



*Integrating Livelihoods and Conservation*  
*People Partner with Nature for Sustainable Living*  
2018-2021



**Annual Status Report**  
2018



**Abbreviations:**

BCN: Bird Conservation Nepal  
CBD: Convention for Biological Diversity  
CBO: Community Based Organisation  
CFM: Collaborative Forest Management (Uganda)  
CFUG: Community Forest User Groups (Nepal)  
CBG: Community Based Groups  
CFM: Collaborative Forest Management  
COP: Conference of Parties  
FECOFUN: Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal  
DFCC: District Forest Coordination Committee  
DFO: Division Forest Office  
DOF: Dansk Ornitologisk Forening/ BirdLife Denmark  
GPM: Global Partnership Meeting/BirdLife  
IBA: Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas  
LCG: Local Conservation Group  
IGA: Income Generating Activities  
NFA: National Forest Authority  
PAG: Program Advisory Group  
PFM: Participatory Forest Management  
PPN: People Partner with Nature Programme  
PMC: Program Management Committee  
SAC: Site Advisory Committee  
SDG: Sustainable Development Goals  
SSG: Site Support Group  
TOC: Theory of Change



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## Performance reporting and strategic updates for 2018

### 1. Summary of performance

The second phase of the *Integrating Livelihoods and Conservation. People Partner with Nature for Sustainable Living* Programme (PPN II) began in April 2018 immediately after the no cost extension of the first phase<sup>1</sup> and will end in December 2021. Since its beginning in 2015 the PPN Programme has been implemented by DOF in partnership with three BirdLife partners - Nature Kenya, NatureUganda and Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN). At the local level it continues to be implemented at the same three sites in Kenya (Arabuko Sokoke Forest , Dakatcha Woodlands and Taita Hills) and two sites in Uganda (Echuya Forest Reserve and Kasyoha-Kitumi Forest Reserve), while in Nepal a new site, Madane Protected Forest in Gulmi District, was added to the original site, Reshunga Forest. Some of the sites will be phased out or scaled down during PPN II. The partners have been asked to prepare a plan for both, phasing out and scaling down and up.

The overall objective of PPN is to *Reduce the depletion of forested IBAs and contribute to the realisation of best participatory forest management practices for the benefit of all.* This is a long-term objective which remains valid not only for the current sites but for all forested Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in the countries in which our partners work. The immediate Programme objectives also go beyond its individual phases (especially in the context of upscaling) but have their own specific outcomes for each phase. The three components of the programme reflect the objectives. The first component addresses partner capacity and advocacy, the second forest management, improved livelihoods and biodiversity conservation, and the third the empowerment and engagement of civil society and especially Community Based Groups (CBGs) or Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) which is the term that we commonly use in BirdLife.

Overall and country wise, in 2018 the Programme performed as expected with no major deviations from the work plan. There were only a few changes. The financial training of partner staff planned to take place in Copenhagen in the last quarter of 2018 was postponed due to lack of time among DOF financial staff to facilitate the training. The training will take place 2-4 April 2019. The DOF technical assistance to training on Locally Based Monitoring in Madane in Nepal was also postponed until April 2019 because of unexpected work requirements related to the audit of PPN I.

The Programme contributed to the outcomes and targets as expected. After only 9 months it is too early to account for new significant results other than those already achieved in the first phase. There has also not been a need to revise the Theory of Change (TOC). The focus has been on consolidating results and building sustainability. The Programme Management Committee (PMC) meeting in Denmark in January 2018, though part of PPN I, contributed to PPN II by providing training to PMC members on Theory Of Change and participatory monitoring to be followed up upon by partners with their own Programme staff. The Seminar on Participatory Forest Management with partners and Danish NGOs that also took place in Copenhagen in January was an important step towards broader learning and sharing. The Programme continues to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals by using an approach to sustainability based on the integration of

