

2000 Performance Monitoring Report

Africa and Madagascar Program Biodiversity Support Program

FY00 Actual Results and FY01 Anticipated Results

Submitted to

The Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development of USAID

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ACRONYMS

ABCG	Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group
AFR/SD	The Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development of USAID
ART	Africa Resources Trust
BSP	Biodiversity Support Program
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FY	Fiscal Year
G/ENV/ENR	Global Bureau, Environment Center, Office of Environment and Natural Resources of USAID
ISTF	International Society of Tropical Foresters
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
TBNRM	TransBoundary Natural Resource Management
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

INTRODUCTION

This performance monitoring report covers the actual FY00 and planned FY01 activities of the Africa and Madagascar Program of the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP), as financed through BSP's cooperative agreement with USAID's Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development (AFR/SD). Activities covered are:

- Armed Conflict and Environment (previously called Disasters and Biodiversity)
- TransBoundary Natural Resource Management (TBNRM)
- Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)
- Outreach, Dissemination and Capacity Building

Actual results achieved in FY00 are listed in the attached performance indicator tables, along with anticipated results for FY01. These tables were developed by BSP in consultation with AFR/SD, with assistance from Management Systems International. Additional narratives on the activities are provided below.

The Africa Program's funding source recently transitioned to the AFR/SD agreement from the main BSP cooperative agreement with Global Bureau's Environment Center, Office of Environment and Natural Resources (G/ENV/ENR). During FY00 some older activities were completed with remaining funds through G/ENV/ENR, and are reported in the FY00 performance monitoring report for that agreement. Hence, for a full picture of BSP Africa Program results for FY00, both reports should be consulted. In particular, the Sustainable Use activity is reported under the G/ENV/ENR agreement, since in the end we did not allocate any new funding to this activity in FY00.

OVERVIEW OF AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR PROGRAM IN FY00

The Africa Program has continued to support biodiversity conservation and management in Africa and Madagascar, emphasizing:

- analysis of innovative approaches to biodiversity conservation, and dissemination of findings;
- capacity building for policy makers and practitioners;
- neutral facilitation and brokering;
- development of new partnerships within and between sectors (including both technical and institutional sectors, the latter being government, NGO, community, private sector, donors, academia);
- networking and exchanges (e.g., information, concepts, visits) across Africa;
- a broad landscape approach to biodiversity conservation;
- African participation in, and ownership of, activity processes; and
- accessing African ideas and perspectives on biodiversity issues.

The program's work focused heavily on sectors and situations that impact biodiversity, such as agriculture, logging, and armed conflict. In addition, an increasingly important cross-cutting theme in program activities has been environmental governance.

ACTIVITY NARRATIVES

1. *Armed Conflict and Environment (previously called Disasters and Biodiversity)*

Case studies were commissioned of nine sub-Saharan countries in varying stages of conflict and post-conflict, with the purpose of highlighting impacts of armed conflict on the environment in order to draw out common themes and to develop mitigation strategies. When completed in early 2001, these studies will significantly expand current understanding of the impacts of armed conflict on the environment. In addition to the case studies, inputs are being provided by an array of peer reviewers and other experts in this field. The case studies will form the basis for a pan-African workshop in April 2001, highlighting the lessons learned from these studies with the purpose of developing strategies and guidelines for mitigating impacts, and emphasizing concrete measures to be taken before, during, and after times of conflict.

Additionally, BSP staff made two site visits to Kinshasa to facilitate the preparation and planning of a workshop. This workshop will highlight the challenges facing conservation efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), identify gaps in ongoing activities, explore strategies for improving coordination among the conservation, humanitarian, and development sectors, and investigate conservation opportunities during the post-conflict period. Four mini-workshops involving Congolese conservation NGOs were held in the DRC during these two trips, along with numerous smaller meetings and seminars. The workshop is scheduled to be held in late January 2001.

The project continued to promote a greater understanding of the impacts of armed conflict and the environment through presentations at the 14th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology and the Yale ISTF Conference, *War and Tropical Forests: New Perspectives on Conservation in Areas of Armed Conflict*. In addition, an article was published in *Innovations* magazine describing the effects of armed conflict on the environment.

