

1. Cover page

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT FUND LONGER-TERM INTERVENTIONS

(budget between DKK 500,000 and 3.5 million)

Title of the intervention		<i>Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Advocate for Mainstreaming Biodiversity</i>			
Danish applicant organisation		Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF)		E-mail address: dof@dof.dk	
Other Danish partner(s), if any					
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Local partner organisation			Country		GNI per capita
<i>Bird Conservation Nepal</i> <i>Nature Kenya</i> <i>Nature Uganda</i>			Nepal Kenya Uganda		660 USD 1280 USD 730 USD
Commencement date	1-1-2017	Completion date	30-06-2018	Number of months	18
Amount applied for (DKK)		3.329,800			
Is this a re-submission?		[X] No [] Yes, please note the ref.no.(j.nr.):			
Is this a	[X] New intervention [] An intervention in extension of another intervention or project previously supported by the Climate and Environment Fund or others. Please note the ref.no. (j.nr.):				
Do you want the response letter in				[] Danish or [X] English	
Do you want the Assessment Committee's notes about the application in (choose one)				[] Danish or [X] English	
Synthesis					
<p>Det langsigtede mål er at styrke civilsamfundet i øget deltagelse i implementeringen af Biodiversitetskonventionens strategiske mål, nationalt og internationalt. Interventionen bidrager direkte til, at BirdLife partnere i Afrika og Asien får bedre kapacitet og en strategisk tilgang til fortalervirksomhed for mainstreaming af biodiversitet på tværs af sektorer til gavn for mennesker og natur og til at påvirke CBD processer. Hovedaktiviteten er to regionale træningsworkshops med deltagelse af mindst 10 partnere fra hver region. Hovedproduktet er en træningspakke med flere moduler. De lokale partnere afholder møder med regerings- og andre interessenter for at afdække behov og mangler, og udvikler og afprøver en strategisk tilgang til at nå ud til udvalgte sektorer med særlig betydning for fattige befolkningsgrupper. BirdLife sekretariatet og de regionale kontorer garanterer udbredelse og anvendelse.</p>					

Date 14.9.2016

Person responsible (signature)

Place Copenhagen

Person responsible and position
Sigrid Andersen, Director

2. Application text

A. THE PARTNERS

A.1 The Danish organisation

The Danish organisation is Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF/BirdLife Denmark). DOF was established in 1906 with the goal to protect and collect data on Danish birds. Today DOF has more than 16.400 members distributed on 13 local sections all over Denmark. It is an independent Danish organisation with strong traditions for members' active participation and democratic influence. Due to its long existence and high quality in nature protection DOF has considerable influence in Denmark and has entered into agreements for cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, which uses DOF's data in its planning for Danish nature. DOF is the Danish Partner in BirdLife International. It participates in several Danish civil society networks, including Det Grønne Kontaktudvalg and the 92-Group for Sustainable Development. DOF is currently in the process of formulating a new strategy to follow the current 2013-2016 strategy. Its international engagement will be fully integrated in the new strategy and reflect BirdLife priorities¹.

DOF has for more than 25 years supported BirdLife Partners to protect Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in several countries in Africa and Asia with focus on the involvement of local communities in the sustainable management of natural resources, mainly forests. DOF currently manages a CISU funded Program in Kenya, Uganda and Nepal with the title *Integrating Livelihoods and Conservation. People Partner with Nature for Sustainable Living 2015-2017* in partnership with Nature Kenya, NatureUganda and Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN). DOF and partners have been successful in building civil society at grassroots level, i.e. empowering communities to organise themselves into groups that can negotiate agreements with e.g. Forestry Departments to enable them to locally begin new activities for improved livelihoods and forest management.

DOF currently employs around 35 people. The Nature Department has two employees, a biologist and a social anthropologist, who are the main responsible for international conservation for development activities. They are supported by a strong financial department, biologists, communication staff and an International Task Force (INTUD) of volunteers with a background in development and natural resource management.

The CISU Capacity Assessment carried out in May-June 2014 concluded that:

'DOF is considered to have professional and administrative capacity to carry out its Danida/CISU supported development activities...considering the full existing and planned portfolio of the organisation'. This conclusion is based on the consultant's assessment that DOF and BirdLife Partners have sufficient experience and capacity, and a long-term strategy. The consultant also applauded that DOF had recently revised the organisation's International Strategy and formulated guidelines and policy papers on e.g. gender mainstreaming. The capacity of DOF is continuously growing through its many different activities in Denmark and abroad, and staff participation in training, networks, scientific conferences etc. The capacity for international work has also grown during the last couple of years due to experiences from managing and coordinating the Program, more active participation in the BirdLife Partnership e.g. through increasing participation in Partnership meetings, support to the development of social and rights policies and training modules and participation in international social scientists activities, active participation in the civil society process on the Sustainable Development Goals, preparation for Conferences of Parties (COP) for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) processes, and other activities.

¹ Current DOF strategy and international strategy included in Annex I + J

A.2 Other Danish partners

There are no other Danish partners

A.3 Local Partners

The partners are the 3 national BirdLife Partners, Nature Kenya, Nature Uganda and Bird Conservation Nepal, and the BirdLife Global Secretariat. Though not a local partner, the Secretariat is included in this chapter because the BirdLife Partnership refers to both, the local and global level.

A.3.1 The BirdLife Partnership

BirdLife International is the world's largest nature conservation partnership with 120 national BirdLife Partners worldwide. The BirdLife International Secretariat has six regional offices including in Africa and Asia and a headquarter in Cambridge. It has a democratically elected board known as the Global Council. The Secretariat coordinates and facilitates BirdLife Partnership strategies, programmes and policies. It arranges meetings and conferences for Partners including e.g. the World Congress every fourth year and the annual Supporting Partners' meeting². The Partnership has more than 10 million members and supporters, works with 7,475 local civil society groups, including action at 2,096 IBAs. BirdLife Partners manage or own 1,553 reserves or protected areas covering 4.3 million ha of natural areas globally. More than 13,000 IBAs have been identified to date. They represent the largest global network of important sites for biodiversity and are identified using internationally agreed criteria applied locally by BirdLife Partners and experts. BirdLife's Strategy is built on four pillars - 1. Save Species, 2. Conserve Sites and Habitats, 3. Encourage Ecological Sustainability and 4. Empower People for Positive Change – which taken together constitute BirdLife's approach to conservation.

BirdLife strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. The Partnership commits itself to prevent extinctions in the wild, maintain and where possible improve the conservation status of all bird species, conserve the sites and habitats important for birds and other biodiversity, sustain the vital ecological systems that underpin human livelihoods, and enrich the quality of people's lives and in the process to empower people and contribute to the alleviation of poverty, and strive to ensure sustainability in the use of natural resources. The Partnership is driven by the belief that local people, working for nature in their own places but connected nationally and internationally through the global Partnership, are the key to sustaining all life on this planet. This unique local-to-global approach delivers high impact and long-term conservation for the benefit of nature and people. Rigorous science informed by practical feedback from projects on the ground in important sites and habitats enables the Partnership to implement successful conservation programmes for birds and all nature. BirdLife's unparalleled data on birds is made widely accessible to inform conservation work and decision-making. A large number of information resources are made available to inform and inspire the Partnership's work and help build capacity and share experiences.³

BirdLife's Partnership structure, joining the national, regional and global levels, gives the organisation great scope for effective policy and advocacy. Over the last decade, as the Partnership has grown and developed, BirdLife has become much more effective at targeting and carrying out policy advocacy internationally. On a range of fronts, the efforts have contributed significantly to securing important decisions, creating an enabling environment for BirdLife to pursue its strategic objectives

² The next World Congress will be held in Singapore in October 2017; the next P2P meeting in Cambridge end September 2016. DOF participates in both

³ See for example www.birdlife.org/datazone; <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/local-empowerment/local-empowerment-publications-brochures>

A.3.2 BirdLife Secretariat Regional Offices

The BirdLife Africa Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya and the BirdLife Asia Secretariat in Singapore are important Intervention partners for the regions. The BirdLife Africa Partnership is a network of 25 organisations from all over Africa that also helps to conserve Africa's birds, key sites and habitats in areas where there are no Partners; the BirdLife Asia Partnership consists of 11 organisations, plus BirdLife in Vietnam. In China, the BirdLife Asia Partnership promotes the formation of bird clubs in many cities and provinces, and also works with government, schools and communities. The role of the regional secretariats is to ensure that BirdLife Partners in the region have access to financial and technical resources, credibility and influence, profile and connections necessary to deliver BirdLife programmes and to build capacity of new and existing Partners and their staff. Regional Partnership meetings are held every second year. The next such meeting will be held for Asian Partners in Sri Lanka in November 2016. The last meeting for African Partners was held in Ghana in October 2015.

