

Final Performance Monitoring Report

Africa and Madagascar Program Biodiversity Support Program

**Actual Results
October 2000 – December 2001**

Submitted to

The Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development of USAID

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Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Development in Africa: Building on
Experience

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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	Non-Governmental Organization
TBNRM	Transboundary Natural Resource Management
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

INTRODUCTION

This performance monitoring report covers activities undertaken during the fifteen-month period from October 2000 to December 2001 by 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). It is the final technical report for this cooperative agreement. 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 during the fifteen-month reporting period are listed in the attached performance indicator tables, along with results reported earlier for FY00. 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.

OVERVIEW OF AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR PROGRAM

During the reporting period the Program has continued to support biodiversity conservation and management in Africa, emphasizing:

- analysis of innovative approaches to biodiversity conservation, and dissemination of findings;
- capacity building for policy makers and practitioners;
- neutral facilitation and brokering;
- catalysis 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.

Since this is the final year of activities, there has been a heavy emphasis on communicating Program results, and encouraging others to continue important lines of work after BSP closes.

ACTIVITY NARRATIVES

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

Case studies were completed for the Virunga Mountains, and for six sub-Saharan African countries in varying stages of conflict and post-conflict (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic (CAR), Rwanda, and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)). These studies significantly expanded current understanding of the impacts of armed conflict on the environment, and formed a solid base for the rest of the project. The case studies are being placed on the BSP Web site (www.bsponline.org), where they will be available through the end of 2006, in both English and French.

The ACE project organized two major workshops this year. The first was a pan-African workshop held in April 2001, which drew heavily on the case study results. It examined the environmental impacts of armed conflict, and actions that different organizations can take to reduce impacts at different times during conflicts. This included ways to better collaborate with relief efforts. The workshop involved over 50 participants from countries of conflict and post-conflict across sub-Saharan Africa, as well as members of the international conservation community, relief and development organizations, and the donor community. Discussions at this workshop significantly expanded understanding of impacts of armed conflict on the environment, and led directly to the development of guidelines and recommendations for helping practitioners respond more effectively to conflict.

The second workshop was the Preparing for Peace workshop held in DRC in June 2001, which brought together over 150 participants from the relief, development, and conservation sectors to highlight areas of common ground, and identify collaboration opportunities. This meeting received a very enthusiastic reception from the DRC government, which sent representatives from four Ministries as well as the Congolese military. The meeting successfully raised the profile of the environment on the DRC's national agenda ahead of the anticipated Inter-Congolese Dialogue, an integral aspect of the DRC peace process.

Building on the case studies and these workshops, the ACE project produced a practical guide for conservation in areas of armed conflict: *The Trampled Grass: Mitigating the impacts of armed conflict on the environment*. This guide compiles the ACE project's key findings over the past three years, and outlines general principles and recommendations for conservation and natural resources management in areas affected by armed conflict. While the guide is primarily directed at practitioners and policymakers from the conservation community (NGOs and government), it is also relevant for development and disaster relief organizations, donor agencies, and other stakeholders. The guide has been printed and is available in both English and French. It is also on a CD ROM of BSP publications, and on the BSP Web site.

The project continued to promote a greater understanding of the impacts of armed conflict and the environment through presentations in various forums, including:

- World Conservation Congress in Amman, Jordan (October 2000)
- wildlife management conference at the College of Wildlife Management at Mweka, Tanzania (December 2000)

- United Nations Foundation/UNESCO planning meeting at White Oak, Florida (January 2001)
- 15th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology in Hawaii (August 2001)
- panel on War and Wildlife at the University of Washington to discuss the impacts of the Afghanistan war (November 2001)
- two brown-bags at World Wildlife Fund
- Food Aid Management (Environmental Working Group)
- Georgetown University
- American University
- African Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG).

In addition, an article highlighting the project's main findings was published in the Africa Bureau's *SD Developments*. Following the World Conservation Congress, BSP contributed a chapter to a book IUCN is preparing on environment and security. It also provided a section for WWF's forthcoming publication on ecoregions of Africa.

Lastly, the project has maintained a list-serve for members of the conservation, relief, and development sectors to disseminate and exchange information on mitigating the impacts of armed conflict on the environment. The list-serve currently has 93 participants. Negotiations are now underway with several organizations to assume the management of this list-serve following the close of this project.

