

Wings Over Wetlands
The UNEP/GEF African-Eurasian Flyways Project

Consolidated Progress Report n. 5

(1st July – 31 December 2008)

Prepared by: Project Coordination Unit and WI Project Coordinator

ESSENTIAL PROJECT DATA

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT #:	5
REPORTING PERIOD:	1 st July – 31 st December 2008
Project start:	January 2006
Project end:	December 2010
First disbursement:	20 June 2006
Project planned duration:	4 years
Geographical scope:	Regional (Africa, Europe, Western Asia). Countries: Estonia, Gambia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, Yemen
Project Partners:	Wetlands International, BirdLife International, UNEP-AEWA Secretariat, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre.
Total budget:	US\$ 12,195,229
Of which GEF Trust Fund:	US\$ 6,000,000

- Cumulative Project Disbursement as of 31 December 2008 (GEF + Co-financing): **US\$ 8,742,064.45** (including co-financing mobilized to date from the demonstration projects. Previous report: US\$ 6,464,506)

- Cumulative GEF Disbursement as of 31 December 2008: **US\$ 4,585,385.45** – as per latest expenditure report (previous report: 3,258,965.92) Already UPDATED

- Total Co-financing Disbursed as of 31 December 2008: **US\$ 4,156,679** (including co-financing mobilized to date from the demonstration projects – previous report: US\$ 3,205,540)

- Total GEF Disbursement during this reporting period: **US\$ 1,083,420.00** (during previous reporting period: US\$ 1,219,613.92 – note: previous reporting period was seven months)

Report Prepared by: Project Coordination Unit with the assistance of WI's Project Coordinator

Project Overview

The overall project outcome will be the enhanced conservation of migratory waterbirds and their critical sites in the African-Eurasian flyways. Activities will be strategic and catalytic in nature addressing the flyway-scale causes of site degradation and related species decline. The network of sites of critical importance to migratory waterbirds will be identified and existing data / information resources improved and linked to create a tool for flyway planning and management. Sub-regional Training and Awareness Raising Programmes will be developed in four sub-regions to provide the basis for individual and institutional capacity development. Best practice management will be catalysed through a number of demonstration projects showcasing approaches and techniques of how to implement an array of wetland management activities in different environmental and social contexts. Communications will be improved to enhance coordination and cooperation in the flyways between and within governments and NGOs.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEWA	UNEP/AEWA Secretariat
BfN	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation - Germany
BLAPS	BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat
BLME	BirdLife Middle East Division
BLI	BirdLife International
BUWAL	Swiss Federal Office of Environment, Forest and Landscape
CA	Central Asia
CD	Capacity Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CO	Communications Officer (based in AEWA)
CSN	Critical Sites Network
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DFPP	Directorate of Wildlife and Fisheries – Niger
DPN	Department of National Parks – Senegal
DPWM	Department of Parks and Wildlife Management – The Gambia
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency - Sweden
GAINS	Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird Areas
IWC	International Waterfowl Census
FIBA	International Foundation for Banc D'Arguin
JOM	Junior Operations Manager
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWSTI	Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute
LFTF	Logical Framework Tracking Form
MAVA	MAVA Foundation for Nature Protection – Switzerland
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
ME	Middle East
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MESA	Ministry of Environment - France
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NCF	Nigerian Conservation Foundation
ONCFS	Office Nationale de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage
PAMETT	Protected Area Management Tracking Tool
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PNBA	Banc D'Arguin National Park - Mauritania
SC	Project Steering Committee
SRS	Sub-Regional Subcontractor
TB	Training Boards
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP-WCMC	UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WCST	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
WI	Wetlands International
WIA	Wetlands International Africa (Dakar)
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day
WOW	Wings Over Wetlands
WPRP	Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Programme
WWF	World Fund for Nature
YSPW	Yemen Society for the Protection of Wildlife

I. Executive Summary

1. The information set forth in this semi-annual report provides an overview of the status of project implementation. It reflects work conducted by the broader technical and field teams including all project lead NGOs and partners, regional centres and demonstration projects as well as the Project Coordination Unit (PCU).
2. While the previous consolidated report covered a total of seven months, this report covers a period of six months (July – December 2008). This was done to streamline reporting dates to other donors. This report is prepared on the basis of PCU data and semi-annual technical reports provided by Wetlands International, BirdLife International, 11 demonstration projects and 4 regional centres.¹ All these reports are available at the PCU upon request, and will be posted on the WOW website www.wingsoverwetlands.org.

A Revised List of Activities has been adopted for this report

3. During the reporting period and based on extensive consultation with the Project Steering Committee, a revised list of activities has been developed which now accounts for and takes into consideration those activities that have been either amended or dropped altogether due to insufficient co-financing. This list of activities was endorsed by the Steering Committee in December 2008 and as such activities that have been dropped will no longer appear in the workplan.

Reminder of the New Project Structure and revised Logical Framework

4. Following the endorsement of the Project Steering Committee (January 2008), activities within the framework of the WOW Project are now divided into the following four Components:

Project Components (revised logical framework)

Component 1: CSN tool

Component 2: Capacity Development

Component 3: Demo Projects

Component 4: Communication & Exchange

Project Team and Governance Issues

5. Currently over 100 staff are involved within Wetlands International, Project Coordination Unit, BirdLife International, UNEP-AEWA, UNEP-WCMC, as well as

¹ Reports from demonstration projects, regional centres and BirdLife International cover the period June to Nov 2008, while the report from Wetlands International covers the period from July to December 2008.

demonstration projects and regional centres in 17 countries. This does not however include the additional hundreds of staff members involved throughout the AEWA region, supporting this project as local partners, IWC and IBA coordinators, sub-contractors, field personnel and volunteers.

6. There have been a number of staff changes this reporting period, notably within the demonstration project for Yemen and the Middle East regional centre. As a result of discussions between UNOPS, UNEP/DGEF, WI and the PCU on how to improve management capacity within WOW, a new staff member was brought on in September 2008 to coordinate WI work in all project components, liaise with the PCU, to streamline reporting among the different donors and to facilitate the filling of critical funding gaps. In July 2008, BirdLife International assigned a single focal point to coordinate its involvement in the WOW project. Together with the Steering Committee Chair and Project Coordination Unit, the respective focal points have proved to be an effective core team to address project challenges, emerging issues and resource mobilisation issues. In November 2008, an intern was brought on to support the Project Coordination Unit in organising key events and to analyse the effectiveness of WOW's communication efforts. The broader WOW team is fully operational, with activities well underway on all project components.
7. Two meetings of the Project Steering Committee were conducted this reporting period. The first discussion – in the form of a teleconference – was held in September 2008, while a face-to-face meeting was held on the fringes of the CMS CoP in Rome in December 2008.
8. An internal planning meeting with core implementation partners (PCU, WI, BLI, UNEP-WCMS, SC Chair and AEWA) was organised from 13 – 14 November 2008 in Cambridge. The meeting was held to review the overall performance of the WOW Project (in light of the Mid-Term Evaluation and of the GEF Programme Implementation Review), to review progress for each component of the project, to discuss the overall funding situation and to make clear recommendations for Steering Committee endorsement. Furthermore, on 16 October 2008, the Chief Technical Advisor and WI Project Coordinator had a meeting with the BfN to update the German Government on progress made with the WOW Project and to assure them that the PCU will continue operations until the end of 2010 as originally envisaged.

Developing the Critical Site Network Tool (Component One)

9. Work on the development of the Critical Site Network Tool continued to achieve significant progress thanks to the joint efforts of WI, BLI, UNEP-WCMC and the WOW regional teams. A number of technical meetings between staff of WI, BLI and UNEP-WCMC were held this reporting period. Both Wetlands International and BirdLife International have continued to play an important role in this project component.

10. Final results of the subregional gap identification and monitoring workshops have been summarized in two key consolidated reports and accompanying data annex (analysing the gaps in the current key site network, as defined by Important Bird Areas, for each waterbird population). The verification, digitisation and linking of IBA, IWC and Ramsar site data underpinning the CSN Tool is steadily moving forward although proving to be a very time-consuming process.
11. Gap filling surveys have been carried out/ongoing in 12 countries in Africa (Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Zambia, Somaliland and Djibouti, Ivory Coast, Benin, Togo, Senegal, Gabon, Guinea, Niger, DR Congo) and Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Armenia).
12. Meanwhile, the development of the prototype of the CSN Portal has continued and it has been presented at major international events (AEWA MOP4, Ramsar COP10, CMS COP9, BirdLife World Conference). The prototype of the CSN Tool is available online at <http://development-maps.unep-wcmc.org/wow/default.aspx> and has undergone some major revamping this reporting period. The technical development of the tool progressing well, stimulated by team technical meetings and teleconferences held in July, September and November and through feedback from demonstrations of the test CSN tool at various meetings. Ecology information has now been compiled for all WOW species and is of a consistently high standard for display in the CSN tool.
13. Progress has been made in developing draft criteria to define the Critical Site Network for each population and the IBA data are being verified in readiness for criteria application in 2009. It is expected that both the CSN Tool and accompanying directory of critical sites for the African-Eurasian region will be launched in late 2009.

Capacity Development (Component Two)

14. Following the Training Module Review and Adaptation Workshop in Amman, Jordan, the primary focus of work on this core component has been on reviewing the draft training modules and fine tuning the programme. Consultants have been diligently preparing all text and accompanying case studies, PowerPoint presentations and supplementary tools. Comments from all regional training boards have been duly incorporated into the training modules. All regional Training Boards are working effectively and have held their first meetings and continue to receive intermittent support from the WI Capacity Development Officer. Regional adaptation work has already started and in fact, Training Board for Eastern and Southern Africa held its second meeting from 20 – 21 November 2008 to formally adopt the modules. It is expected that the modules will be formally adopted by the other regional Training Boards by the second quarter of 2009.
15. A leaflet promoting the ToT, to be used for awareness and fund raising has been produced by the PCU with support from Wetlands International. A total of 1000 copies were produced and distributed at key events.

16. Through synergies with other project's and partners, the project has been able to secure the means of translating the modules in French and Arabic (vis a vis support from the Ramsar Convention Secretariat and WetCap Project respectively). Efforts are underway to ensure the modules are also translated in Russian. Encouragingly, funds were mobilised through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to deliver the Training of Trainers in the Western and Central African Region. This training is scheduled for early 2009 and efforts are underway to ensure the modules are also delivered in other regions.

Set-up of Demonstration Projects (Component Three) and Regional Centres (supporting all components)

17. The operation of all 4 **Regional Centres** is well on track. During the reporting period a major regional technical workshops was organised by the Eastern and Southern Africa Training Board in Addis Ababa to support the implementation of the Capacity Development Components. Similar workshops by the other regional Training Boards are expected by mid-2009.

18. Issues with respect to the retention of Regional Capacity Building Officers are being duly addressed to ensure these individuals are able to continue providing support the development and delivery of the flyway Training of Trainers (ToT) programme in 2009.

19. Together with Wetlands International and BirdLife International, the PCU has continued to support the demonstration projects to ensure effective delivery of each project's principal objectives. Of note this reporting period is the following:

- Mission to Yemen to address and provide technical support on national implementation issues, as well as personnel issues;
- Mission to Estonia to review progress in the field and to participate in an AEWA accession event organised by the State Nature Conservation Centre;
- Mission to Senegal and The Gambia to meet with demonstration site project and sub-regional sub-contractors in West Africa to discuss project implementation at the Saloum-Niumi Complex and to verify progress in the field as well as expenditure. Of particular note, an important milestone was achieved with this demonstration project; the Saloum-Niumi Complex was nominated as the first transboundary Ramsar Site in Africa;
- Mission to Lithuania to review progress in the field, hold discussions with the Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University on next steps to successfully wrap up all activities and to attend the International Conference of the Nemunas River Delta, which brought together 20 participants from 12 countries;
- Mission to the Dar Es Salaam wetlands in Tanzania to review progress and bottlenecks holding back the construction of the wetlands education centre. Next steps and responsibilities of the local contractor were clearly documented;

- A comprehensive workplan review was completed for all demonstration projects. All subcontractor progress reports received within the specified deadline were approved and next payments disbursed accordingly;
 - Where applicable, the PCU is providing strategic guidance and expectations to those demonstration projects and regional centres that will close operations in early 2009 to ensure that activities are wrapped-up smoothly.
20. An update on the status of each demonstration project is provided in Table 4, and in the following sections of the report (full technical reports provided by each project are available at the PCU and will be posted in the project website).

Communications and Exchange (Component Four)

21. With the project Communication Strategy and associated “House Style” now finalised and endorsed by the Steering Committee, the WOW communication team focused on implementing its various strands this reporting period. There is also mounting evidence that the wider team (both technical and demonstration projects) are using these documents as a guide to support their communication and branding efforts.
22. The project website (www.wingsoverwetlands.org) is being effectively maintained and updated by the AEWA Communications Officer in collaboration with the wider project team. A regular digest of stories is being circulated to WOW Project staff intermittently.
23. This reporting period a number of communication materials were developed in line with the priorities of the Communication Strategy and accompanying style guide.
- A four-page A4 leaflet on the Capacity Building Training Programme was developed to support advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts. This has also been translated and printed in Russian;
 - The WOW newsletter “Project in Brief” was also translated and printed in Russian to facilitate project activities and recognition of WOW in the Central Asia and Southern Caucasus region;
 - The standard WOW Power Point Presentation was updated several times this reporting period to capture project progress and used at international meetings;
 - The CSN Tool portal has now adopted the WOW brand and colour scheme.
24. The project continues to gain international visibility through the combined efforts of all WOW partners, and was presented at the following seven international meetings:
- AEWA MOP 4 in Antananarivo, Madagascar;
 - BirdLife’s World Conservation Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina;
 - The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, Spain;
 - Ramsar COP 10 in Changwon, South Korea;
 - The African Ornithological Congress in Durban, South Africa;
 - CMS COP 9 in Rome, Italy;

- East Asian Australasian Flyway partnership meetings.
25. Of particular note, a successful side event highlighting the WOW Project was organised on the fringes of CMS COP 9 in Rome with over 30 individuals present. The format - a panel discussion with all major WOW partners present - worked tremendously well to illustrate the partnership approach and to shed light on achievements on all project components. The effectiveness of this effort was greatly enhanced by the availability of an exhibition stand and a wide range of high-quality illustrative and communications materials throughout the COP itself.
 26. The Exchange Programme dimension of the WOW Project is being implemented, but currently depends entirely on BfN support (which is geographically restricted to the Africa region). Nonetheless, the project is making a concerted effort to implement the recommendations of the Exchange Planning Workshop which was held in February 2008. Two separate exchanges were effected this reporting period, a) staff from the demonstration projects in Tanzania and Senegal & The Gambia participated in a two-week guiding course organised by BirdLife South Africa, and b) demonstration project staff from Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania, as well as staff from the Regional Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa convened in Dar Es Salaam to share experiences and information. A follow-up action plan was drafted to document next steps and further opportunities within the region.
 27. Where possible the Project Coordination Unit is encouraging demonstration project exchange visits where surplus funding permits. The demo team from Estonia is scheduled to visit the Saloum-Niumi Complex in January 2009 to deliver survey and monitoring training.

Resource Mobilisation

28. Fundraising to fill co-financing gaps remains a priority for the WOW Project. Specific requests for support to high priority activities have been submitted by UNOPS to the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) to support the core management structure of the project (PCU, WI and BLI). WI has submitted proposals to the United Arab Emirates, and the Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH). WI has also developed, at the request of AEWA, a proposal to the EU (DG Env.). In cooperation with BLI and the Bath University a proposal has been submitted to the Darwin Initiative (UK). BirdLife International has submitted proposals to the Jensen Foundation, MAVA, Ernest Kleinwort Foundation, Tolkein Foundation and is also in the midst of organising an expansive flyways campaign.
29. At the end of the reporting period, AEWA successfully mobilised support towards its co-financing commitments to the WOW Project through contributions from the Governments of France and Switzerland. Another AEWA project (WetCap) is offering strong synergy for the translation and delivery of the ToT Programme. Funding for WOW was also approved at AEWA MOP 4 in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

- 30. The Ramsar Convention Secretariat also came through with a significant funding contribution for the translation of the Training of Trainers programme in French.
- 31. Resource mobilization towards the delivery of the Training of Trainers programme in the sub-region (activities not included in the WOW project) have already started and the first \$50,000 were raised by Wetlands International through the USFWS for West Africa and a new applications is planned for East Africa in 2009.

Funds Disbursement

32. The project’s financial delivery is on track with a total of US\$ 4,585,385.45 of GEF funds disbursed since the project’s onset in July 2006. Total cumulative co-financing received to date (including funds leveraged by the demonstration projects) stands at US\$ 4,156,679 . Therefore the total cumulative project disbursement (GEF plus co-financing) stands at US\$ 8,742,064.45. The figures below illustrate the status and trend in project financial delivery to date.

Figure 1.a GEF Funds – Cumulative GEF disbursement as of 31st December 2008

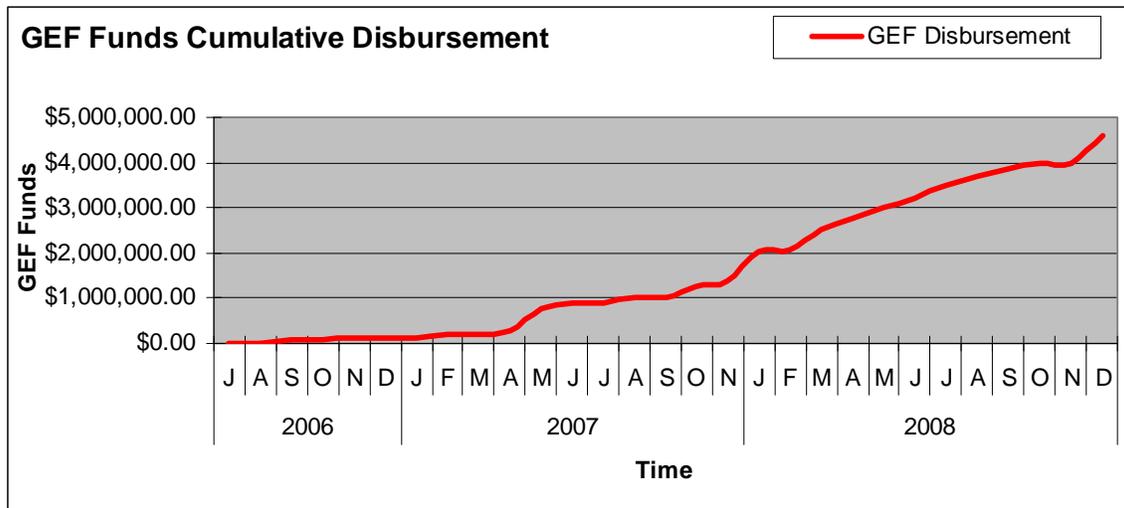


Figure 1.b BfN Funds – Cumulative BfN disbursement with trend line as of 31st December 2008

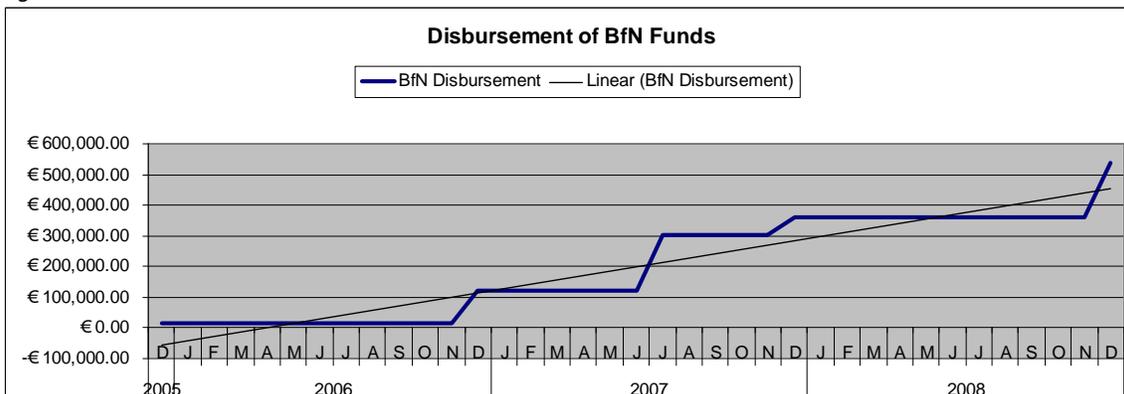
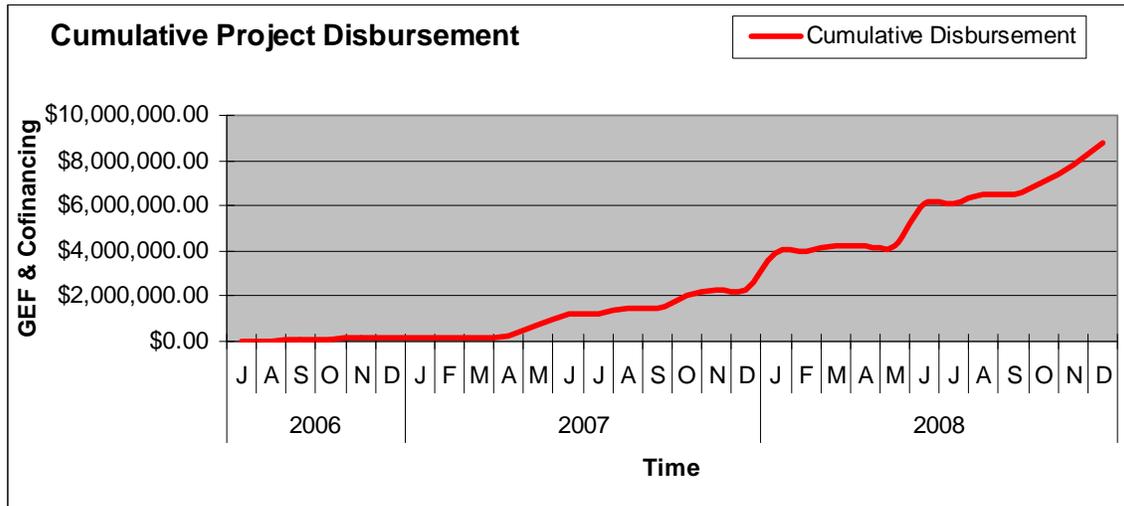


Figure 1.c Project Disbursement – Cumulative disbursement (including co-financing) up to 31st December 2008

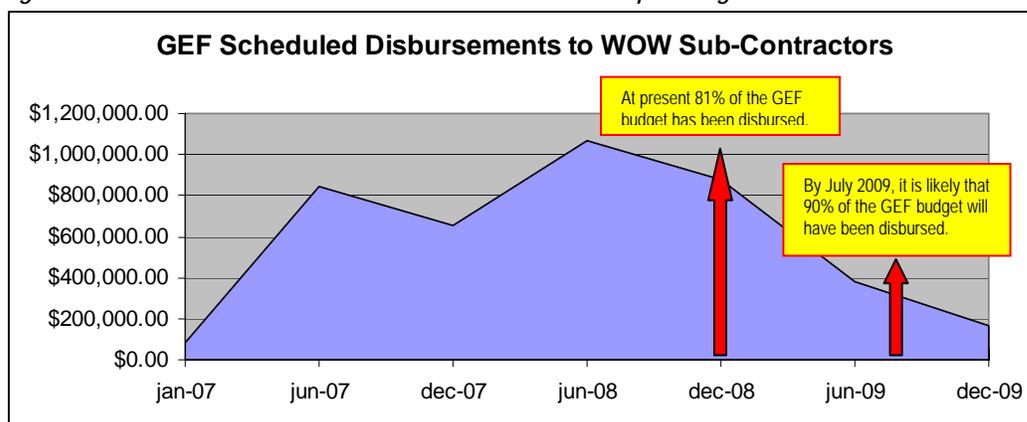


33. This amount also includes co-financing leveraged by all regional centres, project partners and subcontractors. This amount is less than originally envisaged, and a significant shortage of co-funding continues to negatively affect a number of critical project activities. This is expected to cause some difficulty in finalising and delivering essential project outputs in 2009. To reduce some of the pressure from the lack of available co-financing, remedial measures have been put in place. Activities not crucial for the successful delivery of project outcomes have been either dropped or modified, in a manner that does not affect the integrity of the original Project Document.