A.3.3 National Partners

Nature Kenya East Africa Natural History Society is Africa's oldest science and conservation society founded in 1909 and based in Nairobi. Nature Kenya is a legally constituted membership-based civil society organisation with a membership of 1000. It has 50 employees, comprised of 20 full-time core and 30 project contract employees. The Executive Committee members have biodiversity technical expertise, business and institutional development capacity. They are volunteers. The local Site Support Groups have a membership of some 300 volunteers. The mission of Nature Kenya is connecting nature and people for a sustainable future. In pursuing this mission, Nature Kenya works to save species, protect sites and habitats, promote ecological sustainability and empower people to support nature. Nature Kenya is actively supporting and encouraging community participation in conservation through promotion of sustainable benefits, building a strong constituency for conservation across the country, enhancing knowledge of Kenya's biodiversity sites, advocating policies favourable to biodiversity conservation, and promoting conservation of key species, sites, and habitats. Main activities are capacity building of grass root organizations and local communities to take charge of conservation activities at 65 IBAs of global conservation importance. The Site Support Groups (SSGs) are non-profit organisations and implement conservation and livelihood activities such as biodiversity monitoring, advocacy, income generating activities, education and awareness, and they work with government agencies to build site conservation and development partnerships. The SSGs have demonstrated that they empower and involve women and youth in the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources. Nature Kenya has developed resource centres that deliver environmental education to youth taking advantage of SSGs' presence at focus sites and has implemented more than 30 projects in the past 5 years. These have focussed on nature conservation through participatory and sustainable management of resources, thereby integrating development and environmental concerns. Nature Kenya is audited annually by internationally recognised audit companies and reports show that Nature Kenya has systems and controls that meet international standards. DOF has worked with Nature Kenya since 2003.

NatureUganda⁴ is the East Africa Natural History Society in Uganda operating independently from Nature Kenya. It primarily works in IBA areas with different stakeholders ranging from local people to local governments and central government. The activities of the organisation have diversified over the years to include sustainable community based natural resource management, management of species, sites and habitats, identification of areas important for conservation, biodiversity monitoring and development of site or species specific action plans to focused conservation work. NatureUganda is a membership organisation with over 3000 registered members, the biggest membership organization in Uganda. The organisation operates four branches across Uganda in order to better service its members. Members are engaged in various activities including public awareness through nature-walks and public-talks depending on their interests and expertise and participate in research and conservation through established

⁴ www.natureuganda.org

specialised Working Groups focusing on various taxonomic groups, and a children's education programme called Wildlife Explorers Club. The main goal of NatureUganda is to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management while contributing to improvement of livelihoods in communities in and around IBAs. The mission is to promote the understanding, appreciation and conservation of nature. NatureUganda is a registered NGO with 17 employees, in the secretariat in Kampala and in the field. DOF has worked with NatureUganda since 2010.

Established in 1982 Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN)¹ is the leading organisation in Nepal, focusing on the conservation of birds, their habitats and sites, while benefitting people. BCN started its program implementation fully in 1996 and is legally registered with the Social Welfare Council and District Civil Administration. BCN being a membership based organisation currently has around 1000 plus members and employs around 20 staff. It has as its guiding principles conservation of birds, their habitats and biodiversity, people's participation in conservation and benefitting the people themselves, institutional learning and building national and international networks to increase effectiveness in bird and biodiversity conservation. BCN implements several projects with a number of donors, for example in cooperation with BirdLife Norway and funded by the Norwegian development agency NORAD a project in three IBA sites with focus on sustainable management of natural resources. Another important project for BCN is the Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change in the Himalayas (HIMALICA) project with ICIMOD that has focused on Ecosystem Services Assessment, Action Research on Ecosystem Based Adaptation and Policy influence. DOF has worked with BCN since 2014 initially for institutional capacity building and now in a longer programme on participatory forest management in one of the IBA sites in Nepal.

A.4 The cooperative relationship and its prospects

The three local partners have worked together with DOF in the CISU Program *Integrating Livelihoods and Conservation* since 2014 and know each other well. They have been closely working with the headquarter and regional offices of the BirdLife Secretariat in project implementation, experience exchange, being part of BirdLife delegations at policy meetings or conferences and of the Global or Regional BirdLife Councils. The BirdLife Partnership is promoted in a way that Partners plan and work together, sharing ideas, information, experience and support.

Strengthening the Partnership is fundamental to achieving BirdLife's aims. It is important to capacitate and empower both the individual BirdLife Partners and the unique, diverse and productive ways in which the organisations work together, achieving more than any single organisation could possibly do. The focus of the Intervention is on BirdLife Partners in Africa and Asia because this is where DOF has most of its international experiences and contacts. The two regions also have an urgent and sometimes interconnected need for support. For example, the massive poaching of elephants in some African countries can only be stopped if the demand for ivory in China and some other Asian countries is curbed. The problems and challenges that the Intervention addresses are not limited to a specific country or region. By working with Partners from both Africa and Asia with the objective to reach out to their regional memberships the Intervention strives to combine diverse experiences and challenges in a common approach to address similar challenges in the two regions. It also supports one of BirdLife's strategic objectives, to strengthen the global BirdLife Partnership.

B. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION

B.1 Background and context for the intervention

The proposed Intervention ***Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Advocate for Mainstreaming Biodiversity*** shall be seen in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its vision "*By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people*", and within the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with the 20 Aichi

Biodiversity Targets, particularly those under Goal A ‘*Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society*’ (Annex G)⁵.

The BirdLife Strategy 2013-2020, built around the pillars of species, sites and habitats, sustainability and people, and delivered through nine Global Programmes, is directly linked to and fully supportive of the CBD Strategic Plan. BirdLife Partners work closely with national governments, supporting efforts to improve conservation policy and action. BirdLife has for long played an important role in biodiversity conservation and promoting its values. Since 1970 BirdLife has identified more than 13,000 IBAs which are sites of international significance for the conservation of the world’s biodiversity. BirdLife works with national governments and with the CBD Secretariat to guide the establishment of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and has worked with IUCN on the development of the Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA).

In BirdLife’s draft Position Paper for the CBD COP 13 (Annex H) it calls parties ‘to take biodiversity beyond the environment scene and find conservation solutions with those sectors that most use and are directly dependent on biological resources’. BirdLife considers this to be a major step forward towards effective implementation and a starting point of a ‘synergistic and integrative implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals’. The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (2010) saw the limited number of mainstreaming across sectors as an important reason for not having achieved the 2010 targets. The SDGs are regarded as an opportunity to enshrine biodiversity issues in a global common agenda.

BirdLife bases its approach to biodiversity conservation and advocacy on the recognition that people and nature are partners and that it is unsustainable and difficult to protect nature if the people who depend on it are not part of, contribute and benefit from it. Most BirdLife interventions in the South involve local communities and have focus on their well-being as part of biodiversity conservation. This is in coherence with the CBD and its acknowledgement of poverty reduction as an important aspect hereof. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the CBD in his message on the occasion of the International Day for Biological Diversity 2016 on 22 May noted that ‘As we begin to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, it will be critically important that this be done in an integrated manner, which includes the key roles of biodiversity. Quite simply, mainstreaming biodiversity ensures that addressing development needs and protecting the environment is not an either-or situation, but rather that development is supported by the sustainable use of natural resources and provision of ecosystem services and support in its turn the conservation and restoration of biodiversity’.

The BirdLife Global Programme on Capacity Development intends to strengthen the Partnership, and aims that all BirdLife Partners are actively engaging with governments, and other stakeholders that impact the environment, to mainstream biodiversity into decision-making and ensure that adequate resources are available for conservation.