2. *Transboundary Natural Resource Management (TBNRM)*

In the second phase of the TBNRM project, following the TBNRM study in Southern Africa, three regional overviews and five case studies in West, Central and Eastern Africa were completed. These reviews and case studies identified opportunities and constraints for TBNRM, as the Southern African study had done. Along with additional experience from other experts, the results from the four regions formed the basis for a pan-African analysis and the development of guidance on TBNRM. All of this was reviewed and refined at a pan-African workshop, organized in collaboration with Zimbabwe Trust at Victoria Falls in April 2001.

The workshop was attended by approximately 45 transboundary experts from all over sub-Saharan Africa and beyond, representing governments, wildlife departments, multilateral institutions, large transboundary projects, local and international NGOs, donors, international conventions, communities, and study authors. Transboundary experiences and knowledge were exchanged across the four regions and between francophone and anglophone Africa. The discussions, inputs and feedback in the workshop greatly refined the earlier analysis. Overall project findings were documented in a main publication: *Beyond Boundaries: Transboundary Natural Resource Management in Sub-Saharan Africa*, also translated into French (*Au-delà des frontières : La gestion transfrontalière des ressources naturelles en Afrique sub-saharienne*).

This publication starts with a general overview of TBNRM, which has a much broader scope than Transboundary Protected Areas, and encompasses economic development, multiple land use including agricultural activities, and governance and security issues. *Beyond Boundaries*

identifies key elements to be considered when applying a transboundary approach. It challenges the thinking about when to 'go transboundary' and when not to, through posing questions that should be addressed and by providing a model. The publication is illustrated with examples from practical experiences throughout Africa, their successes and failures, findings and lessons learned. It is clear there are no easy answers, nor is there one simple way to apply TBNRM.

The project has promoted a greater understanding of TBNRM among many practitioners and policy-makers in Africa. Organized exchanges between authors of different transboundary studies, and peer reviews, stimulated useful debate. The pan-African workshop promoted very rich exchange of ideas and experiences, along with analysis and learning. Hard copies of the English and French versions of the main document and an English version of the case study prepared by the International Gorilla Conservation Programme have been disseminated widely in Africa and beyond. The main publication is also on the BSP CD ROM. The main publication, three regional overviews, five case studies, and a bibliography are being placed on the BSP Web site (www.BSPonline.org), where they will be accessible for the next five years. The publications on transboundary management have furthermore been brought to the attention of a wider audience through the provision of summaries on several list servers, electronic newsletters and the BSP Web site.

In addition, presentations were made at:

- The second IUCN World Conservation Congress (October 2000, Amman, Jordan)
- Mweka College of African Wildlife Management Conference (December 2000, Mweka, Tanzania),
- brownbag at the World Wildlife Fund (June 2000, Washington, D.C., USA),
- ABCG meeting (July 2001, Washington, D.C., USA)
- 15th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology (August 2001, Hawaii, USA).

BSP has tried to encourage others to continue some of the important TBNRM analysis and communication. The Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group has expressed some interest in selected aspects of this.

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

During the period of this report BSP undertook final communication of phase 1 CARPE results, continued capacity building activities among regional partners, closed out its CARPE grants program, and handed over its CARPE management functions to WWF and USAID.

CARPE continued to promote increased awareness of forest conservation issues in DRC and other CARPE countries. Four thousand copies of the 2001 CARPE calendar were produced and distributed throughout the region. CARPE Infos, the CARPE newsletter was not produced due to the fact that the CARPE Communications officer left to continue his studies and there was not sufficient time to replace him with BSP's imminent close out. However, an electronic newsletter or listserv was started by BSP entitled "ENVIRONEWS-Afrique Centrale" to provide a platform for Central African individuals and organizations working in the environmental sector to share news and other information. The Regional Office will continue to coordinate this initiative until

it can be eventually handed over to a local NGO. Also, a policy brief on the impact of macroeconomic and agricultural policies on forest condition in Cameroon was produced and disseminated.

Findings from the first phase of CARPE were prepared made available to key audience in Central Africa and beyond.

- Technical reports from CARPE grantees were posted on CARPE's Web site and hard copies made available to the libraries of the Regional Office in Libreville, and the Focal Point Offices in Yaounde and Kinshasa.
- French as well as English versions of the Issue Briefs were finalized, published, and disseminated. 2000 hardcopy sets of the French version and 1,200 of the English version were produced. Both versions will be posted on the CARPE Web site and the BSP Web site. The Issues Briefs were launched in August at an event held at BSP's headquarters in Washington, D.C.
- 5000 hardcopy sets of Regional Briefs were produced and disseminated throughout the central African region. These Regional Briefs highlight the results from eight studies carried out by local NGOs in Cameroon, DRC, and Gabon. They also provided the NGOs with an opportunity to enhance their writing skills.