Financial Projection

34. As of 31st December 2008, 81% of GEF funds have been disbursed to subcontractors and assuming that the current rate of expenditure, it is still envisaged that approximately 96% of all GEF funds will have been disbursed by July 2009. However, due to the low level of expenditure by some demonstration projects, it is possible that several projects originally expected complete activities by July 2009, will instead do so at the end of 2009. As such, the more conservative scenario is that 90% of GEF funds will have been disbursed by July 2009 and the remainder by December 2009. This is not a major problem due to the fact that it is expected the PCU will continue operations until the end of the project, in December 2010.

Figure 2: GEF Disbursement Schedule to Sub-Contractors as per budget revisions



35. While the workplan in Consolidated Report # 4 included a total of 106 activities, the workplan endorsed by the Steering Committee in December 2008 now contains 99 and divided into four components. In view of co-funding shortages, a number of activities were either modified or dropped altogether from the project workplan.

Table 1: Summary of Progress by Project Component

Project Components	Total # of Activities	Overall % Progress by component (PCU Estimate – based on actual funding available)	Ongoing (previous report)	Completed (previous report)	not started and / or not planned for this period / dropped but retained in workplan by SC (previous report)
Component 1 (CSN tool)	41	83%	14 (21)	19 (13)	8 (9)
Component 2 (capacity development)	20	73%	8 (3)	10 (10)	2 (7)
Component 3 (demo projects)	11	66%	11	-	-
Component 4 (comm. & exchange)	27 (34)	70%	11 (12)	9 (10)	7 (12)
Total	99	73%	44 (47)	38 (33)	17 (28)

Monitoring & Evaluation

36. The annual Project Implementation Review was conducted this reporting period and is a pre-requisite for all GEF-funding projects. In spite of constraints encountered the WOW Project received an overall rating of “satisfactory” towards meeting project objectives and has demonstrated effective delivery.

Overall rating of project progress towards meeting project objective(s) *(To be provided by UNEP GEF Task Manager. Please include columns to reflect all prior year ratings)*

FY2006 rating	FY2007 rating	FY2008 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and explaining reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods
N/A	S (first PIR)	S	This project has reached midterm and has demonstrated effective delivery despite some problems arising from differing interpretations of management roles between the UNOPS Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and Wetlands International, the lead contracted NGO. Achievements include a prototype CSN tool, indications of awareness-raising impact among a wide range of stakeholders in the participating sub regions, a working website; designing of training modules; demonstration projects are being implemented in 12 countries; and sub regional networks of training institutions, conservation organizations and other stakeholders have been established.

37. However, in spite of most activities being on track, the project’s overall implementation progress was deemed to be “moderately satisfactory” due to the lack of co-financing.

Overall project implementation progress ²³ *(To be completed by UNEP GEF Task Manager. Please include columns to reflect prior years' ratings):*

FY2006 rating	FY 2007 rating	FY 2008 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the rating for this FY and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
n/a	MS (first PIR)	MS	Although the majority of activities were rated satisfactory, there were about 6 that were moderately unsatisfactory. It should be noted that the various activities do not carry equal weight, and so this rating is not done on a mere count of “S ratings” versus lower ratings. For example the Fund raising activity is very important and got a “U” rating. Secondly, most of the activities that are not satisfactory have to do with the co-financing. Overall the MS rating is fitting because the project has a semblance of good implementation or performance but it is working on money “borrowed from its future”, i.e GEF funds have been brought forward twice to salvage cash crisis, with no real guarantee that new funds will be found despite current efforts.

38. The risk level of the WOW Project however increased from “low” to “medium” this reporting period due to the uncertainty of co-financing and the impact this may have on several activities.

FY 2006 rating	FY 2007 rating	FY 2008 rating	Comments/narrative justifying the current FY rating and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
n/a	Low	Medium	In general the project is at low risk on most criteria, with only two criteria at medium risk level. The one high risk identified (mobilisation of co-financing) however carries a great weight and could affect many activities if the current efforts for co-financing are not fruitful.

39. The final report from the external Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) was also finalised during the reporting period. The evaluation was arranged by UNEP's Evaluation and Oversight Unit. The final project performance ratings are summarised in the table below:

Table 2: Summary of Project Performance Ratings

Performance Criteria	Ratings	Comments
Attainment of Objectives and Planned Results	N/A	Premature to assess
Achievement of Outputs and Activities	Very Satisfactory / Satisfactory	Declining trend due to funding constraints
Cost-effectiveness	Moderately Satisfactory	Same as above
Financial Planning and Control	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Good delivery affected by under-budgeting and co-financing gaps
Impact	N/A	Premature to assess
Sustainability	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Good potential, but funding constraints and declining momentum affect transfer and consolidation.
Stakeholder Participation	Satisfactory	Good counterpart network and input to deliverables
Ownership	Satisfactory	Unclear PCU / WI roles
Implementation Approach	Very Satisfactory	Project concept and approach are WOW's strongest attributes
Replicability	Moderately Satisfactory	Threatened by funding constraints and declining momentum
Monitoring and Evaluation	Very Satisfactory	Very good PCU monitoring and reporting despite project scale and lack of M&E budget

Key project achievements during the reporting period

40. This section highlights the five most important achievements in the reporting period, other progress and achievements are detailed in subsequent sections.

Table 3: Key project achievements during reporting period

#	Key Project Achievements
1	<p>Component one: the development of the Critical Sites Network Tool has made significant progress. CSN Tool prototype presented at several international meetings while the Critical Site Network criteria were drafted and sent out for review, paving the way for these criteria to be applied to the IBA and IWC data in 2009. Consolidated reports of the regional gap identification and the regional monitoring workshops have been completed and made available on the WOW website. Gap filling surveys were successfully completed in 12 countries.</p>
2	<p>Component two: Consultants well on track to finalising the ToT Programme on the “Flyway conservation approach”. The modules were approved by the Eastern and Southern Africa Training Board, while a leaflet promoting the ToT Modules has helped with advocacy and fundraising efforts. The WOW team has had initial success in mobilising resources for the delivery of the training programme within the different regions.</p>
3	<p>Component three: Activities at all 11 demo project sites and 4 regional centres are ongoing and now largely on track, with progress achieved to a variable extent in relation to the local context. A summary on the status of each project is provided in the tables below.</p>
4	<p>Component four: The WOW Communication Strategy and House Style Guide are being used extensively by partners and demonstration project personnel in their communication efforts;</p> <p>The project website launched in March 2008 is receiving significant international attention (6096 unique visits from 152 countries). This is up 230% from the previous reporting period.</p> <p>The WOW project continues to consolidate visibility internationally thanks to the combined efforts of all project partners and media coverage associated with missions, workshops, seminars, events and presentations. WOW was presented at seven international meetings.</p> <p>The project newsletter 2007 of “The project in Brief” was translated and printed in Russian this reporting period, while a ToT leaflet was printed in English to support advocacy and fundraising efforts. This was subsequently translated into Russian.</p>
5	<p>The project’s financial delivery is well on track with a total of US\$ 4,585,385.45 of GEF funds having been disbursed to date.</p>

The total project expenditure to date (GEF + co-financing) stands at: **USD 8,742,064.45**

The final **Mid Term External Evaluation** was completed and Project Implementation Review conducted.

Table 4: Summary - status of Demonstration Projects (December 2008)

DEMO PROJECTS	Status and Milestones						
	TOTAL amount of contract (US\$)	TOTAL amount disbursed to date (US\$)	% of funds disbursed	PCU / BLI / WI site visit (s)	Progress reports delivered	PROGRESS (Full details in specific progress reports)	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN REPORTING PERIOD details in Section 3, and in demo projects reports (available at www.wingsoverwetlands.org)
1. Estonia	200,000	\$183,568.00	92%	✓✓	4	95% Final report pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three management plans covering 300 km² of protected area in North Western Estonia will be finalized in January 2009; • A Visitor Centre and enhancement of ecotourism opportunities in the project area have been completed. The official opening of the centre is envisioned for 17.-18. April 2009; • Live cameras were placed to view feeding places of White-tailed Eagles; • A total of 87 ha of coastal grassland has been restored; • 20 guides were trained in botany, ornithology, settlement history and heritage of island.
2. Hungary	201,370	\$181,370.00	90%	✓✓	3	95% Final report pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first major project workshop was held to raise awareness on current fish farming issues in protected areas. More than 100 professional fish farmers, conservationists, scientists and other officers attended; • Ecotourism leaflet produced highlighting the eco-tourism facilities and wildlife of the project area; • Nature-friendly feeding method was introduced and continuously practiced by Agropoint Ltd.; • Conflict resolution meetings between principal stakeholders in the project area.
3. Lithuania	296,000	\$286,000.00	96%	✓✓	4	97% Final report pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand opening of a new "Bird Observatory" (research and information centre of migratory waterbirds) in Rusne island; • Significant additional funds were mobilised during the reporting period for the restoration of natural open habitats important for waterbirds; • Elaboration and adoption of appropriate cross-border conservation and

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> management measures of the Nemunas River Delta; International conference on the Nemunas River Delta organised bringing together 20 participants from 12 countries.
4. Mauritania	200,000	\$150,800.00	76%	✓	3	35% Well behind schedule – mitigation measures to be put in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French teacher recruited and French course in progress; Development of nature guiding course in process; Ecotourism strategy of the PNBA reviewed thoroughly.
5. Niger	200,000	\$176,750.00	88%	✓	3	80% Very encouraging signs of work in the field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory panel established with local governmental structures and NGOs to regulate all activities to be undertaken in the complex; Draft communication strategy and report produced on management rules for resource use in the complex; Preliminary training and awareness sessions on wetland management techniques for people from local villages; Community management plan well underway with involvement of different livelihood groups; Community garden established.
6. Senegal / Gambia	400,000	\$305,000.00	76%	✓✓	3	45% Behind schedule – although encouraging signs at Niimi National Park with dynamic staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Saloum-Niimi Complex designated as first Transboundary Ramsar Site in Africa; Training sessions organised for Park Wardens, Ecorangers, volunteers and woman in the complex; Joint bird monitoring activities in the complex; Process for the development of a transboundary management plan initiated.
7. Nigeria	206,500	\$176,500.00	85%	✓✓	3	70% Well on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive public awareness and advocacy, targeting various wetlands resource users, government officials and youth particularly students; 68% increase in the number of people visiting and using the wetlands resources; Clearing of Punjumu – Nguru channels now completed. A stretch of about 15km has been cleared. As a result, farmlands, fishing and grazing areas have been reclaimed. Flooding that used to disrupt agricultural and other human activities has stopped; A list and names of birds in the local language was compiled to enhance bird identification by the communities.

8. South Africa	248,000	\$144,699.00	58%	✓	3	57% Slightly behind schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 7 Income Generating Activities – most of the IGA's have constitutions, business plans and bank accounts and are earning income; Cultural integration through the bird walking trail– a picnic spot is under construction along the trail to accommodate both the dominating racial groups in Wakkerstroom; 170 students from local schools participated in workshops in wetland education and bird conservation issues; Two community based workshops were organized by Community Based Conservation Division (CBCD) to support the Policy and Advocacy Division (PaAD) of BLSA.
9. Tanzania	100,000	28,000	28%	✓✓✓	3	10% Significantly behind schedule – mitigation measures need to be put in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title deed in process pending approval by the Minister of Land and Human Settlements Some awareness raising has taken place Ongoing discussion with BLI, PCU, WCST, BLAPS on next steps for this project in view of the significant delay accumulated. Aide memoire drafted November 2008 to document next steps; WCST hosted an East African Exchange programme.
10. Turkey	195,000	\$172,830.00	89%	✓	3	85% On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project team is increasingly getting support from local volunteers; The project activities and the team played an important role in raising attention to the need of a Ramsar management plan for Lake Burdur. The National Wetlands Committee has signed the management plan in November 2008 and now focusing on implementing the management plan activities; Facilitated by the project team, local authorities have organized information panels about the lake and waterside activities to get more attention on the lake and its conservation status; The meetings and field work underpinning the environmental education programme were carried out by the project team with the volunteers The need of the sewage treatment facilities is more apparent through project activities. Sewage treatment facilities have been completed and are now operational.

11. Yemen	253,243	\$178,267.00	70%	✓✓✓	3	60% Getting on track with regards to communications work though management plan behind schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire designed to evaluate the level of awareness about the Aden wetlands. Results highlighted the need to focus on awareness programs; • 3 workshops organised in November for the local councils and governorate; • Revision of management plan in progress; • Significant media coverage occurred during activities in the reporting period; • New Project Manager recruited to step up efforts with regard to the management plan.
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Figure 3: Revised Duration of Demo Projects following Steering Committee recommendations
 The table shows how the estimated completion of demo projects is now set for either **June 2009** or **December 2009** (based on most recent budgets & workplans revisions conducted during the reporting period)

Demonstration Projects Foreseen Duration

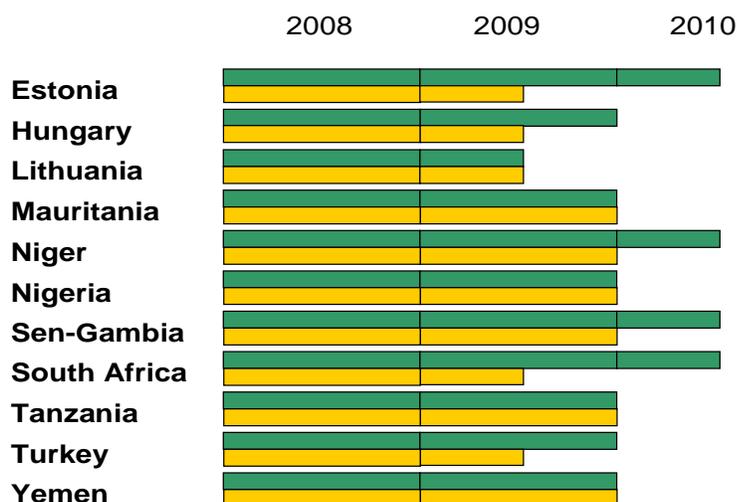


Figure 3 - legend: green (higher bar) = original planned duration; orange (lower bar) = revised duration.

Table 5: Summary - status of Regional Centres (December 2008)

REGIONAL CENTRES	TOTAL amount of GEF contract (US\$)	TOTAL amount disbursed to local entity (GEF funds, US\$)	% of GEF funds disbursed	PCU / BLI / WI site visit	Reports	PROGRESS (Full details in specific progress reports)	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN REPORTING PERIOD details in Section 3, and in demo projects reports (available at www.wingsoverwetlands.org)
W & C Africa	17,600	17,600 (activities ongoing with co-financing)	100% (GEF contract completed)	✓✓	3	85%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First CSN workshop held Dec 2007 • First TB meeting held Feb 2008 • Second TB meeting planned early 2009 • Funding mobilised through USFWS for the implementation of the ToT • Regional exchange visit planned for Feb 2009 • Gap filling field work more or less completed while the critical sites and other sites coordinates have been updated and the data cleaning also at an advanced stage
E & S Africa	17,600	17,600 (activities ongoing with co-financing)	100% (GEF contract completed)	✓✓✓✓ ✓	3	85%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First CSN workshop held Nov 2007 • First TB meeting held Dec 2007 • Regional exchange visit organised for October 2008 • Second TB meeting held Dec 2008 • Gap filling surveys and training carried-out in Djibouti, Rwanda, Somaliland, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe • Monitoring capacity strengthening within the eastern and southern Africa sub-region whereby 15 countries received survey equipment and bird identification guide books • Digitization of central coordinates and boundaries (polygons) of AfWC sites in the eastern and southern Africa sub-region underway
Middle East	163,817	155,817.00 (centre runs on GEF funds only)	95%	✓✓✓✓	3	85%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First CSN workshop held April 2008 • First TB meeting held Nov 2007 • Training Module Review Workshop held June 2008 • Second TB meeting scheduled for May 2009 • MOUs with potential regional training centers in Jordan, Iran and Saudi Arabia in progress
Central Asia	173,689	159,689.00 (centre runs on GEF funds only)	92%	✓✓	2	85%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First CSN workshop held Mar 2008 • First TB meeting held Apr 2008 • Second TB meeting to be organised

							<p>in early 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful implementation of gap-filling surveys within the reporting period • Priority gaps identified through the regional workshop have been filled within the limited available budget • WOW Project Brief was published in Russian with special focus on the CACS region.
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Key issues & proposed solutions

41. This section highlights the most important cross-cutting project issues at the global level which require the focused attention of the UNEP/GEF, the Steering Committee and/or UNOPS. These issues are selected and extracted from sections 2 & 3 of this report, where additional details are provided.

Table 6: Key global issues and solutions

#	Issue	Proposed Solution (and action required from Steering Committee)	Deadline	Party Responsible
<i>Cross-cutting issues at the “GLOBAL” level</i>				
1	While there has been some limited fundraising success, not all pledged co-financing has materialised affecting the continuation of critical operations and the extension of contracts for key technical staff in 2009.	A running list of resource mobilisation efforts was started in September 2008 to capture the efforts of each WOW partner. This will be reviewed periodically by the Steering Committee as decisions are rendered on pending proposals.	May 2009 next SC teleconference	All WOW Partners in tandem with PCU
2	The current budget will not allow the operation of a two-person Project Coordination Unit (staffed by UNOPS) beyond mid-2009. This will have significant implications for the overall duration of the project.	The CTA was offered a position with UNEP/DGEF in Nairobi and is expected to take up this new post in February 2009. This will allow the JOM to continue well beyond mid-2009 and potentially to the end of the project in December 2010. UNEP has reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring the PCU continues until the end of the project so that confirmed co-financing from the German Government is made available.	May 2009	PCU, UNOPS and UNEP
	The aforementioned issue emerged at project outset and was	A thorough review of the remaining HR and operations budget should	April 2009	UNOPS & UNEP/DGEF

	highlighted at the first SC meeting.	occur as soon as the CTA is settled in his new position in Nairobi.		
3.	Some activities within the overall workplan can be cut without significantly affecting the integrity of the project and its main outcomes. In view of current co-financing challenges the team is considering cutting activities where possible.	A new workplan should be adopted dropping those activities where there is insufficient funding. <i>NB: This corrective measure is being applied for the first time in this consolidated report.</i>	Jan 2009	PCU in consultation with SC
4.	All WOW Partners have raised the issue of what happens after the WOW Project is completed and how to carry on the effective cooperation that has been established.	A brainstorming meeting was planned for March 2009 to identify scenarios and possible follow-up activities within the framework of the WOW partnership. PCU agreed to facilitate this first meeting of partners.	March 2009	All WOW core partners (WI, BLI, AEWA and Ramsar) with support of PCU and SC Chair.
5.	Several demonstration projects are set to successfully complete all activities and as such close operations in mid-2009. It is essential that several of these demonstration projects are included in the final evaluation.	PCU is in contact with UNEP's Evaluation and Oversight Unit to discuss ways to conduct the terminal evaluation in several phases commencing mid-2009.	April 2009	PCU, UNEP/DGEF and UNEP's Evaluation and Oversight Unit.

II. Project Management

42. Project management is a critical cross-cutting issue that affects all project components. This section highlights management issues that may affect project performance and achievement of expected outcomes, and describe proposed next steps.