In all BirdLife Partner countries in Africa and Asia, the biological diversity is under documented threat. One such threat is the growing pressure from local and external communities and companies who encroach on forests, wetlands and other habitats in order to expand agriculture or exploit the natural resources. Sometimes this process is aggravated by specific events such as the earthquakes in Nepal in 2015 which led to drastically increased demand for timber, firewood and new lands in the most affected areas. It is widely recognized among conservation organisations that since it is often the most vulnerable people living in remote areas, many of them indigenous

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Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

peoples, who suffer the most from biodiversity loss the most likely way to halt this process is to provide them with viable gender sensitive alternatives based on sound management and direct benefits from natural resources. This is indeed at the core of many BirdLife projects. However, in order to halt the destruction and deterioration of the environment and habitats the implementation of supporting policies and strategic plans is urgent. Documented knowledge and the acknowledgement of government and other important stakeholders of the importance of biodiversity are vital factors and so is the support to the implementation of the CBD. BirdLife has built a strong working relationship with civil society groups around the world, who have become key actors at the local and sometimes at national levels, cooperating with local authorities to secure better management of natural resources, secure conservation and improve the livelihood options for local communities. The knowledge and experiences gathered from working at specific locations with both duty bearers and local communities provide BirdLife Partners with a sound basis for advocating for biodiversity conservation and engaging with governments and other key stakeholders nationally and internationally. BirdLife's emphasis on data collection and science contributes to its credibility, a reputation that DOF shares in Denmark.

The Intervention also builds on the CISU Program partnership between DOF, Nature Kenya, NatureUganda and BCN. The Program's strategic approach is informed by the CBD and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. The Program supports their goals through a focus on strengthening partner capacity to integrate poverty reduction and nature protection, improved livelihoods of forest adjacent communities, participatory forest management, nature protection and empowering local civil society groups to carry out advocacy. In its advocacy work the Program is primarily focusing at the local/district/county levels and does not go beyond the national level. It also focuses mainly on civil society at community level and civil society's role in advocating for and benefiting from improved forest management. The Program focuses on the forest sector and does not strive to mainstream biodiversity across sectors. The partners' advocacy activities are directed at the forest sector and the public and the Program does not support their contribution to national action plans, and CBD policies or their participation in global CBD events. With the proposed Intervention DOF and partners hope to address this gap by targeting national and international levels. Finally, In DOF's long term partnership with Program- and previous Project partners it has been obvious that they often need capacity and resources especially for advocacy and political processes. These are rarely budgeted for in interventions to protect birds and habitats and support local livelihoods.

Denmark, Kenya, Nepal and Uganda are signatories to the CBD and are in the process of fulfilling national obligations to the 20 Aichi Targets which are part of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The countries have submitted the 5th national reports⁶ while the process of delivering the new version of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS) is ongoing. All of the countries are not on track when it comes to implementation⁷. As such, biodiversity loss continues. A report published by Nature Kenya on the State, Pressure and Responses on IBAs indicates that the state is deteriorating since pressure is mounting due to limited interventions by government, business and civil society. To achieve the Aichi Targets, it is critical that all stakeholders play their role in biodiversity conservation. Since the threats are related to nations and communities trying to meet their daily livelihoods needs, linking biodiversity to all sectors of the economy is critical but also to advocate at international levels, for resources and other support.

⁶ See <https://www.cbd.int/reports>

⁷ See for example Global Diversity Outlook. A mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

B.1.1 BirdLife and the CBD

BirdLife uses a number of mechanisms and opportunities to advocate for a stronger recognition of the underpinning role of biodiversity and nature for sustainable development.

The CBD is a major focus for BirdLife's biodiversity policy and advocacy work at local, national and international levels, working to address the pressures on biodiversity, through concerted and coordinated actions by governments, businesses and civil society to halt the extinction of species and stem the loss of natural habitats. BirdLife has been working with the CBD for many years, through the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Subsidiary Bodies on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and on Implementation (SBI), and the Secretariat. BirdLife has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Convention, as a platform for coordination of activities in support of achieving the 20 Aichi Targets. Globally, BirdLife is the CBD Thematic Focal point for birds for the Clearing-House Mechanism, through which information relevant to decision making and implementation of the Convention is channelled. BirdLife holds detailed information on birds and makes this widely accessible to help governments, businesses and others to implement and monitor the CBD and its programmes of work.

Implementation of the CBD is mainly at the national level, and the BirdLife Partnership supports national governments to ensure the Convention is used effectively in support of national action to meet the 20 Aichi Targets. Engagement in CBD processes at national level varies, however, with Partner resources and capacity.

The Secretariat works closely together with BirdLife Partners and coordinates inputs from the Partnership in various international fora. Building capacity and interest among the Partnership for policy and advocacy work has been a major focus over the last decade. The Secretariat has used the opportunity of major COPs and similar large meetings to progress capacity building in policy and advocacy across the Partnership, including through BirdLife training workshops around the formal programme. This has worked well, with Partners finding the experience useful in engaging in both international and national policy work.

BirdLife has had a significant presence in previous CBD meetings (e.g. SBSTTA, SBI, COP), and is currently preparing for another substantive participation at the upcoming COP13. A strong BirdLife delegation, with Partner representation from all parts of the world has been instrumental for the success of BirdLife's advocacy objectives at past meetings. It is worth highlighting the fact that some governments recognize the capacity and knowledge Birdlife holds and have invited BirdLife Partners for their official delegations to CBD COPs. However, it remains a challenge that many governments do not have the financial resources to support civil society costs during these meetings.

Many of the BirdLife Partners have also been actively contributing to the development, revision and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) by using birds and BirdLife data to help set targets at the national level, focus action to meet these targets, and provide data to monitor success.

Due to limited resources for this kind of work DOF does not usually participate in the COPs but is active in the Biodiversity Group of the 92-Group. The main aim of this group is to work with issues related to the CBD COPs with a focus on preparing the Danish official delegation for the COP and to send at least one representative of the group to participate as a Danish civil society organisation. DOF contributes to the Danish implementation of the CBD e.g. by delivering data to the Environment Ministry, by advocating and networking for biodiversity conservation and as an active member of the national IUCN committee.

Nature Kenya has been an active player in CBD COPs since the fifth Ordinary Meeting of the COP to the CBD in Nairobi. It has at each COP attended as part of the Government Delegation. Also,

Nature Kenya has participated in a number of SBSTTA and other CBD meetings mainly towards preparation of the COP. During COPs, Nature Kenya has contributed in a number of negotiations including Aichi Targets, the 2020 Strategic Plan, work programmes on Protected Areas, Forests, Marine and Fresh Water Ecosystems. For the negotiations on the Strategy for Resource Mobilisation, including its indicators, targets and implementation milestones Nature Kenya's Executive Director was a lead negotiator for Kenya and Africa in COP 10, 11 and 12. Nationally, Nature Kenya is a key stakeholder for national CBD consultations. It is also a member of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Steering Committee as the representative of the civil society voice in the committee; participates in task forces for the review of Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and in the CBD National Reporting among other CBD related consultations including biodiversity indicator development. A key technical contribution to the CBD national reporting is the IBAs Status and Trends Report, the single most important technical report that helps Kenya report on the State, Pressure and Responses on IBAs. As such, Nature Kenya is assigned a lead role in reporting on biodiversity monitoring. Within Birdlife, Nature Kenya is the CBD Focal Point for Africa.

NatureUganda is an active member of the Wetlands Advisory Group of the Ministry of Water and Environment, the Technical Committee on Biodiversity of National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the Thematic Working Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and National Development, one of the groups constituted by NEMA that developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2). This second edition of the NBSAP is a result of the collaboration and support of individuals and institutions to which NatureUganda was part. The NBSAP is the main instrument for implementation of the CBD at country level. NatureUganda has over the years been seconded to be part of the Government delegation in the negotiations under CBD. Additionally, during the development of the fifth National Report to CBD, NatureUganda was part of the group that documented biodiversity status, trends, threats and implications for human well-being, one of the chapters in the fifth National Report. The preparation of the 5th National Report was completed; and it involved wide stakeholder consultations comprising of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Academia and Research Institutions, Indigenous and Local Communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). As part of the implementation of the Decision 1/3 of COP1 it was required that countries "establish a Clearing House Mechanisms (CHM) to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation". As a precursor to this process a team of experts including NatureUganda was constituted to collate and synthesize information on protected areas in Uganda to be uploaded onto the CHM website for biodiversity information sharing and dissemination.