A brown bag was organized in Washington, D.C. to share lessons learned from the first phase of CARPE with a broad audience including conservationists and donors. In the Central African region, the CARPE Focal Points in Libreville (Gabon), Yaoundé (Cameroon), and Kinshasa (DRC) organized a very well attended series of brown bags. These brown bags gave the opportunities to CARPE's local grantees to present the results of the studies and, in so doing, strengthen their presentation skills. Focal points also established informal "friends of CARPE" groups in several CARPE countries to increase the participation of local organizations and individuals in CARPE.

During the reporting period collaboration and coordination has been promoted within the core group of CARPE partners. Two meetings of the Strategic Objective Team (SOT) were organized on 12/15/00 and 3/9/01. The first was devoted to reviewing and refining the lessons learned from the first phase of CARPE. The second allowed CARPE partners to present and review their respective FY 01 and FY 02 progress reports and workplans.

Field presence was maintained, and communication and liaison with partners in the region enabled. The CARPE Regional Office and two Focal Point offices were maintained and supported by BSP. Communication with partners was ensured by frequent visits of the regional staff to partners operating in the region, as well as by field staff attendance at the CARPE SOT meeting held in Washington, D.C. in March, 2001.

The DRC Focal Point office was strengthened. The Focal Point continued to receive administrative and technical support from the CARPE Regional Office, and an administrative assistant and driver were hired and trained. In addition, the office was partitioned to make better use of the space and a computer network was installed.

BSP provided a workshop on "presentation skills" in Gabon. This did not take place in Cameroon and the DRC due to insufficient time. Additionally, the Regional Office and Focal Point offices continued to provide informal training and follow up for grantees in the area of financial management and reporting.

During the reporting period BSP worked closely with USAID and WWF to ensure a smooth transition and handing over of responsibilities from BSP to WWF and USAID. The transfer of the management of the advisory group to USAID was effective as of 12/31/2000. The transition of the management of the Field Office was completed by June 30, 2001 when WWF took over responsibility for the regional office and focal points. A new Regional Facilitator was hired and briefed and trained by the out-going Regional Coordinator.

BSP's role as CARPE "Air Traffic Controller", and particularly its work in developing the CARPE analytical agenda and SOT management was gradually transferred over to USAID. CARPE related documents and background materials were also given to USAID. BSP staff, from BSP headquarters, the regional office, and the focal point offices, were actively involved in the review, and refining of FY 01 and FY 02 workplans, as well as the evaluation of the first phase of CARPE. BSP continued to provide inputs for long-term CARPE planning.

4. *Outreach, Dissemination and Capacity Building*

BSP has given high priority to outreach and dissemination in its final year. It has made many presentations of its results, and participated in many forums in Africa, the United States and elsewhere to promote discussion of results and lessons. Hard copies of publications have been widely disseminated to key target audiences. The CD ROM has been prepared with G/ENV/ENR funding, containing all major Africa Program publications over the life of BSP, funded under the two cooperative agreements with AFR/SD and G/ENV/ENR. The Web site has been finalized and contains all major publications as well as many project reports and case studies. It will be hosted on the WWF US Web site until December 2006, with the existing URL (www.bsponline.org).

In addition to outreach activities directly related to the Africa and Madagascar Program projects, the Program has had programmatic inputs into broader debates and analysis. This includes the forums on governance that BSP organized between mid-2000 and mid-2001.

Capacity building has also taken place this year. Africa Program staff have provided advice to many African practitioners on an informal basis. The many interactions that have occurred among practitioners in all the projects have helped to build capacity by exposing practitioners to different ideas and experiences, and encouraging debate. Throughout its work, the Africa and Madagascar Program has sought to encourage natural resource managers, conservation practitioners and policy makers to take on board new concepts. It has aimed to promote broader thinking and actions, integrating social, economic and political aspects with biological ones to encourage a more holistic approach to biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. It has stressed the importance of collaboration, and aimed to catalyze partnerships across institutional sectors and across multiple disciplines. Although it is extremely difficult to

quantify the capacity building that will result from this work, we believe that many individuals and organizations will be in a better position to achieve effective conservation.