Table 7: Key management issues and solutions

CATEGORY	ISSUES Description of issues affecting project performance during the reporting period	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS Description of decisions / actions to be taken	DEADLINE	PARTY RESPONSIBLE
Recruitment & management of staff and consultants	Insufficient management capacity effectively addressed during the reporting period reflecting discussions between UNOPS, UNEP/DGEF and WI in mid 2008.	A dedicated Project Coordinator was recruited by WI and commenced in September 2008. Furthermore, BLI assigned a single focal point to coordinate its involvement in the WOW Project. Together, with the Steering Committee Chair and Project Coordination Unit, the respective focal points have proved to be an effective core team to address project challenges, emerging issues and resource mobilisation issues. Mitigation measures are working well.	NA	NA
	Contracts for several of the Regional Capacity Development Officers are set to expire in early 2009, thus hindering their continued engagement in the finalisation of the ToT Programme.	WI is reviewing contracts of the Regional Capacity Development Officers and looking for ways to extend contracts until mid-2009.	June 2009	WI
	Contracts for the consultants working on the ToT Programme are set to expire.	WI is reviewing consultants' contracts and looking for ways to extend them	March 2009	WI

	<p>extension to 2009</p> <p>There are currently insufficient funds to keep the Capacity Development Officer engaged until the ToT Programme modules are successfully completed.</p>	<p>until 2009 to ensure the successful delivery of Component Two of the WOW Project.</p> <p>WI has been exploring ways to ensure the continued engagement of the Capacity Development Officer. GEF funds for the CDO will be used in 2009 while staff costs for 2008 will be covered by external funding sources at WI.</p>	Jan 2009	WI
Finance & administration	<p>An updated overall picture of funding gaps required as soon as possible.</p> <p>Lost payment destined to BLI for the demonstration project in Yemen pending since October 2008.</p>	<p>A thorough review of current funding gaps (as of December 2008) was conducted by both the WI Project Coordinator and Project Coordination Unit in December 2008. Furthermore, an in-depth review of previous financial reports was also conducted by WI's Project Coordinator. As a result, unutilised funds were discovered in WI's budget and will be earmarked to fill critical caps.</p> <p>Investigation / trace initiated by UNOPS during reporting period to locate the missing payment. This issue is expected to be resolved in early 2009. Remedial measures will be put in place to ensure future payments do not go astray.</p>	<p>Feb 2009</p> <p>March 2008</p>	<p>WI</p> <p>UNOPS / PCU / BLI</p>
Logistics & operations	<p>WI relocated its offices twice during the reporting period, thus affecting the</p>	<p>WI to provide UNOPS with a revised cost estimate at its new premises in Ede.</p>	<p>As soon as possible</p>	<p>WI and UNOPS</p>

	<p>operations budget of the PCU as a result of increased costs. In light of the second move to Horapark 9 in Ede as well as the pending move of the CTA to Nairobi, the contractual arrangement for the hosting of the UNOPS staffed PCU requires revision.</p> <p>Country host agreement through UNEP-GPA will expire as it moved to Nairobi, Kenya in August 2008.</p>	UNOPS exploring remedial measures to address this issue including a possible move of the PCU to Bonn, Germany.	Feb 2009	UNOPS and PCU
Reporting & communication	Harmonisation of reporting requirements and ensuring the continuation of the current reporting structure.	Letter to be sent to BfN as soon as possible requesting that WI continue to submit reports to PCU in the UNOPS format and that reporting requirements be harmonised.	March 2009	PCU
Coordination with project partners	-	-	-	-
External issues (e.g. difficult access to the project sites for political/social/environmental reasons, etc.)	Progress at some demonstration projects is negatively affected by external factors (ref. demo project reports)	Mitigation measures are devised on a case by case basis, by the demo project management team in consultation with the PCU and BLI/WI (ref. demo projects reports and section 3)	N/A	N/A
Other	None	N/A	N/A	N/A

Project Steering Committee (SC)

43. This section illustrates how the SC is working to support project implementation and the delivery of project outcomes.

Table 8a: Project Steering Committee

Date of last SC Meeting	6 December 2008
Proposed Date for next SC Meeting	11 – 14 December 2009, although a teleconference is tentatively scheduled for May 2009

QUESTION	ANSWER
This Report was reviewed and approved by the Project SC?	This report is submitted as a draft to the SC for review and comments, before being officially endorsed.
The workplan & budget for next six months was reviewed & approved by the Project SC?	The revised workplan for year 2009 was approved at the third WOW SC meeting (December 2008).
The SC is meeting periodically and providing effective direction/inputs?	As of December 2008 the SC is meeting regularly by teleconference, keeping in close contact with the PCU and project team. SC work is facilitated by a more hands-on approach and a new and actively involved chairman.

Updated list of SC Members:

Table 8b: List of the 8 Steering Committee members

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Gerard Boere	Chairman	gcboere@planet.nl	+31 (0) 575 49 3644
Ward Hagemeijer	WI	ward.hagemeijer@wetlands.org	+31 (0) 318 660938
Leon Bennun	BLI	Leon.Bennun@bridlife.org	+44 (0)1223 279840
Esther Mwangi	UNEP	Esther.Mwangi@unep.org	+254 20 7623717
Julie Klassen	UNOPS	Juliek@unops.org	+254 20 7623490
Bert Lenten	AEWA	blenten@unep.de	+49 228 815 2414
Nick Davidson	Ramsar Convention	davidson@ramsar.org	+41 22 999 0171
Andrea Pauly	BfN	andrea.pauly@bfn.de	+49 228 8491 1428



III. Progress / Issues / Proposed Solutions

44. While the workplan in Consolidated Report # 4 included a total of 106 activities, the workplan endorsed by the Steering Committee in December 2008 now contains 99 and divided into four components. In view of co-funding shortages, a number of activities were either modified or dropped altogether from the project workplan.

Table 9: Summary of Progress by Project Component

Project Components	Total # of Activities	Overall % Progress by component (PCU Estimate – based on actual funding available)	Ongoing (previous report)	Completed (previous report)	not started and / or not planned for this period / dropped but retained in workplan by SC (previous report)
Component 1 (CSN tool)	41	83%	14 (21)	19 (13)	8 (9)
Component 2 (capacity development)	20	73%	8 (3)	10 (10)	2 (7)
Component 3 (demo projects)	11	66%	11	-	-
Component 4 (comm. & exchange)	27 (34)	70%	11 (12)	9 (10)	7 (12)
Total	99	73%	44 (47)	38 (33)	17 (28)



Table 10: Summary of project progress (Note: German flag indicates activity partially funded through BfN co-financing)

ACTIVITIES Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	STATUS % completed to date (and in parenthesis: % in prior progress report)	PROGRESS Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	ISSUES Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions / Actions to be taken
Legend: (IP) In progress; (C) Completed; ↑ increased with respect to prior report; (–) unchanged; ↓ revised downwards; (NA) Not scheduled for current reporting period. (German flag highlights activities also co-financed by the BfN)				
Component 1: Establishment of a fundamental tool to assist planning and management in flyway conservation				
Outcome 1.1 The network of critical sites is available as a tool for use by practitioners to underpin planning and management of and catalyse site level activity in, flyway conservation.				
Activity 1.1 Establishment of inter-operability between the main data-sources.				
1.1 1.1 WI issues a subcontract/MOA with WCMC (as a pre-selected sub-contractor, also identified in the Project Document) for the provision of technical advisory services towards the implementation of this component	WI	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #1	
1.1 1.2 Develop and map quality standards for databases	WI/(WCMC), BLI	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #2	
1.1 1.3 Integrate standards, test	WI/(WCMC), BLI	C 100% (90%)	Application of integrated standards have been tested in the CSN prototype.	

ACTIVITIES Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	STATUS % completed to date (and in parenthesis: % in prior progress report)	PROGRESS Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	ISSUES Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions / Actions to be taken
Legend: (IP) In progress; (C) Completed; ⬆ increased with respect to prior report; (-) unchanged; ⬇ revised downwards; (NA) Not scheduled for current reporting period. (German flag highlights activities also co-financed by the BfN)				
1.1 1.4 Implement interoperability 	WI/(WCMC), BLI	IP: 80% ⬆ (50%)	Names for flyway shape files were replaced with codes to facilitate storage and linkage of data behind the CSN Tool, and reduce the chance of errors arising. Further IBA boundaries were digitised, facilitating the process of matching IWC coordinates with IBAs. Discussion of how information on critical site networks will be stored resulted in agreement that these should be tagged in the WBDB.	For verification of IWC coordinates please refer to 1.1.2.1 – The integration of IBA and IWC databases will take place as IWC coordinates are available.
Activity 1.1 2 Collection of spatial site reference data as a basis for database linkage in the site network				
1.1 2.1 Map available data, gather new data 	WI/(WCMC), BLI	IP: 75% ⬆ (65%)	Significant progress has been made on verifying IWC coordinates. Coordinates still need to be verified once more from 31 countries in East Africa and in Europe. Generally, good progress continues to be made in digitising WOW IBAs. Available IBA data is currently being checked and verified to minimise errors in the CSN tool and to identify the best process for presenting data for sites in areas of flyway overlap.	Issues highlighted in SAR #4 with regards to poor feedback from National Coordinators have been duly addressed.
1.1 2.2 Digitise information (IWC and IBA sites' boundaries) 	WI/(WCMC)	IP: 75% ⬆ (20 %)	Good progress continues to be made in digitising WOW IBAs. Tunisia and Russia have digitised their IBAs in country under contract. Approximately two-thirds of Middle East IBAs have now been digitised by the BirdLife Global Secretariat.	Pending issues with regards to the digitalisation of IBA boundaries to Ukraine, as well as gaps concerning IBA boundaries have been fully addressed.

ACTIVITIES Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	STATUS % completed to date (and in parenthesis: % in prior progress report)	PROGRESS Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	ISSUES Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions / Actions to be taken
Legend: (IP) In progress; (C) Completed; ↗ increased with respect to prior report; (-) unchanged; ↘ revised downwards; (NA) Not scheduled for current reporting period. (German flag highlights activities also co-financed by the BfN)				
			Some gaps remain to be filled in Eastern Europe and for the Ukraine, and are being addressed for the Middle East. Furthermore, RBCU has completed the digitalization of Russian IBAs under subcontract issued by WI.	
1.1 2.3 Make spatial info accessible 	WI/(WCMC), BLI	IP: 80% ↗ (75 %)	Available locations of IWC, Ramsar sites, Protected Areas and, where available, boundaries of protected areas, Ramsar sites and IBAs are accessible through the CSN Tool prototype. A set of WOW species range-maps have been provided to UNEP-WCMC and are accessible in the CSN Tool prototype. Existing IBA polygons are accessible in the prototype CSN Tool and more digitised IBA boundaries will be provided to UNEP-WCMC as they become available. Some flyway polygons have been amended by WI after input from the review process, so an updated definitive set is being collated by BirdLife for UNEP-WCMC.	

ACTIVITIES Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	STATUS % completed to date (and in parenthesis: % in prior progress report)	PROGRESS Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	ISSUES Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions / Actions to be taken
Legend: (IP) In progress; (C) Completed; ⬆ increased with respect to prior report; (-) unchanged; ⬇ revised downwards; (NA) Not scheduled for current reporting period. (German flag highlights activities also co-financed by the BfN)				
Activity 1.1 3 Creation of the basis of the site network by linking the main data resources.				
1.1 3.1 Link data sources by coordinates 	WI/(WCMC), BLI	C ⬆ (50%)	<p>All available IWC and Ramsar sites as well as protected areas are now spatially linked with the IBA boundaries in the prototype of the CSN portal, based on the currently available information.</p> <p>The CSN portal is now designed so as to have the capacity to automatically reflect changes in the underlying databases, including the IWC coordinates. Therefore this activity may be regarded as essentially complete (in spite of the fact that some IWC coordinates are not yet available): the linking capability of the CSN portal is in place, the linking process has begun and will be completed for the entire AEWA region, once the full set of central coordinates for IWC sites gradually become available.</p>	<p>The validation of IWC coordinates is not yet complete and requires further efforts as described under 1.1.2.2.</p> <p>Where digitised boundaries are not yet available, central coordinates of IBAs have been supplied to UNEP-WCMC. These will be linked with IWC sites where IWC coordinates are already available.</p>
1.1 3.2 Link data sources by boundaries 	WI/(WCMC), BLI	C ⬆ (10%)	<p>The digitalization of all flyways for all AEWA and additional "WOW" species (301 in total) was completed. This allowed the allocation of sites to populations. In case of sites, the "hybrid method" (see under 1.1.3.1.) as indicated in WI's report #2, was applied.</p>	<p>Where IWC coordinates are available linking is taking place by matching IWC coordinates with IBA boundaries, or where boundaries are not available by matching IBA and IWC coordinates.</p>

ACTIVITIES Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	STATUS % completed to date (and in parenthesis: % in prior progress report)	PROGRESS Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	ISSUES Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions / Actions to be taken
Legend: (IP) In progress; (C) Completed; ↗ increased with respect to prior report; (-) unchanged; ↘ revised downwards; (NA) Not scheduled for current reporting period. (German flag highlights activities also co-financed by the BfN)				
			Site boundaries for IBAs that have been digitised so far continue to be provided to UNEP-WCMC by BLI.	
1.1 3.3 Analyse combined datasets	WI/(WCMC), BLI	IP: 55% ↗ (50%)	<p>For this activity, it was agreed at a technical meeting in April 2007 that information from the IWC data and from gap filling surveys and other sources shall be described similarly to the IBAs and stored in the World Bird Database also for non-IBA sites which meet the CSN criteria. Hence, this removes the need to analyse the IBA and IWC databases together and allows the team to focus efforts on the sites which meet the CSN criteria.</p> <p>Furthermore, IBA dataset used for Gap Identification with consultation of regional experts. Overlap between IBAs and IWC sites will be analysed in subsequent work.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 4 Development of a web-based portal to integrate the data from the main data sources, to display the network of critical sites to users via the Internet and to link into data on ecological requirements of species, site use and management advice</p>				



ACTIVITIES Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	STATUS % completed to date (and in parenthesis: % in prior progress report)	PROGRESS Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	ISSUES Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions / Actions to be taken
Legend: (IP) In progress; (C) Completed; ↗ increased with respect to prior report; (-) unchanged; ↘ revised downwards; (NA) Not scheduled for current reporting period. (German flag highlights activities also co-financed by the BfN)				
1.1 4.1 Develop plan for web based portal in consultation with custodians 	WI/(WCMC)	C (C)	Ref: SAR #4	
1.1 4.2 Programming of portal application, testing 	WI/WCMC/(BLI)	IP: 60% ↗ (50%)	The programming of the CSN prototype has continued on the basis of monthly consultation between the parties ² . UNEP-WCMC continues to add functionality to the test CSN Tool. The earlier mapping engine has been replaced by a new one to improve reliability of the tool and make the site loading faster. A first version of an online Threshold Look-up Tool has been developed to aid selection of Critical Sites. .	
1.1 4.3 Adapt databases for portal-linking 	WI/(WCMC), BLI	(-) 75% (75%)	IBA data adapted and delivered to UNEP-WCMC in accordance with test portal requirements. Discussion started on how to tag CSN sites in the WBDB and how to make provision for non-IBA CSN site information to also be stored in the WBDB.	
Activity 1.1 5 Compile the network of critical sites using Ramsar and IBA criteria				

² <http://development-maps.unep-wcmc.org/wow/default.aspx>

ACTIVITIES Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	PARTY RESPONSIBLE	STATUS % completed to date (and in parenthesis: % in prior progress report)	PROGRESS Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	ISSUES Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions / Actions to be taken
Legend: (IP) In progress; (C) Completed; ↗ increased with respect to prior report; (–) unchanged; ↘ revised downwards; (NA) Not scheduled for current reporting period. (German flag highlights activities also co-financed by the BfN)				
1.1 5.1 Review and apply criteria on datasets 	WI, BLI	IP: 20% ↗ (10%)	<p>Following a meeting in Cambridge in July (WI/ BirdLife), teleconference in August (WI/ BirdLife), and a meeting in Buenos Aires in September (WI/ BirdLife), the CSN criteria were drafted by BLI and WI staff, sent to the AEWA TC and RWOs for comments.</p> <p>A second draft is currently being produced taking into account expert comments.</p> <p>In addition IBA data are currently being checked and verified in readiness for application of the criteria.</p> <p>The process of analysing the combined datasets will now take place, not by merging the data, but by applying the criteria separately to a) the IBA data and b) the data for IWC sites which do not overlap with an IBA.</p>	
1.1 5.2 Analyse resulting site network 	WI, BLI	NA	This activity will not take place until the CSN criteria have been developed and applied.	
1.1 5.3 Consult experts in region on results	WI, BLI, SRSs	NA	This activity will not take place until the CSN criteria have been applied and the resulting site network has been analysed.	



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Activity 1.1 6 Publication of the network of critical sites on CD ROM, in printed format (as a static document), and launch of the dynamic and interactive version on the internet				
1.1 6.1 Compiling results of act. 1.1 1.5 into publication 	WI/(WCMC), BLI	Activity dropped by SC but should remain in the workplan.	In spite of funding shortages the WOW Steering Committee recommended that this activity be left within the workplan. The partnership agreed to work towards achieving this activity and continue to try to fill this gap as it is important.	Funding for this activity was included in the WI proposal for Abu Dhabi. There is also a shortfall of 60 days of work needed to do the work for the Compact Disk. The additional costs of producing the CD version of the CSN is included in the Abu Dhabi proposal.
1.1 6.2 Edit and publish network 	WI, BLI	Same decision as above. This activity will be retained and partnership will continue fundraising efforts to fill gaps.	Same as above	Same as above
1.1 6.3 Launch portal 	WI/(WCMC), BLI, SRSS	NA	BLI Not planned for this period	



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Activity 1.1 7 Raise awareness amongst practitioners, and train them in the use of the network of critical sites				
1.1 7.1 Disseminate concept of critical site network at appropriate occasions like conferences, meetings, workshops (active participation to raise awareness) 	WI/(WCMC), BLI, SRSs	(-) 50% (50%)	The leaflet on the Critical Site Network Tool was published (with German funding) and distributed at various project meetings and external events. The CSN tool is featured on the WOW website, where a test version is available.	
Activity 1.1 8 Promote the network of critical sites as a conservation tool				
1.1 8.1 Develop communication plan for publicising the network of critical sites as a tool for conservation 	WI/(WCMC), BLI, SRSs	C (C)	Ref: SAR #4	
1.1 8.2 Implement communication of network tool	WI/(WCMC), BLI, SRSs	IP 70% ⬆ (50%)	The CSN has been presented by Ward Hagemeyer and Szabolcs Nagy at a site event at the AEWA MOP4 in Antananarivo, Madagascar, on 19 September which was attended by over 60	

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			<p>delegates. In resolution 4.10 on the AEWA International Implementation Task 2009-2016 the parties have reconfirmed their support to the CSN Tool (task 3, 4 and 5) and determined that task related to the WOW project, including the CSN Tool, should have the highest priority.</p> <p>WI and BLI staff has also presented jointly the CSN Tool at a stand at the BirdLife World Conference held September 2008 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as well as showcased at the World Conference Partnership Fair.</p> <p>The CSN Tool was also presented at a side event at the Ramsar COP10 on 30 October in Changwon, South Korea. In recital 17 of Resolution X.22, the parties welcomed the WOW project and in particular the CSN Tool.</p> <p>On 19/11/08 the CSN tool was discussed at a meeting in Cambridge between BirdLife and WCMC, followed up on 25/11/08 with a teleconference between BirdLife, WCMC and WI.</p> <p>All facets of the WOW Project (including the CSN Tool) was showcased at a side event during CMS COP9 in Rome by a panel of all WOW Partners. The event was attended by some 30 delegated.</p>	

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Activity 1.1 9 Production of a publication to raise awareness of key issues in the flyway using the network as the basis				
1.1 9.1 Compile awareness publication 	WI, BLI	NA	Not planned for this period	The WOW SC decided that the compiling of information for the awareness publication should be done in-house. See activity 1.1.9.2 with regards to its production, publication and distribution.
1.1 9.2 Produce and distribute publication 	WI, BLI, SRSs	Although dropped for the moment, the WOW SC maintained that this is something the project ought to leave within the workplan and for which the partnership should continue fundraising efforts.	Not planned for this period	This activity is to be closely linked with activities 1.1 6.2 (edit and publish CSN). There is currently a funding shortage for this activity, although it is included in WI's Abu Dhabi proposal.
Outcome 1.2 Primary data resources that underpin flyway conservation, planning and management activities enhanced to include all critically important sites in the AEWA region				



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Activity 1.2 1 Identify gaps in spatial coverage and mobilise existing information				
1.2 1.1 Map coverage of databases 	WI, BLI	C ↗ (90%)	Consolidated Gap Identification workshop report and its data annex have been finalized. (Ref: Annex 2 of WI SAR #4)	
1.2 1.2 Sub-regional check of coverage 	WI, BLI, SRSs	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
1.2 1.3 Compile existing information through sub-regions	WI, BLI, SRSs	C ↗ (75%)	Data annex developed and circulated among RWOs (Ref: WI SAR #4 - annex 2)	
1.2 1.4 Organise regional workshops 	WI, BLI, SRSs	C (C)	All subregional workshops were successfully completed as planned. Task completed: See SAR #4	
Activity 1.2 2 Fill the information gaps in the data sources				
1.2 2.1 Increase and focus sub-regional coordination of IWC and IBA to fill gaps	WI, BLI, SRSs	IP: 50% ↗ (30 %)	Key gaps were identified in each sub-region during the regional gap-identification workshops. The RWOs are following up with IWC and IBA national	



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			coordinators according to a plan to see how best to fill these gaps, whether through expanding existing monitoring or through special surveys. WOW funding is being allocated accordingly.	
1.2 2.2 Perform additional targeted censuses to cover and fill gaps	WI, BLI, SRSs	IP: 75% ↗ (50%)	Following the identification of the areas from which data are missing or outdated a call for proposals has been launched. All received proposals are verified against the priority list and budget availability. Application Forms and Priority Gap Tables & Map are available on-line at: http://wow.wetlands.org/INFORMATIONFLYWAY/CRITICALSITESNETWORKTOOL/WOWGapFillingSurveys/tabid/1371/language/en-US/Default.aspx So far in 2008 Surveys has been launched in 12 countries. Annex 3 provides the list of gap areas and priorities	The SC maintained that the project should neither focus nor earmark additional funds to gap filling efforts within fundraising efforts. Only existing funds (i.e.: already confirmed cash) should be used to complete gap-filling efforts.
1.2 2.3 Organise sub-regional workshops (same workshops as under act 1.2 1.4 above)	WI, BLI, SRSs	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	

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Outcome 1.3 Flyway data gathering and monitoring capacity strengthened to support the updating and maintenance of primary data resources that underpin conservation of the network of critical sites				
Activity 1.3 1 Harmonizing and strengthening data gathering capacity, thus ensuring better compatibility between and sustainability of monitoring networks				
1.3 1.1 Map and analyse overlap and differences in monitoring activities between IWC and IBA and Wetland Inventories 	WI, BLI	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #3 & #4	
1.3 1.2 Develop input for manuals on streamlining and integrating monitoring activities 	WI, BLI, SRSs	C  (75%)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
1.3 1.3 Sub-regional Workshops to implement integrated	WI, BLI, SRSs	C  (90%)	Integrated monitoring workshops report completed and available on the WOW website.	