BCN was a key contributor to Nepal's NBSAP. Nepal's NBSAP includes the objective: 'By 2020, all community managed forests to include a biodiversity chapter in their management or Operational Plan and respective user groups to effectively implement those plans' The NBSAP also recognises that civil society can make a significant contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, whilst contributing to health, livelihoods and wellbeing. This project will help achieve these two aims, and therefore Aichi Targets 11 and 14, plus the contribution that it will make to achieving the targets contained in the NBSAP, and to fulfilling Nepal's commitment and reporting requirements to the CBD. BCN is in the team lead by the CBD focal point in Nepal for implementation and reporting. BCN is regularly invited to the meetings by the CBD focal point. BCN has also participated in the COP 10 and COP 11 and organised a side event in partnership with the BirdLife Secretariat to showcase Nepal's work. BCN is in the National Conservation Consortium headed by the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation and also an active member of the IUCN National Committee.

B.2 Preparation of the Intervention

Following discussions between the CISU Program partners and the CBD Officer of the Birdlife Secretariat it was decided that the rationale behind the proposed Intervention is to take BirdLife's support to advocacy for the implementation of the CBD's strategic 2020 goals to a higher (regional

and international) level and to strengthen the capacity of BirdLife Partners in Asia and Africa to advocate for the mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors for the benefit of both nature and people. DOF met with CISU Program Partners in Nepal 22-26 February 2016 for the annual Program Management Committee workshop of the Program. During the meeting DOF presented the partners with the Climate and Environment Fund and its guidelines and partners discussed goals and overall activities of a potential Intervention and formulated a brief summary of main recommendations. On the basis hereof DOF drafted a first Concept Note, which was then shared and further developed with partners. The final draft of this proposal and the budget were discussed and agreed to at Skype meetings and comprehensive email correspondence, because there was no opportunity to meet physically. Detailed planning and the review of the time plan and activities will take place during an Inception Workshop right at the beginning of the Intervention.

The CBD is an extensive agreement which encompasses provisions to all levels of biodiversity (genes, species and ecosystems) and comprehensively addresses biodiversity conservation, and the sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from biodiversity resources. CBD negotiation fora are, therefore, complex settings which demand a consistent and solid approach from the civil society aiming at influencing decisions. Mainstreaming biodiversity is a core concern for the CBD now. The CBD newsletter for civil society 'Square Brackets' in its May 2016 issue has a special focus 'the time for mainstreaming is now'. It is also an important agenda point at COP 13.

Partners recognize that focus on building capacity to advocate for mainstreaming is therefore imperative for BirdLife Partners who want to engage with the CBD at international, regional and national levels. This focus also fits well into CISU priorities.

Intervention partners also agreed that main activities shall be limited to Africa and Asia both because the two regions need support, DOF has no established partnerships outside of these regions and including more or all of the 120 BirdLife Partners would go beyond the resources of this Intervention. It is expected, however, that outputs generated during the Intervention are shared beyond its focal geographical area, thereby contributing to its impact and sustainability.

The relatively short duration of 18 months also requires that the Intervention concentrates on a few concrete objectives and results related to mainstreaming advocacy. Though it would be important, we do not include a public awareness component, for example. Because the results can be shared beyond the Intervention and its participants it is an added benefit that contributes to impact and sustainability.

It is difficult for partners to raise money to participate in COPs, CBD preparatory meetings and other events but also to make the human resources available especially for long stakeholder and systematic advocacy processes. Targeted support during the Intervention, including covering the costs of these resources is expected to substantially increase the number of activities directly related to the CBD and the partner's preparedness to prioritise these after the funding has stopped.

The concrete result of the Intervention shall be a training package using a capacity development workshop approach (with exchange of experiences and knowledge) consisting of several modules which can be used and shared across the wider Partnership also after the Intervention has ended. The package will be specific in that it aims to build capacity within those areas which are crucial for BirdLife's engagement with the CBD, including strategic approaches to advocacy for mainstreaming and the integration of the SDGs with the CBD. The material should also be applicable and used for advocacy to other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), building on the approach to enhance synergies between them.

B.3 Problem analysis

The world is losing biodiversity at an alarming rate, despite the efforts to halt and/or reduce this fast decline. Significant impacts on human well-being, mainly for those less favoured and poor communities, may result from the consequent loss of a range of valuable services ecosystems provide. To address this increasing problem, there is an urgent need that all, not just conservation professionals, take responsibility. Therefore, economic and development sectoral policies and practices should be incorporating biodiversity considerations, at global, national and local levels.

A mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, published through the Global Biodiversity Outlook 4⁸, concluded that 'Actions towards certain targets, notably **those that address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss**, the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the further development and sharing of information, and the mobilization of financial resources, **will have an especially strong influence on the achievement of the other targets**'. Inadequate biodiversity mainstreaming has been identified as one of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss (see Aichi Target 2). The success of mainstreaming⁹ interventions should be urgently addressed if countries are to achieve the global commitments made towards biodiversity conservation.

The CBD notes that the implementation phase of the SDGs will provide a 'tremendous opportunity to mainstream biodiversity in key national priorities and at the same time, help countries achieve the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity'. However, effective civil society participation will require capacity to generate a push over biodiversity ministries, and also over those that are non-biodiversity focused, in order for them to recognise biodiversity as a pillar for achieving human well-being objectives. BirdLife Partners clearly have an important role to play here – but it is a significant challenge and requires skill-sets. BirdLife therefore needs support and tools to be better equipped for this challenge, especially related to advocacy capacity.

By effectively participating in the CBD negotiations, understanding the processes, the challenges and arguments, Partners would consequently have an increased capacity to effectively participate and advocate for CBD implementation nationally.

While specific conservation action projects are important, laws and policies set the wider framework in which all conservation efforts fit. Even where strong policy commitments exist, advocacy and monitoring by civil society are often essential to ensure that they are properly implemented. The role of civil society in advocating for and fostering mainstreaming activities is clear and has increased over the years. Decision makers around the world need support, but should also receive pressure from civil society to deliver their national and global commitments.

⁸ GBO is a periodic report that summarizes the latest data on the status and trends of **biodiversity** and draws conclusions relevant to the further implementation of the Convention.

⁹ Mainstreaming biodiversity is a stepwise process of integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into national, sub-national and international development policies, documents, budgets, strategies regulations, plans, and actions. It has been receiving an increasing attention as key to achieve conservation goals and sustainable development.

In a 1998 report, the UN acknowledged NGO's contributions as: introducing additional knowledge and information into the decision-making process; raising new issues and concerns which were subsequently addressed by the United Nations; providing expert advice in areas where they were the main actors; contributing to a broad consensus-building process in many areas which ensured commitment by all actors to a global agenda.¹⁰

Though the partners of this Intervention have some CBD experiences this is not the case for all of the BirdLife Partnership. More important, most BirdLife Partners (if any) do not have a strategic approach nor have they dedicated the resources necessary to engage with stakeholders for the mainstreaming of biodiversity on a more continuous basis. They also lack some specific knowledge, tools, and skills for advocacy at higher levels.

In our assessment major challenges facing many BirdLife Partners include:

- Limited resources, including staff who can dedicate sufficient time to advocacy and political processes and social science expertise;
- Lack of strategic approaches to advocacy, networking and outreach;
- Little systematic monitoring and review of what works best in terms of advocacy and influencing political processes;
- Limited experience of international lobbying, including through participation in important meetings;
- Limited access to knowledge products and publicity materials and channels to reach out to Partner memberships and the general public to grow a cadre of national publics supportive of nature conservation;
- Limited capacity, including staff and funding to facilitate regional offices to reach out to Partners

There is also a need for more knowledge among Partners about how to best support those responsible for developing and implementing the national biodiversity plans and strategies with e.g. capacity and data. These would include facilitated workshops where relevant ministries are convened by environment ministries to agree to recognise biodiversity in their strategic plans and targets.

The scope of this Intervention does not allow for support to address all of these challenges. We have considered skills and a strategic approach to advocacy for mainstreaming biodiversity to be at the core of building Partner capacity towards mainstreaming biodiversity for the benefit of local people. To exemplify, by supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem concerns into both forest and infrastructure development policies and plans following consultations with local communities about their dependence on the forest, BirdLife helps secure their continued access to e.g. water and fuel, while at the same time contributing to the conservation of e.g. threatened species and to the mitigation of climate change.