Acknowledgement

BSP staff would like to take this opportunity to thank USAID's Bureau for Africa for supporting this cooperative agreement, and to acknowledge with gratitude the funding support from the DRC Mission through this agreement. In addition, many USAID staff have collaborated with BSP in programmatic aspects in very productive partnership over the last three years, and made an important contribution to BSP's results.

BSP also acknowledges the valuable support and contributions of its consortium partners, and many other partners and collaborators around the world.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
		YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
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 question naire in FY 01	TBD	---	0 Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01	80% of Pan-African workshop participants (as documented by workshop evaluations) expressed an increased understanding of effects of armed conflict on the environment. The exchange of information and ideas at the workshop was especially useful for participants from more isolated areas of armed conflict.	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	See footnote ¹	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	See footnote ²	At least two anecdotes will be provided

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
				YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
	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: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01	a. 93 b. 5/month c. At least 5 subscribers demonstrated increased interest for and knowledge of effects of armed conflict on the environment, as a direct result of information disseminated by listserve.	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).
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	See footnote ³	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.							

Footnote ¹

Increased interest and knowledge was demonstrated by the following anecdotes :

- Louis Putzel, Burundi Country Director for the Search for Common Ground, has begun implementing environmental trainings as part of conflict resolution activities in Burundi, as a result of his collaboration with this project.

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- Following a March, 2001 FAM Environmental Working group brown bag, Ben Campbell (formerly with World Vision) expressed increased interest in integrating environmental concerns into humanitarian relief activities.
 - Following a May, 2001 WWF-US brown bag, Anika Buche (International Rescue Committee) expressed increased interest in integrating environmental priorities into humanitarian relief activities.
 - As a result of the project, numerous WWF staff (including staff of Conservation Strategies Unit, David Ward and Barry Spergel) demonstrated increased knowledge and understanding of the impacts of armed conflict on the environment as an issue of conservation concern.
 - Following consultation with BSP and dissemination of *The Trampled Grass*, John Hough (UNDP GEF) has expressed interest in promoting further dissemination of BSP's results and following up on them, for example in Afghanistan.

Footnote ²

Anecdotes showing that understanding of how to mitigate negative effects of armed conflict on the environment has increased :

- Karine Rousset and Margaret Jacobsen (IRDNC, Namibia) wrote to BSP to express their expanded knowledge of appropriate environmental mitigation activities in areas of armed conflict across Africa. IRDNC is now applying lessons from conservation activities in the Congo Basin to their work in the West Caprivi area of Namibia, lessons that were gathered and disseminated by BSP.
- During the June, 2001 ``Preparing for Peace`` workshop in the DRC, Jean Marc Sambo, Commandant of the DRC Armed Forces, publicly declared his increased understanding for how to mitigate the negative effects of armed conflict on the environment, and pledged to push for incorporating environmental concerns into the operating procedures of the DRC's armed forces.

³Footnote ³

Increases in communication, collaboration, joint projects, and information exchanges between conservation organizations, and relief or development organizations :

- Steve Zodrow, Coordinator of the Food Aid Management (FAM) Environmental Working Group, established regular contacts with BSP staff
 - Marion Pratt, Social Science Advisor and Environment Point of Contact at the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), facilitated regular information exchanges between OFDA staff members and BSP project staff, and actively disseminated BSP results throughout the donor community.
 - Polly Dolan and Mario Pareja of CARE-International shared best environmental practices being implemented by the disaster relief community to mitigate the impacts of armed conflict on the environment, through their participation in the BSP Pan-African workshop in April, 2001.
 - Steve Smith, formerly with Refugees International, benefited from BSP contacts in bringing together members of the US international conservation community (including WWF-US) with humanitarian and political leaders from the DRC to discuss areas of common ground.
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DATA TABLE: BSP Africa and Madagascar – TBNRM, PHASE II

