



USAID
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Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) for USAID/Africa

Second Annual Report

Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)



Photo credit: Ephraim Mwangomo, Kilimanjaro, Tanzania

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BIODIVERSITY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT (BATS) FOR USAID/AFRICA

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ACRONYMS

ABCG	Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CAWM	College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania
CI	Conservation International
EI	Extractive Industries
FS/IP	USDA Forest Service/International Programs
IUCN	IUCN-The World Conservation Union
JGI	the Jane Goodall Institute
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

INTRODUCTION

Photo credit: Ephraim Mwangomo, Serengeti, Tanzania



The Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) for USAID/Africa program helps to build capacity within the Bureau for Africa, its field missions, and partners to more effectively incorporate biodiversity conservation into programming decisions. Through timely assessments, targeted analyses, generation of technical materials, and other program development support activities, BATS helps missions and partners integrate biodiversity best practices into operational plans, and serves as a platform for strategic planning of USAID's biodiversity conservation agenda in Africa.

The BATS program is a multi-partner USAID Bureau for Africa effort that included Chemonics International under the Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening Indefinite Quantity Contract (EPIQ II), the USDA Forest Service International Programs under an interagency agreement, and the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)¹ under a cooperative agreement. While all groups had separate funding and work plans, the three entities met regularly with USAID to coordinate their activities. This report details the activities of the BATS program over the second year of the ABCG grant from October 2008 through September 2009.

Organized by the five primary BATS task areas (A, B,C, D, and E) plus communications, this report provides an overview of BATS program activities through the first and second years of the ABCG grant and next steps planned over the next five years through the extension of BATS.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Through BATS, ABCG received a two-year \$500,000 grant to provide technical support and share lessons learned to assist USAID/AFR/SD, Africa Missions and local and national organizations in Africa to increase their effectiveness to tackle major existing and emerging threats to Africa's biodiversity and contribute to sound development based on wise use of natural resources and maintenance of ecosystem services.

The BATS program develops practical documentation of USAID's biodiversity conservation experience and resulting best practices and policy considerations, describes extractive industries partnerships with conservation initiatives, provides technical assistance for biodiversity conservation programs in conflict and crisis states and highlights governance issues, conducts biodiversity and tropical forestry country-level assessments, and identifies and conducts analysis and outreach on emerging African conservation issues.

¹ ABCG is a collaboration by the major US-based international conservation non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with field activities in Africa (including African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Jane Goodall Institute, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute and World Wildlife Fund). ABCG has extensive experience in sharing lessons learned on high priority conservation issues affecting Africa. See: www.abcg.org

This project serves as a support facility that provides services to meet mission and partner needs in:

- Reviewing USAID/Africa's conservation history, lessons learned, and way forward (Task A)
- Managing extractive industry alliances for environmental gain (Task B)
- Addressing biodiversity conservation in states vulnerable to crisis, in crisis, or recovering from crisis (Task C)
- Supporting country-level 118/119 biodiversity and tropical forestry assessments, including threats, analysis, and actions necessary for biodiversity conservation (Task D)
- Conducting analysis and outreach on future paths for biodiversity conservation in Africa to inform future strategies (Task E).

PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ABCG's second year activities built upon the efforts of BATS carried out by the USDA Forest Service International Programs (FS/IP) and Chemonics International, and ABCG members during the first year of BATS.

The first and second years of ABCG participation in BATS were highly successful with several significant workshops and conferences, over two million page views on the ABCG website (www.abcg.org) and the distribution of more than 40,000 documents. Through the grant, the eight international conservation NGOs belonging to ABCG organized:

- Seven workshops in Africa for analysis and outreach including: 1) Workshop on *The Future of Biodiversity in Africa* organized by IUCN/ABCG in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with more than 40 African conservation leaders attending (17 to 19 September 2008), 2) Consultation Workshop on *The Dar Vision Statement on The Future of Workshop of Biodiversity in Africa* at the Society for Conservation Biology-Africa Conference in Accra, Ghana, with more than 35 African conservation biologists participating (January 2009), 3) Symposium on *Unsustainable Bushmeat Trade in Eastern Africa* at the Society for Conservation Biology-Africa Conference in Accra, with more than 70 African scientists attending (January 2009), 4) Workshop on *HIV/AIDS and Conservation: What can be done?* held at the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania, in February 2008 with 20 participants, 5) *Green Infrastructure Workshop* during Infrastructure Day on 3 June 2008 at the Leon Sullivan Summit VIII in Arusha, Tanzania, including speakers from Conservation International-Madagascar and WWF-Tanzania, 6) *Ecotourism Workshop* during Tourism Day on 4 June at the Sullivan Summit in Arusha, Tanzania, with more than 100 people attending including speakers from the WWF LIFE Programme in Namibia, Volcanoes Safaris in Uganda, and African Wildlife Foundation-Kenya, and 7) *Environment Day Workshop* on 5 June exploring climate change, private sector alliances, and conservation and conflict with more than 700 people attending with Dr. Jane Goodall of the Jane Goodall Institute and Dr. Mohamed Bakarr of Conservation International providing key note addresses.
- Eleven meetings and presentations in Washington, DC, on: 1) *Wild4Life Presentation* on working with wildlife conservation organizations and local communities to provide HIV prevention and treatment held at the Jane Goodall Institute with 20 people participating (September 2009),

2) *Building Capacity and Networks for Bushmeat Solutions Meeting* held in June 2009 at WWF with fifty people attending, 3) *Yes we can: Conservation against all odds in the Congo Basin Presentation* at WWF with 50 people participating (March 2009), 4) *Presentation on Zambia's First 'Partnership Park', a Model for African Protected Areas, and Alternatives to Extractive Industry Development* (February 2009) held at WWF with 25 people attending, 5) *Lessons on NGO Consortia--when do they work?* session held in January 2009 discussing the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force, Population, Health and Environment Consortium, Congo Basin Forest Partnership and ABCG organized for WWF Learning Week with 20 people attending, 6) *Policy Recommendations for The Future of Biodiversity in Africa* session held at the National Council for Science and the Environment Conference on "Biodiversity in A Rapidly Changing World" (December 2008) with speakers from CI, WWF, USAID and JGI and 40 participants attending. Results were submitted to the Obama Administration and others about mainstreaming biodiversity with human livelihoods in Africa and promoting biodiversity conservation on the Continent, 7) *Roundtable Meeting on Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) in Africa: What Can the Conservation Community Do to Prepare?* with 25 people sharing what their organizations are doing on EIDs and making recommendations for future activities (August 2008), 8) *HIV/AIDS: Impacts to Conservation Capacity Meeting* by Hubert H. Humphrey Fellow Julius Zelothe, Medical Practitioner at the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM), Mweka, Tanzania, held at WWF in July 2008 with 35 people attending and repeated for a small group at USAID, 9) *Mapping Future Trends and Interventions for Biodiversity Conservation in Africa Meeting* held in May 2008 at WWF with more than 45 participants, 10) *Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Meeting* held at The Nature Conservancy in May 2008 with more than 30 people attending including speakers from Conservation Through Public Health in Uganda, the Jane Goodall Institute in Tanzania, and the Il Ngwesi Group in Kenya, and 11) *Capacity Building on Bushmeat in Eastern Africa Meeting* held at The Nature Conservancy in April 2008 with 25 people participating.

- Four short-term assistance assignments in Africa on: 1) Bushmeat in Eastern Africa by Dr. Heather Eves of the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force at the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania, in February, March, and August 2008, 2) Environmental Impacts of Avian Influenza by Dr. Dan Schar in Ghana in May 2008, 3) Public/Private-Sector Alliances on Logging by John Poulsen in the Republic of Congo in June 2008, and 4) Environmental Impacts of Emerging Infectious Diseases by Dr. Dan Schar in Arusha, Tanzania, in July 2008..
- Four modules for a total of four and a half weeks of training to post-graduate students at the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania, including developing curriculum and giving lectures on: 1) Conducting a Bushmeat Field Assessment (2 weeks in March 08), 2) Environmental Impacts of Emerging Infectious Diseases (1 week in July 08), 3) Lessons on Private/Public Partnerships with Extractive Industries to Achieve Conservation Goals (1 week in July 08) by WCS consultant, and 4) Lessons on Private/Public Partnerships for Tourism and Community Development by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (3 days in August 08).
- Eleven analytical projects are wrapping up on: 1) The Future of Biodiversity in Africa by IUCN/ABCG, 2) Partnering with the Private-Sector for Biodiversity Conservation: Lessons learned from the Buffer Zone Project in northern Congo through a subgrant to WCS, 3) Lessons Learned from Partnerships Between Mining Companies and Conservation NGOs by CI, 4) Monitoring