¹⁰ UNGA, "A/53/170: Arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system: Report of the Secretary-General," (New York: United Nations, 1998), paragraph 31

B.4 Stakeholder analysis

The main stakeholders are the BirdLife Partnership, especially in Africa and Asia, including the regional offices of the BirdLife Secretariat. Though the long term objective of the Intervention is to strengthen civil society's role in the CBD more generally and not only BirdLife's, due to its limited scope (time and money) it makes sense for the Intervention to limit the number of both stakeholders and beneficiaries. However, the BirdLife Partners will reach out to civil society outside of BirdLife at both national and international levels.

B.4.1 Stakeholders national levels

At national levels mainly government but also other civil society actors, the private sector/business representatives, academic institutions and others with a role to play in the CBD processes are important stakeholders both nationally and internationally.

In Kenya Nature Kenya will work with environmental government actors including: The Directorate of Multi-lateral Agreements in the Ministry of Environment, the National Environment Management Authority responsible for coordination of environmental matters, the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Kenya Forest Service and other environment government agencies. Nature Kenya will also work with the Ministry of Planning and Devolution that is responsible for coordinating regional county governments, The National Treasury Taskforce on Environment, Ministries of Agriculture, Energy, Transport and Mining to mainstream biodiversity conservation in their operations so as to ensure net biodiversity gain in infrastructural development the production processes. Nature Kenya will engage the Conservation Alliance of Kenya (CAK), a network of civil society organisations to assist in lobbying government to mainstream biodiversity safeguards into the development agenda.

In Uganda, the key Ministries, Departments and Agencies that will be targeted are: the Ministry of Water and Environment with its Directorate of Environment Affairs that comprises of the Climate Change Department, Wetlands Management Department and Forest Sector Support Department. The Key Agencies under this ministry are the National Environment Management Authority and National Forest Authority. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental management in the country. It spearheads the development of environmental policies, laws, regulations, standards and guidelines; and guides Government on sound environment management in Uganda. Currently the Focal Point for CBD comes from NEMA. The other key ministries whose works affect biodiversity and biodiversity management in one way or the other are Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, Ministry of Local Governments and Ministry of Lands and Urban Development. NatureUganda belongs to the Civil Society Organisation Environment and Natural Resources Network which checks government on implementation of the priorities and plans developed by government. It also collates the works of all the CSOs that contributed to the implementation of such priorities. To influence the budgetary allocation by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, NatureUganda will work through the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group whose target is to bring together Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) at national and district levels with the view of influencing government decisions on resource mobilisation and utilisation for equitable and sustainable development.

BCN will work with the CBD focal point at the Ministry, the biodiversity and environment division and also with the respective departments of the Ministry, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and the Department of Forest (DoF). The DNPWC has its field office at all the protected areas and the DoF has district forest offices in all the districts. There is also a district forest coordination committee in each of the district where all the relevant line agencies and also relevant civil society are closely connected. BCN will also work with Federation of Community Forest users in Nepal which is the largest umbrella organisation of community forest user groups in Nepal. They also have district chapters in all the districts. BCN will work closely with the relevant line agency at the central level for policy and advocacy and with the district line agency for

implementation. The conservation consortium members including BCN will also be very important in influencing the government for policy formulation and implementation.

A more detailed stakeholder analysis of national stakeholders will be done by the local partners including identifying new stakeholders related to the sectors initially chosen for advocacy for mainstreaming.

B.4.2 Other stakeholders – global level

Stakeholders at the global level include:

- Parties of the CBD are key stakeholders as they form the decision making bodies of the Convention, and therefore, those that guide future decisions on biodiversity mainstreaming within this framework.
- International (e.g., Rare, Conservation International, WWF, The Nature Conservancy), national and local NGOs (through the CBD Alliance) – engaged in the CBD processes, including through their advocacy work will be closely contributing to the delivery of outputs within Objective 2 of the Intervention. BirdLife has a history of working in partnership with civil society both in preparation for and at the CBD meetings by, e.g. joint policy statements, joint interventions at the meetings, and coordinating advocacy meetings with target governments.
- IUCN and The United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) have been involved in projects, initiatives and discussions on biodiversity mainstreaming with BirdLife International and should continue collaboration on this issue in the future.
- BirdLife Partners in the Americas, Middle-East, Europe and Pacific are delivering positive outcomes on their biodiversity mainstreaming efforts. The BirdLife Secretariat will continue the exchange of information and lessons learned with those Partners, with a view of collecting inputs to the deliverables of this Intervention.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

C.1 Target group and participants

Apart from DOF, the main implementing partners and participants of the Intervention are the BirdLife Secretariat and 3 local BirdLife Partners (Nature Kenya, Nature Uganda and BCN). The main target group of the knowledge products is the BirdLife Partnership in Africa and Asia, including almost 40 Partner organisations. Out of these at least 10 BirdLife Partners from each of the two regions will benefit directly from participation in the training workshops. Other beneficiaries will be the wider BirdLife Partnership and also the alliances of which BirdLife is a part during the COP processes who will benefit from sharing of these products. The main target group for the BirdLife Partners' enhanced capacity and implementation nationally will be government and other stakeholders responsible for mainstreaming biodiversity and implementing the CBD, and also civil society, academia and businesses engaged in the process. Ultimately, the public, including local communities will benefit from improved implementation and better understanding of the value of biodiversity. Though a larger number of Partners will be direct beneficiaries of the Intervention, the main beneficiaries and participants are the Intervention's 3 local partners. Their role is dual in that they are both, beneficiaries and active participants, who will contribute directly to the capacity building package, lessons learned etc. They will be provided with a budget to cover resources needed to carry out gap analysis and consultation processes with national stakeholders, to participate in meetings apart from the training workshop and to participate in a CBD preparatory meeting. They also provide 'test cases' of how direct support to the development of strategic approaches to advocacy and enhanced skills can strengthen their role as important civil society actors nationally and internationally.

The training workshops will be held once in each of the two regions. The participants will be BirdLife Partners from the two regions who will be selected by the BirdLife Secretariat regional offices. The workshops will be facilitated by the regional offices and probably held in Nairobi,

Kenya and Singapore in October/November 2017. The participants will mainly be BirdLife Partners who have had some involvement with the CBD but also represent a geographical spread. A Partner may also be chosen because of the importance of the country where it is based. This could for example be Burma/Myanmar in the Asian region due to the country's specific needs for support¹¹. The training package will be presented (in a shorter version) to all interested BirdLife Partners at a meeting at the BirdLife World Congress in Singapore 9-14 October 2017 prior to the training workshops. The World Congress is a unique opportunity to test the package and to make it known to the BirdLife Partnership also outside of Africa and Asia.

C.2 The intervention's objectives and success criteria (indicators)

Long term objective	Indicator	Means of verification
Civil society's role in the CBD processes has been considerably strengthened nationally, regionally and internationally	Significant and measurable increase in BirdLife Partners' active contribution to national and global CBD processes	BirdLife monitoring of Partner engagement in CBD processes Presence at CBD meetings
Objectives of the Intervention	Indicators	
1. <i>BirdLife Partners have enhanced ability to advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming into sectoral policies and practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20 BirdLife Partners have participated in capacity building workshops Training package for advocacy in biodiversity mainstreaming developed Training package made available to the BirdLife Partnership in Africa and Asia (and possibly beyond) Guidance on engagement with CBD processes at international and national level developed 	Workshop reports Signed lists of participants Training package PDF available for downloading on BirdLife extranet Guidance PDF available for downloading on BirdLife extranet
2. <i>BirdLife Partners influencing policies related to CBD implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20 advocacy strategies for biodiversity mainstreaming in one chosen sector developed by BirdLife Partners Number of Partners contributing to the development of national positions to CBD meetings 	Advocacy strategies shared with DOF Final evaluation report Reports on participation in development of national positions Travel reports from preparatory meetings Position papers

C.3 Outputs and activities¹²

Objectives	Expected outputs	Main activities
In pursuit of Intervention Objective 1 <i>BirdLife Partners' in Africa and Asia have enhanced ability to advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming into sectoral</i>	1.1 Training package on policy and advocacy, including for biodiversity mainstreaming for BirdLife Partners	1.1.1 Hold consultative meetings in Kenya, Uganda and Nepal, including stakeholder analysis, to develop training package outline