As per the agreed upon performance indicator table for this project, no results were expected for FY00, but the work undertaken has set the stage for results expected next financial year. Where appropriate, notes are provided in the table to report on progress.

2. *TransBoundary Natural Resource Management (TBNRM)*

In follow-up to the TBNRM study undertaken in Southern Africa, the project interviewed numerous experts in West, Central and Eastern Africa, and authors were identified for regional overviews and case studies. The purpose of these reviews and studies is to identify opportunities and constraints for TBNRM and to share the lessons from the experiences to date in sub-Saharan Africa. The reviews and studies, together with additional experience from other experts, will form the basis of a pan-African analysis and the development of guidance on TBNRM. These will be reviewed and refined in a pan-African workshop in April 2001.

The project has promoted a greater understanding of TBNRM through presentations at a workshop at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association (linking with conflict resolution and war psychologists; August 2000, Washington, D.C.) and at a conference of the Global Security Fellows Institute (September 2000, Cambridge, UK). A poster was presented at the 14th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology (June 2000, Missoula, Montana, USA).

As per the agreed upon performance indicator table for this project, no results were expected for FY00, but the work undertaken has set the stage for expected results next financial year. Where appropriate, notes are provided in the table on progress.

3. *Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)*

Under the indicator 'Capacities of local partners in the region are built and strengthened', one of BSP's immediate actions in DRC was to build the capacity of a selected number of local NGOs. After recruiting and training the CARPE Focal Point for DRC, BSP conducted workshops for approximately 15 local environmental NGOs working in and around Kinshasa, to familiarize the NGO community with CARPE, and learn about NGO activities in the environmental sector. BSP also organized a brief proposal writing workshop to assist the NGOs in developing fundable proposals.

In order to ensure that its perspective grantees in DRC had the necessary financial management capacity, BSP conducted two workshops covering all areas of grant financial management. In addition, BSP assisted several of the NGOs in opening foreign currency bank accounts (for those who did not yet have them) in order to facilitate the transfer of funds to DRC. Similar workshops were also organized for BSP's grantees in Cameroon.

For the indicator 'Increase in the support to local natural resource management and conservation initiatives in Democratic Republic of the Congo', the BSP/CARPE focal point received approximately 15 proposals, in follow-up to the NGO training on writing grant proposals. Of these, five were accepted for funding based upon the nature of the proposed activity and the relative experience of the NGO. In spite of the difficulties in working outside the Kinshasa area (due to the high level of insecurity as a result of the ongoing war), the NGOs were still able to undertake a wide variety of natural resource management related activities. The activities included:

- a survey of traditional natural resource management practices
- a series of workshops examining ways of resolving natural resource conflicts
- development of a vegetation map as a tool for improving natural resource management
- compilation of forestry related statistics, which were disbursed among several ministries
- publication of a document which included all existing environmental legislation, after which a seminar was held to analyze the existing laws and make recommendations for their improvement.

This initial round of pilot activities with local environmental NGOs helped BSP better understand their capacities for promoting natural resource management activities, and develop

ideas on how to work outside Kinshasa where the war severely limits activities in the area of natural resource management. In addition, the NGOs working in the field brought back the message that there is an ever increasing need for improving natural resource management practices, which has reinforced CARPE's resolve to work in these areas.

Under the indicator 'Findings from the first phase synthesized, analyzed, disseminated and made available to key audience in central Africa after BSP', BSP took the lead in working with CARPE partners to prepare a series of issues briefs on CARPE first phase findings. These are currently in press, and cover a wide variety of topics from broad-level policy issues to community management of forest resources. They will be a major communication tool for dissemination of CARPE results next year.

On the administrative side, BSP contributed to a review of CARPE management systems organized by AFR/SD. Because of its pivotal role in the design and the implementation of the first phase of CARPE, BSP contributed into providing information that helped characterize the present CARPE management system (roles, responsibilities, reporting lines, and management tools), and analyze elements expected to be lost by the closure of BSP. BSP's responsibilities include program governance, strategic planning and thought leadership, field presence, internal communications and coordination, quality assurance, grant administration, external communication, African NGO networking, and the Advisory Group. Modifications that will support effective management of the CARPE program upon BSP's closure were proposed and reviewed by CARPE's Strategic Objective Team. It is expected that, while organizing its own closeout, BSP will support a smooth handing over of its responsibilities to the new management structure in a timely manner.