DOF, Bird Conservation Nepal, Nature Kenya, NatureUganda

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<sup>1</sup> DOF is well aware that CISU does not use the term 'phase'. However, in lack of a better word we have chosen to use it in our PPN Programme to distinguish between the current part (PPN II) and the previous (PPN I). We believe, that we can justify this because the Programme has a long term goal which is being pursued throughout



environmental, social and economic factors. This is in line with BirdLife's approach to conservation that builds on local engagement and empowerment. More specifically the Programme contributes directly to Goal 15 Life on Land through the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of forests, to Goal 5 on gender equity by specifically supporting women in participating in economic activities and decision making and to Goal 2 for improved food security by supporting sustainable nature based livelihood alternatives, e.g. through training. As a result of its strategic approach the Programme also contributes to the reduction of poverty, to better health through access to new resources (e.g. more vegetables), to education on the value of biodiversity for human livelihoods, to securing access to ecosystem services, e.g. water (through monitoring and better management), to responsible production, and to social equity (e.g. by specifically including indigenous peoples). The Programme also strongly supports partnerships, both within BirdLife and among national stakeholders. The programme was formulated within the framework of the 2020 Biodiversity Goals and its contribution to these goals as described in a recent DOF publication on sustainable forest management (see below).

Because the Programme continues to be implemented at the same sites and to a high extent with the same staff and stakeholders as in Phase I the Inception Phase was rather short. An important activity for partners were to carry out a Theory of Change Process with all staff involved in the Programme and to build their capacity to work with participatory monitoring. Another main output was a publication in Danish and English with the title *Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal, Kenya and Uganda. Local communities engage in the 2020 Biodiversity Goals*. The publication is a popular presentation of results from PPN 2015-2018. DOF also published an article about PPN results in the DOF member magazine *Fugle og Natur International naturbeskyttelse og Biodiversitetskonventionen*, updated [dof.dk/international](http://dof.dk/international) with new information and documents and created new formats for reporting etc. using the PPN logo<sup>2</sup>. Partners are encouraged to use it widely to enhance the visibility of the Programme. BCN produced jackets with the logo for staff and important stakeholders and DOF plans to make a calendar with pictures from the partner countries that can be distributed to stakeholders. DOF also continued to facilitate the PPN page on BirdLife's extranet with assistance from a BirdLife staff. The page did not fully take off as a site for sharing and learning in 2018. DOF will continue to promote its use by partners and sharing within BirdLife in 2019. An important joint activity was the planning of the participation of the three partners in the CBD COP 14<sup>3</sup> and their contribution to side events, including a session on mainstreaming biodiversity in which they presented national results of the CAMB project<sup>4</sup>. This activity was done jointly with BirdLife who is also responsible for involving the BirdLife Partnership in CBD processes in the future, such as the Post 2020 process. DOF is part of this process both in cooperation with BirdLife and as a member of the biodiversity working group of the 92-group for Sustainable Development. The work in 2018 included consultations with the Danish Ministry of Environment before the COP 14, formulation of a position paper for COP 14 and critical responses to Denmark's 6<sup>th</sup> country report to the CBD.

The partners also participated in the BirdLife Global Partnership Meeting (GPM) in Belgium in September and in the Regional Meetings for Asia and Africa. These meetings are important for the governance and partnership of BirdLife, for sharing of learning and capacity of participating partners and for establishing direct contacts with other partners, especially in the regions.

<sup>2</sup> DOF, Bird Conservation Nepal, Nature Kenya, Nature Uganda

<sup>2</sup> Partners decided to develop a joint logo for the Programme which helps build a common visible PPN identity

<sup>3</sup> The global meeting (Conference of Parties) of the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD)

<sup>4</sup> The CAMB Project (*Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Advocate for Mainstreaming Biodiversity*) was funded by the Climate and Environment Fund and ended in September 2018 (with a short no cost extension that was used to finalise the planned manuals)



As a result of the CAMB Project all three partners formulated advocacy plans which according to Nature Kenya enhanced their capacity to engage with stakeholders locally, nationally and internationally. Another important result of CAMB, which was directly incorporated into Component I of PPN II was the continuation of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors and the partners' continued engagement in CBD processes and with important government stakeholders, nationally and locally.