¹¹ If the budget allows DOF considers to invite one person from the Secretariat of the 92-Group to one of the regional workshops. This will help ensure benefits to Danish civil society and contribute with experiences from outside BirdLife from international negotiations and COPs, both climate and the CBD

¹² The LFA is included in Annex L with a few more details

<i>policies and practices</i>		1.1.2 Draft the training package outline for inputs of direct Partners 1.1.3 Develop the training package 1.1.4 Present training package to BirdLife Partnership at BirdLife World Congress
	1.2 Capacity development workshops for at least 20 BirdLife Partners in two regions	1.2.1 Develop workshop material 1.2.2 Organise and carry out capacity development workshops 1.2.3 Develop and deliver webinars to further support on specific topics approached at the capacity building workshop
In pursuit of Intervention Objective 2 <i>BirdLife Partners influencing policies related to CBD implementation</i>	2.1 Advocacy strategies for biodiversity mainstreaming developed by BirdLife Partners attending workshop	2.1.1 Establish temporary virtual 'help desk' to support Partners in developing advocacy strategies for biodiversity mainstreaming 2.1.2 20 Partners develop advocacy strategy 2.1.3 BCN, NK, NU test strategies nationally
	2.2 Presence of BirdLife in CBD preparatory processes	2.2.1 BirdLife Partners develop Policy statements to national preparatory meetings 2.2.2 Provide support to Partners in developing Policy statements to CBD meetings, and to prepare national preparatory meetings for CBD processes 2.2.3 Partners attending global CBD meetings and advocating for biodiversity mainstreaming 2.2.4 Foster national meetings with decision makers and private sector to discuss biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of NBSAP implementation in Partner countries

C.4 Strategy: how does the intervention cohere?

C.4.1 Coherence

Because BirdLife is a fairly close Partnership of organisations that share visions, approaches, lessons learned etc. across the world and participate in regional and international BirdLife meetings, workshops etc. on a regular basis there is a large degree of coherence between interventions, all of which contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. This is also true for DOF and our activities both in Denmark and internationally. The Intervention will take the concepts and expected achievements of the DOF/CISU Program to a higher political and international level and support the CBD processes, in which the Partnership already takes part both at the Global Office and national Partner levels. It thus supports both BirdLife Partners in two developing regions to have better capacity for advocacy and to work on a strategic approach to the participation in the CBD processes with clear indicators of success.

The ultimate reason for mainstreaming biodiversity is as said earlier to ensure biodiversity conservation and ecosystems for the benefit of both, people and nature. Poor people in local communities, women and indigenous peoples directly dependent on local natural resources and ecosystem services, are the first to suffer if these disappear or are depleted. Studies from around the world have shown that women tend to bear the brunt of such degradation because they often depend most on the availability of and easy access to for example water and fuel. The baseline studies of the DOF CISU Program showed that at most of the 6 Program sites in Kenya, Nepal and Uganda women also make the most use of forest products and eco system services and that they carry a significant work load in agriculture. In the Program area in Nepal many men have left the villages to work elsewhere and women's work load has increased significantly. Though not directly benefiting women, the poor and local communities with concrete activities, the Intervention will make BirdLife Partners better able to argue for the benefits of biodiversity and ensure that the concerns of the most needy are addressed in sector policies and plans.

C.4.2 Achieving the Objectives

One of the main challenges of civil society contribution to the CBD 2020 goals is to build awareness on the urgency of these to be achieved and to convince all stakeholders of this urgency and that human well-being and sustainable development depend on conservation of biological diversity globally. The rationale behind the Intervention is that by supporting the capacity of a number of selected BirdLife Partners to advocate for mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, they will be better able to address these challenges.

The Intervention will focus on two objectives which can be reached within the relatively short time of 18 months but will have a large impact. Effects of these objectives will also carry on into the future after the Intervention has stopped. The objectives are closely interlinked in that Objective 2 will partly depend on the successful implementation of the first objective. Some important areas of concern cannot be covered but would be important activities for future fund raising. These are capacity building of government and other important stakeholders, especially in the new sectors which have no experience with biodiversity and awareness campaigns to increase the public understanding of the urgency of biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming.

Objective 1: BirdLife Partners have enhanced ability to advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming into sectoral policies and practices

Mainstreaming biodiversity means the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in both cross-sectoral and sectoral plans such as sustainable development, poverty reduction, climate change adaptation/mitigation, as well as trade and international cooperation. It also applies to sector-specific plans such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, tourism and transport (among others). In all cases it implies changes in development models, strategies and paradigms. Mainstreaming biodiversity is a recognition of the crucial role that biodiversity has for human well-being. This is not a straightforward process. It entails conflicting priorities, views and diverse stakeholders and demands high capacity and a strategic approach for civil society organisations to be able to engage meaningfully. The SDG Agenda aims to end poverty,

strengthen the role of indigenous and local communities and regulate access and benefit sharing. The linkages between biodiversity and poverty alleviation means that the ways to reduce poverty need to take biodiversity into account and that actions for saving biodiversity rely on and need to respect the rights of indigenous and local communities. Other important linkages include as an example agriculture and the need to ensure that agricultural practices help maintain ecosystems.

While BirdLife Partners have established contacts, participate in networks with 'green' stakeholders and advocate for the conservation of biodiversity mostly directed at these 'obvious' stakeholders, it is a challenge for most Partners, including DOF, to systematically reach out to stakeholders who do not usually consider biodiversity their concern. It is challenging and time consuming for civil society actors to establish contacts and trust with new sectors and with related government, civil society and other actors who already have established relationships and priorities that may conflict with biodiversity goals.

The first step towards achieving the outputs of Objective 1 is two-fold: a) a review of knowledge products, best practices, tools etc. from within and outside BirdLife will provide important inputs to the development of the training package and help avoid duplication and missing out on important topics and tested approaches and b) national consultation processes with important stakeholders, and stakeholder analysis to identify the national most important sector(s) for advocacy will provide the local partners with a better understanding of gaps and challenges and how to address these.

Though not produced for advocacy, examples of good training packages developed through interactive processes and using best practices are the 'Guidance for practitioners on evaluating the impacts of conservation interventions on human well-being' which was developed in collaboration between the Department of Anthropology of the University College of London and conservation practitioners, including the BirdLife Secretariat and DOF; another is the manual and tools for 'Integrating Rights and Social Issues in Conservation (INTRINSIC)', which BirdLife developed together with other conservation actors and which BirdLife and DOF will use jointly in the training of BCN staff in Nepal in November 2016 in order to build their capacity for dealing with 'social issues'.

The second step is the drafting of the training package, the development of workshop materials and the carrying out of the workshops. The training package will be systematic and operational and will contain several modules that can be adapted to and used regardless of specific national contexts.

The training package will include modules on:

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies and practices
- Policy and advocacy, including how to develop an advocacy strategy
- Influencing CBD processes at international and national levels
- Indicators of success

It was discussed what would be most effective in terms of costs and delivery but also the best option from a strategic point of view: to conduct two workshops in Africa and Asia or to have a 'one for all workshop' in which partners have the opportunity to work together across the regions. BirdLife experiences show that it is often more efficient to duplicate workshops in the two regions. Having two workshops allow for a higher number of regional Partners to participate but will also be slightly more expensive due to the increased number of participants and additional work- and travel time for the trainers, including DOF. The BirdLife World Congress planned to be held in Singapore in October 2017 with the attendance of a large number of Partners from all over the world is a unique opportunity to present the package and receive inputs before holding the actual training workshops.

Objective 2: BirdLife Partners influencing policies related to CBD implementation

The achievement of this objective depends on the ability of local partners to use the knowledge that they have gained during the consultation processes and the workshops. After the training each

of the participants is expected to develop a simplified advocacy strategy for one sector to both consolidate what was learned at the workshop, but also, and mainly, to be able to guide their national advocacy actions. They will be supported through a temporary virtual Help Desk facility. Nature Kenya, Nature Uganda and BCN will have resources¹³ to build a more comprehensive strategic approach to mainstreaming advocacy and to pilot some of it. Their experiences will be part of the evaluation.