Socio-Economic Impacts from Biodiversity Conservation Program Interventions by AWF, 5) Using Private Sector Alliances to Address Drivers of the Bushmeat Trade: Experience from AWF, 6) Assessing the Environmental Impacts of Emerging Infectious Diseases by ABCG consultants, 7) The Law and Practice of Park Degazettement and Denotification in East Africa by World Resources Institute, 8) HIV/AIDS and Conservation Manual by WWF, 9) Calculating the Financial Costs of HIV/AIDS to the Environment: A case study of the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi, 10) Mainstreaming and Scaling Up HIV/AIDS in the Communal Conservancies of Namibia: The experiences of the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations, and 11) Incorporating HIV/AIDS into Community Based Conservation and Development Activities: A case study of the Jane Goodall Institute's TACARE program in Tanzania. Reports, fact sheets, publications, and other outreach materials are forthcoming.

- Special event co-organized with the African Union (AU) Mission to celebrate Africa Environment Day on 24 March 2009. The event, hosted by Her Excellency Amina S. Ali, Head of the AU Mission to the United States, brought together African Ambassadors, U.S. government representatives, international conservation NGO partners and other stakeholders to discuss *Conservation, Governance and Economic Growth in Africa: The Way Forward*. Following talks by dignitaries, the work of the eight ABCG member organizations and BATS were exhibited during the reception that drew more than 100 people to the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa.
- Exhibit booth organized at the Leon Sullivan Summit VIII in Arusha, Tanzania, from 2-6 June 2008, showcasing the conservation work of the eight ABCG member organizations and highlighting the USAID BATS program. The exhibit was open to visitation by more than 3500 Summit delegates. The exhibit provided a unique opportunity to highlight USAID BATS, other USAID programs such as LIFE and CARPE, and to conduct outreach on key emerging biodiversity conservation issues such as HIV/AIDS and conservation. The Summit was hosted by Tanzanian President, H.E. Jakaya Kikwete. U.S. Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne led the U.S. delegation to the Summit. ABCG member organizations helped to organize environmental events throughout the Summit.
- A communications strategy has been implemented that includes using the USAID-supported FRAME website (www.frameweb.org) and other approaches to share materials produced by BATS and ABCG (www.abcg.org). The active ABCG-Listserv currently reaches nearly 300 conservation partners in the U.S. and Africa including NGOs, private sector, governments, universities, and wildlife colleges to provide regular information on new publications, upcoming meetings in Washington, conferences in Africa, and grant opportunities relating to African biodiversity conservation.

GOAL

The goal of the ABCG grant from BATS is to support USAID AFR/SD, Africa Missions and African partner organizations to increase their effectiveness to tackle major existing and emerging threats to Africa's biodiversity and contribute to sound development and security based on wise use of natural resources and maintenance of ecosystem services.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Photo credit: Ephraim Mwangomo, Serengeti, Tanzania

The project objectives are to:

1. Conduct outreach on BATS by:
 - 1.A Equipping USAID field missions and African partners with lessons learned from the BATS assessment of USAID/Africa's biodiversity investment and identified emerging priorities to inform future strategies (Task A).
 - 1.B Providing capacity building and sharing lessons learned on ways to reduce biodiversity impacts from extractive industries in order to increase USAID's access to sound guidance and hence reduce biodiversity impacts of future investments in extractive industries (Task B).
 - 1.C Supporting elaboration of the USAID 'Foreign Assistance Framework' covering tactics and indicators that conserve biodiversity and natural resources while fulfilling other objectives in rebuilding and developing countries, to better equip USAID/Africa to help governments to resolve crises and promote stability, recovery and democratic reform in African fragile states (Task C).
 - 1.D Supplying limited technical assistance when feasible through ABCG member organizations to develop or update Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessments for certain countries in Africa preparing country-level 118/119 Tropical Forestry and Biodiversity assessments based on best available scientific biodiversity knowledge (Task D).
2. Forecast future conservation needs and opportunities in Africa by identifying selected critical and/or emerging conservation issues and linkages in Africa as priorities for future USAID and donor support in order to better prepare the conservation sector and in some cases follow up directly or catalyze actions by others (Task E).
3. Implement a focused, effective multi-tiered ABCG communication strategy to articulate trends and conservation linkages and identify key messages and lessons on emerging and high priority issues to more effectively build the capacity of the target audiences in Africa and to direct extensive outreach efforts.



PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity Assessment and Path Forward (BATS Task A)

Photo credit: Ephraim Mwangomo, Serengeti, Tanzania



USAID has been working on biodiversity and conservation issues in Africa for more than 30 years. Research into what has been done, the results, and an examination of the reasons why activities were successful or not provide valuable understanding for building on previous successes and learning from past challenges. With this in mind, the first objective of BATS Task A was to document lessons learned from USAID/Africa's biodiversity conservation initiatives, which was conducted through Chemonics International that produced the report entitled, [Protecting Hard Won Ground: USAID Experience and Prospects for Biodiversity Conservation in Africa](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADM480.pdf) (http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADM480.pdf). The second objective was for ABCG to catalyze discussions on priorities for future action.

As ABCG members have considerable understanding of African conservation issues and insight about USAID's investments over the last 30 years, ABCG was well positioned to review and evaluate the historical perspectives of the report entitled *Protecting Hard-Won Ground*. USAID, African governments, leading international and national conservation partners and other stakeholders can learn important lessons from the BATS assessment and participation in the review and on-going dialogues. Assessing future paths for conservation will help to strengthen the capacity of these conservation institutions. By participating in workshops, drafting recommendations, and analyzing emerging conservation themes, ABCG is building on the base developed by BATS and working to apply lessons of the past 30 years to future challenges facing biodiversity in Africa.

ABCG shared *Protecting Hard-Won Ground* with audiences at meetings in Washington, DC, at two workshops in Africa (in Tanzania and Ghana), and through the ABCG website (www.abcg.org) and other outreach activities. Through BATS, ABCG is helping to move forward the conservation agenda by examining critical issues affecting the future of biodiversity in Africa with the goal of informing USAID's strategic programming in biodiversity conservation in Africa for the path forward as well as other donors and stakeholders.

This work so far has taken place in three parts as described below with many future outreach activities planned in the upcoming five years through the extension of BATS: 1) an expert consultation meeting in Washington, DC, with the conservation NGOs, U.S. government agency representatives and other partners (15 May 2008); 2) a workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with leading conservationists from throughout Sub-Saharan Africa (17-19 September 2008), and 3) outreach activities and continued dialogue through: 3.1) information sharing at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, Spain, (October 2008), 3.2) a special session on "The Future of Biodiversity in Africa" at the U.S. National Council for Science and the Environment (NCSE) conference on "Biodiversity in a Rapidly Changing World" in Washington, DC (8-10 December 2008), 3.3) a session at the Society for

Conservation Biology-Africa Conference in Accra, Ghana (30 January 2009, and 3.4) widespread distribution of the Dar Vision Statement at meetings in Washington, DC.

Mapping Future Trends and Interventions for Biodiversity Conservation in Africa Over the Next Ten Years

Photo credit: Ephraim Mwangomo, Serengeti, Tanzania



On 15 May 2008, the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) organized a meeting on "[Mapping Future Trends and Interventions for Biodiversity Conservation in Africa over the Next Ten Years](#)". The day-long meeting in Washington, DC, sought to answer the question, "What are the priority interventions for biodiversity conservation in Africa over the next ten years?"