CISU made a supervision visit to Nature Kenya and local sites in Kenya in November and shared the findings in a report. Most of the recommendations and observations are overall valid for the Programme and is a topic of discussion at the PMC meeting in Kenya in February 2019.

At the national level in Nepal the most important activities were related to the new Programme site. This included the drafting of the final report on the biodiversity studies at Madane (begun in March 2018) and a socio-economic baseline study, that built on much the same questions as those used for the baseline in Reshunga. Together with the findings from the biodiversity study the socio-economic study helped identify target communities/wards and stakeholders, for example Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and farmer groups. It also addresses gender roles in natural resource management. By adding a new site in the same Gulmi District in Western Nepal and under the same Forest Division Office (DFO)<sup>5</sup> BCN has an excellent opportunity to upscale its work, support cooperation between stakeholders and also use the experiences from PPN I in Madane. As an example an intervention on habitat rehabilitation through planting of trees with commercial and biodiversity value was done jointly in both Reshunga and Madane. The practise of engaging local people in Locally Based Monitoring (LBM) was extended to include seven CFUGs in Madane, who also received LBM training. Madane faces a much greater challenge with illegal hunting and poaching than Reshunga. BCN therefore supported the formation of an anti-poaching unit in coordination with CFUGs, the local police office, the rural municipality office and the DFO. Awareness activities to build knowledge among local people on the value of biodiversity were extended to Madane. At the national level BCN held a meeting with the Programme Advisory Group (PAG) and with district and municipality stakeholders to inform about and discuss the Programme.

Due to the reduction in the budget as compared to Phase I Nature Kenya had to cut down on some staff and activities but adapted to the changed circumstances. Nature Kenya advanced actions to realise the Programme objective to reduce the depletion of forested IBAs and contribute to the realisation of best participatory forest management practices. In collaboration with lead government institutions, Nature Kenya advanced actions to inform policy review in Kenya, raise awareness on values of nature conservation, generating knowledge, and documenting and share lessons with the public. The Programme contributed to livelihood improvement by supporting Site Support Groups with various income generating activities. Local community groups' capacity to act independently and progress local advocacy issues were enhanced by training on leadership and governance. Long engagement with the Kilifi county government resulted in the tabling of the county forest policy in the county assembly and its adoption in 2018

NatureUganda's current strategies are aimed at down-scaling interventions at Echuya while up-scaling achievements and good lessons for the wider benefit of the ecosystem and the people at Kasyoha Kitomi. Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) groups are actively engaged in multiple livelihood projects with a high level of innovation, and have strengthened their saving and credit schemes where members pool financial resources from the money raised from different enterprises at group level in addition to the loans from the umbrella CFM

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<sup>5</sup> The name used to be District Forest Office but has been renamed due to recent structural changes in Nepal



groups. This has made it possible for members to sustain PPN supported income generating activities (IGA) and also to innovatively explore other lucrative enterprises for diversification and economic development. NatureUganda formulated a Terms of Reference for conducting an IGA sustainability study and a consultant will be hired by the NatureUganda secretariat. The survey report will demonstrate how the Programme – through planning, design and implementation of different livelihood enhancement activities - has contributed to improved forest management and to sustainable increased income levels while building local capacity to sustain livelihoods at both household and community levels.

Detailed narrative reports with case stories, background reports and documents<sup>6</sup> were submitted by the three partners as part of their annual reporting to DOF. These are available to CISU.

## **2. Organisational and strategic status**

There were no important changes in the first year of PPN II, neither in the composition of the Programme Management Committee (PMC) or the partner organisations nor in the Programme context and strategic approaches. The risks and assumptions also remain the same as in the Programme Document.