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
		YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
1. Availability of information related to TBNRM in sub-Saharan Africa has been increased.	<p>Lessons learned on TBNRM in sub-Saharan Africa will have been provided by September 2001 to:</p> <p>a. Practitioners in a number of African TB-areas</p> <p>b. Policy-makers in a number of African countries</p> <p>c. Number of donor agencies</p>	1999	<p>a. 0</p> <p>b. 0.</p> <p>c. 0</p>	---	<p>a. 0</p> <p>b. 0</p> <p>c. 0</p> <p>Note: performance against the indicator is not expected until FY 01.</p> <p>In the meantime, in FY 00 a start will have been made with identification of key policy-makers and practitioners in sub-Saharan Africa, and donor agencies that should receive the lessons learned.</p>	<p>a. See below</p> <p>b. See below</p> <p>c. 5</p> <p>[All documents are available on the BSP web site, and the main publication is on the BSP CD ROM. Hard copies of the main publication, including an analysis and general findings, have been disseminated in English and French, as well as hardcopies of the IGCP case study in English. Direct recipients of the main publication and the CD ROM in Africa total over 1000 people and organizations.</p>	<p>a. 30</p> <p>b. 25</p> <p>c. 5</p> <p>(The following sets of information will have been shared with/ provided, either separately or combined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional overviews 2. A pan-African Analysis 3. General Principles and Guidelines on TBNRM <p>(Overall number and form to be determined by budget))</p>
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, though a historical questionnaire in FY 01	TBD	---	0	88% of responses received from workshop participants indicated that they will be able to apply elements of what they learned at the workshop, in the short and/or long-term (response rate on overall number of participants was 70%)	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.	Anecdotal stories are provided in a footnote ¹	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. Pan-African TBNRM workshop will be held pending funding availability.							

Footnote ¹

- a. Several participants at the pan-African workshop stated they had obtained a broader perspective on TBNRM: “most useful and interesting aspect for me was the development of ideas of transboundary cooperation in a range of areas beyond conservation”; seeing how to get the conservation agenda more integrated “into different constituencies dealing with economic, social, and political aspects.”
- b. Several participants attending the pan-African workshop expressed appreciation for “diversity in representation from the sub-regions and across Francophone and Anglophone experiences.” Many people working in relatively isolated situations gained from the richness of exchange of experiences in the workshop, since each region is at a different stage in the development of transboundary collaboration.
- c. Recently, a field visit of experts from Southern Africa to South America was organized in the context of the development of a large transboundary area. Seeing the main **Beyond Boundaries** publication, with this, experts in Latin America requested its translation into Spanish in order to facilitate exchanges of information and experiences between Africa and Latin America in this rapidly developing field. This has been done jointly by BSP and WWF, and made available on CD ROM.
- d. Numerous US-based international nature conservation organizations with offices or affiliates in sub-Saharan Africa are implementing larger-landscape approaches and have indicated their appreciation for the findings of the TBNRM project, its findings and usefulness for implementation in a field that is constantly developing.
- e. Working on project case studies and regional reviews has resulted in several of the authors taking a more analytical and critical view of the transboundary projects they are involved in. In some cases they have gained a better understanding of the constraints, and sought new ways to overcome or get around them. In the case of the Kilimanjaro heartland, AWF took on board BSP thinking, questions and findings in their preparation for a workshop for the heartland.

FY2000-2001 MONITORING PLAN TABLE: Central African Regional Program

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
		YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
Focal Point office in DRC is set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Office space secured b. Number of staff members hired and trained c. Equipment installed d. Administrative and financial mechanisms set up 	09/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 d. 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 office space secured b. 1 Consultant recruited c. Office equipment installed d. Financial and administrative procedures are in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Office space acquired and operational b. 1 Focal Point hired and trained c. Office equipment installed d. Financial and administrative procedures in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 are in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of proposals meeting selection criteria b. Number of grants awarded 	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0 b. 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 5 proposals revised with Focal Point's technical assistance and submitted for funding b. 5 Grants awarded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 5 proposals revised with Focal Point's technical assistance and submitted for funding b. 5 grants awarded 		
Increase in the awareness on forest conservation issues in DRC and other CARPE countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of PR materials produced b. Number of PR materials disseminated c. Number of issues of CARPE Info produced 	9/1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 	---	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2001 calendar produced b. over 2000 copies of calendar, posters, fact sheets and brochures disseminated c. Electronic newsletter launched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2001 calendar b. 2000 posters, fact sheets and brochures disseminated c. 1 issue of CARPE Info