4. *Outreach, Dissemination and Capacity Building*

BSP is giving high priority to outreach and dissemination of its findings and results, as it approaches closure. BSP organized booths at two conferences: the 14th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology (June 2000, Missoula, Montana, USA), and the Second Pan African Symposium on Sustainable Use (July 2000, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso). At both events, BSP Africa staff discussed results and lessons learned with participants. Many publications (funded under the G/ENV/ENR agreement, see other performance monitoring report for details) were produced and distributed in FY00.

BSP coordinated the input from the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) in the National Summit on Africa (February 2000, Washington, D.C.). The ABCG is a collaborative group of seven US-based, international conservation organizations working in Africa, and is composed of: African Wildlife Foundation, Biodiversity Support Program, Conservation International, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute and World Wildlife Fund. Two informational workshops were organized during the National Summit on Africa, with additional input from other organizations. The workshops provided key messages to policy makers and the American public on the importance of natural resources to Africans. A collective exhibit of the seven ABCG organizations was

displayed at the event and a short video on conservation and use of natural resources was compiled by WWF.

BSP also arranged for Africa Resources Trust (ART) to develop and present a play on the history of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in Southern Africa at the Summit meeting. The play was humorous yet had a strong message about communities' dependence on natural resources, their abilities to manage their own resources, and the need to ensure enabling conditions for CBNRM. It was well received at the Summit, the World Bank and WWF, and ART provided the feedback that capacity of the actors for future CBNRM work in communities was greatly enhanced through their experience of developing the play and performing to US audiences.

DATA TABLE: *BSP Africa and Madagascar* – ARMED CONFLICT AND ENVIRONMENT

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
		YEAR	VALUE	2000		2001	
				ACTUAL	EXPED	ACTUAL	EXPED
1. Percentage/ number of selected practitioners, policy-makers, and donors that demonstrate an increased understanding of effects of armed conflict on the environment and how to mitigate negative effects.	Percentage of people attending the Pan-African workshop on Armed Conflict and the Environment that demonstrate increased understanding (%)	1999, through a historical questionnaire in FY 01	TBD	---	0	Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01	30% of attendees of Pan-African workshop will demonstrate an increased understanding of effects of armed conflict on the environment (pending future funding available for this workshop and given time frame of this project).
	Number of anecdotes demonstrating increased interest and knowledge	1999	0	---	0	Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01	At least 5 anecdotes are provided showing that interest and understanding are increased.
	Number of anecdotes showing that the understanding of how to mitigate negative effects of armed conflict on the environment has increased.	May 2000	0	---	0	Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01	At least two anecdotes will be provided
	Listserver subscribers: a. number of members b. number of correspondence (x/month) c. members that demonstrate increased level of understanding	May 2000	a. 0 b. 0 c. 0	---	Note: listserve was launched in July 2000 to promote information sharing and to improve communication between the relief, environment, and development sectors. Bulletins are sent out monthly.	Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01	a. 100 b. 7/month c. At least 5 subscribers will demonstrate an increased interest for and knowledge of effects of armed conflict on the environment (given time frame of this project).

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
		YEAR	VALUE	2000		2001	
				ACTUAL	EXP'ED	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
2. Increased instances of collaboration between conservation and relief organizations and conservation and development organizations	Number of instances of communication, collaboration, joint projects or information exchanges have increased between conservation and relief organizations and conservation and development organizations	May 2000	0	---	0 Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01		At least 3 anecdotes will be provided (for lifetime of project)
COMMENTS/NOTES: WHILE THE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO MITIGATE THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ARMED CONFLICT ON THE ENVIRONMENT, THIS MAY BE DIFFICULT TO DOCUMENT WITHIN THE LIMITED TIME FRAME OF THIS PROJECT.							