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monitoring 				
Activity 1.3 2 Strengthening capacity for data gathering and monitoring				
1.3 2.1 Print and provide monitoring manuals	WI, BLI	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
1.3 2.2 Experts to lead surveys to train on <i>(integration of training census – incorporates 1.3.2.3 which is now dropped)</i> .	WI / (consultants), BLI, SRSs	IP: 25% ⬆ (20%)	NA	The SC decided that the same decision for activity 1.2 2.2 applies here as well. In addition it was agreed that all remaining gap-filling surveys conducted with WOW funding should continue to have a significant element of training for local personnel, as originally planned.
Activity 1.3 3 Provide materials and equipment to facilitate and assist the training and data collection				
1.3 3.1 Develop, print and	WI/(consultant	(NA)	NA	The SC endorsed the idea that

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provide field guide in Russian	s), BLI, SRS Central Asia			this activity is to be dropped from the main workplan but it should be kept on the side as it can be fundraised for.
1.3 3.2 Provide optical and other equipment 	WI, BLI, SRSs	IP: 60%  (40%)	Three new scopes, several second hand binoculars and 25 copies of "Birds of Africa South of Sahara" acquired for East Africa. Three oculars and 200 copies of ONCFS field guide acquired for West Africa. The books have been eventually offered by ONCFS as in kind contribution.	SC agreed that this activity should continue to be implemented with available funding and then once funds have been exhausted it should be taken for complete.
Outcome 1.4 Species and critical site knowledge base supports management and planning decision-making in flyway conservation				
Activity 1.4 1 Compile existing ecological knowledge on species' migratory characteristics, site function and population delimitation				
1.4 1.1 Subcontract expert (consultant) to compile review of knowledge	WI, BLI	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #3 & #4	
1.4 1.2 Consultation of network and literature	WI / (consultant – identified: BLI)	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4 Furthermore, literature search completed for all species, and information improved for the remaining	

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			threatened WOW species.	
1.4 1.3 Compile overview existing ecological knowledge and identify gaps in knowledge	WI / (consultant), BLI, SRSSs	C ⬆ (90%)	Overview of ecological knowledge now compiled for all WOW species. Accounts all brought up to a common standard for display in the web portal.	
Component 2: Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation				
Outcome 2.1 Transferable model Training and Awareness Raising Programme framework produced for developing wetland and waterbird conservation capacity				
Activity 2.1.1 Develop a working draft of the model Training and Awareness Raising Programme				
2.1 1.1 Develop the draft Programme	WI (consultant)	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
2.1 1.2 Series of meetings with key training institutes	WI, SRSSs	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
2.1 1.3 Translate, print & distribute first draft model	WI, SRSSs	C (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	



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Activity 2.1 2 Training and Awareness Raising Programme Development Workshop				
2.1 2.1 Plan workshop	WI, PCU	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #3	
2.1 2.2 Hold Development Workshop	WI, PCU, SRSS	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #3	
Activity 2.1 3 Draft the first full version of the model programme				
2.1 3.1 Draft first full version of model	WI (consultant)	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
Activity 2.1 4 Review of the programme model draft				
2.1 4.1 Perform external review of training and awareness model	WI, PCU, SRSS	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
2.1 4.2 Conduct a full review of the model programme	SC (sub-group), WI, PCU, SRSS	NA	Ref: SAR #4	The WOW SC agreed that there will be no formal external evaluation of the training modules at this stage, the priority being to have them applied and tried in the regions. However, an external technical



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				advisor will carry out a rapid technical review before the text is finalised. WI Capacity Development team will obtain formal the endorsement of the final version of the training modules from all WOW partners and Regional Training Boards.
Activity 2.1 5 Finalise the programme model				
2.1 5.1 Prepare the final version of the programme model	WI	IP: 80% ⬆ (70%)	Consultants have been working since June. In November a new workplan has been developed for the delivery of the generic modules (now expected in February 2009).	
2.1 5.2 Translate & print final model, and distribute to contributing partners / networks and to project sub-regional centres for wide dissemination	WI, PCU, SRSs	IP 30% ⬆ (0%)	TOR for the lay-out prepared and list of potential sub-contractors created. Proposal for funding the printing of 1,500 copies of the Generic module, as a tool for resource mobilization and promotion, developed and submitted to SHN (UK). Translations in French, Russian, Arabic will be possible through synergies with other initiatives and	SC agreed that 1500 copies of the training programme should be produced.

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			funding made available by: AEWA (WetCap) and Ramsar Convention Secretariat.	
Outcome 2.2 Wetland and waterbird conservation Training and Awareness Raising Programmes produced ready for implementation in four sub-regions				
Activity 2.2 1 Establish 4 Sub-regional Training Boards				
2.2 1.1 Informal meetings in sub-region to establish board 	SRSSs, WI, BLI	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
2.2 1.2 Organise & hold training boards meetings 	SRSSs, WI, BLI	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
2.2 1.3 Meeting reports	SRSSs, WI, BLI	C - (C)	Task completed: See SAR #4	
Activity 2.2 2 Design and establish 4 Sub-regional Training & Awareness Programmes				
2.2 2.1 Produce draft Training and Awareness Raising	WI, SRS, BLI	IP: 30% ↗ (0%)	Regional adaptation started with the Amman workshop. Comments received at the workshop have	

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Programme models for consultation 			been included in the draft generic module. French and Russian adaptation and translation scheduled and fund-raised for (see 2.1 5.2). Guidelines on what the regional training boards are expected to do in order to regionalize the modules developed and circulated to all CDOs.	
2.2 2.2 Training and Awareness Raising Programme Review Workshops & prioritisation of courses 	WI, SRS, BLI	IP: 25% ↗ (0%)	East and South Africa adaptation workshop held (Addis Ababa, Nov 2008) All other workshops have been scheduled for 2009	Delay in the finalization of the generic module required the re-scheduling of regional workshops which are now scheduled by the second quarter of 2009
Activity 2.2 3 Finalise 4 Sub-regional Training & Awareness Programmes				
2.2 3.1 Prepare final draft for approval by Training Boards 	WI, SRS, BLI	IP: 25% ↗ (0%)	East and South Africa Training Board held back to back with the adaptation workshop. The TB has approved the modules in November 2008. All other workshops have been scheduled for 2009	Delay in the finalization of the generic module required the re-scheduling of regional workshops which are now scheduled by the second quarter of 2009

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2.2 3.2 Publish & print as needed the Training and Awareness Raising Programme 	WI	NA	Publication scheduled for next reporting period	Printing of regionally-adapted versions will be included as part of the training implementation (as in the case of the USFWS grant for Western and Central Africa). The WOW SC also agreed to change the language of this activity to reflect the regionalisation process. All regional Centres should receive resource copies of the generic programme in English. Each time a training workshop is to be held a set of copies in that particular language should be printed.
2.2 3.3 Hold awareness-raising meetings to publicise & introduce the Training and Awareness Raising Programme	SRS, WI, BLI	IP: 25% ↗ (0%)	A brochure promoting the ToT modules has been produced in Nov 2008. The ToT component was promoted as part of the WOW project at a side event presented at CMS COP9 in Rome by the WOW Team and attended by about 30 delegated and a stand.	



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Activity 2.2 4 Mobilise resources for the implementation of the sub-regional training and awareness raising programmes

2.2 4.1 Mobilise resources outside the sub-regions 	WI, BLI, AEWA, Ramsar, PCU	IP: 25% ↑ (10%)	50,000 USD for the implementation of the first TOT course in West Africa have been mobilized from USFWS by WI. A similar application is planned in 2009 for East Africa. Ramsar Secretariat offered 25,000 CHF for translations in French of the ToT. IUCN Caucasus has expressed interest in contributing to fund-raising efforts for the ToT in CARCS Sub-region.	
2.2 4.2 Mobilise resources from within the sub-regions 	SRSs, WI, BLI	IP: 10% - (10%)	Abu Dhabi proposal pending (Ref: SAR # 4)	

Component 3: Improved conservation status at sites critical for waterbirds, and knowledge is generated on how to enhance conservation across the African-Eurasian flyways.

Outcome 3.1 Demonstrations of best practice management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands available across the flyway

Activity 3.1 Execution of demonstration projects

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3.1 1.1 Haapsalu-Nooarotsi Bays, Estonia	WI (HQ) and the local executing agency (State Nature Conservation Centre)	95% ↑ (75%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 200,000 Disbursement to date: US\$183,568.00 (92%) Planned Closure: June 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in Estonia Progress report #4, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three management plans covering 300 km² of protected area in North Western Estonia will be finalized in January 2009; • A Visitor Centre and enhancement of ecotourism opportunities in the project area have been completed. The official opening of the centre is envisioned for 17.-18. April 2009; • Live cameras were placed to view feeding places of White-tailed Eagles; • A total of 87 ha of coastal grassland has been restored; • 20 guides were trained in botany, ornithology, settlement history and heritage of island; • AEWA accession officially in place as of 1st November 2008. 	Project well on track to achieve all project objectives on schedule

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3.1.1.2 Biharugra Fishponds, Hungary	BLI (HQ) and the local executing agency (MME/ BirdLife Hungary)	95% ↗ (60%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 201,370 Disbursement to date: US\$ 181,370.00 (90%) Planned Closure: June 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in Hungary Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first major project workshop was held to raise awareness on current fish farming issues in protected areas. More than 100 professional fish farmers, conservationists, scientists and other officers attended; • Ecotourism leaflet produced highlighting the eco-tourism facilities and wildlife of the project area; • Nature-friendly feeding method was introduced and continuously practiced by Agropoint Ltd.; • Conflict resolution meetings between principal stakeholders in the project area. 	After initial delays the project is now at an advanced stage of implementation and ready to delivery final results.
3.1.1.3 Nemunas River Delta, Lithuania	WI (HQ) and the local executing	97% ↗ (75%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 296,000 Disbursement to date: US\$ 286,000.00 (96%) Planned Closure: June 2009	Project well on track to achieve all project objectives on schedule



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	agency (Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University)		<p><u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u></p> <p>(Full details in Lithuania Progress report #4, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand opening of a new “Bird Observatory” (research and information centre of migratory waterbirds) in Rusne island; • Significant additional funds were mobilised during the reporting period for the restoration of natural open habitats important for waterbirds; • Elaboration and adoption of appropriate cross-border conservation and management measures of the Nemunas River Delta; • International conference on the Nemunas River Delta organised bringing together 20 participants from 12 countries; • Publication on the Nemunas River Delta due by the second quarter of 2009. 	
3.1.1.4 Banc D’Arguin, Mauritania	WI (SRS) and the local executing agencies	35% (-) (35%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 200,000 Disbursement to date: US\$ 150,800.00 (76%) Planned Closure: Dec 2009	Project well behind schedule and remedial measure need to be put in place. Mission scheduled for January 2009.

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	(WIAP & PNBA)		<p><u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u></p> <p>(Full details in Mauritania Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French teacher recruited and French course in progress; • Development of nature guiding course in process; • Ecotourism strategy of the PNBA reviewed thoroughly. 	
3.1.1.5 Namga-Kokorou Complex, Niger	WI (SRS) and the local executing agency (WWF & DFPP)	80% ↗ (35%)	<p>Value of GEF contract: US\$ 200,000 Disbursement to date: US\$ 176,750.00 (88%) Planned Closure: Dec 2009</p> <p><u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u></p> <p>(Full details in Niger Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory panel established with local governmental structures and NGOs to regulate all activities to be undertaken in the complex; 	Very encouraging signs of progress from the demonstration project team. Main outputs will be delivered ahead of schedule.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft communication strategy and report produced on management rules for resource use in the complex; • Preliminary training and awareness sessions on wetland management techniques for people from local villages; • Community management plan well underway with involvement of different livelihood groups; • Community garden established. 	
3.1.1.6 Hadejia Nguru Wetlands, Nigeria	BLI (SRS) and the local executing agency (Nigerian Conservation Foundation)	70% ↗ (45%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 206,500 Disbursement to date: US\$ 176,500.00 (85%) Planned Closure: Dec 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in Nigeria Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive public awareness and advocacy, targeting various wetlands resource users, government officials and youth particularly students; • 68% increase in the number of people visiting and using the wetlands resources; 	Project is now well on track and has achieved some impressive results thus far. If current pace of activities is maintained, the project should be able to come to closure as planned. Collaboration with some groups and partners (WDI) remains challenging. Efforts continue in order to clarify terms of partnership and work to be conducted in the framework of the project.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of Punjumu – Nguru channels now completed. A stretch of about 15km has been cleared. As a result, farmlands, fishing and grazing areas have been reclaimed. Flooding that used to disrupt agricultural and other human activities has stopped; • A list and names of birds in the local language was compiled to enhance bird identification by the communities. 	
3.1.1.7 Saloum/Niumi, Senegal/Gambia	WI (SRS) and the local executing agency (Department of Parks & Wildlife Management, Direction des Parcs Nationaux)	45% ↑ (35%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 400,000 Disbursement to date: US\$ 305,000.00 (76%) Planned Closure: Dec 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in Senegal & The Gambia Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Saloum-Niumi Complex designated as first Transboundary Ramsar Site in Africa; • Training sessions organised for Park Wardens, Ecorangers, volunteers and woman in the complex; • Joint bird monitoring activities in the complex; 	Project behind schedule although encouraging signs at Niumi National Park. Site visit conducted October 2008.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process for the development of a transboundary management plan initiated. 	
3.1.1.8 Wakkerstroom, South Africa	BLI (SRS) and the local executing agency (BirdLife South Africa)	57% ⬆ (37%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 248,000 Disbursement to date: US\$ 144,699.00 (58%) Planned Closure: Dec 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in South Africa Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 7 Income Generating Activities – most of the IGA’s have constitutions, business plans and bank accounts and are earning income; Cultural integration through the bird walking trail– a picnic spot is under construction along the trail to accommodate both the dominating racial groups in Wakkerstroom; 170 students from local schools participated in workshops in wetland education and bird conservation issues; Two community based workshops were organized by Community Based Conservation 	The threat of mining at the site remains a point of concern that needs to be monitored. Project is performing well but is slightly behind schedule. However activities are getting on track, with a steep increase planned for the first half of 2009. If the current pace is maintained the project is likely to meet its targets by December 2009.

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			Division (CBCD) to support the Policy and Advocacy Division (PaAD) of BLSA.	
3.1.1.9 Dar es Salaam Wetlands, Tanzania	BLI (SRS) and the local executing agency (Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania)	10% (-) (10%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 100,000 Disbursement to date: US\$ 28,000 (28%) Planned Closure: Dec 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in Tanzania Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title deed in process pending approval by the Minister of Land and Human Settlements; • Some awareness raising has taken place; • Ongoing discussion with BLI, PCU, WCST, BLAPS on next steps for this project in view of the significant delay accumulated. Aide memoire drafted November 2008 to document next steps; • WCST hosted an East African Exchange programme. 	This project is falling significantly behind schedule. Several factors combined pose a significant risk to the delivery of the project's main activity: the construction of the Wetlands Education Centre. The costs for the construction of the centre are significantly increased vis a vis original estimates. Construction initially started with the wrong plans and subsequently halted during the PCU's and BLI mission in November 2008 to reassess the architectural plans and next steps. The necessary permits are still pending. Intensive discussions were held, and are ongoing, between the PCU, BLI, BLAPS and WCST on

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				measures to address current delays. A decision on how to continue with the implementation of this project will have to be taken by the WOW Steering Committee in early 2009 on the basis of scenarios submitted by PCU and BLI, in consultation with all partners.
3.1.1.10 Lake Burdur, Turkey	BLI (SRS) and the local executing agency (Doga Dernegi)	85% ↑ (65%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 195,000 Disbursement to date: US\$ 172,830.00 (89%) Planned Closure: June 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in Turkey Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project team is increasingly getting support from local volunteers; • The project activities and the team played an important role in raising attention to the need of a 	The project is well on track to achieve all project objectives on schedule The budget and workplan were revised during this reporting period



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			Ramsar management plan for Lake Burdur. The National Wetlands Committee has signed the management plan in November 2008 and now focusing on implementing the management plan activities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated by the project team, local authorities have organized information panels about the lake and waterside activities to get more attention on the lake and its conservation status; • The meetings and field work underpinning the environmental education programme were carried out by the project team with the volunteers; • The need of the sewage treatment facilities is more apparent through project activities. Sewage treatment facilities have been completed and are now operational. 	
3.1.1.11 Aden Lagoons, Yemen	BLI (SRS) and the local executing agency (BirdLife International Middle East Division &	60% ↗ (40%)	Value of GEF contract: US\$ 253,243 Disbursement to date: US\$ 178,267.00 (70%) Planned Closure: Dec 2009 <u>Summary of progress this reporting period:</u> (Full details in Yemen Progress report #3, available from PCU or from the project website	The progress of the project is fair, with good delivery of the education programme in particular. However several factors indicate that the project is at risk of falling behind schedule, unless management capacity of the site team and relations with

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	Yemen Society for the Protection of Wildlife)		www.wingsoverwetlands.org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire designated to evaluate the level of awareness about the Aden wetlands. Results highlighted the need to focus on awareness programs; • 3 workshops organised in November for the local councils and governorate; • Revision of management plan in progress; • Significant media coverage occurred during activities in the reporting period; • New Project Manager recruited to step up efforts with regard to the management plan. 	the EPA at local and central level improve. Although significant progress was made with respect to education and awareness activities, work to update the management plan is significantly behind schedule. Additional support was necessary from both the BLI and BLME team this reporting period raising capacity issues at the site level.
Activity 3.1 2 Publication of a book summarising the lessons learned from the demonstration project activities				
3.1 2.1 Consultant contracted and structure for the book worked out	WI, PCU	IP 5% ↗ (0%)	Discussion on the format of the final publication started.	SC has produced some guidelines but further work is needed to define the scope and format of the publication. Potential donors have been approached. A short discussion document on



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				this issue will be produced to narrow down the focus and to stimulate further SC discussion.
3.1 2.2 Demonstration projects contribute information for book	WI (consultant), BLI, PCU	NA	Not planned for this period	
3.1 2.3 Consultant compiles and edits the book	WI (consultant)	NA	Not planned for this period	The publication will be developed entirely with in-house capacity available from within the WOW team.
3.1 2.4 Book reviewed	WI, SC, PCU	NA	Not planned for this period	
3.1 2.5 Book finalised	WI (consultant)	NA	Not planned for this period	
3.1 2.6 Book printed, publicised and disseminated	WI, PCU	NA	Not planned for this period	

Component 4: Catalyzing the exchange of information for wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation

Outcome 4.1 Strengthened mechanisms for governments and NGOs to communicate and work together on wise use of wetlands and



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migratory waterbirds				
Activity 4.1 Increase capacity for electronic exchange of information				
4.1 1.1 Creation of project web area in the AEWA web-site	PCU, AEWA CO, WI, BLI	C (C)	See SAR # 4	
4.1 1.2 Creation of an intranet facility in the project web-site	PCU, AEWA CO, WI, BLI	C (C)	The WOW Communication Officer developed a dedicated intranet space that has already been used by WOW SC members.	
4.1 1.4 Promotion of the new electronic communication facility	PCU, AEWA CO, SRSSs, WI, BLI, Ramsar	IP: 70% ↑ (50%)	The WOW website (hosting all the project's electronic communication and news items) is being widely promoted through the regular news digests circulated to all partners and a wide range of regional and national WOW partners, thus reaching a vast community of interested stakeholders worldwide. The WOW website is also consistently presented by all wow partners at a wide range of international meetings, as part of the WOW project.	
Activity 4.1 2 Augmentation of and increased access to flyway contact information				
4.1 2.1 Compile existing information from partner organizations for use in the	AEWA CO, PCU	(NA)	(NA)	The concept of a stand-alone database, as originally envisaged, is now deemed

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contacts database				unsustainable and is to be dropped from the workplan. SC agreed that a page in the CSN Tool should be created to facilitate finding contacts but would not hold primary data of people involved in flyway-scale work.
Activity 4.1 3 Provide project information (updates, progress reports, publicity materials) in four languages for stakeholders				
4.1 3.1 Compile annual newsletters	AEWA CO, PCU, WI, BLI	IP: 70% ↗ (66%)	The WOW Communication Officer and a dedicated intern are planning the next newsletter due by the second quarter of 2009.	
4.1.3.2 Disseminate newsletters	AEWA CO, PCU, WI, BLI, SRSS	IP: 70 ↗ (60%)	The existing newsletters in English, French and Russian are being widely distributed through the WOW partners' networks and at local and international meetings.	
4.1 3.3 Disseminate other project information	AEWA CO, PCU, SRSS, Demonstration Projects	IP: 70% ↗ (60%)	A number of communication materials identified as a priority in the Communication Strategy were disseminated this reporting period. The following materials were made available at the seven international events which took place:	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A4 folded colour brochure with summary general information on the project; • A4 one-page colour brochure on the Critical Sites Network Tool; • Small WOW sticker with logs of all partners; • Roll-up exhibition stands used during events to promote WOW activities; • Large exhibition stand for use at major events • A short trailer (3,5 minutes) with an overview of the scope and objectives of WOW (also available on YouTube); • A standard WOW Power Point Presentation. <p>The project continued to gain international visibility through the combined efforts of all WOW partners, and was presented at the following seven major international events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEWA MOP 4 in Antananarivo, Madagascar; • BirdLife's World Conservation Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina; • The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, Spain; • Ramsar COP 10 in Changwon, South Korea; • The African Ornithological Congress in Durban, 	



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			South Africa; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS COP 9 in Rome, Italy; • East Asian Australasian Flyway partnership meetings. 	
Outcome 4.2 Mechanisms of exchange between and within sub-regions for improved flyway-level migratory waterbird and wetland management established				
Activity 4.2 1 Establish informal networks along the main migratory flyways within the AEWA area				
4.2 1.1 Liaison with WI/BLI to agree on key sites / flyway networks	WI, BLI, AEWA, PCU	C (C)	See SAR # 4	
4.2 1.2 Develop preliminary networks of people for selected flyways	WI, BLI, AEWA, PCU	C (C)	See SAR # 4	
4.2 1.3 Detail and publicise networks on project website	WI, BLI, AEWA, PCU	C (C)	See SAR # 4	
Activity 4.2 2 Designate focal points, responsible for servicing networks				
4.2 2.1 Identify & designate focal points for each flyway	WI	C (C)	See SAR # 3	



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4.2 2.2 Focal points develop, maintain and service networks	WI	C (C)	See SAR # 3 NB: The WOW Regional Waterbirds Officers will play this role as part of their ongoing work.	
Activity 4.2 3 Exchange Programme Planning Workshop				
4.2 3.1 Organise and hold Planning Workshop 	WI, PCU	C (C)	See SAR # 4	
4.2 3.2 Distil flyway-level schedules and recommendations 	WI	C (C)	See SAR # 4	A follow-up plan was produced during the Eastern and Southern Africa exchange held in Dar Es Salaam in Nov 2008. This is a more detailed plan than what was envisaged in the Exchange Planning Workshop report.
Activity 4.2 4 Implement Exchange Programme activities				
4.2 4.1 Exchanges of key site personnel between sites in	WI	IP: 50% ↗ (25%)	Two separate exchanges were effected this reporting period, a) staff from the demonstration	Due to the shortage of AEWA funding this activity entirely



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different parts of the flyways 			projects in Tanzania and Senegal & The Gambia participated in a two-week guiding course organised by BirdLife South Africa, and b) demonstration project staff from Nigeria, South Africa and Tanzania, as well as staff from the Regional Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa convened in Dar Es Salaam to share experiences and information.	depends on BfN funding (which is geographically restricted to the Africa region). Therefore, in consideration of the conditions of the BfN funding, as well as the recommendations of the Exchange Programme Planning Workshop, activities to be implemented are restricted to demonstration projects in Africa (until all co-funding is secured).
4.2 4.2 Exchanges of key sites personnel within their sub-region 	WI, SRSSs, demo projects, BLI, AEWA, Ramsar	IP: 50% ↑ (25%)	See above Eurosite has confirmed interest in help developing an exchange programme in East Africa involving the megasites: Mauritania (Bang d’Arguin and Diawling), Niger, Senegal (PNOD, Saloum) Gambia (Niumi), Guinea-Bissau, in the region. Eurosite will participate to the Exchange workshop planned for February 2009 (see Activity 4.2 4.3)	Same as above
4.2 4.3 Exchanges of demonstration site personnel	WI, SRSSs, demo	IP 25% ↑ (NA)	Planning has commenced for an exchange visit between the demo team from Estonia to visit Niumi	The PCU also facilitated where possible exchanges between



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	projects, BLI, AEWA, Ramsar		National Park to deliver monitoring and survey training. Furthermore, the West African demo project teams will participate in the West Africa exchange planned for February 2009.	demonstration projects if a budget surplus was encountered.
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Activity 4.2 5 Develop strategic partnerships and mobilise co-financing

4.2 5.1 Promote partnerships through communication & liaison 	WI, SRSs	IP: 15% ↗ (10%)	WI together with the WOW partnership are continuing to forge alliances and partnerships towards more effective flyway-scale conservation. Specifically, WI has had ongoing discussions with Eurosite throughout the reporting period.	
4.2 5.2 Develop strategic partnership proposals 	PCU, WI, SRSs	IP: 30% ↗ (10%)	Proposal to BBI Matra approved and project demonstrating practical implementation of the flyway concept, was approved by BBI Matra, started in November 2008 and will end in 2010. WI, BLI and Bath University have also collaborated on developing a proposal submitted to the Darwin Initiative.	