The PMC is composed of two members from each partner. These are DOF's two Programme staff and the CEO and Programme Officer from each of the partners. The PMC has the responsibility to take important overall decisions on the planning and revision of the Programme, including the budget and spending of the budget for unplanned activities. The PMC also reviews Programme strategies, progress etc. on a regular basis and oversees the alignment between Programme goals and individual partners' planning and implementation. The PMC meets once annually alternating between Kenya, Nepal, Uganda and Denmark and participates in quarterly skype meetings facilitated by DOF. In 2018 the PMC had three skype meetings and a brief PMC meeting in Belgium in September during the BirdLife Global Partnership Meeting. Because PPN II first began in April and the last PMC meeting of PPN I took place in January there was no PMC meeting for PPN II in 2018. The first PMC meeting takes place in Kenya in February 2019, this time with the addition of participants who are not part of the PMC. They are the Head of Department from DOF and from the partners, Site Programme Officers. This was proposed during PPN I and included in the budget and will be evaluated after the meeting.

At the partner level all three partners carried out TOC trainings with field staff and consultatively developed work plans on the basis of the process. In Nepal a site office was established at the new Programme site in Madane and an Assistant Programme Officer hired. He will refer to the main site office in Thamgas under the leadership of the joint Programme Officer and work closely with the Assistant Programme Officer of Reshunga. The Programme Officer is based part time at the head office in Kathmandu and part time in the field. In Kenya and Uganda the site offices were already established in PPN I and there were only a few minor changes in the staffing. Partners encourage their staff to participate in trainings, e.g. the programme officer in the Kasyoha-Kitumi field office participated in a two-days Conservation Agreements training workshop in Rwanda in May. This was meant to supplement his capacity to implement participatory forest management at site level as a way of improving community benefits and their participation in conservation.

The Programme strategy continues to remain valid and the partners to build on and consolidate lessons related to the strategy. At local level, the best practice continues to be based on working through partnerships with local government, and LCOs. It is cost effective and ensures a high level of capacity building. Skills development of

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<sup>6</sup> Annex III provides a small selection of the numerous reports and documents produced by partners as part of the PPN programme



legislators, government staff, LCGs and other stakeholders involved in forest management is key to ensuring ownership and sustainability. Improving livelihoods where forest conservation meets the demands of local women and men provides an overall incentive for sustainable forest conservation and livelihood interventions have contributed to improved forest management, e.g. through the reduction of pressure on natural resources and local people's larger engagement in and knowledge about conservation benefits including for important ecosystem services. Giving women and indigenous communities knowledge and a voice has allowed them to participate more actively in forest management and benefits. The main strategic challenge in PPN II is to achieve a high extent of sustainability e.g. by establishing formalised structures in the cooperation between local government and communities and to make the LCGs sufficiently able to advocate on behalf of their communities and to work jointly with other CSOs for sustainable forest management for the benefit of biodiversity and people.

The key assumptions of the Programme were not changed and continue to be highly relevant. However, the PMC will discuss whether the assumptions should be targeted more towards the strategy rather than mainly focusing on the context.

### 3. Progress and Results

#### 3.1 Main outcomes

The original Results Framework of the Programme Document was not revised in 2018. However, CISU recommended that the reporting on results may be limited to the Outcome level. This will be discussed at the PMC meeting in February. If partners find it helpful to have a more detailed format we will keep it as it is and otherwise reform it. The partners use the Results Framework to guide their work plans and reporting and it provides DOF with a good overview for monitoring and comparing it with budget spending.

