encouraging. Recent scientific analysis of global indicators conducted by BirdLife International, UNEP-WCMC and others, shows that biodiversity loss has continued unabated, despite an increasingly large number of conservation actions being taken.

BirdLife, official partners of IYB say urgent action is needed. IUCN - the World Conservation Union's Director General, Julia Marton-Lefèvre says of this urgency: "There is no 'in 10 years time', or 'in 20 years time'. We do not have this luxury."

Zwazo's feature articles are written by people who are proposing solutions based on field research and who are experimenting with solutions on site. Chris Feare's "Exploitation and Conservation of Sooty Terns in Seychelles" demonstrates the usefulness of robust data for species management. Saving albatrosses from extinction by working with fishing industries and providing innovative and win-win solutions to seabird bycatch is the way to go, says Ross Wanless. And Christopher Kueffer brings us lessons learnt in the management of invasive alien species in Seychelles. The issue also carries news of Nature Seychelles activities.



A free copy of Zwazo is downloadable via the Nature Seychelles website <http://natureseychelles.org> and at <http://issuu.com/natureseychelles/docs/zwazo21iyb>  
*Zwazo is Kreole for Bird.*

## FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

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

**Conservation Leadership Programme.** Three award categories: Future Conservationist (for early-career conservationists), Follow-Up and Leadership (both for previous award-winners only) Future Conservationist 12,500 USD max; Follow-Up 25,000 USD max; Leadership 50,000 USD max. Deadline 15-11-2010: Visit: <http://conservation.bp.com>  
[www.conservationleadershipprogramme.org](http://www.conservationleadershipprogramme.org)

**Chester Zoo Conservation and Research Grants.** Visit: [www.chesterzoo.org/conservation.asp?Page=126](http://www.chesterzoo.org/conservation.asp?Page=126). No specific deadline.

**Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund.** Provides targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives. Budget should be between US\$5,000 and US\$25,000. Contact: [salima.raai@mbzspeciesconservation.org](mailto:salima.raai@mbzspeciesconservation.org) or Visit: [www.mbzspeciesconservation.org](http://www.mbzspeciesconservation.org). No specific deadline

**Whitley Fund for Nature's Call for Applications for the Whitley Awards 2011.** Deadline 31 October 2010 Contact: [info@whitleyaward.org](mailto:info@whitleyaward.org) or Visit [www.whitleyaward.org/the\\_awards.php](http://www.whitleyaward.org/the_awards.php) to download an application form and find guidance on how to apply.

**Colchester Zoo -- Conservation Grants.** Through its Action for the Wild Charitable Trust, Colchester Zoo (UK) makes grants for research, conservation, education, and local awareness on endangered species in species-range countries. Project applications need to be received by 31 October each year. [www.actionforthewild.org/index.cfm?fa=fundi](http://www.actionforthewild.org/index.cfm?fa=fundi)

**Birdfair/RSPB Research on Endangered Birds.** The British Birdwatching Fair (Birdfair) and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) jointly provide grants of up to US\$2 thousand for research on endangered birds (IUCN's red list). Priority is for researchers working in their own countries, particularly in collaboration with BirdLife partners. Closing date is 30 November 2010. Email: [paul.donald@rspb.org.uk](mailto:paul.donald@rspb.org.uk)  
[www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/science/international/smallgrants/endangeredbirdgrants.asp](http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/science/international/smallgrants/endangeredbirdgrants.asp)

**International Foundation for Science.** Send applications to [applications@ifs.se](mailto:applications@ifs.se) by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010. For more details, visit: [www.ifs.se](http://www.ifs.se)

**The Club 300 Foundation for Bird Protection.** Applications accepted on a yearly basis. Do not send application by e-mail. Application should not exceed 3 double pages all inclusive. USD5,000. Deadline January 1<sup>st</sup> & July 1<sup>st</sup> each year. Contact: Dr. Henrik Lind at [birdprotection@club300.se](mailto:birdprotection@club300.se) or visit: [www.club300.se/Birdprot/Birdprotection.aspx](http://www.club300.se/Birdprot/Birdprotection.aspx)

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Without Borders (USFWS)** USD30,000. Deadline 31st January 2011. Contact: [internationalconservation@fws.gov](mailto:internationalconservation@fws.gov) or [WWB\\_Africa@fws.gov](mailto:WWB_Africa@fws.gov). For details visit: [www.fws.gov/international/DIC/grants/grants\\_home.html](http://www.fws.gov/international/DIC/grants/grants_home.html)