Outcome 4.3 The wise-use of migratory waterbirds and wetlands is better understood and implemented by governments in focal

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sub-regions				
Activity 4.3 1 Development of sub-regional mentoring capacity³				
Activity 4.3 2 Production of key MEA texts and information in the predominant languages of the focal sub-regions				
4.3 2.1 Translation of key MEA texts through the WetCap Project	PCU, AEWA, Ramsar, SRSs, WI, BLI	IP: 10% ↑ (0%)	Funding for the translation of AEWA MEA texts in Arabic have been secured through the WetCap Project.	SC members agreed to consider this activity as partly completed.
4.3 2.2 Printing and dissemination of translated documents	PCU, AEWA, Ramsar, SRSs, WI, BLI	NA	Same as above	Same as above

³ All sub-activities dropped as per SC decision in December 2008.

IV. Funds Disbursement

Disbursement of GEF Funds

45. The ensuing table provides an overview on the status of disbursement of GEF Funds managed by UNOPS, as well as a forecast of expenditure for the first half of 2009.

Table 11: Summary of GEF funds disbursement. (Source UNEP/UNOPS financial report 1st July to 31st December 2008)

UNEP BUDGET LINES		Expenditure Report (1st July - 31 December 08)	Expenditure Forecast (1st January - 30th June 2009)
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT		
	1100 Project Personnel		
	1101 Chief Technical Advisor	101,871.32	15,000.00
	1102 Junior Operations Manager	56,544.13	65,000.00
	1103 UNDSS charges (field security)	7,962.98	-
	1104 After Service Health Insurance	9,381.87-	-
	1105 Injury and illness Insurance charges	11,612.04	-
	1199 Sub-total	168,608.60	80,000.00
	1600 Travel on official business		
	1601 Chief Technical Advisor	7,309.35	-
	1602 Junior Operations Manager	6,959.41	15,000.00
	1699 Sub-total	14,268.76	15,000.00
1999	Component total	182,877.36	95,000.00



20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT			
	2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LoAs for cooperating agencies)		
	2118	UNOPS	80,253.33	52,031.28
	2199	Sub-total	80,253.33	52,031.28
	2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LoAs for supporting agencies)		
	2201	Wetlands International	227,628.00	227,663.00
	2202	BirdLife International	48,224.00	51,349.00
	2203	West Africa Subcontractor	2,600.00	-
	2204	East Africa Subcontractor	-	-
	2205	Central Asia Subcontractor	135,689.00	14,000.00
	2206	Middle East Subcontractor	69,658.00	8,000.00
	2207	Estonia Demonstration Project Local EA	-	16,432.00
	2208	Hungary Demonstration Project Local EA	-	20,000.00
	2209	Lithuania Demonstration Project Local EA	-	10,000.00
	2210	Mauritania Demonstration Project Local EA	54,700.00	37,200.00
	2211	Niger Local EA	48,250.00	23,250.00
	2212	Nigeria Local Demonstration Project EA	38,750.00	15,000.00
	2213	Senegal/Gambia Demonstration Project Local EA	43,300.00	73,000.00
	2214	South Africa Demonstration Project Local EA	52,200.00	54,340.00
	2215	Tanzania Demonstration Project Local EA	28,000.00-	42,000.00
	2216	Turkey Demonstration Project Local EA	-	22,170.00
	2217	Yemen Demonstration Project Local EA	74,974.00	35,987.00

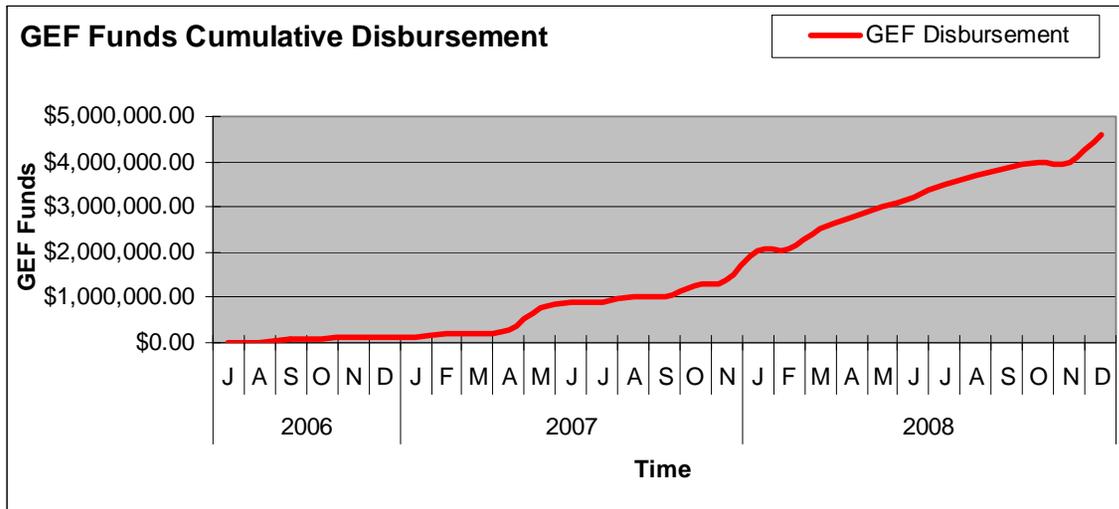


	2299	Sub-total	767,973.00	650,391.00
2999	Component total		848,226.33	702,422.28
30	TRAINING COMPONENT			
	3300	Meetings/Conferences		
	3301	Steering Committee Meetings	1,896.40	
	3302	Project Partner Meetings	1,836.72	10,000.00
	3303	Teleconferences	3,232.63	7,041.01
	3399		6,965.75	17,041.01
3999	Component total		6,965.75	17,041.01
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT			
	4100	Expendable Equipment (items under \$1,500 each)		
	4101	Project Coordination Unit Office supplies	-	-
	4199	Sub-total	-	-
	4200	Non-expendable Equipment (see items listed on budget worksheet)		
	4202	PCU Computer hardware	-	-
	4203	PCU Office equipment	-	-
	4299	Sub-total	-	-
	4300	Rental of premises		
	4301	Project Coordination Unit office rent	-	-
	4399	Sub-total	-	-



4999	Component total		-	-
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT			
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment			
5101	PCU Computer equipment / Network / Internet		22,697.99	42,955.82
5102	PCU Photocopying		-	-
5104	Other office equipment		-	-
5199	Sub-total		22,697.99	42,955.82
5300	Sundry			
5301	PCU Communications (telephone, telex and fax)			-
5302	PCU Postage charges		-	-
5303	PCU Translation Costs		22,652.57	-
5304	UNOPS			-
5375	UNDP reimbursable services			-
5399	Sub-total		22,652.57	-
5500	Evaluation			
5501	Mid-term review		-	25,000.00
5502	Final evaluation		-	-
5599	Sub-total		-	25,000.00
5999	Component total		45,350.56	67,955.82
99	GRAND TOTAL		1,083,420.00	882,419.11

Figure 4: GEF Funds Cumulative Disbursement up to 31 December 2008





Status of co-financing

Table 12: Status of co-financing

Co financing (Type/ Source)	Total Financing Committed		Total Actual Disbursement	
	US\$		US\$	
	Proposed in Project Document	Actual	Proposed	Actual
Cash Only				
Wetlands International	379,826	379,826	379,826	201,130
BfN (Germany)*	1,114,410	1,400,000	1,400,000	719,686
UNEP- AEWA**	1,083,460	93,983	93,983	93,983
EPA (Sweden)	30,090	30,090	30,090	30,090
Denmark***	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
MESA (France)	89,152	-	104,000	-
BUWAL (Switzerland)	44,623	44,623	44,623	44,623
MOE (Estonia)	100,000	100,000	100,000	123,366
MOE (Lithuania)	-	44,000	284,000	270,572
GTZ (Germany, Mauritania)	-	10,000	10,000	7,885



FIBA (France, Mauritania)	110,000	142,500	142,500	142,500
Exxon-Mobil (Nigeria)	-	12,539	12,539	12,539
AG Laventis F. (Nigeria)	-	20,000	20,000	-
WCST (Tanzania)	8,700	8,700	8,700	-
sub-total GRANTS	2,972,261	2,298,261	2,642,261	1,658,374
Credits				
Loans				
Equity				
In-kind				
UNEP- AEWA	282,000	282,000	282,000	282,000
Wetlands International	280,480	280,480	280,480	280,480
Birdlife International	70,000	674,225	674,225	309,596
Ramsar Convention^	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
ONCFS	302,394	353,755	353,755	353,755
UNEP- WCMC	27,619	27,619	27,619	7,113
Agropoint (Hungary)	690,000	690,000	689,869	403,418
Bihar NF (Hungary)	48,550	48,550	48,537	32,717
MME (Hungary)	32,100	32,100	32,244	16,988



PNBA (Mauritania)	60,000	88,000	88,000	40,000
Wetlands International (BBI Project - Mauritania)	60,000	10,000	10,000	6,185
GTZ (Germany, Mauritania)	30,000	-	-	-
IPADE (Spain, Mauritania)	-	29,500	29,500	-
MOE (Niger)	150,000	150,000	150,000	28,900
NCF (Nigeria)	40,000	117,460	117,460	50,000
RSPB (UK, Nigeria)	10,000	10,000	11,000	6,000
Had.Ng. LC (Nigeria)	45,000	45,000	45,000	35,000
DFID-JWL Project (UK, Nigeria)	53,000	-	-	-
KWB-WDI (Nigeria)	-	43,000	43,000	10,000
DPWM (Gambia)	40,000	40,000	201,500	50,275
WAAME (Senegal)	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
MOE (Senegal)	201,500	201,500	40,000	9,800
Wetlands International (BBI Project - Senegal)	108,500	108,500	108,500	25,827



BLSA (S. Africa)	95,000	85,000	85,000	50,000
SACWG (S. Africa)	15,950	15,950	15,950	15,950
EGT (S. Africa)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
DARWIN I. (UK, S. Africa)	-	82,345	82,345	56,863
ACID (Spain, S. Africa)	-	51,288	51,288	17,756
WCST (Tanzania)	41,300	46,300	46,300	12,500
Burdur Munic. (Turkey)	83,580	75,000	75,000	25,418
EPA (Yemen)	60,000	60,000	60,000	30,750
YSPW (Yemen)	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000
BLMED	-	-	-	5,014
UNDP (Yemen)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
sub-total in-kind	3,222,973	4,043,572	4,044,572	2,498,305
Non-grant Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Types	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6,195,234	6,341,833	6,686,833	4,156,679

* Due to variances in exchange rates over the course of the project, it is difficult to assess exactly the amount in US\$. Value in US\$ at the time of Project Document was estimated at \$1,114,410.

** The actual amount committed by AEWA is higher than the figure shown here. These commitments will be reflected in the next reporting period when disbursed to WI.

- ^ During the reporting period the Ramsar Convention Secretariat pledged additional funds in cash. This will be reflected in the next reporting period when funds are disbursed.
- *** Funds received from Denmark can be considered a contribution from AEWA, although channelled directly to Wetlands International

Figure 5: Project Disbursement – cumulative disbursement up to 31st December 2008

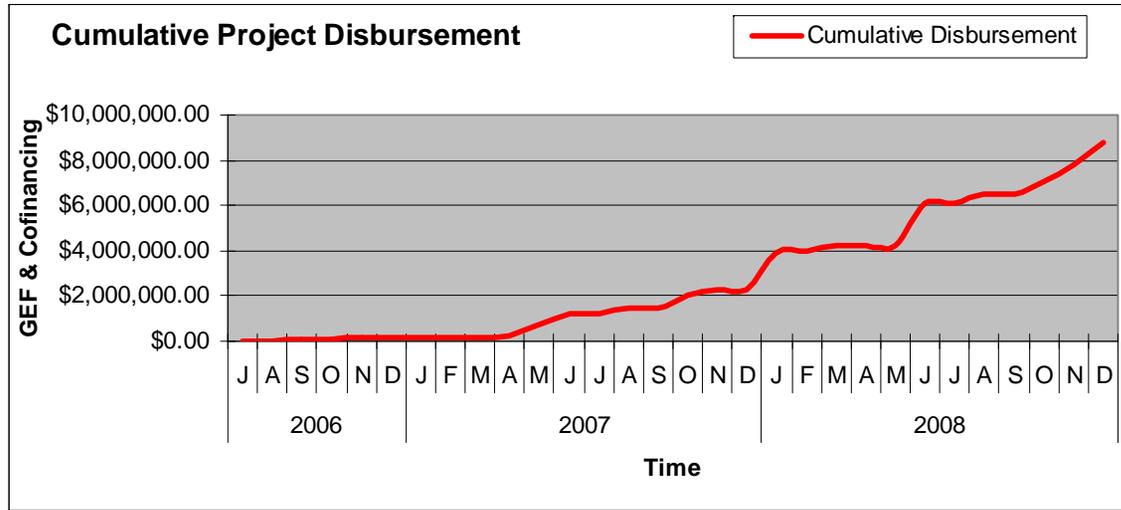
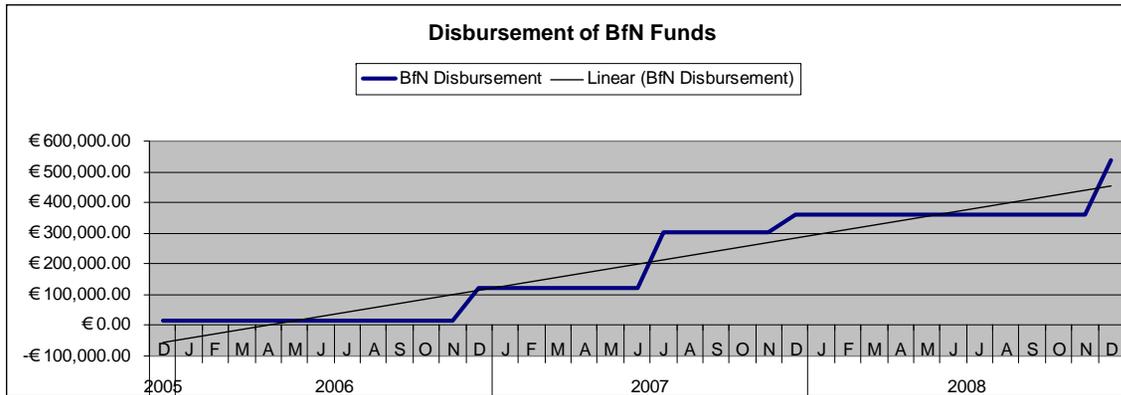


Figure 6: BfN Funds – Cumulative BfN disbursement as of 31st December 2008



V. Performance Evaluation

46. The project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is based on three main elements, including:

- A revised and updated Logical Framework Tracking Form based on the outline set out in the project document, fully revised in October 2007, and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee in January 2008.
- The results of Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool questionnaires (set out as a GEF requirement for all GEF supported Protected Areas in the world), to be performed at each of the project demonstration sites at outset and end of project.
- Standard information requested regularly from demonstration projects and project partners.

Logical Framework Tracking Form

47. The Project was designed during the period 2000-2004 and started operations in mid/late 2006. The project document includes a monitoring and evaluation framework. However, the following developments since the project design process underscored the need for a revision of the framework's scope and main elements:

- The project context and baseline have changed significantly due to the dynamic process related to UNEP-AEWA and all partners involved in WOW;
- Inflation in many countries means that the available project budget may be less than the actual costs;
- The initially expected GEF contribution did not materialise, meaning there was a reduction in the budget before final approval, although it is not clear if there was a thorough review of project strategy in response to that external shock;
- Some anticipated co-financing has not yet materialised. This required some re-focusing of project activities to achieve at least minimum critical objectives.

48. Moreover, during the period 2004-2007, GEF issued a series of guidelines on M&E⁴, meaning additional requirements on the M&E framework. These also suggested the need to revise the WOW M&E framework. Finally, in recent years, there have been a series of lessons learnt from similar GEF projects regarding M&E. These lessons include:

- Monitoring and evaluation have not always contributed adequately to project management, and have been used more for *reporting*;

⁴ A presentation on these guidelines, and their relevance to the WOW project was made during the workshop. This is included in the workshop report (available from the PCU).

- Most likely, inadequate M&E has been a factor limiting project success in some cases;
- Most likely, improved M&E during projects would lead to substantive changes to the project approach and project activity framework, in some cases;
- If logical frameworks are incomplete or inadequate, it is difficult to have effective M&E;
- Given these and other factors, there is a tendency in some projects to simply ‘do’ the activities listed in the project document, without sufficient analysis to *why* and *how*, and with little consideration of alternatives.

49. For the above reasons, the WOW Project Steering Committee, upon a recommendation from the Project Coordination Unit set-out in the first semi-annual progress report, agreed to hire an independent consultant (IC) to facilitate a review and revision of the WOW M&E framework.

50. This consultant worked closely with the PCU, WI, BLI and other partners in September and October 2007 in a two-stage process. The first step was to review the internal M&E framework for each of the 11 demonstration projects. Based on the frameworks provided by the demonstration project teams, the PCU and consultant developed a proposal for a revised M&E framework for each of the demonstration projects. The second step was to hold a two-day workshop, involving representatives of each partner, to review and revise the overall WOW Project M&E framework. This process led to a revised logframe and M&E framework. The revised logical framework was endorsed by the WOW Steering Committee (ref. Minutes of Meeting SC meeting #2, January 2008), and is presented below.

51. Due to the onerous process of collecting and analysing data by partners and the Project Coordination Unit, new information will be collected in July 2009 for the purposes of updating this table. This data will be reflected in both the next Consolidated Report as well as the PIR due August 2009.



Table 13: Part I - Objectives and Components

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicators	Baseline level	Mid term target (no mid-project targets defined in project document)	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2008	Progress rating
Development Objective⁵ (Conservation of globally significant migratory waterbirds and wetlands enhanced in the African – Eurasian flyways.						
	D1. Overall extinction risk of AEWA waterbirds, as measured by the red list index for AEWA region ⁶ (in line with AEWA SAP, 2009-17).	AEWA/BLI Red List index value (pre-2005) was: 0.93932	AEWA/BLI Red List index value (2008) is stable at: 0.93932	No increase in overall extinction risk. RLI value remains stable at approximately the same value: 0.94 ⁷	Target met: RLI value remained stable in the period 2004-2008.	S
	D2. The numbers of sites designated using Ramsar Convention criteria 5, 6 (specific criteria based on waterbirds) as Internationally Important wetlands under the Ramsar Convention in the 119 countries of the AEWA region.	Number of Ramsar Sites fulfilling criteria 5, 6 in AEWA region as of July 1 st , 2006 (from Ramsar Database) is 198.	10 new Ramsar sites designated (target 208)	An increase of 10%, with respect to the start of the project, i.e. 20 new Ramsar sites designated by project end (target 218).	Targets have been exceeded: 42 new Ramsar sites designated (total stands at 240)	HS
	D3. The number of countries ratifying AEWA (in line with AEWA SAP, 2009-17).	3. The number of countries ratifying the AEWA stood at 53 at project outset (source: AEWA Website).	62 countries (+9 on baseline)	85 by 2011 (End of project plus one year) ⁸	Mid-term target is met: 62 countries have now ratified AEWA (+ 9 on baseline)	S

⁵ In line with OECD/DAC and GEF terminology, the WOW Project only *contributes* to this objective. WOW can neither be held responsible or claim credit at this level.