As described in the summary above there has only been a limited number of results since the beginning of PPN II. The Programme progressed as planned and partners contributed to almost all of the outcomes as shown below<sup>7</sup>. What is lacking is mainly documentation of results and a more strategic discussion on how lessons and results can best be produced and shared

Outcome	Achievements overall 2018
Outcome 1.1 Partner cooperation and lessons sharing of PFM strengthened within BirdLife	Programme partners have used opportunities such as the BirdLife Global Partnership meeting and the CBD COP 14 to share Programme experiences
Outcome 1.2 Partners develop and upscale model for PFM	Not planned for 2018 but the process to exchange learning and best practices have begun incl. the forest seminar in Denmark in January and the building of a joint website on the BirdLife extranet
Outcome 1.3 Partners strongly engaged in advocacy for the integration of human well-being and biodiversity conservation	There was strong engagement of all partners in advocacy at all levels, including participation in the CBD COP 14, contributions to the CBD country reports and building on the results and contacts of the CAMB project
Outcome 2.1 Govt. stakeholders take responsibility for improved forest management	This process was continued from PPN I and included stakeholder meetings, trainings etc. Case stories/documentation will be produced in 2019

DOI

<sup>7</sup> See partner reports for details





Outcome 2.2 Local beneficiaries experience improved livelihoods as a result of improved forest management practices	Monitoring showed improvements in PPN I e.g. through support to new techniques, crops and knowledge and facilitation of market contacts. Nature Kenya made a study on the effectiveness of IGAs. Case studies on specific issues planned for 2019
Outcome 2.3 Biodiversity values in selected IBAs maintained and ideally improved	Local people continued to monitor biodiversity, ecosystem services and illegal activities. Partner must carry out annual IBA monitoring. The data from this monitoring is captured and reported annually in the IBA Status and Trends Report. All data is entered in the World Bird Database (WBDB) and also the Common Bird Monitoring data base.
Outcome 3.1 LCGs able to influence governmental decision making processes and the implementation of participatory forest management plans	PPN has resulted in much higher engagement between local government and communities. LCGs were invited by local governments to participate in local forest management processes, e.g. in plans for forest restoration.
Outcome 3.2 LCGs act as voices for sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation in their community and in District/County and national level networks	Partners report successes such as 'CFM representatives participated in site based stakeholders workshop for Echuya. As a result, they will be part of the conservation and development forum'. There is still some way to go for most LCG to act independently from Programme support
Outcome 3.3 LCGs show capacity to advocate for community engagement in sustainable forest management	The Programme has contributed to this outcome by building capacity of LCGs. A review of the strategic approach will be made in 2019

Examples of partner achievements:

#### BCN

- Participated in several international fora to present BCN contributions to conservation in Nepal
- Held a meeting with the PAG, invited PAG members for a monitoring visit to Reshunga and Madane and organised a workshop on "Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry in Nepal" in coordination with the Ministry of Forest and Environment
- Produced a documentary "Conservation brings a change in society" broadcasted through local Television and also distributed to the local community resource center in Reshunga
- Produced and distributed leaflets on birds in Madane
- Developed a Facebook page for PPN in Gulmi: [www.facebook.com/bcngulmi](http://www.facebook.com/bcngulmi)
- Supported Eco-clubs at local schools with awareness raising tools. They organized conservation awareness rallies and street dramas to spread the message of biodiversity conservation
- Supported eight CFUG to identify and incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services in their operational plans for further management and sustainable use
- Provided training on leadership and good governance to CFUGs from Madane and Reshunga and ensured women representation in the top positions
- Provided farmers with a crop calendar to assist them to cultivate diverse crops seasonally
- Provided training on the preservation of fruit and vegetable

DOF, Bird Conservation, Reshunga, Nepal



- Provided LBM training to Madane CFUGs. LBM has been carried out in Reshunga for the last 2 years.
- Helped establish a 44 membered anti-poaching unit in Madane in coordination with CFUG, the local police office and the local government office
- Facilitated coaching classes on biodiversity and climate change for CFUGs and cooperative members in Madane. Local facilitators were trained to run the classes