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
		YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
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 were organized and highlights written and made available b. several consultations	a. 2 SOT meetings to be organized and highlights written and made available b. as requested
Field presence maintained, communication and liaison with partners in the region ensured, and more African participation enabled	a. Number of operational field offices b. Anecdotal evidence showing effective communication with partners in the region and African participation	N/a	N/a	---	---	a. 2 Focal Points and 1 regional office maintained b. See footnote for anecdotes ¹	a. 2 Focal Points and 1 regional office installed and 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	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	1 training session in study results presentation skills in Gabon	3 training sessions 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	EXP'ED	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
Findings from the first phase synthesized, analyzed, disseminated, and made available to key audience in Central Africa after BSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of grantees reports edited, and made available (web, CD ROM or hard copies) b. Number of Issue Briefs produced and disseminated c. Number of Regional Briefs produced and disseminated d. Number of brown-bags and meetings attended to report on CARPE experience 	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 d. 0 	---	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 15 grantees reports edited – posted on CARPE website; hard copies made available at the field offices b. 2000 sets in French and 1200 sets in English of 25 Issue Briefs produced and disseminated to key audiences c. 5,000 sets in French of 8 Regional Briefs produced and disseminated d. 5 brown-bags and meetings attended to report on CARPE experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) b. 1,500 sets of French versions and 800 sets of English of 25 Issue Briefs produced and disseminated to key audience c. 5,000 sets of the French version of 8 Regional Briefs produced and disseminated d. 5 brown-bags and meetings attended to report on CARPE experience

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
				YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
BSP's responsibilities within CARPE are phased out and handed over smoothly and timely. Responsibilities include: * Management of the Advisory Group * Air traffic controller role Field office (Regional office, Focal Points in DRC and Cameroon	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	See footnote for anecdotes ²	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 ONLY LATER IN FY 00 AND ACTUAL RESULTS WILL THEREFORE ONLY BE AVAILABLE IN FY 01. THE ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DRC WERE, HOWEVER, UNDERTAKEN IN BOTH FY 00 AND FY 01.							

Footnote ¹

- a) Liaison with partners in the region - The regional and national CARPE offices spent substantial time in the field meeting with both US based CARPE partners and local CARPE partners (generally current or former grantees). CARPE was also represented at the Yaoundé Summit follow-up meetings and at different regional environmental forums.
- b) Creation of Environews, an electronic environmental newsletter - in order to encourage the circulation of environmental information in Central Africa, the CARPE regional office established an electronic newsletter. The newsletter, entitled Environews, is currently being sent to approximately 250 individuals, including Central Africans, Americans and Europeans. The main purpose of the newsletter is to facilitate the exchange of environmental information amongst Central Africans and highlight accomplishments of local NGOs.
- c) Organization of a series of "brown bags" in several CARPE countries - a series of "brown bags" was initiated to present the activities of CARPE's local partners to the public in three of the countries where CARPE has offices. Brown bag attendance was good, with up to 120 people, and the local media (TV, Radio and Press) was usually present to report on the presentations. In addition to presenting the activities of CARPE's partners, the CARPE project was also promoted. The CARPE approach of promoting local NGOs was greatly appreciated according to most participants.
- d) Establishment of the "Friends of CARPE" groups – in order to ensure greater local participation in CARPE, informal "Friends of CARPE" groups have been established in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon to encourage local participation in CARPE's strategic orientation. These groups presently consist of CARPE grantees and other Central African environmentalists interested in the work of CARPE but participation of government agencies will be also be encouraged. Efforts are also being made to formalize the structure of these groups so that they are effective in incorporating Central African input into the CARPE decision making process.

²Footnote ²

- a) BSP handed over its responsibilities for management of the CARPE field office and focal points to WWF in June 2001. All of the existing staff were kept on except for the regional coordinator, an expatriate position that was discontinued. (A new position of regional facilitator with a different job description was created instead.) The transition went as smoothly as possible.
- b) BSP handed over its responsibility for the CARPE advisory group to USAID in December 2000.
- c) BSP handed over its 'air-traffic controller' role including communications to USAID gradually over the course of 2001, with a large amount of consultation and explanation to make the transition as smooth as possible.