The individual Partner must - based on context – decide which sector it will be most important to reach to achieve specific goals but also assess the potential successes of investing resources in trying to influence that specific sector. Once the sector has been chosen, a strategic and well thought out approach to advocacy and the formulation of indicators of success which can be monitored and evaluated is imperative. For BirdLife Partners the probable choice will often be the agricultural, forestry or fishery sectors because they have direct influence in the areas where BirdLife works. As an example BirdLife supports BCN in mainstreaming biodiversity into the forestry sector in Nepal mainly through capacity building of government stakeholders. Though Partners in this Intervention may choose to focus on productive sectors for their advocacy human well-being issues (including poverty, gender, equity, the rights of indigenous peoples, community and civil society involvement etc.) is a main concern which shall be reflected in the advocacy strategies, including outreach to actors with ‘social expertise’

It is also just the three local partners who will be supported to participate at least in one meeting of the CBD, most likely the back-to-back meetings of the SBSTTA and SBI which should be held in the spring of 2018 (dates yet to be confirmed by the CBD Secretariat). The participation in the meetings will be an opportunity to be working more closely with their governments in respect to biodiversity mainstreaming, either providing support or advocating for changes during negotiations. With support from the BirdLife Secretariat they will develop Policy Statements to national preparatory meetings and seek to influence national positions for example through meetings to discuss biodiversity mainstreaming in the NBSAPs.

The benefits of supporting partners’ active participation in meetings and policy processes will be assessed in the planned internal evaluation. Participation in high level political processes is expensive and time consuming and it is difficult to measure impacts which are often very long term. It is important for civil society actors including BirdLife to gain more knowledge of costs and benefits, many of which are not directly linked to achieving the goal of a political process but include building Partner capacity, credibility and visibility as an important civil society actor.

¹³ Mainly to pay for the work hours that need to be invested in this activity

C.4.3 Tentative Implementation Plan

Time	Activity	Main responsible
January – February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant agreement CISU - Contracts with partners - Inception workshop - Final plan for implementation - Staffing and other practical issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOF - DOF - DOF - DOF - BirdLife Secretariat and local partners
March – October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultative partner processes - Preparation and drafting of work-shop materials - Beginning information activities in Denmark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local partners - BirdLife Secretariat and DOF - DOF
October - November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Congress (9-14 October)¹⁴ - Training Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WC planning committee (logistics), BirdLife Secretariat and DOF -Regional Offices the BirdLife Secretariat (logistics), headquarter and DOF
December 2017 – April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of advocacy strategies - Implementation - Supervision and TA visits - Final training package - Draft policy positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Workshop participants - Local partners -DOF -BirdLife Secretariat -Local partners
May-June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attendance SBI meeting (CBD) - Phase out - Sustainability plan - Final lessons learned workshop/ evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local partners -All partners -DOF and BirdLife headquarter -DOF

C.5 Phase-out and sustainability

It is expected that the Intervention will be a step towards a stronger BirdLife, which can be built upon. The Partnership will continue to be engaged in the CBD through the support of the BirdLife focal point for CBD at the Secretariat. It is therefore unlikely that the achievements of the Intervention will be lost as it is fully in line with the BirdLife Partnership's strategic priorities and continued efforts to conserve biodiversity and engage local people. This will contribute to the continued use and distribution of the training package which will also be made available at BirdLife's Extranet. The BirdLife Secretariat regional offices have a role to play in ensuring knowledge sharing and better capacity in the regions. They can for example provide shorter training sessions during the bi-annual Regional Partnership Meetings.

The main product of the Intervention is a training package that will be made available to other BirdLife Partners and possibly outside of BirdLife. Since individuals may leave their job with a BirdLife Partner one of the obligations of the participants and beneficiaries of the training is to make sure that the capacity that has been built will continue to be used and built. The advocacy strategies will help ensure continuation but the direct beneficiaries of the training are also expected to use their knowledge to build capacity within their own organisations and among other BirdLife Partners and stakeholders. Before the end of the Intervention partners will develop a plan for the continued distribution and use of the training package. This sustainability plan will also follow up on the advocacy strategies and recommendations for how to carry on their momentum (fund raising, supportive public awareness campaigns etc.)

¹⁴ This date is set

The challenges of mainstreaming biodiversity, and securing resources and capacity of BirdLife Partners will continue after the Intervention. At the end of the Intervention the partners of the Intervention will consider ways on how best to sustain and build on its achievements in the future, how to use the training package and the enhanced capacity of some Partners to build capacity of other Partners and civil society. BirdLife Partners will continue to work together with civil society and local communities for the conservation of biodiversity at numerous sites in the two regions. The Intervention and its products, including the planning for sustaining the achievements will provide the BirdLife Partnership with knowledge and incentives to advocate strategically for the CBD strategic goals. It is expected that this will also be reflected in the future work of the Partners, for example when they seek funding or build alliances. The announcement during the IUCN conference 2016 of eleven of the world's leading conservation organisations, including BirdLife International and the RSPB (BirdLife in the UK), of an ambitious new partnership to identify, map, monitor and conserve the most important places for life on earth is an important step towards using the common language of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) for a common goal, namely the protection of the most important biodiversity areas. 18,000 KBAs have been identified to date. The Key Biodiversity Area Partnership will bring to life a new global standard for site conservation, with top conservation players working together to globally consistent criteria recognised by international conventions¹⁵.

C.6 Assumptions and risks

It is assumed that the Partners of the Intervention will dedicate the necessary resources and ensure that staff with adequate capacity will be made responsible for the timely implementation. It is assumed that BirdLife will continue to support the CBD and the implementation of those strategic goals which lie within the Partnership's competences. The main risk is that government stakeholders will be unwilling to engage with BirdLife, especially the new sectors with no working relationship with a BirdLife Partner.

D. ORGANISATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE INTERVENTION

D.1 Division of roles in implementation of the intervention

DOF will be responsible for the Intervention to CISU, and for providing oversight and co-ordinating activities with partners, supervision and monitoring, and for participating in and providing technical inputs to the capacity development process and training package. DOF is also responsible for sharing information with members, the board etc. in Denmark, for approving job descriptions and sub-contracting external consultants that may be required during implementation, and for arranging the final external audit at the end of the Intervention. DOF will also be in charge of the evaluation/ lessons learned assessment at the end of the Intervention, including reporting on the main lessons learned and achievement of outputs.

The DOF Secretariat in Copenhagen is headed by a Director and organised into two departments. These are the Nature Department, and the Financial and Membership Department, each with a Head of Department. The international team (an anthropologist and a biologist) in the Nature Department will share the bulk of responsibilities for the Intervention. Duties include overall management, financial reporting together with the Head of the Financial Department, and communication on managerial and financial issues. The Financial Department is responsible for issuing transfer requests to CISU and overseeing receipts of bank transfers from CISU as well as disbursement of funds to partners, quality assurance of partners' financial reports and external audit reports, proper inclusion of accounts into the overall DOF budget and accounts, and for the final external audit at the end of the Intervention. The Coordinator of the Intervention will be the main responsible for overall coordination, supervision, quality assurance of monitoring, narrative reporting, support to the facilitation of e.g. workshops, inputs to the training package, workshops

¹⁵ See www.keybiodiversityareas.org

and national consultation processes and evaluation. DOF's communication team will provide support to activities related to information in DK.

The headquarters of the BirdLife Secretariat is overall responsible for the development of the Intervention's products (training package), publishing and distribution of the training package, design and delivery of the capacity building workshop, one-to-one Partner support to the development of the advocacy strategies (through the Help-Desk mechanism) and policy statements, as well as sharing of experiences and best practises (through the outputs of the Intervention) within the Birdlife Partnership. The Secretariat will submit reports to DOF as per the annual technical and financial work plan. The BirdLife Secretariat regional offices in Asia and Africa will mainly be responsible for logistics in arranging the training workshops, inviting Partners, and continued learning and distribution in the regions.

The three local partners are responsible for consultations with national stakeholders resulting in the identification of needs, gaps, lessons learned etc., for providing inputs to the Intervention products, including the training workshops, for identifying and participating in new and existing networks, advocacy initiatives, inputs to the lessons learned process, quarterly and annual reporting as per the annual technical and financial work plan and using their capacity to build the capacity of others. They will also develop advocacy strategies and pilot these.

The BirdLife Partners who benefit from participating in the training workshops will be expected to draft advocacy strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity with assistance from the BirdLife Secretariat. They will not be supported financially for this.