DATA TABLE: *BSP Africa and Madagascar* – TBNRM, PHASE II

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
		YEAR	VALUE	2000		2001	
				ACTUAL	EXPED	ACTUAL	EXPED
1. Availability of information related to TBNRM in sub-Saharan Africa has been increased.	Lessons learned on TBNRM in sub-Saharan Africa will have been provided by September 2001 to: a. Practitioners in a number of African TB-areas b. Policy-makers in a number of African countries c. Number of donor agencies	1999	a. 0 b. 0. c. 0	---	a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01. In the meantime, in FY 00 a start has been made with identification of key policy-makers and practitioners in sub-Saharan Africa, and donor agencies that should receive the lessons learned.		a. 30 b. 25 c. 5 (The following sets of information will have been shared with/ provided, either separately or combined: 1. Regional overviews 2. A pan-African Analysis 3. General Principles and Guidelines on TBNRM (Overall number and form to be determined by budget))
2. Percentage of selected practitioners and policy-makers in sub-Saharan Africa demonstrate an increased level of interest in and understanding of TBNRM.	Percentage of policy-makers and practitioners attending the Pan-African TBNRM workshop that demonstrate increased levels (%).	1999, through a historical questionnaire in FY 01	TBD	---	0 Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01.		30% of practitioners and policy-makers attending the Pan-African TBNRM workshop will demonstrate an increased interest in and understanding of TBNRM (pending future funding available for this workshop and given time frame of this project).
3. Dialogue regarding TBNRM has been increased in sub-Saharan Africa.	Number of anecdotal stories recognizing relevance of, and discussions on TBNRM, including a variety of statements collected.	1999	0	---	0 Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01.		5 anecdotal stories
COMMENTS/NOTES: This project has a short overall time span and major impacts are expected to become obvious only after the dissemination of lessons learned and understanding gathered. Because the real project impact can only be measured after the project has been finished, changes measured during the project time period are expected to be limited.							

FY2000-2001 MONITORING PLAN TABLE: Central African Regional Program

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
		YEAR	VALUE	2000		2001	
				ACTUAL	EXPED	ACTUAL	EXPED
Focal Point office in DRC is set up	a. Office space secured b. Number of staff members hired and trained c. Equipment installed d. Administrative and financial mechanisms set up	09/99	a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 d. 0	a. 1 office space secured b. 1 Consultant recruited as Focal Point and trained c. Office equipment installed d. Financial and administrative procedures are in place	a. Office space acquired and operational b. 1 Focal Point hired and trained c. Office equipment installed d. Financial and administrative procedures in place	a. Office space maintained b. 1 Focal Point kept in place, 1 secretary, 1 driver hired and trained c. Office equipment maintained d. Financial and administrative procedures	
Increase in the support to local NRM and conservation initiatives in DRC	a. Number of proposals meeting selection criteria b. Number of grants awarded	1999	a. 0 b. 0	a. 5 proposals revised with Focal Point's technical assistance and submitted for funding b. 5 Grants awarded	a. 5 proposals revised with Focal Point's technical assistance and submitted for funding b. 5 grant awarded		
Increase in the awareness on forest conservation issues in DRC and other CARPE countries	a. Number of PR materials produced b. Number of PR materials disseminated c. Number of issues of CARPE Info produced	9/1999	a. 0 b. 0 c. 0	---	---	a. 2001 calendar b. 2000 posters, fact sheets and brochures disseminated c. 1 issue of CARPE Info	
Collaboration and coordination within the core group of CARPE partners is promoted	a. Number of SOT meetings b. Number of consultations with partners	N/a	N/a	---	---	a. 2 SOT meetings to be organized and highlights written and made available b. as requested	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
		YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXPED	ACTUAL	EXPED
Field presence maintained, communication and liaison with partners in the region ensured, and more African participation enabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of operational field offices b. Anecdotal evidence showing effective communication with partners in the region and African participation 	N/a	N/a	---	---		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 Focal Points and 1 regional office maintained b. 2 Anecdotes showing how communication and liaison with partners in the region was ensured, and more African participation enabled
Capacities of local partners in the region are built and strengthened	Number of training sessions enabled, and number of beneficiaries	1999	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I - 5 training sessions in grant proposal writing for 20 local NGOs' members organized II - 5 training sessions in grant financial management for 16 local NGOs' members organized 	5 training sessions in grant proposal writing for local NGO members organized		3 training in study results presentation skills in Cameroon, Gabon, and DRC