⁶ Additional explanation of every indicator is provided in the M&E consultant report (available from the PCU).

⁷ The Red List assessment process occurs on a four-yearly cycle, so the 2004 RLI for AEWA species can be used as the baseline figure for the WOW project, the 2008 RLI can be used as the mid-term figure and the 2012 RLI could be used as the end of project indicator. However there will not be a Red List assessment between 2008 and the end of the WOW project (December 2010), so from that perspective it won't be possible to assess whether or not the project had met its target with this indicator until 2 years after the project's end. The project technical team is looking into alternative ways of undertaking this assessment in 2010 for the project's purpose.

⁸ This end-of-project target is to be re-confirmed by the AEWA Secretariat in 2008



Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicators	Baseline level	Mid term target (no mid-project targets defined in project document)	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2008	Progress rating
Immediate Objective: Strengthened strategic capacity to plan and manage the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the critical sites along their flyways.						
	I1. Aggregate score of WOW Capacity Scorecard	Baseline survey completed May 2008. Baseline aggregate score from 26 respondents from the four regional training boards members: 345	No mid-term target. No survey planned as it would be too close to baseline	380 (10% increase in aggregate score)	Baseline survey completed in May 2008. Baseline aggregate score from 26 respondents from the four regional Training Boards members. Aggregate Score: 345	S
	I2. The level of satisfaction with the WOW products across the AEWA network practitioners (members of WOW team database).	Aggregate score of baseline survey measuring satisfaction of WOW products (namely: CSN tool, Training Programme and website) is 428 (June 2008 – source MTE report & PCU)	No mid-term target. No survey planned as it would be too close to baseline.	471 (10% increase in aggregate score)	Baseline survey measuring satisfaction of WOW products (namely: CSN tool, Training Programme and website) was performed as part of the MTE (June 2008) and results analysed by the PCU. Score 428	N/a
Component 1: <i>Conservation activities strengthened through the development and use of a comprehensive, flyway scale, critical site network planning and management tool.</i>						
	C1.1 Critical site network tool makes required information available in an appropriate format for planning and management.	Information is scattered and incomplete.	The AEWA Technical Committee endorses <i>prototype</i> . The initial feedback from IWC and IBA coordinators on the <i>prototype</i> critical site network tool is generally positive.	AEWA Technical Committee, Ramsar STRP and 8 site managers endorse the tool.	The prototype of CSN Tool was presented to: - National IWC & IBA coordinators - European Ramsar Regional Meeting - CBD COP (no meeting of the AEWA TC occurred in reporting period) Initial feedback was very positive (cfr. Draft report of	S



Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicators	Baseline level	Mid term target (no mid-project targets defined in project document)	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2008	Progress rating
	C1.2 Number of registered CSN users	0	Not applicable (this will apply only at project end)	At least 100	the project Mid-Term Evaluation) Not applicable (this will apply only at project end)	N/a
	C1.3 Evidence that registered CSN users are <i>repeatedly</i> using the tool.	Not applicable	Not applicable (this will apply only at project end)	At least 50 registered users have accessed the tool at least twice.	Not applicable (this will apply only at project end)	N/a
Component 2: Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation						
	C2.1 Availability and quality of multi-modular, multi-target group regional training programmes	Understanding of needs but no specific training programmes	Framework training programme available for review by Regional Training Boards.	All four regional training programmes approved by the four concerned Regional Training Boards.	Mid-term target was met: framework training programme was reviewed by all 4 Regional Training Boards	S
	C2.2 The usefulness of the training programme.	Understanding of needs but no specific training programmes	Framework training programme available	Implementation of modules of the training programme in at least two sub-regions.	Mid-term target was met: draft framework training programme is available Strong indication that several major training institutes in the AEWA region will adopt the training programme	S
Component 3: Improved conservation status at sites critical for waterbirds, and knowledge is generated on how to enhance conservation across the African-Eurasian flyways.						
	C3.1 The effectiveness of Protected Areas management at the 11 WOW Demonstration sites (total area approx. 17,332 km ²), is improved by an average of 20%	Protected areas supported by the project do not have a PAMETT score at project start. PAMETT is applicable at 9 out of 11 demo sites.	All 9 applicable sites have a PAMETT. This allows identification of a realistic end-of-project target	All 9 sites have a PAMETT repeated at project end. Average PAMETT score: 62	Mid-term target was met: 10 (more than the anticipated 9) demo projects have completed their PAMETT. This allowed: (a) the definition of a benchmark average PAMETT score of 49,5 (b) setting a realistic end-of-	S



Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicators	Baseline level	Mid term target (no mid-project targets defined in project document)	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2008	Progress rating
	C3.2 Reaction from a review panel on the 'lessons learnt product'.	Not applicable	Clear understanding of the scope, contents and approach to the product, and initial consultation with panel members.	Positive response from 80% of reviewers.	project target at 55 The feasibility of this project activity is now in question due to co-financing shortage. Therefore progress on this indicator is currently on hold. However the mid-term target is close to completion anyway, and is expected by end of 2008.	MU
Component 4: Catalyzing the exchange of information for wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation						
	C4.1 The number and geographical diversity of stakeholders accessing the website.	Baseline is zero as no WOW website available at project start	At least 2500 hits on the new WOW website from at least 70 countries	At least 10.000 visitors from at least 160 countries.	Mid-term target was exceeded: 2688 hits on the new WOW website from 130 countries (April 2 nd - June 30 th)	S
	C4.2 No. of documents downloaded from the website	Baseline is zero as no WOW website available at project start	At least 30 documents downloaded, monthly	At least 50 documents downloaded, monthly	Mid-term target was exceeded: Over 50 documents downloaded, monthly (April – June 2008)	S

Table 14: Part II – Outcomes

Project Outcomes	Project Deliverables	Expected delivery date or milestone	Progress	Comments
Component 1 - Conservation activities strengthened through the development and use of a comprehensive, flyway scale, critical site network planning and management tool.				
Outcome 1.1. The network of critical sites is available as a tool for use by practitioners to underpin planning and management of and catalyse site level activity in flyway conservation.	1. The CSN tool	Prototype: end 2008	CSN database under development and all activities on schedule	
		Final: mid 2010		
Outcome 1.2. Primary data resources that underpin flyway conservation, planning and management activities enhanced to include all critically important sites in the AEWA region.	1. Documents identifying all Gaps	All four available by mid-2008	All four Gap filling workshops successfully completed as planned (consolidated report in preparation and due September 2008).	
	1. Surveys to fill key gaps	Mid-2009	Ongoing: surveys being implemented at small number of gaps already found. Other surveys planned compatibly with available funding.	
Outcome 1.3. Flyway data gathering and monitoring capacity strengthened to support the updating and maintenance of primary data resources that underpin conservation of the network of critical sites.	1. Field counters trained.	- 50 counters trained by end 2007 - 100 trained by 2010	Ongoing. Over 65 counters trained as of 30 June 2008 (ref. WI report #3 section 5.3).	Field surveys and training conducted at over 120 sites
	2. Field counting equipment delivered.	Ongoing	Equipment being gradually dispatched throughout the Africa region ⁹ 105 new binoculars, 6 telescopes, 92 field guides have been purchased and additional 12 second hand binoculars have been delivered to Africa.	

⁹ It is currently not possible to purchase equipment for the Middle East and Central Asia Regions due to shortage of co-financing.

Project Outcomes	Project Deliverables	Expected delivery date or milestone	Progress	Comments
Outcome 1.4. Species and critical site knowledge base supports management and planning decision-making in flyway conservation.	3. Field Guide in Russian produced.	July 2009	This activity was assigned lower priority and postponed due to shortage of AEWA funding (ref. prior report). However, during the reporting period some preliminary contacts occurred between WI and the FAO for possible FAO support to such publication. The issue is being followed up by ACBK on behalf of the WOW Central Asia and Caucasus regional centre.	
	4. Modified guidelines for IWC and IBA (in order to become harmonized).	July 2009		Task largely completed. In view of improved coordination and integration between IBA and IWC the foreseen modified guidelines are no longer necessary at this stage.
	10. proposals to fill information gaps submitted to external donors.	End of Project	This activity is currently on hold due to shortage of co-financing. It is proposed to be dropped.	

Project Outcomes	Project Deliverables	Expected delivery date or milestone	Progress	Comments
Component 2 - <i>Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation.</i>				
Outcome 2.1. Transferable model Training and Awareness Raising Programme framework produced for developing wetland and waterbird conservation capacity.	Draft generic transferable model Training and Awareness raising Programme framework ready for regional adaptation, and endorsed by all regional Training Boards	November 2007	Completed, and draft T&A framework endorsed by all 4 regional training boards.	
Outcome 2.2. Wetland and waterbird conservation Training and Awareness Raising Programmes produced ready for implementation in four sub-regions.	Generic Training Programme completed, and endorsed by Training Boards	November 2008	Progress on this outcome is on schedule. The complete generic training programme is being finalised (due October 2008). This will be already incorporating some degree of regional adaptation (ahead of schedule). The final draft was already endorsed by all 4 Training Boards.	
	Regionally-adapted Training and Awareness Raising Programmes produced and ready for implementation in four sub-regions, and endorsed by the regional Training Boards	June 2009	Progress on this outcome is on schedule. The process of regional adaptation has already started, as an integral part of the development of the generic training programme (ref. Amman Regional Capacity Development Workshop, completed June 2008). This laid the basis for a more rapid and efficient subsequent regionalisation of the training modules. Adoption by the Training Boards is likely to be just a formality as they were thoroughly involved at all stages of development.	

Project Outcomes	Project Deliverables	Expected delivery date or milestone	Progress	Comments
Component 3 - <i>Improved conservation status at sites critical for waterbirds, and knowledge is generated on how to enhance conservation across the African-Eurasian flyways.</i>				
Outcome 3.1. Demonstrations of best practice management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands available across the flyway.	All 11 demo projects operational	June 2007	Completed. All project were operational by June 2007	
	Funds for the final publication earmarked/identified	Dec 2008	In progress. Funding for the completion of this outcome will have to be earmarked at the Steering Committee meeting #3, scheduled for December 7 th 2008.	
	All 11 demo projects completed	February 2010	In progress. All demo projects are currently scheduled for closure by January 2010, barring external factors.	
	Review conducted of elements of best practice and lessons learned, and distilled into a final publication. Publication printed and widely distributed.	June 2010	Not applicable and funding-dependent (see above and comments)	The realisation of this publication is highly dependent on funding available

Project Outcomes	Project Deliverables	Expected delivery date or milestone	Progress	Comments
Component 4 - Catalyzing the exchange of information for wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation				
Outcome 4.1 Mechanisms for governments and NGOs to communicate between themselves and with each other strengthened.	WOW Website established and user statistics being collected.	October 2007	Completed in March 2008 However website is rapidly gaining visibility (ref. relevant sections of this progress report #4)	
	Outcome 4.2. Mechanisms of exchange between and within sub-regions for improved flyway-level migratory waterbird and wetland management established.	First Exchange programme workshop held and priorities defined	January 2008	Completed January 2008 (ref. workshop report available at www.wingsoverwetlands.org)
Outcome 4.3 Wise-use of migratory waterbirds and wetlands is better understood and implemented by governments in focal sub-regions.	Exchange programme started	June 2008	Milestone met: planning/preparation for first exchange programme activity completed in December 2007 and activity implemented in July 2008	
	Exchange programme completed	December 2010	Ongoing and will run until project end	
	MEA Shadowing programme developed	June 2007	On hold – no co-financing available	
	MEA Shadowing programme implemented	Dec 2010	On hold – no co-financing available	
	Key MEA texts translated	Dec 2010	On hold – no co-financing available (list of text and budget	

Project Outcomes	Project Deliverables	Expected delivery date or milestone	Progress	Comments
			estimated developed in December 2007)	

Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

52. The Protected Areas Management Tracking Tool (PAMETT) is a standard questionnaire developed by the WB-WWF Forest Alliance and based on the IUCN WPA framework. This was later adopted by the GEF as a mandatory tool for monitoring effectiveness of GEF interventions worldwide. Full information on the PAMETT may be found at:
www.gefweb.org/projects/Focal_Areas/bio/documents/GEF_SP_2_Tracking_Toolrev.doc
53. The PAMETT was performed for all WOW project demonstration sites during year 2007. This will provide the baseline information to monitor subsequent changes in key indicators and in the overall status and management effectiveness of protected areas supported by the project.
54. The PCU briefed all site teams on PAMETT aims and provided guidelines for PAMETT implementation. Therefore project teams were able to prepare PAMETTs for their respective sites, in consultation with local stakeholders and protected area managers. The results of individual PAMETTs are presented below. An issue paper with an analyses of preliminary results was discussed with all demo project teams at the WOW team meeting (January 2008).
55. The table below provides a summary of PAMETT results, linked to the size of protected areas affected, as per most recent GEF monitoring and evaluation requirements.

Table 15: Overview of PAMETT results

Country	Protected Area	Size (km²)	Date of PAMETT	PAMETT Score
Estonia	Haapsalu-Noarotsi Bay	90	10 May 2007	60
Hungary	Biharugra Fishponds	20	16 October 2007	63
Lithuania	Nemunas Delta	300	20 June 2007	64
Mauritania	Banc D'Arguin	11,730 (1.200.000 ha)	3 February 2007	52
Niger	Kokrou & Namga	27	3 October 2007	46
Nigeria	Hadejia Nguru	3,500	5 October 2007	43
Senegal / Gambia	Saloum-Niumi NP	780	15 Oct. 2007 8 October 2007	70 28
South Africa	Wakkerstroom	13 (700 Hectares)	25 May 2007	35
Tanzania	Dar Es Salaam Wetlands	610	n/a	n/a
Turkey	Lake Burdur NP	237	26 Oct. 2007	48
Yemen	Aden Lagoons	25	November 2007	35
TOTAL AREA COVERED		17,332	-	-

Project Impact

56. Information on the following measurable indicators of project impact is derived from the progress reports obtained from sub-contractors.

Table 16: Synthesis of project impact over the reporting period

QUESTION	ANSWER
STAKEHOLDERS	
# of NGO staff involved in this project	314 as per sub-contractor reports
# of Government Staff involved in this project	312 as per sub-contractor reports
# of Volunteers involved in this project	2580 as per sub-contractor reports
# of Government staff involved in Flyways issues (AEWA & Ramsar Convention in particular)	48 identified in sub-contractor reports 185 (including approximately 100 Ramsar focal points and 60 AEWA focal points within project range states)
TARGET BENEFICIARIES	
# of beneficiaries involved in this project	A total of 183,247 direct beneficiaries is currently the number identified by all 17 sub-contractors in their latest semi-annual reporting estimates.
# of people involved in project workshops	2431 cumulative to date
# of people trained under this project	1379 cumulative
COMMUNICATION ISSUES	
# of press articles featuring the project and/or related issues	92 cumulative
# of TV/radio programmes featuring the project and/or related issues	46 cumulative
# of publications produced under this project	24 cumulative
Estimated # of people reached by project communication efforts	thousands via website and newspaper circulation ⇒ millions through radio and TV media outreach

VI. Key Lessons Learned

57. The focus of this section is on issues that may (a) help in the design of future projects, and/or (b) help in improving performance of the WOW project, and (c) contribute to best practice in wetlands management and conservation of migratory waterbirds in general.
58. In addition to the issues listed in prior report, several important lessons and associated recommendations emerged from the external Mid Term Evaluation conducted for the project in June-July 2008. The Final MTE report was circulated in September 2008 and is available upon request from the Project Coordination Unit.
59. The findings of the MTE will provide the basis for a range of remedial measures and adaptive actions aimed at improving project performance, both at the management and Steering Committee level.
60. A recurring theme highlighted by subcontractors is the need to address funding issues early as well as other project changes to permit effective adaptive management and delivery of key project outcomes. This requires close collaboration between all partners, and an effective and fast decision making process.

VII. Workplan

Workplan for next six months

61. This section provides a general snapshot of the project’s updated workplan, divided by component. This “snapshot workplan” is meant to make the project’s complex workplan tables more readable. For this purpose, activities are grouped into clusters that are just meant to capture the key elements of project work. This workplan has been updated as a result of an internal management meeting held in Cambridge, UK in November 2008.

COMPONENT ONE	2009 / Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
THE CSN TOOL: Establishment of a fundamental tool to assist planning and management in flyway conservation				
OUTCOME 1.1 - The network of critical sites is available as a tool for use by practitioners to underpin planning and management of and catalyse site level activity in, flyway conservation.				
1.1.1 Establishment of inter-operability between the main data-sources.				
1.1.2 Collection of spatial site reference data as a basis for database linkage in the site network				
1.1.3 Creation of the basis for the site network by linking the main data resources				
1.1.4 Development of a web-based portal to integrate the data from the main data sources, to display the network of critical sites to users via the internet.				
1.1.5 Compile the network of critical sites using Ramsar and IBA criteria				
1.1.6 Publication of the network of critical sites on CD ROM, in printed format (as a static document), and launch of the dynamic and interactive version on the internet				
1.1.7 Raise awareness amongst, and train practitioners in the use of the network of critical sites				
1.1.8 Publicise the network of critical sites as a conservation tool				
1.1.9 Production of a publication to raise awareness of key issues in the flyway using the network as the basis				
OUTCOME 1.2 - Primary data resources that underpin flyway conservation, planning and management activities enhanced to include all critically important sites in the AEWA region.				
1.2.1 Identify gaps in spatial coverage and mobilise existing information				
1.2.2 Fill the information gaps in the data sources				
OUTCOME 1.3 - Flyway data gathering and monitoring capacity strengthened to support the updating and maintenance of primary data resources that underpin conservation of the network of critical sites				
1.3.1 Harmonizing and strengthening data gathering capacity, thus ensuring better compatibility between and sustainability of monitoring networks				
1.3.2 Strengthening capacity for data gathering and monitoring				

1.3.3 Provide materials and equipment to facilitate and assist the training and data collection				
OUTCOME 1.4 - The species and critical site knowledge base supports management and planning decision-making in flyway conservation				
1.4.1 Compile existing ecological knowledge on species' migratory characteristics, site function and population delimitation				
1.4.2 Facilitate research to cover the gaps in knowledge of the use of sites by migratory waterbirds and of population limitation	DROPPED			

COMPONENT TWO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation	2009 / Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	OUTCOME 2.1 - Transferable modules framework for regional strengthening of wetland and water management conservation capacity.			
2.1.1 Draft the first full version of the modules programme				
2.1.2 Review of the programme modules draft				
2.1.3 Finalise the Programme modules				
OUTCOME 2.2 - Wetland and water management Capacity Development Programmes developed for four distinct regions (same activities are below broken down by sub-region):				
Eastern and Southern Africa Region				
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board				
2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme				
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes				
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation				
Western and Central Africa				
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board				
2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme				
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes				
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation				
Middle East				
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board				
2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme				
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes				
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation				
Central Asia				
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board				
2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme				
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes				
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation				

COMPONENT THREE				
	2009 / Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS: Improved conservation status at sites critical for waterbirds, and knowledge is generated on how to enhance conservation across the African-Eurasian flyways				
OUTCOME 3.1 - Demonstrations of best practice management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands available across the flyway.				
3.1.1 Execution of 11 Demonstration Projects in 12 countries				
1. Estonia				
2. Hungary				
3. Lithuania				
4. Mauritania				
5. Niger				
6. Nigeria				
7. Senegal & The Gambia				
8. South Africa				
9. Tanzania				
10. Turkey				
11. Yemen				
3.1.2 Publication of a book summarising the lessons learned from the demonstration project activities.				

COMPONENT FOUR COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE: Catalyzing the exchange of information for wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation	2009 / Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	OUTCOME 4.1 - Strengthened mechanisms for governments and NGOs to communicate and work together on wise use of wetlands and migratory waterbirds			
4.1.1 Increase capacity for electronic exchange of information				
4.1.2 Augmentation of and increased access to flyway contact information	DROPPED (including sub-activities)			
4.1.3 Provide project information (updates, progress reports, publicity materials) in four languages for stakeholders				
OUTCOME 4.2 - Mechanisms of exchange between and within sub-regions for improved flyway-level management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands established.				
4.2.1 Establish informal networks along the main migratory flyways within the AEWA area				
4.2.2 Designate focal points, responsible for servicing networks				
4.2.3 Exchange Programme Planning Workshop				
4.2.4 Implement Exchange Programme activities				
4.2.5 Develop strategic partnerships and mobilise co-financing				
OUTCOME 4.3 - The wise use of migratory waterbirds and wetlands is better understood and implemented by focal sub-regions.				
4.3.1 Development of sub-regional mentoring capacity.	DROPPED (including sub-activities)			
4.3.2 Production of key MEA texts and information in the predominant languages of the focal sub-regions.				

Updated overall project workplan

This section provides a general snapshot of the project’s updated workplan, divided by component. A detailed workplan as an Excel file is available upon request.