#### Nature Kenya:

- Participated in and shared lessons at national and global fora, including the CBD COP14 and the BirdLife Global Partnership meeting
- Strengthened its communication and advocacy capacity by formulating an internal advocacy strategy which is guiding Nature Kenya's engagement with the government and private sector
- Supported two Kilifi county assembly consultative meetings which resulted in the passing of the Kilifi county forest policy
- Helped Taita Taveta county to re-initiate the process to formulate a county forest policy
- Three CFAs were included in the decision making organ which previously only included government agencies.
- Published the 2017 Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) Status and Trends report
- Catalysed the review of the national policies framework on the implementation of participatory forest management by carrying out a barrier analysis survey.
- Supported nine Community Forest Associations (CFA) to make progress on participatory forest management in their regions.
- Enhanced the capacity of three Site Support groups for preparing IBA monitoring protocols
- Enhanced community livelihood programmes which recorded good returns for local communities
- Published a Bird of Dakatcha guide aimed at creating awareness on values of local common birds found in the IBA
- Developed a species conservation action plan for globally threatened species of Arabuko Sokoke and Dakatcha

#### Nature Uganda:

- A stakeholder's workshop for Echuya landscape was held resulting in a proposal for the operationalisation of a conservation and development forum for the landscape.
- Participated in the National Forest Agency and District Forestry Service meeting in May to resolve issues on the partnership of the two government institutions in Rubirizi
- Shared lessons and built lessons at a LBM review workshop in Echuya, a stakeholders workshop in Echuya's three districts' budget conference meetings as well as in other partner meetings at both sites.
- Continued to participate in the National Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) review process by NFA. NatureUganda was selected to be part of the steering group committee heading this process.
- On engagement of the local government in CFM activities, NatureUganda teams participated in technical planning committees meetings at both sub county and district levels to create awareness of NatureUganda and the PPN programmes among local government personnel and on how its main components can be mainstreamed in local government development work plans.
- Through lobbying local government supported economic activities (e.g. fish pond)



See annual reports and results frameworks for more details.

### 3.2 Assessment of progress and target achievements

It is difficult to assess the progress made specifically in 2018 as the contribution to Programme objectives is an ongoing process and partners had focus on consolidating results, including building the sustainability of local community groups and supporting the relationship and knowledge of local communities and local governments. We expect that from 2019 there will be more focus on outcome/results that can be more widely used and shared and on widening the Programme approach to other sites and projects. All of the partners have continued to implement and facilitate activities that contribute to the objectives and outcomes in their countries and to the main thematic areas, advocacy, forest management, equitable human well-being, biodiversity conservation and strengthening of LCGs/CSOs.

## 4. Cost effectiveness and reflection on use of unallocated funds

### 4.1 Cost effectiveness

All partners in various aspects of Programme implementation apply cost effectiveness actively. It is an integral part of e.g. the procurement guidelines of all four partners to ask for a minimum of three quotations when either Programme investment items, stationary, or IT services are to be purchased and/or contracted. During procurement processes it is taken into the assessment that it can be more cost effective to purchase an item/service, which is slightly more costly, but at the same time of a much higher quality than one or both of the other quotations. Therefore, the decision is based on getting the best quality for the cheapest price to actually achieve cost effectiveness. Cost effectiveness is also employed when e.g. field staff is travelling to carry out activities with the target groups by carrying out several activities on the same trip with the same target groups. Local Government and/or Government officers are using the same vehicles as the Programme field staff when participating in joint field activities, so that the Programme avoids paying transport allowances. Similarly, field training for target groups is held at the easiest accessible sites to save funds for transport etc. All four partners in are very aware of cost effectiveness and are continually working to improve and increase on it.