¹DATA TABLE: BSP Africa & Madagascar - OUTREACH, DISSEMINATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
		YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
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 book	2 Biome –English <u>and</u> French 2 Behaviors – Eng. <u>and</u> French Manuals 5 Transboundary – English 1 Transboundary Highlights– Portug. 2 New Africa Brochure – English <u>and</u> French	1 Biome – English 1 Behaviors – Eng. Manual 2 Transboundary English	Footnote ¹ 1 Conflict project (formerly Disasters) publication – <i>Trampled Grass</i> - produced in English and French, and disseminated to over 1000 recipients in Africa. 1 pan-African main transboundary project publication produced in English and French, and disseminated to over 1000 recipients in Africa. 1 transboundary case study produced and disseminated in hard copy. Several transboundary and armed conflict case studies/regional reviews posted on BSP Website.	2 New Africa brochure, English and French 1 Biome – French 1 Behaviors – French Manual 3 Transboundary English (first phase) 1 Transboundary highlights – Portug. (first phase) 2 Disasters 2 Transboundary - Pan African

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE DATA		EXPECTED AND ACTUAL RESULTS			
				2000		2001	
				YEAR	VALUE	ACTUAL	EXP'ED
	BSP Website transferred to WWF site (yes/no)	2000	No	---	---	BSP Website redesigned to be more user-friendly and make publications easily accessible; currently in final stages of transfer to WWF Website	BSP Website transferred
	Number of types of organizations receiving hardcopy BSP legacy sets in Africa	2000	0	---	(Regional and National Legacy Libraries identified) Note: Regional and National Legacy Libraries are identified.	Over 60 hardcopy sets sent to Africa, including one set to a national institution in each African country, and several sets to key regional institutions	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) Note: African institutions are identified.	CD ROM sent to over 1000 individuals/organizations in Africa	Sets sent (no. of CD-roms to be determined by budget.)
2. Usefulness of BSP Africa Outreach.	Anecdotes	1999	0		3 anecdotes	See footnote ²	5 anecdotes
	Website stats – number of hits Africa section.	July 1999	106	329 (monthly average, 10/99-9/00 – up 210%)	Baseline data 20% up	573 (monthly average, 10/00-9/01 – up 74%) 905 (monthly average, 10/01-11/01 – up 60% but only over two months) ³	FY 00 data up 20%
COMMENTS/NOTES: TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE TIME OF DISSIMINATION 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 ACTUAL RESULTS.							

Footnote ¹

Africa brochures, BIOME, Behaviors and Transboundary (first phase) publications completed earlier than expected during FY 2000

Footnote ²

- a) The BSP presentation on Armed Conflict at the World Conservation Congress in October 2000 presented actions which IUCN and its members can take to mitigate the impacts of conflict on the environment. This provided some very concrete solutions in a session that contained much analysis of problems but very few other ideas about what to do. The presentation sparked a lively discussion and some African participants afterwards said that it had been very useful for them.
- b) Multiple copies of publications have been sent to Mweka College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania, following BSP's participation in a wildlife conference there in December 2000. The librarian has informed us that BSP publications are very popular with students who use them during their studies.
- c) BSP presentations and participation in ABCG meetings have played a significant role in encouraging the ABCG to undertake analytical work that, we hope, will partly fill the analytical role BSP played. The ABCG plans analysis of transboundary issues and the impacts of HIV/AIDS on the environment, amongst other topics.
- d) At the Preparing for Peace workshop in DRC BSP presented many results from the Armed Conflict project, which were of immediate relevance for Congolese participants as they work to conserve the country's natural resources during the vulnerable time of transition to peace. BSP lessons were heeded not only by conservationists, but also by participants from other government ministries.
- e) At the pan-African workshop on Conflict and the Environment, the Namibian participants working in West Caprivi found the exchange of experiences very valuable for their situation. They had found themselves very unexpectedly affected by armed conflict spilling over from Angola, and were unprepared for it. They coped as best they could, developing strategies to continue working and mitigate impacts. They were very pleased at the workshop to make contact with people from other parts of Africa in similar situations, so they could exchange experiences and learn about responses that had been tried elsewhere.
- f) BSP gave a presentation on its transboundary results to WWF staff involved in the Terai Arc ecoregion, and provided specific advice on how to proceed with transboundary developments at different levels in the ecoregion.
- g) Some of BSP's findings from the Armed Conflict and Environment project were incorporated into an internal workshop organized by CARE.

Footnote ³

The rapid increase in number of hits to Africa Program page in October – November 2001 is probably due to posting of *Beyond Boundaries: Transboundary management of natural resources in sub-Saharan Africa*. The transboundary publication was the most popular page on the website in October with 2240 hits (6.36% of total hits that month); there were 1453 hits in November (4.14% of total hits). *Trampled Grass* has only recently been posted and there are no statistics for it yet.