The meeting's objectives were to:

- review the USAID BATS report by Chemonics International entitled *Protecting Hard-Won Ground* that looked at 30 years of USAID support for biodiversity in Africa;
- identify the drivers of past, present, and future change; and
- map trends.

Through the process, the 50 participants representing NGOs, government agencies, academia, and the private sector tried to identify which trends were predictable, and where the key uncertainties lie. The participants sought to narrate alternative futures for biodiversity in Africa, including interventions for biodiversity conservation appropriate for USAID and other stakeholders over the next horizon. Issues discussed included:

- Global Change Trends including critical issues such as Climate Change, Water Scarcity, Population and Urbanization, Migration, HIV/AIDS, Emerging Infectious Diseases, Food Insecurity, and Market Impacts on Biodiversity.
- Economic Growth and Natural Resource Use including Extractive Industries, Bushmeat and Wildlife Utilization, and Agriculture.
- Governance and Institutions including Governance and Human Rights, Conflict and Security, and Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Use.

Small groups were held to consider "What Conservation Looks Like in Given Scenarios" with feedback from an expert panel on "How Scenarios Play Out". The session ended with a group discussion on "What USAID and Other Stakeholders Can Do to Maximize African Countries' Ability to Deal with Different Scenarios?" See: <http://frameweb.org/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=125&lang=en-US> The results of this meeting informed the process for planning the Dar Workshop for African conservationists to discuss "*The Future of Biodiversity in Africa*".

Dar Workshop on The Future of Biodiversity in Africa

Photo credit: John Waugh



The “*Mapping Future Trends*” Meeting in Washington, DC, was followed by a workshop on [“The Future of Biodiversity in Africa”](#) held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in September 2008, where African conservation leaders applied their expertise to narrate alternative futures for biodiversity in Africa, including interventions for biodiversity conservation appropriate for USAID and other stakeholders over the next horizon.

From 17 to 19 September 2008, the two and a half day workshop for African conservation leaders and stakeholders shared the findings of *Protecting Hard-Won Ground* and recommended actions on “The Future of Biodiversity in Africa” through the Dar Workshop Vision Statement. The workshop brought together 41 African conservation leaders from 12 countries Africa representing diverse regions (East, Southern, Central, and West Africa), different disciplines (natural and social sciences), various types of institutions (governments, NGOs, and academia), and a variety of biomes (forest, marine, freshwater, and savanna). The leaders reviewed achievements in biodiversity conservation, scanned the horizon for emerging challenges, and articulated a vision statement for the biodiversity from the standpoint of the year 2025. The goal was to provide input into donor programs on the links between biodiversity and emerging challenges such as climate change and intensified investment in extractive industries. The vision statement on the future of biodiversity in Africa made recommendations to reduce the impact of stressors, promote good conservation practices, and reach out to faith communities for dialogue and collaboration. The workshop was coordinated and funded through a subgrant to IUCN- US and hosted by the IUCN-Regional Office for East Africa in Nairobi, Kenya. See: <http://frameweb.org/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=114>

DAR VISION

By 2025, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss in Africa have been significantly slowed, people and nature are adapting to climate change, and species and ecosystem services are providing a foundation for human welfare in a society committed to sustainable economic development and equitable sharing of natural resource benefits. See:

http://frameweb.org/adl/en-US/2447/file/550/FBIA_brochure_English.pdf

During the keynote address at the workshop, Dr. Mohamed Bakarr, Senior Vice President of Conservation International, said that African conservation leaders should “move beyond piecemeal projects” and “make biodiversity the foundation of African development,” by bundling ecosystem services to recognize nature as an asset for the well-being of society. He reminded participants of the tremendous accomplishments of conservation in Africa, particularly in protected areas, which have

preserved assets that otherwise could have been lost. The challenge, he said, was that “people and nature are not separate, they are one and the same. We now have a chance to recognize that the well-being of people and of the planet depend upon the well-being of natural resources....we cannot keep creating protected areas if we can't put them in the context of the services that are critical for the well-being of both people and ecosystems”.