### 4.2 Use of unallocated funds

In 2018 the budget line 'Not planned' was used to fund two main activities: a) printing of a two-volume advocacy training manual in English for mainstreaming of biodiversity for use by all four Programme partners and distribution to all interested 120 BirdLife partners globally with the aim to boost high-level advocacy work on the value of biodiversity and the 2020 biodiversity goals nationally and internationally; b) printing of a publication highlighting the achievements of the Phase I Programme results in a 2020 Biodiversity Goal context in both English and Danish for wide use and distribution in Denmark and in the three partner countries. The reasons for spending from the 'Not planned' budget line on these two publications was to boost the current Phase II focus on a) outreach to more stakeholders and staff of BirdLife partners to improve their advocacy impacts in their home countries and internationally, while also b) presenting the PPN Programme in the context of the 2020 Biodiversity Goals as an example of how participatory forest management and human well-being is closely connected to biodiversity conservation

The plans for spending from the 'Not planned' budget line in 2019 are currently as follows: a) a joint training workshop on financial management and administration in April in Copenhagen for three staff each from each of the four partners, with a major training contribution by CISU Controller, Bolette Kornum; b) two regional workshops on participatory forest management, one in the East African and one in the Himalaya region, targeting the current partners and other BirdLife partners (these could be Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Tanzania,



Bhutan, India and Myanmar), Government and civil society stakeholders with the objective to share lessons on best practices and tools that will later contribute to the planned PPN manual on sustainable participatory forest management practices. The two regional workshops are part of the scaling-up and model creation of the PFM work carried out during Phase I. The exact timing and content of these workshops will be decided by the PMC. The objective of the financial training is to improve partner staff understanding of the requirements of a CISU Programme, in order to enable them to carry out their in-house management of the Programme more smoothly and efficiently.

## 5. Information work in Denmark

Most of the 2% budget for information in Denmark will be spent on an exhibition and an event on sustainable forest management in the framework of the 2020 biodiversity goals in the autumn of 2020<sup>8</sup>. This work will be prepared in 2019 in cooperation with DOF communication staff. Activities in 2019 will include a work plan with a budget, a job description for a photographer who will travel to Programme sites and other work related to the realisation of the exhibition.

Other than that and mainly using other funds, in 2018 DOF kept the website [dof.dk/international](http://dof.dk/international) updated, finalised a publication about PPN I results that was distributed among members, wrote an article in the member magazine 'Fugle og Natur', occasionally shared stories about Programme sites on Facebook and shared details of PPN with DOF staff, the DOF board, DOF's International Task Force and members at various meetings and events, including the bi-annual meeting of representatives in April. In addition to continued information activities in 2019 we plan a public event at Skagen Fuglestation about DOF's international work and possibly another one later in the year and at least one article in Fugle og Natur, mainly focusing on the challenges and benefits of engaging local people in biodiversity monitoring for both, biodiversity and awareness and engagement in conservation.

## 6. Conclusions

PPN is based on a strong partnership and a mutual understanding of how to work towards the Programme goal. DOF continues to have a key role in terms of coordination, management and communication between partners, partly because DOF have staff with that specific responsibility while partner Programme staff mainly work nationally. Because decisions are taken jointly by the PMC members and partners are always consulted on new initiatives this sharing of responsibilities has proven to be effective and conducive.

The first nine months of PPN II was very much part of an ongoing process building on PPN I. In 2019 and following the recommendations, decisions and plans of the PMC meeting partners will engage more strongly in building on results for upscaling, sharing lessons, addressing challenges to sustainability and building knowledge. This includes, among others, identification of knowledge gaps and activities (e.g. studies) to address these, annual work plans and separate plans for advocacy, a plan for upscaling and wider outreach, the active use of the BirdLife extranet and sharing with other partners, a joint article in the BirdLife online newsletter Startern, and regional workshops on sustainable participatory forest management.

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<sup>8</sup> The CBD COP 15 will be held in Beijing in October 2020 and will be important for deciding on the post 2020 process. For visibility and advocacy purposes it makes sense to have an event shortly before and/or during the COP.





DOF, Bird Conservation Nepal, Nature Kenya, NatureUganda