**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.** Provide grants to institutions or individuals at institutions. Pre-proposals accepted any time of the year, full proposals accepted on 1st April. For information please contact [info@nfwf.org](mailto:info@nfwf.org). Or visit: <http://www.nfwf.org>

**People's Trust for Endangered Species grants.** 10,000GBP. Supports work aimed at the conservation of individual Endangered species. Visit: [www.ptes.org/about/funding.html](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 [www.fauna-flora.org/rrf/](http://www.fauna-flora.org/rrf/)

**Alexander von Humboldt Foundation - Climate Change Research.** The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation supports International Climate Protection Fellowships for one-year research projects in Germany on climate protection and resource conservation. The program is open to prospective future leaders in academia, business, and administration in non-European threshold and developing countries. The Foundation aims to make 20 grants per year. Closing date for applications in this current cycle is 15 December 2010. Details are found at: [www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/ICF.html](http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/ICF.html)

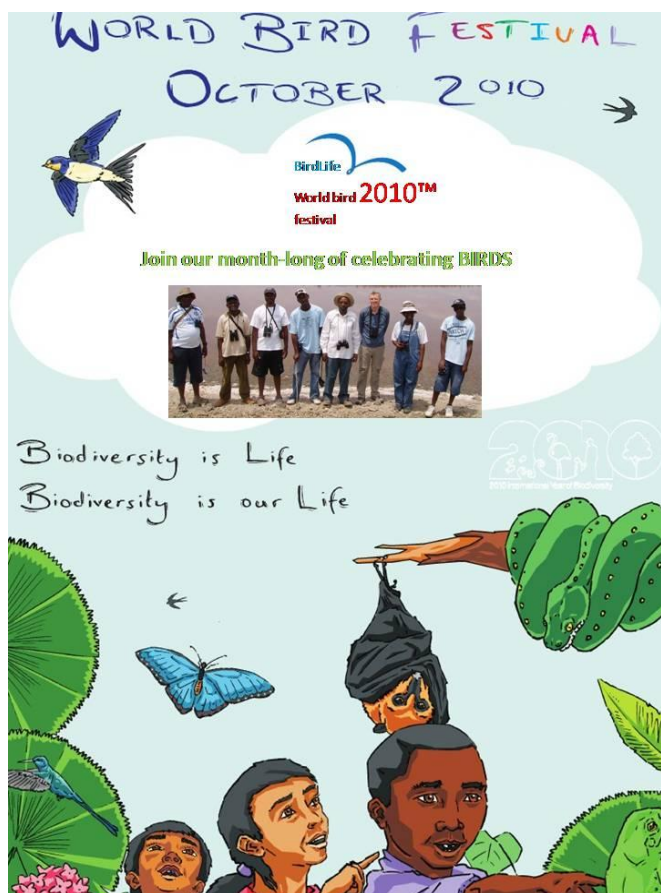
**Fondation Ensemble.** Proposals to the Program Fund and Small Grants Fund. The next application deadline is 11 February 2011. Please visit [www.fondationensemble.org/projeta.php](http://www.fondationensemble.org/projeta.php)

July - September 2010 No.25

**French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) -- Conservation in Africa.** The Small-Scale Initiatives Program makes grants for conservation in West Africa, Central Africa, Madagascar, and Mozambique. Grants are up to 50 thousand euros per project. The fourth application deadline is 05 February 2011.

[www.ffem.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/ffem/accueil/pid/26806](http://www.ffem.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/ffem/accueil/pid/26806)

## UPCOMING EVENTS



### October 2010: World Bird Festival

Find more details at

[www.birdlife.org/action/awareness/world\\_bird\\_festival/index.html](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](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int) or visit [www.cbd.int/cop10/](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](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int) or visit: [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

Compiled by Tharcisse Ukizintambara ([tharcisse.ukizintambara@birdlife.org](mailto:tharcisse.ukizintambara@birdlife.org))

Edited by Julius Arinaitwe ([julius.arinaitwe@birdlife.org](mailto:julius.arinaitwe@birdlife.org))

## 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](mailto:antoinette.otieno@birdlife.or.ke) by 5 Dec. 2010

**BirdLife International Africa Partnership Secretariat**

PO Box 3502, 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya

**T:** +254-20-8068314 **F:** +254-20-8068315 **E:** [birdlife@birdlife.or.ke](mailto:birdlife@birdlife.or.ke) **W:** [www.birdlife.org](http://www.birdlife.org)