COMPONENT ONE THE CSN TOOL: Establishment of a fundamental tool to assist planning and management in flyway conservation	YEAR (year 2006 is considered as preparatory phase)															
	2007 / Year 1				2008 / Year 2				2009 / Year 3				2010 / Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME 1.1 - The network of critical sites is available as a tool for use by practitioners to underpin planning and management of and catalyse site level activity in, flyway conservation.																
1.1.1 Establishment of inter-operability between the main data-sources.																
1.1.2 Collection of spatial site reference data as a basis for database linkage in the site network																
1.1.3 Creation of the basis for the site network by linking the main data resources																
1.1.4 Development of a web-based portal to integrate the data from the main data sources, to display the network of critical sites to users via the internet.																
1.1.5 Compile the network of critical sites using Ramsar and IBA criteria																
1.1.6 Publication of the network of critical sites on CD ROM, in printed format (as a static document), and launch of the dynamic and interactive version on the internet																
1.1.7 Raise awareness amongst, and train practitioners in the use of the network of critical sites																
1.1.8 Publicise the network of critical sites as a conservation tool																
1.1.9 Production of a publication to raise awareness of key issues in the flyway using the network as the basis																

OUTCOME 1.2 - Primary data resources that underpin flyway conservation, planning and management activities enhanced to include all critically important sites in the AEWA region.																			
1.2.1 Identify gaps in spatial coverage and mobilise existing information																			
1.2.2 Fill the information gaps in the data sources																			
OUTCOME 1.3 - Flyway data gathering and monitoring capacity strengthened to support the updating and maintenance of primary data resources that underpin conservation of the network of critical sites																			
1.3.1 Harmonizing and strengthening data gathering capacity, thus ensuring better compatibility between and sustainability of monitoring networks																			
1.3.2 Strengthening capacity for data gathering and monitoring																			
1.3.3 Provide materials and equipment to facilitate and assist the training and data collection																			
OUTCOME 1.4 - The species and critical site knowledge base supports management and planning decision-making in flyway conservation																			
1.4.1 Compile existing ecological knowledge on species' migratory characteristics, site function and population delimitation																			

COMPONENT TWO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation	YEAR (year 2006 is considered as preparatory phase)															
	2007 / Year 1				2008 / Year 2				2009 / Year 3				2010 / Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME 2.1 - Transferable modules framework for regional strengthening of wetland and water management conservation capacity.																
2.1.1 Draft the first full version of the modules programme																
2.1.2 Review of the programme modules draft																
2.1.3 Finalise the Programme modules																
OUTCOME 2.2 - Wetland and water management Capacity Development Programmes developed for four distinct regions (same activities are below broken down by sub-region):																
Eastern and Southern Africa Region																
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board																
2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme																
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes																
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation																
Western and Central Africa																
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board																
2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme																
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes																
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation																
Middle East																
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board																



2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme																
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes																
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation																
Central Asia																
2.2.1 Establish and operate regional Training Board																
2.2.2 Design & Establish working regional Capacity Development Programme																
2.2.3 Finalise four regional Capacity Development Programmes																
2.2.4 Resource mobilisation for implementation																



COMPONENT THREE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS: Improved conservation status at sites critical for waterbirds, and knowledge is generated on how to enhance conservation across the African-Eurasian flyways OUTCOME 3.1 - Demonstrations of best practice management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands available across the flyway.	YEAR (year 2006 is considered as preparatory phase)															
	2007 / Year 1				2008 / Year 2				2009 / Year 3				2010 / Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1.1 Execution of 11 Demonstration Projects in 12 countries																
1. Estonia																
2. Hungary																
3. Lithuania																
4. Mauritania																
5. Niger																
6. Nigeria																
7. Senegal & The Gambia																
8. South Africa																
9. Tanzania																
10. Turkey																
11. Yemen																
3.1.2 Publication of a book summarising the lessons learned from the demonstration project activities.																

COMPONENT FOUR COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE: Catalyzing the exchange of information for wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation	YEAR (year 2006 is considered as preparatory phase)															
	2007 / Year 1				2008 / Year 2				2009 / Year 3				2010 / Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME 4.1 - Strengthened mechanisms for governments and NGOs to communicate and work together on wise use of wetlands and migratory waterbirds																
4.1.1 Increase capacity for electronic exchange of information																
4.1.3 Provide project information (updates, progress reports, publicity materials) in four languages for stakeholders																
OUTCOME 4.2 - Mechanisms of exchange between and within sub-regions for improved flyway-level management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands established.																
4.2.1 Establish informal networks along the main migratory flyways within the AEWA area																
4.2.2 Designate focal points, responsible for servicing networks																
4.2.3 Exchange Programme Planning Workshop																
4.2.4 Implement Exchange Programme activities																
4.2.5 Develop strategic partnerships and mobilise co-financing																
OUTCOME 4.3 - The wise use of migratory waterbirds and wetlands is better understood and implemented by focal sub-regions.																
4.3.2 Production of key MEA texts and information in the predominant languages of the focal sub-regions.																

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Review of activities to be dropped or modified from the WOW Project with a comparison to the original vision in the Project Document

Annex 2: Inventory of Project Outputs / Services (Meetings)

Annex 3: Web Statistics

Annex 4: PCU Inventory of Non-Expendable Equipment

Annex 5: WOW Publicity and Coverage

Annex 1: Review of activities to be dropped or modified from the WOW Project with a comparison to the original vision in the Project Document

Background:

This table has been adapted accordingly from a complete table of activities that was fully reviewed and endorsed at the WOW Steering Committee meeting in Rome (December 2008).

This amended version of the table outlines the current status of certain activities, relevant SC decisions and the original vision as per the Project Document. Only those activities which have been dropped or modified have been included in this pithy review and therefore, the numbering will not be in order since some unaffected activities were omitted altogether. Full details on the status of each activity are available from the PCU upon request.

The issues and recommendations listed in the table were drafted by the PCU on the basis of WI's and BLI's reports, and subsequent consultations held at the WOW technical meeting in Cambridge (November 13-14, 2008) and the Steering Committee meeting (6 December 2008).

All actions proposed in the table on following page will:

- contribute to the achievement of all principal project objectives;
- not have a significant negative impact on any of the overall outputs and outcomes of the project; and
- allow the team to focus fund-raising efforts only on identified critical gaps, while leaving other non-essential activities outside of the project workplan (i.e. for subsequent implementation).

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
Component 1: Establishment of a fundamental tool to assist planning and management in flyway conservation		
Outcome 1.1 The network of critical sites is available as a tool for use by practitioners to underpin planning and management of and catalyse site level activity in, flyway conservation.		
Activity 1.1 6 Publication of the network of critical sites on CD ROM, in printed format (as a static document), and launch of the dynamic and interactive version on the internet		
<p>1.1 6.1 Compiling results of act. 1.1 5 into publication</p> <p>WI/(WCMC), BLI</p>	<p>In spite of funding shortages the WOW Steering Committee recommended that this activity be left within the workplan. The partnership agreed to work towards achieving this activity and continue to try to fill this gap as it is important.</p> <p>Funding for this activity was included in the WI proposal for Abu Dhabi. There is also a shortfall of 60 days of work needed to do the work for the Compact Disk. The additional costs of producing the CD version of the CSN is included in the Abu Dhabi proposal</p>	<p>For the network of critical sites to be effective as a tool for conservation, it needs to be highly accessible to the outside world. This will be ensured in several ways: It will be presented through a web-portal on the internet and (in less developed parts of the AEWA Region where internet access is restricted) on CD Rom and in hard copy. The paper version will not be a book presenting detailed information on all the sites, but a report or summary document illustrating the work, summarizing the results, the principles of linking datasets from different sources, usefulness of such data and needs to conserve, survey, monitor sites etc. This will be excellent awareness-raising material which will promote the conservation of this critical network of sites for migratory species across the AEWA region. The CD ROM version may have the same functionality as the Web based one, but will need to be regularly replaced with a new version. The printed publication will be more static in scope and clearly state that the network of critical sites is a tool for conservation that must be accessed through the internet, to ensure access to the most up to date information and its interactive features.</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
1.1 6.2 Edit and publish network WI, BLI	Same decision as above. This activity will be retained and partnership will continue fundraising efforts to fill gaps.	Same as above
Activity 1.1 9 Production of a publication to raise awareness of key issues in the flyway using the network as the basis		
1.1 9.1 Compile awareness publication	Compiling of information for the awareness publication to be done in-house. See activity 1.1.9.2 with regards to its production, publication and distribution.	See next activity for a discussion of what is contained in the Project Document.
1.1 9.2 Produce and distribute publication WI, BLI, SRSs	<p>This activity is to be closely linked with activities 1.1 6.2 (edit and publish CSN). There is currently a funding shortage for this activity, although it is included in WI's Abu Dhabi proposal.</p> <p>The SC maintained that this is something the project ought to leave within the workplan and for which the partnership should continue fundraising efforts.</p>	Once the network of critical sites has been completed a publication based on the digital resource will be produced to raise awareness of the sites and those that are in most need of protection from the point of view of migratory waterbirds. This will focus in particular on sites that are currently not protected nationally or internationally. It will be a useful resource for the Ramsar Convention and the AEWA and organisations acting on their behalf to lobby for better site protection and flyway planning and management at national level.
Outcome 1.2 Primary data resources that underpin flyway conservation, planning and management activities enhanced to include all critically important sites in the AEWA region		
Activity 1.2 2 Fill the information gaps in the data sources		

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
<p>1.2 2.2 Perform additional targeted censuses to cover and fill gaps</p> <p>WI, BLI, SRSs</p>	<p>Gap filling surveys in Somalia and Sudan were completed in collaboration with WIWO, using the financial support (15,000 EUR) from the Danish Forest and Nature Agency secured by AEWA, gap filling surveys were also implemented in Central Asia & the Caucasus as well as in Western & Central Africa (ref. details in the reports from the subregions).</p> <p>There is currently a funding shortage for this activity and is significantly constraining the capacity of WI to plan and implement gap filling surveys. The limited available budget is being put to best use and focusing on identified regional priority gaps. However the limited funding available will not allow the filling of regional priority gaps. This will be done as a long-term process, with additional co-financing to be gradually mobilised over coming years. .</p> <p>The gap identification process (largely completed) will be instrumental in focusing fieldwork into priority areas over the coming years and will support the consolidation of the CSN tool in the long-term. However, in terms of the WOW Project objectives and priorities, the team regards the completion of a functional CSN tool as the highest priority where all project efforts should be focused. Fund-raising should therefore focus on the completion of the CSN (rather than on conducting additional gap-filling work – which is more of a long term objective and at present would not add to the functionality of the CSN tool)</p> <p>The SC maintained that the project should neither focus nor earmark additional funds to gap filling efforts within fundraising</p>	<p>The list of sites created will be used to guide survey and census work to fill gaps in the IWC and IBA databases. The existing network of observers for these schemes will be instructed to target effort at sites on this list. In addition a number of censuses/surveys will be performed by paid or financially supported observers to cover important gaps that cannot be accommodated by the network of observers. As much as possible this will be combined with training activities to strengthen the capacity of data gathering and monitoring.</p> <p>These surveys will be conducted by experienced ornithologists drawn as far as possible from the sub-region itself. During these trips, new information will be gathered on the importance of unknown or poorly known sites. A number of site-survey trips lasting up to 14 days each are planned in the project's focal sub-regions over a period of at least three years. Information gathered will be processed in the sub-region to reduce cost and enhance capacity. It will then be passed on for inclusion in the IWC and IBA databases.</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
	<p>efforts. Only existing funds (i.e.: already confirmed cash) should be used to complete gap-filling efforts. From a project perspective, the SC agreed to shift future resource mobilisation efforts on addressing staff costs and other existing gaps. It is recognized that some donors are more receptive to proposals for field work. These efforts should continue but only for monitoring purposes.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.3 Flyway data gathering and monitoring capacity strengthened to support the updating and maintenance of primary data resources that underpin conservation of the network of critical sites</p>		
<p>Activity 1.3 2 Strengthening capacity for data gathering and monitoring</p>		
<p>1.3 2.2 Experts to lead surveys to train on (integration of monitoring activities WI / (consultants), BLI, SRSs</p>	<p>Subregional surveys were implemented in the Lake Chad region by ONCFS (a planned in-kind contribution to the project) in 2005/06 and 2006/07. The 2007/08 survey completed in January 2009 (mostly in kind contribution with small GEF and WI support). The ONCFS is producing a leaflet with the information about these counts.</p> <p>Funding shortages are making it difficult for the WOW Project to extend the implementation of this activity. The SC decided that the same decision for activity 1.2 2.2 applies here as well. In addition it was agreed that all remaining gap-filling surveys conducted with WOW funding should continue to have a significant element of training for local personnel, as originally planned.</p>	<p>Basic skills will be taught through the course modules in Component 2. These will include practical bird census skills, waterbird identification skills, and the administrative requirements of involvement in IWC/IBA. These skills will then be developed in the field. The site surveys carried out as part of the gap-filling work will be used as practical “on the job” training opportunities. Trainees will accompany experienced ornithologists (it requires special skills to hand over expertise to fieldworkers that have received their first basic count-training) from within the region into the field and their field technique and experience will be developed.</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
<p>1.3 2.3 Sub-regional training censuses</p> <p>WI, BLI, SRSs</p>	<p>WIWO has conducted censuses in Oman and, in collaboration with WI, in southern Sudan. WI has collaborated with WIWO which conducts training surveys in Iran, Oman, Sudan and Nigeria (Chad basin).</p> <p>The same issues and agreed actions for 1.3 2.2 above also apply to this activity. There is a clear priority assigned to combining surveys with training activities in 2009-2010 and warrants the merger of these two activities.</p> <p>SC agreed and endorsed proposal to formally merge this activity with 1.3 2.2 within the project's workplan. Henceforth, activity 1.3.2.3 will disappear from the workplan.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3 3 Provide materials and equipment to facilitate and assist the training and data collection</p>		
<p>1.3 3.1 Develop, print and provide field guide in Russian</p> <p>WI/(consultants), BLI, SRS Central Asia</p>	<p>N/A - This activity was assigned lower priority and postponed due to shortage of AEWA funding. However, during the reporting period some preliminary contacts occurred between WI and the FAO for possible FAO support to such publication. The issue is being followed up by ACBK on behalf of the WOW Central Asia and Caucasus regional centre.</p> <p>The completion (or lack thereof) of this activity is of relatively minor importance vis a vis the achievement of the project's main objectives. The completion of this activity can therefore be achieved post-project without affecting the project's overall</p>	<p>New trainees often have little or no access to resources for gathering data, but need these if they are to collect reliable data. Regional bird identification guides will be provided during training and trainees will be allowed to keep them at the end of the course.</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
	<p>achievements.</p> <p>The SC endorsed the idea that this activity is to be dropped from the main workplan but it should be kept on the side as it can be fundraised for.</p>	
<p>1.3 3.2 Provide optical and other equipment</p> <p>WI, BLI, SRSs</p>	<p>Additional equipment is being purchased by WI for E&S and W&C Africa using BfN funds (detailed list in WI reports for BfN). At Western and Central Africa, Central Asia and Caucasus and Middle East gap-filling and monitoring workshops second-hand binoculars from the RSPB scheme were provided to SRSs to distribute to participant countries. The equipment for the Africa region is covered under the BfN funding and was largely procured and distributed. However Due to the shortage of AEWA funding it was not possible to purchase equipments for Central Asia and for the Middle East. This activity takes lower priority and a partial dropping would not affect the achievement of project main objectives.</p> <p>SC agreed that this activity should continue to be implemented with available funding and then once funds have been exhausted it should be taken for complete.</p>	<p>Following 1.3 3.1, the observer network will be supported with optical equipment that they will be allowed to keep at the end of the course.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.4 Species and critical site knowledge base supports management and planning decision-making in flyway conservation</p>		
<p>Activity 1.4 2 Facilitate research to cover the gaps in knowledge of the use of sites by migratory waterbirds and of population limitation</p>		

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
<p>1.4 2.1 Make available 'seed money' to help develop proposals to obtain funding for research to fill the gaps in knowledge</p> <p>WI, BLI, SRSs</p>	<p>SC agreed that this activity should be dropped entirely from the workplan in light of the lower priority assigned to this task at this stage of the project.</p>	<p>Appropriate research nuclei will be engaged including Wetlands International Specialist Groups. A 'stimulation' fund will be set up to provide 'seed money' to facilitate the development of research-proposals that will yield long term improvement in the understanding of the ecology and site use of migratory waterbirds. This will provide an interesting topic for inclusion into the programme of the International Flyway Conference that will be organised 2004 in Edinburgh, on the initiative of Wetlands International hosted by the governments of The Netherlands and the UK.</p>

Component 2: Establishing a basis for strengthening decision-making and technical capacity for wetland and migratory waterbird conservation

Activity 2.1 4 Review of the programme model draft

<p>2.1 4.1 Perform external review of training and awareness model</p> <p>WI, PCU, SRSs</p>	<p>The model training programme was reviewed by the SRS, the CTA, BLI, the Ramsar Secretariat and several members of each regional Training Boards at the Training Programme Review and Regional Adaptation Workshop in Amman on 8-16 June and has been well received. The Workshop Report (available at PCU), provides an overview of feedback from workshop participants.</p> <p>See SC remarks below.</p>	<p>The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will be tasked with organising a full review of the model programme. An external reviewer will be contracted to review the model, and to provide recommendations. A Committee comprising members of the Project Steering Committee and delegates at relevant workshops will review these recommendations and provide the final feedback to the CTA and CDO.</p>
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ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
<p>2.1 4.2 Conduct a rapid technical review of the model programme using available capacity and within the feasibility of available resources (activity reformulated as per SC decision)</p> <p>SC (sub-group), WI, PCU, SRSs</p>	<p>This activity was modified so that it may be implemented within available resources and within existing capacity. The external technical assessment is to be done under a different formulation.</p> <p>The WOW agreed that there will be no formal external evaluation of the training modules at this stage, the priority being to have them applied and tried in the regions. However, David Stroud will carry out a rapid technical review before the text is finalised.</p> <p>Furthermore, the WI Capacity Development team will obtain formal the endorsement of the final version of the training modules from all WOW partners and Regional Training Boards.</p>	<p>See above.</p>
<p>2.1 5.2 Translate & print final model, and distribute to contributing partners / networks and to project sub-regional centres for wide dissemination</p> <p>WI, PCU, SRSs</p>	<p>On the basis of current funding constrains it is suggested not to translate the model programme (it will be only in English). The generic flyway training programme will be prepared in English only. At least 1500 copies will be printed (more if possible).</p> <p>Translations in French, Russian, Arabic will be possible through synergies with other initiatives and funding made available by: AEWA (WetCap) and Ramsar Convention Secretariat.</p> <p>SC agreed that 1500 copies of the training programme should</p>	<p>The CTA and CDO will lead the final production of the programme together with Wetlands International and BirdLife International. The programme will be published in the predominant language of each proposed focal region (English, French, Russian and Arabic). They will be disseminated to key Ramsar, Wetlands International and AEWA Focal Points globally to ensure that awareness of the model and is raised.</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
	<p>be produced. It was also decided that Edoardo, Nick and Bert should meet in the near future to discuss critical translation priorities and see where funds can be freed up to allow for essential material to be translated. This is already being partly addressed as Ramsar funds have come in to allow the programme to be translated into French and the WetCap project will assist with the Arabic translation.</p>	

Outcome 2.2 Wetland and waterbird conservation Training and Awareness Raising Programmes produced ready for implementation in four sub-regions

Activity 2.2 3 Finalise 4 Sub-regional Training & Awareness Programmes

<p>2.2 3.2 Publish & print the Training and Awareness Raising Programme</p> <p>WI</p>	<p>Printing of regionally-adapted versions will be included as part of the training implementation (as in the case of the USFWS grant for Western and Central Africa).</p> <p>The WOW SC also agreed to change the language of this activity to reflect the regionalisation process. The generic version of the training programme should be translated if possible (either in-house or through synergies such as the WetCap Project) and funding is also being sought after. All regional Centres should receive resource copies of the generic programme in English. Each time a training workshop is to be held a set of copies in that particular language should be printed. The SC also stressed the importance of mobilising funding to print the training programme to allow for its delivery across the AEWA region.</p>	<p>The programmes will be finalised by sub-regional sub-contractors under supervision and in consultation with the PCU, with input from partners in each sub-region. The final Programmes will be based on the outcomes of each sub-regional workshop and will need to be approved by each Sub-Regional Training Board. The final Training and Awareness Raising Programmes will then be published and disseminated to all stakeholder institutions in the sub-region. They will be published in the predominant languages of each sub-region and will be those that the courses are generally delivered in. These will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western (and Central) Africa: French & English • Eastern (and Southern) Africa: English (& French) • Central Asian and Caucasus States: Russian • Arabic Middle East States: Arabic
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ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
		Where possible, matching funds will also be sourced for translation into other languages, notably Portuguese, Swahili and Farsi. Subsequent to publication, a series of awareness-raising meetings will also be held to publicise and explain the Programmes.
Activity 2.2 4 Mobilise resources for the implementation of the sub-regional training and awareness raising programmes	Ongoing with some success already achieved in Western and Central Africa.	The responsibility for implementation of these sub-regional Programmes will then pass to the sub-regional stakeholders. The Project will not be responsible for this. However, the project will be committed to assisting these organisations in securing the necessary financing to do this. Staff from the lead contractors and subcontractors will work with stakeholder agencies to secure funds during the two years of the Programmes' development. The target will be to launch the Programmes within one year of their development being completed.

Component 3: Improved conservation status at sites critical for waterbirds, and knowledge is generated on how to enhance conservation across the African-Eurasian flyways.