D.2 Administrative procedures and financial administration

Prior to the implementation of the Intervention DOF is obliged to enter into a formal contract with CISU, and with each of the partners. Part of the latter are all the formal CISU guidelines, including audit instructions, that partners sign up to. All partners are expected to have a professional and sufficiently equipped financial administration system in place from the onset of implementation, including financial management procedures, internal control measures, top-end electronic accounts system, up-to-date bookkeeping documented by vouchers, segregated accounts duties between minimum two employees, and all four partners shall maintain up-to-date records of expenditures that are sufficient to be audited at the end of the Intervention by a registered and reputable audit company. Accounting and auditing will be in full compliance with the CISU guidelines. DOF is responsible for the overall financial administration, for the management of the Danish funds as well as for ensuring that the use of the Danish grant is appropriately accounted for. DOF will be responsible for submitting payment requests to CISU based on records of expenditure and resulting cash requirement budgets. Grant disbursements to the 3 local partners, for which DOF is responsible, shall be processed following payment requests on a quarterly basis based on quarterly financial reports and cash budgets prepared and submitted by partners to DOF. Each partner will have a fixed budget for the entire Intervention period, which has to feature in both quarterly financial reports and payment requests. As per the CISU guidelines, the grant disbursements have to be deposited in a special bank account that is separated from the partners' own cash holdings. Additionally, accrued bank interests and net exchange rate gains have to feature clearly for audit purposes, and be credited and reimbursed to CISU upon finalisation of the Intervention. Each partner is obliged to allocate the CISU funds to the activities agreed upon in the final application and the budget.

At the end of the Intervention there will be a full audit of accounts. Each of the 3 local partners is obliged, in agreement with DOF, to contract a registered external audit company to carry out the formal financial and performance audits of their accounts according to international accounting standards (IFAC/INTOSAI), CISU guidelines and the audit instructions given by DOF's external audit company. When the draft audit report is approved by the DOF Head of Finance, each of the 3 local partners shall provide one signed soft and two signed hard copies of the external audit. An end of Intervention audit will be conducted by DOF's external audit company, based on the end of Intervention audit reports supplied by the local external audit companies through the 3 local

partners, their final accounts, their cash in bank status, including accrued bank interests and net exchange rate gains, lists of fixed assets etc. as well as DOF's bank transfers to partners' bank accounts, the BirdLife Secretariat offices in Cambridge, Nairobi and Singapore spending (travel documents, receipts, invoices), time sheets, etc. as well as DOF's own spending, time sheets etc.

D.3 Monitoring and evaluation in implementation of the intervention

The overall supervision and monitoring will be the responsibility of DOF. Each partner will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on own activities. These are mainly activities in Kenya, Nepal and Uganda where the responsible partners shall monitor and assess the stakeholder consultation processes and the building of an advocacy strategy but also provide an assessment of their contribution to and benefits from the training package, the training workshop and the CBD meetings. The training workshop and the training package will also be evaluated on the spot by BirdLife Partners attending the presentation of the training package at the Bird Life World Congress, the participants of the two training workshops and again at the end of the Intervention by the Intervention partners. The BirdLife Secretariat is expected to provide its assessment of the Intervention in the larger BirdLife context and its usefulness for BirdLife's engagement in CBD processes. DOF will have one supervision visit and meeting with each of the 3 Partners. To save resources there will be one meeting with Nature Kenya and NatureUganda in connection with the workshop in Nairobi and one with BCN in connection with the workshop in Singapore. Criteria for the successful implementation of the training process will also be developed during the inception workshop and will use experiences from other BirdLife training processes e.g. in relation to climate and climate negotiations.

Since it is a fairly short Intervention, DOF does not suggest a Mid-Term Review but rather to have a joint evaluation work-shop at the end. At the beginning DOF will in cooperation with partners develop a detailed work-plan for the Intervention with result oriented milestones and a monitoring plan. DOF will also develop reporting formats suited to this specific Intervention for the internal reports which will be required from the Partners on a quarterly basis. The work-plan and milestones will be closely aligned to the expected outputs and indicators of success which are part of this proposal. The final internal evaluation will contain both, an assessment of the lessons learned during the Intervention and an evaluation based on the DAC¹⁶ criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. It is expected that the evaluation can also be useful for future similar interventions for DOF and the BirdLife Secretariat.

E. INFORMATION WORK

E.1 Has intervention-related information work in Denmark been planned?

The Intervention will be an opportunity to relate DOF's work and many years of experiences with knowledge generation, bird monitoring, citizen science, involvement of members etc. to the CBD and Denmark's commitment to this process. Though biodiversity is disappearing at record speed, and researchers talk about the 'sixth mass extinction', only 20 percent of Danes know what biodiversity means. DOF will provide information about the concept of biodiversity, the extent of mass extinction of species and ecosystems, how to prevent further loss of biodiversity and CBD processes. Many of DOF's members are bird experts and most are concerned about birds and nature in Denmark but know little about the wider political context of the CBD in which DOF and other green organisations work or about Denmark's commitment to the CBD. They also know little about the role that the BirdLife Partnership plays in influencing decisions, implementation etc., both globally and nationally.

The information will be targeted members and followers on social media in an easily understood and appealing way using visuals as a primary form of communication. The target groups are reached through DOF's member magazine Fugle og Natur (17,000 editions), the webpage www.dof.dk (3,000 unique visitors a day) and Facebook (40,000 followers). DOF will also share

¹⁶ OECD Development Assistance Committee

information through the public meetings that are held at a regular basis in Fuglenes Hus on Vesterbrogade in Copenhagen, mainly for members but also for others who may be interested. Finally at the end of the Intervention DOF will share the training package within the 92-group and civil society more generally. The training package will be made accessible to Danish civil society and other interested parties through a link on www.dof.dk.

3. Budget summary

A detailed budget with budget notes must be submitted in Annex C 'Budget scheme' and submitted with the application. NOTICE: Remember to open all tabs in order to fill in each of the relevant five spreadsheets.

See also 'Guide to budget preparation for the Climate and Environment Fund' at www.cisu.dk/pkm.

Below please fill in a summary of the main budget items as follows:

Fill sheet 1-4 in Annex C 'Budget scheme' - the budget summary will then automatically appear on sheet 5. This should be copied from Annex C and pasted below.

Budget summary		Currency
Indicate the total cost (i.e. including contributions from the Climate and Environment Fund as well as others)	<u>3.329.800</u>	DKK
Of this, the Climate and Environment Fund is to contribute	<u>3.329.800</u>	DKK
Of this, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any.		DKK
Indicate total cost in local currency	<u>N/A</u>	
Indicate exchange rates applied	<u>(see Annex C (Budget Notes sheet))</u>	

Main budget items	Full amount	Financing plan	
		Of this, from the Climate and Environment Fund	Of this, from other financial sources
1. Activities	1.703.406	1.703.406	
2. Investments	24.000	24.000	
3. Expatriate staff	-	-	
4. Local staff	610.000	610.000	
5. Local administration	355.000	355.000	
6. Project monitoring	145.792	145.792	
7. External evaluation	-	-	
8. Information in Denmark (max. 2 % of no. 1 - 7)	59.880	59.880	
9. Budget margin (min. 6 % and max. 10 % of no. 1 - 8)	173.885	173.885	
10. Project expenses in total (no. 1 - 9)	3.071.963	3.071.963	
11. Auditing in Denmark	40.000	40.000	
12. Subtotal (no. 10 + no. 11)	3.111.963	3.111.963	
13. Administration in Denmark (max. 7 % of no. 12)	217.837	217.837	
14. Total	3.329.800	3.329.800	

4. ANNEXES

OBLIGATORY ANNEXES

The following annexes must be submitted electronically to puljer@cisu.dk:

- A. Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation (filled in and signed by the Danish organisation)
- B. Factsheet about the local organisation (filled in and signed by the local partner. It can be submitted in a scanned version)
- C. Budget format

The following annexes must be uploaded via the organization's member login.

- D. The organisation's statutes
- E. The latest annual report
- F. The latest audited annual accounts (signed by the auditor and the management/board of the organisation)

[See instruction here.](#)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES (max. 30 pages):

Annex no.	Annex title
G	LFA
H	DOF strategi 2013-16
I	The Aichi Targets
J	BirdLife CBD position paper
K	Making a difference. The Conservation Impact of the BirdLife Partnership