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
		YEAR	VALUE	2000		2001	
				ACTUAL	EXPED	ACTUAL	EXPED
Findings from the first phase synthesized, analyzed, disseminated, and made available to key audience in Central Africa after BSP	<p>a. Number of grantees reports edited, and made available (web, CD ROM or hard copies)</p> <p>b. Number of Issue Briefs produced and disseminated</p> <p>c. Number of Regional Briefs produced and disseminated</p> <p>d. Number of brown-bags and meetings attended to report on CARPE experience</p>	N/a	N/a	---	---		<p>a. 15 grantees reports edited – posted on CARPE website; hard copies made available at the field offices; and included into a CARPE CD-ROM (1,000 copies)</p> <p>b. 1,500 sets of French versions and 800 sets of English of 25 Issue Briefs produced and disseminated to key audience</p> <p>c. 5,000 sets of the French version of 8 Regional Briefs produced and disseminated</p> <p>d. 5 brown-bags and meetings attended to report on CARPE experience</p>
<p>BSP's responsibilities within CARPE are phased out and handed over smoothly and timely. Responsibilities include:</p> <p>* Management of the Advisory Group</p> <p>* Air traffic controller role Field office (Regional office, Focal Points in DRC and Cameroon)</p>	2 anecdotes showing how BSP's responsibilities within CARPE are handed over smoothly and timely	N/a	N/a	Contributed to the design of the management structure of the next phase	Support provided to the assessment of the management structure		2 anecdotes showing how BSP's responsibilities within CARPE are handed over smoothly and timely are written

COMMENTS/NOTES: A NUMBER OF THE CARPE ACTIVITIES FINANCED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT STARTED TOWARDS THE END OF FY 00 AND ACTUAL RESULTS WILL THEREFORE ONLY BE AVAILABLE IN FY 01. THE ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DRC ARE, HOWEVER, UNDERTAKEN IN BOTH FY 00 AND FY 01.

DATA TABLE: *BSP Africa & Madagascar* - OUTREACH, DISSEMINATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
		YEAR	VALUE	2000		2001	
				ACTUAL	EXPED	ACTUAL	EXPED
1. Number of BSP Africa results disseminated and available after BSP closes.	Publications put on Website (yes/no)	1999	2 PARCS 2 Behav. 2 Okafor 2 Chidumayo 2 BAA 2 BAA book	2 Biome –English and French 2 Behaviors – Eng. and French Manuals 5 Transboundary – English 1 Transboundary Highlights– Portug 2 New Africa Brochure – English and French	1 Biome – English 1 Behaviors – Eng. Manual 2 Transboundary English		2 New Africa brochure, English and French 1 Biome – French 1 Behaviors – French Manual 3 Transboundary English 1 Transboundary highlights – Portug. 2 Disasters 2 Transboundary - Pan African
	BSP Website transferred to WWF site (yes/no)	2000	No	---	---		BSP Website transferred
	Number of types of organizations receiving hardcopy BSP legacy sets in Africa	2000	0	---	(Regional and National Legacy Libraries identified)		15 hardcopy sets have been sent to key African institutions (additional sets to be determined by budget)
	Number of types of organizations receiving CD-roms with BSP results in Africa, and beyond	2000	0	---	(Sites Identified)		Sets sent (no. of CD-roms to be determined by budget.)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
		YEAR	VALUE	2000		2001	
				ACTUAL	EXPED	ACTUAL	EXPED
2. Usefulness of BSP Africa Outreach.	Anecdotes	1999	0	1. Behaviors guide has been adopted as a teaching text by the East African College of Wildlife Management, and a copy is being given to every student for 3 years 2. The CBNRM play enabled WWF staff members to understand better CBNRM and the importance of consumptive wildlife utilization in Southern Africa 3. BSP Africa publications taken for field practitioners to the pan-African Sustainable Use Symposium disappeared in 5 minutes flat! And many orders were taken for more.	3 anecdotes		5 anecdotes
	Website stats – number of hits Africa section.	July 1999	106	330	Baseline data 20% up		FY 00 data up 20%

COMMENTS/NOTES: GIVEN THE TIME FOR DISSEMINATION OF SOME OF THE RESULTS AND THE OVERALL TIME LINE FOR BSP IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE DATA OBTAINED REGARDING THE USEFULNESS OF THE INFORMATION WILL BE LIMITED COMPARED TO THE INFORMATION REGARDING THE RESULTS MADE AVAILABLE.