Outcome 3.1 Demonstrations of best practice management of migratory waterbirds and wetlands available across the flyway

Activity 3.1 1 Execution of demonstration projects

Activity 3.1 2 Publication of a book summarising the lessons learned from the demonstration project activities

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
<p>3.1 2.1 Consultant contracted and structure for the book worked out</p> <p>WI, PCU</p>	<p>There are still different interpretations among SC members as to what material ought to be published in hard copy and what material should remain in electronic format. Therefore, some additional discussion on how to approach this activity is still needed.</p> <p>However, SC members were in agreement that a synthesis of the lessons learned from WOW need to be done and that we need to make this information available as we go along since some demonstration projects are closing in 2009. The minimum that should be produced is some tangible final report in hand.</p> <p>Leon Bennun agreed to put together a short discussion document on this to narrow down the focus and to initiate further SC discussion.</p>	<p>The demonstration projects will form important nodes for exchange of information and examples of wise use for the whole flyway. Many of the results and lessons learned will be shared through the web-site, email discussion forum and newsletter. However, a summary of the lessons learned for the projects as a whole will also be an invaluable resource. The publication will be written in chapters addressing specific types of best practice (i.e. not in a case study by case study format). This will enable the lessons learned for other practitioners to be more easily highlighted. And generate a shorter and more easily read book.</p>
<p>3.1 2.2 Demonstration projects contribute information for book</p> <p>WI (consultant), BLI, PCU</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>3.1 2.3 Consultant compiles and edits the book</p> <p>WI (consultant)</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>3.1 2.4 Book reviewed</p> <p>WI, SC, PCU</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>3.1 2.5 Book finalised</p> <p>WI (consultant)</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>3.1 2.6 Book printed, publicised</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
and disseminated WI, PCU		

Component 4: Catalyzing the exchange of information for wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation

Outcome 4.1 Strengthened mechanisms for governments and NGOs to communicate and work together on wise use of wetlands and migratory waterbirds

Activity 4.1 1 Increase capacity for electronic exchange of information

<p>4.1 1.3 Creation of an email discussion group</p> <p>PCU, AEWA CO, WI, BLI</p>	<p>All the technical team agreed that the objective of this activity may best be achieved through a strengthening of the wow website as a resource for flyway conservation practitioners. This can be achieved within available resources and is already being pursued.</p> <p>SC members agreed to use the WOW website as the primary vehicle and to drop the e-mail discussion group. This activity does not seem feasible within available resources.</p> <p>The group created during CMS CoP may provide added impetus to consider this as achieved.</p>	<p>Access to information and exchange of information via the internet is already a very significant mechanism in wetland and waterbird conservation. All the main project partner organisations have their own sites providing a variety of different resources that are accessible in different formats and languages. However, there is a need to fill a number of key gaps and to provide additional support for the project activities and their continuation post-project. Internet capacity will be developed based on the existing AEWA website (that will also host the critical site network tool). Intranet resources will be developed to host resources, reports and minutes from key meetings of Steering Committees and Training Boards. Each focal sub-region will have its own area on the web-site where as far as possible resources will be presented in the main language(s)</p>
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ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
		<p>identified for each sub-region:</p> <p>Western (and Central) Africa: French and English Eastern (and Southern) Africa: English (and French) Central Asian and Caucasus States : Russian Middle Eastern States: Arabic</p> <p>An email discussion group will be established, that will be similar in character to the Ramsar Forum but focusing on Migratory Waterbirds and issues related to the AEWA. It will act as a conduit for both AEWA and project related developments and as a forum for exchange of ideas, opinions and information by members. An intensive effort will be made during the project to promote the discussion group and encourage membership. Wetlands international will be responsible for hosting it and monitoring content although the site itself will not be moderated (similar to the Ramsar Forum). The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat will financially maintain this post-project.</p>

Activity 4.1 2 Augmentation of and increased access to flyway contact information

<p>4.1 2.1 Compile existing information from partner organizations for use in the contacts database</p>	<p>Proposal: the concept of a stand-alone database, as originally envisaged, is now deemed unsustainable and is to be dropped from the workplan.</p> <p>In order to best address this objective in a realistic fashion, the</p>	<p>Flyway conservation requires international communication that can be targeted to specific practitioners with specific roles; for instance a site manager may want to be able to contact site managers at other sites on a flyway or a government decision-maker with responsibility for migratory waterbirds may want to</p>
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ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
AEWA CO, PCU	<p>WCMC will create a direct link within the CSN tool and WOW website to the contacts databases of all partner organizations. These databases will be maintained by partner organisations as part of the ongoing work. The CSN tool and WOW website will optimise search capacity by providing a one-stop entry point to all relevant organisations involved in flyway conservation.</p> <p>SC agreed that a page in the CSN Tool should be created to facilitate finding contacts but would not hold primary data of people involved in flyway-scale work.</p>	<p>consult with their counterparts in other flyway countries. To some extent this information already exists but it is neither sufficiently comprehensive nor accessible to make this an effective resource. Existing information will be augmented and accessibility increased in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance flyway planning and management; • Improve communication of key issues between practitioners and decision makers and UNEP/AEWA Secretariat staff; • Focus information and awareness raising campaigns during and after the project concerning key events and launches. <p>A contacts database will be created to assist exchange of information during the project and its continuation post-project. It will be based on existing information available to project partners and will be populated with the details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practitioners based in critically important sites identified in Component 1 activities. Site managers will be invited to provide their contact details and those of the managing organisation. • National focal points for the AEWA. • Focal points in government agencies in non-AEWA States responsible for migratory waterbird conservation. • Focal points in NGOs active in migratory waterbird conservation. • AEWA Technical Committee members. <p>Where existing data are available this be augmented through the course of the project by inviting trainees, and delegates attending awareness raising courses to contribute their details to</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
		the database. The database will be hosted on an intranet facility on the project web-site only accessible to selected groups: project staff, AEWA and Ramsar Convention Contacts in Contracting Parties, BirdLife International and Wetlands International staff and other people who have agreed to enter their details on the database. The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat will maintain the database post project.
4.1 2.2 Develop data agreement AEWA CO, PCU	See above	All those providing contact information they will be asked to sign an agreement to this effect allowing such access to their details.
4.1 2.3 Create, populate and maintain database on the AEWA web-site AEWA CO, PCU	See above	See above
4.1 2.4 Plan and implement data collection activities AEWA CO, PCU, SRSs	See above	See above
Outcome 4.2 Mechanisms of exchange between and within sub-regions for improved flyway-level migratory waterbird and wetland management established		

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
<p>Activity 4.2 1 Establish informal networks along the main migratory flyways within the AEWA area</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>Flyways and networks of key sites will be described and developed during Component 1 of the project. The availability of flyway contacts will be improved for the flyway as a whole, using the identification of critical sites and their site-based practitioners (Component 1). This Exchange Programme will link very closely with and build on results from this work. Informal networks of people (including BirdLife International Site Support Groups) will be created for identified flyway site networks and these will be coordinated by Sub-regional Subcontractors. Networks for practical exchange will be formed initially from identified key sites, which will include in all cases the project demonstration sites. Although key site networks have not yet been described, expected flyway routes for the implementation of the Exchange Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Atlantic Flyway, linking sites along the East Atlantic from breeding areas in the Arctic and along Atlantic coasts of Europe and Africa. Coordination Centre: West Africa. Key demonstration sites: Mauritania, Senegal/Gambia, Lithuania, Estonia; • Mediterranean / Black Sea Flyway, overlapping to some extent with the East Atlantic flyway, but focused in particular on trans-Sahara migration routes between Eastern Europe and Africa. Coordination Centre: West Africa. Key demonstration sites: Niger, Nigeria, Hungary, Turkey, Lithuania, Estonia; • West Asia / Africa Flyway, linking sites from West & Central Asia, Middle East and Eastern and Southern Africa and from the West Indian Ocean. Coordination Centre: Middle East.

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
		<p>Key demonstration sites: Yemen, Tanzania, South Africa, Turkey;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra-African flyways and other continental migratory and nomadic strategies, linking sites within Africa. Coordination Centre: East Africa. Key demonstration sites: Mauritania, Senegal/Gambia, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa.
Activity 4.2 2 Designate focal points, responsible for servicing networks	--	<p>All networks need to be serviced, and this will be mainly achieved through the project website, e-mail discussion groups and implementing a suite of activities of relevance to the networks. For the purposes of the Exchange Programme, a focal point will be designated for each flyway network, who will carry out functions needed to service and motivate the networks. This person will be invited by the SRS in each sub-region responsible for coordinating these activities (see above). Key stakeholder organisations in the sub-regions will be invited to offer a part-time secondment of a staff member to fulfil this role for a minimum of 1 month per year for the duration of the project to co-ordinate activities along their respective networks. The expectation will be that the role will be taken on by the organisation post-project.</p>
Activity 4.2 3 Exchange Programme Planning Workshop	--	<p>An Exchange Programme Planning Workshop will be organised in Year 2 of the project. Participants will include focal points from each flyway, representatives from selected key sites of each flyway (including demonstration projects), AEW Technical Committee Members / Ramsar National Focal Points from each</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
		<p>sub-region and other interested partners. The main aim of the workshop will be to develop a practical schedule of complementary exchange activities. In addition, means will be explored to seek co-financing for expansion of the Exchange Programme both during and after the project. The Flyway Focal Points will address such recommendations after the workshop, with support from other members of their networks. The workshop will be held at one of the demonstration sites.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 4 Implement Exchange Programme activities</p>	<p>Due to the shortage of AEWA funding this activity entirely depends on BfN funding (which is geographically restricted to the Africa region). Therefore, in consideration of the conditions of the BfN funding, as well as the recommendations of the Exchange Programme Planning Workshop, activities to be implemented are restricted to demonstration projects in Africa (until all co-funding is secured).</p> <p>The PCU also facilitated where possible exchanges between demonstration projects if a budget surplus was encountered.</p> <p>Furthermore, in some cases follow-up activities were flagged during the official exchanges but limited funding is hindering the implementation of these priorities (i.e.: Eastern and Southern Africa).</p> <p>The SC indicated that no further fund-raising efforts should be focused on addressing this activity. Where possible, the project will continue to use other funding (i.e. from demonstration projects' budgets) to foster exchanges between</p>	<p>Whilst each flyway will refine and develop their own exchange schedules, a series of activities are suggested here, which form a blueprint Exchange Programme.</p> <p>The activities may be divided into 3 main areas:</p> <p><i>Exchanges of key sites personnel between sites in different parts of the flyways</i></p> <p>The focus will be on sharing experiences related to wise-use of migratory waterbirds and wetlands, particularly in the context of the flyway as a whole. Site personnel will be able to see how their activities in one part of the flyway benefit and assist activities elsewhere, thereby reinforcing the flyway perspective. Particular emphasis will be given to enabling personnel from developing countries to visit key sites in developed countries (this tends to happen much less frequently than the other way around). In addition, links will be established between key sites in the main breeding areas and non-breeding areas of the migratory flyways, especially between Siberia and sub-Saharan</p>

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	<p>demo projects also outside Africa (this is already being implemented: e.g. Estonians in Gambia/Senegal in January 2009).</p>	<p>Africa. Key site personnel will work at the 'host' site long enough to develop close working relationships with host teams and to foster understanding about different approaches to site survey and management. Each exchange will last for approximately 3 weeks and enable individuals or very small groups (1-3 persons) to travel together to the same host site (numbers will be kept small to minimise the burden on hosts, and reduce depletion of staff from 'visiting' sites).</p> <p><i>Exchanges of key sites personnel within their sub-region</i></p> <p>Exchange activities under this area will focus on enabling personnel from key sites in the same sub-region to work together in order to strengthen planning and cooperation between sites and broaden experiences of those involved. An example of a practical exchange might be between the Parc National du Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania and the Bijagos Archipelago in Guinea-Bissau. Both sites support a very high percentage of the populations of several migratory waders on the East Atlantic Flyway. An exchange programme between these sites could foster improved communication and coordination of waterbird monitoring, which would yield a much clearer picture of the combined international importance of these two sites.</p> <p><i>Exchanges of demonstration site personnel</i></p> <p>The demonstration projects are implementing aspects of best practice management. Opportunities will be provided for staff and local stakeholder organisations from each of these projects</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
		to visit other sites in their sub-region to benefit from sharing experiences in carrying out these types of activities. This will be a two way process with personnel and stakeholders from other sites also being assisted to visit the demonstration sites to learn lessons from the implementation of the best practices. By focusing this sub-regionally the lessons to be learned from the exchange activities will be simplified by participants encountering sites with similar environmental and social contexts.
4.2 4.1 Exchanges of key site personnel between sites in different parts of the flyways WI	Same as above. This activity can be restricted in scope without significantly affecting the outcome of the project. Therefore it is recommended to implement it only within the limits of available BfN funding and associated geographical restrictions.	See above
4.2 4.2 Exchanges of key sites personnel within their sub-region WI, SRSs, demo projects, BLI, AEWA, Ramsar	Same as above	Same as above
4.2 4.3 Exchanges of demonstration site personnel WI, SRSs, demo projects, BLI,	See SC decision above.	Same as above

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
AEWA, Ramsar		
Outcome 4.3 The wise-use of migratory waterbirds and wetlands is better understood and implemented by governments in focal sub-regions		
Activity 4.3 1 Development of sub-regional mentoring capacity		
<p>4.3 1.1 Development of shadowing timetable for each staff member to coincide with appropriate MEA (Multilateral Environmental Agreements: i.e. AEWA, RAMSAR) activities</p> <p>WI, BLI, AEWA, Ramsar, PCU, SRSs</p>	<p>N/A - In the prior report it was suggested to postpone this activity due to shortage of co-financing.</p> <p>As outlined in all prior technical reports, insufficient co-funding currently does not allow the implementation of this activity. The implementation of this activity would use-up a substantial part of the travel budget of the SRSs.</p> <p>SC agreed to drop this activity but it was noted by Ward Hagemeyer that a portion in-kind co-financing from the AEWA & Ramsar Secretariats were earmarked for this and would be affected if not compensated for elsewhere.</p>	<p>The project offers many opportunities for wise use principles to be instilled in various target groups. For instance various the Training and Awareness Programmes will be developed to provide a structure to help deliver wise use principles to trainees. Activities in Component 1 will require project staff to be familiar with the workings of the MEAs; for instance in identifying sites of critical importance will require a working understanding of the criteria used and the process of site designation under Ramsar. Project staff in all of the SRSs must therefore be familiar with the workings of the MEAs to be able to disseminate this through the project activities and to be able to fulfil a mentoring role to certain organisations.</p> <p>To achieve this the CDO and WO in each SPRC will be provided with a period during which they will shadow the appropriate staff in each of the two relevant MEAs. There will be three main elements to this work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two weeks will be spent in the MEA office familiarising with the MEA role and the files of States in their sub-region; • In the Ramsar Convention time will be spent with the Regional Coordinators (relevant to their sub-region) to discuss the sub-region they are working in and how they are

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
		<p>currently engaged. This will take place during the two weeks in the first bullet point;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of two weeks will be spent in the field with senior staff (Senior Staff and/or Regional Coordinators in Ramsar) to learn about how the MEAs are delivered and develop their own network of contacts for the project. <p>At the end of this period of shadowing project staff will be familiar with the workings of the MEAs generally and in terms of their specific sub-region and well able to ensure that wise use principles are appropriately threaded through the project activities.</p>
<p>4.3 1.2 Shadow activities in MEA offices</p> <p>WI, BLI, AEWA, Ramsar, PCU, SRSS</p>	<p>N/A Task to be dropped or rescheduled – same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>4.3 1.3 Shadow activities in the field</p> <p>WI, BLI, AEWA, Ramsar, PCU, SRSS</p>	<p>N/A Task to be dropped or rescheduled – same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 2 Production of key MEA texts and information in the predominant languages of the focal sub-regions</p>		
		<p>Language is a barrier to effective communication of key MEA</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
<p>4.3 2.1 Translation of key MEA texts</p> <p>PCU, AEWA, Ramsar, SRSs, WI, BLI</p>	<p>Some MEA texts have been translated already, and respective MEA Secretariats are likely to be able mobilise funding for this purpose, independently from this project. For example, the recently approved WETCAP project supported by AEWA, includes funding for translation of key MEA texts in Arabic.</p> <p>SC members agreed to consider this activity as partly completed. The objective should be revised to reflect what will be translated (Arabic is covered through the WetCap project, Russian will not be translated).</p>	<p>documents that provide both practical and background information. To varying degrees key documents relating to MEAs and their implementation are available in different languages. Most key documents for both Ramsar and AEWA are available in English and French. However, there are relatively few documents available in Russian and Arabic – key languages in two of the project focal sub-regions. It is important that these documents are available in these languages for the purposes of awareness raising schedules outlined in Component 2 and for the SRSs to effectively promote and support the MEAs in the course of their activities.</p> <p>The following documents will be translated into the following languages:</p> <p>AEWA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plan: Russian and Arabic • Implementation Priorities: Russian and Arabic • Conservation Guidelines: French, Russian and Arabic <p>Ramsar Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention text: Arabic and Russian • Handbooks for wise use: Arabic and Russian <p>Funds will also be made available for printing in MEA house style and distribution according the project needs.</p>
<p>4.3 2.2 Printing and</p>	<p>N/A Task to be dropped – same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>

ACTIVITY	STATUS AND DECISION BY WOW STEERING COMMITTEE	VISION AS PER ORIGINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT
dissemination of translated documents PCU, AEWA, Ramsar, SRSS, WI. BLI		

Annex 2: Inventory of Project Outputs / Services

Meetings organized by the PCU Wetlands International and BirdLife International (a list of meetings for Regional Centres and Demonstration Projects available upon request)

PCU										
No	Meeting Type ⁴	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.	Management Meeting	Technical meeting	Cambridge, UK	12 – 13 November 2008	WOW PCU	WOW PCU	13	No	NA	NA
2.	Steering Committee Teleconference	WOW Steering Committee	Wageningen	5 September 2008	WOW PCU	WOW PCU	11	No	NA	NA
3.	Steering Committee Meeting	WOW Steering Committee	Wageningen	6 December 2008	WOW PCU	WOW PCU	14	No	NA	NA

⁴ Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

Wetlands International

No	Meeting Type ⁴	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.	Other	Meeting with BfN	Bonn, DE	16 October	BfN	WI/PCU	7	-	English	
2.	Other	Meeting with AEWA	Bonn, DE	16 October	AEWA	WI/PCU	6	-	English	
3.	EGM	Team Meeting	Cambridge, UK	13-14 November 2008	PCU	BLI/PCU	16	-	English	

BirdLife International

No	Meeting Type ⁴	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.	Project evaluation meeting	WOW mid-term evaluation	BirdLife International, Cambridge	25-26 June 2008	Leon Bennun	Jonathan Barnard/ Vicky Jones (BirdLife)	6	See PCU	English	See PCU
3.	Technical Meeting	WOW CSN tool demonstration and review	BirdLife International, Cambridge	23 July 2008	Vicky Jones	Vicky Jones/ Ian May (BirdLife)	12	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.	Management Meeting	WOW Technical Team Meeting	BirdLife International, Cambridge	13-14 November 2008	PCU / Jonathan Barnard	Jonathan Barnard / Sue Patterson (BirdLife)	15	see PCU	English	see PCU

⁴ Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

⁴ Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

4.	Management Meeting	WOW Portal review meeting	ge BirdLife International, Cambridge/teleconference WI	19 November 2008	Ian May	Ian May	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
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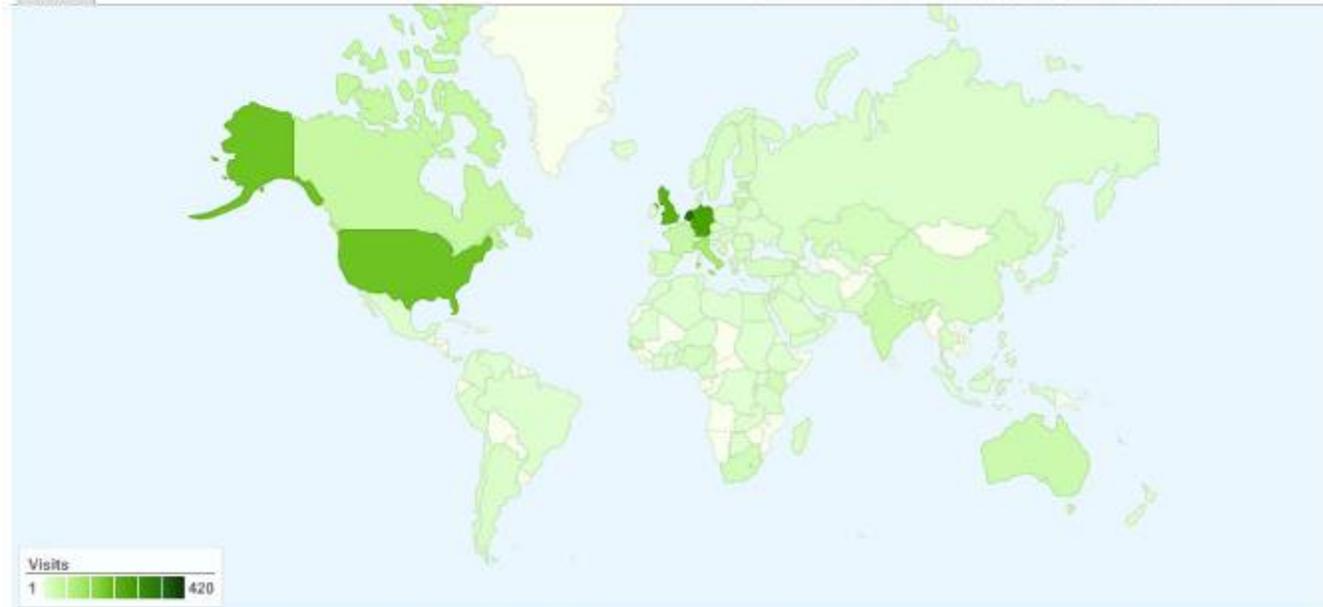
Annex 3: Web Statistics

Visits to the WOW Project Website :

Jul 1, 2008 - Dec 31, 2008

www.wingsoverwetlands.org

(Visits to the main start page only from July - December 2008)



2,496 visits came from 114 countries/territories

Map prepared by: F. Keil for WOW PCU

Annex 4: List of PCU Equipment

Internal ID	Description	Serial / Product No.	Purchase Order No.	PO Date	Price in US\$	Present Condition	Location	Recommendation for disposal
1	HP nc8430 Notebook Computer	CNU6321ZKQ	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$1,773.47	New	PCU	TBD
2	HP nc8430 Notebook Computer	CNU6311X6D	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$1,773.47	New	PCU	TBD
3	Targus Notepac Carrying Case	5024442233500	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$34.82	New	PCU	TBD
4	Targus Notepac Carrying Case	5024442233500	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$34.82	New	PCU	TBD
5	HP optical mouse	C/T: F98490CN3T7ABJM	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$22.07	New	PCU	TBD
6	HP optical mouse	C/T: F98490CN3T7ABIV	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$22.07	New	PCU	TBD
7	Freecom ToughDrive External Hard Drive	6290204864	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$209.44	New	PCU	TBD
8	Transcend 2GB USB JetFlash	1451040012	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$48.55	New	PCU	TBD
9	Transcend 2GB USB JetFlash	1451040015	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$48.55	New	PCU	TBD
10	HP DLP Projector mp3135	TWC6047331	2006-186	23-8-2006	\$2,150.46	New	PCU	TBD
11	T'nB Multimedia Headphone	UPC: 3303170025727	NA	NA	\$15.21	New	PCU	TBD
12	T'nB Multimedia Headphone	UPC: 3303170025727	NA	NA	\$15.21	New	PCU	TBD
13	Logitech QuickCam	UPC: 509906987876	NA	NA	\$50.88	New	PCU	TBD
14	Logitech QuickCam	UPC: 509906987876	NA	NA	\$50.88	New	PCU	TBD
15	Canon Digital IXUS 60 + Starter Kit	J57944	UNOPS-51581	25-10-2007	\$341.00	New	PCU	TBD
16	Thuraya Mobile Satellite Phone	3003210-0006	UNOPS:55866-1	15-1-2007	\$891.00	New	PCU	TBD
17	Logitech Speakers	NA	NA	14-4-2007	\$160.00	New	PCU	TBD
18.	WOW Exhibition Stand	NA	NA	NA	\$3,700	New	PCU	TBD

Annex 5: WOW Publicity and Coverage

See attached file