In the opening message to the workshop, the Director of Tanzania’s Ministry of Environment, Dr. Eric Mugurusi, conveyed a statement from the Tanzanian Minister of State for Environment, Dr. Baltilda Burian that “Africa is the most vulnerable continent to climate change.” Burian noted that climate change would have a severe impact on national parks, wildlife conservation, agricultural lands and tourism, and called for the development of climate adaptation strategies, increase in the use of renewable energy, and improved land management including restoration of degraded lands.

The workshop produced the [Dar Vision Statement](#) that has been shared with the USAID and other donors and partners for use in their biodiversity programming. The Vision Statement (see below) was distributed to African Environment Ministers and participants at the Fourth World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, Spain, in October 2008, at the Society for Conservation Biology-Africa Conference in Ghana (January 2009), and at various events in Washington, DC including the National Council for Science and the Environment Conference as part of the consultative process and outreach activities. It is available in English, French, and Portuguese and hard copies are being widely circulated to conservation partners in the US and Africa as well as online at www.abcg.org or directly at: http://frameweb.org/adl/en-US/2447/file/550/FBIA_brochure_English.pdf Copies of the full report on *The Future of Biodiversity in Africa* (26 pages) based on the DC meeting and Dar workshop is also available for distribution, See: Appendix 1.

The Future of Biodiversity in Africa- Policy Recommendations Session at the National Council for Science and the Environment (NCSE) Conference in Washington, DC

Photo credit: Ephraim Mwangomo, Serengeti, Tanzania



As part of ABCG on-going outreach efforts, the Dar Vision Statement and outcomes of the consultative process on *The Future of Biodiversity in Africa* were presented and discussed at the National Council for Science and the Environment (NCSE) conference in Washington, DC, in December 2008 that sought to inform the next U.S. Administration and other donors and partners on key policy issues.

ABCG organized the 8 December 2008 session as part of the NCSE Conference on “Biodiversity in a Rapidly Changing World” (see: <http://ncseonline.org/Conference/Biodiversity/>). Participants including a wide range of representatives from academia, NGOs, government, and the private sector discussed how to mainstream biodiversity into development agendas, promote good conservation practices, and strengthen the role of social institutions in conservation. Dr. Mohamed Bakarr of Conservation International presented the Dar Vision Statement on *The Future of Biodiversity in Africa*. Panelists from USAID, JGI, WWF, and AWF presented key issues for positive action including:

- Biodiversity and Development Opportunities – Harnessing emerging market opportunities for nature-based development

- Population, Health, and Agricultural Development – Can Africa harness nature’s assets to sustain food and health security for a growing population?
- Religion and Cultural Dimensions – Mobilizing new constituencies in civil society for safeguarding nature
- Leadership and Capacity for Conservation – Building a new generation of leaders.

Together the participants jointly put forward the following recommendations to the incoming Obama Administration and others to mainstream biodiversity with human livelihoods in Africa and to promote biodiversity conservation on the Continent. Opportunities must be seized building on successful conservation approaches and new innovation.

The Future of Biodiversity in Africa Recommendations:

- 1) The U.S. Administration should give Africa the priority it deserves in a global development and conservation context.
- 2) The U.S. Administration should raise the prominence of development assistance to cabinet level and integrate conservation with development assistance.
- 3) U.S. government policies should expand assistance for capacity building of Africans and African institutions in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, including academic exchanges with U.S. universities for students and scholars.
- 4) U.S. government policies should promote the linkages between biodiversity, economic development, and sustainable livelihoods in Africa.
- 5) The U.S. Administration should retake a leadership position in the negotiation of international treaties and agreements relating to the wise use of natural resources and to implement internationally agreed aid effectiveness principles.
- 6) The U.S. government should demonstrate adaptability in streamlining development assistance in a rapidly changing global environment (globalization, governance approaches).
- 7) The U.S. development assistance portfolio should align with African ownership and leadership.
- 8) U.S. communities should harness faith-based institutions to strengthen their role in African biodiversity conservation.

See: <http://frameweb.org/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=2632&lang=en-US>

Consultative Workshop on The Dar Vision Statement on The Future of Biodiversity in Africa at the Society for Conservation Biology-Africa Conference, Accra, Ghana

Photo credit: Ephraim Mwangomo, Serengeti, Tanzania



On 30 January 2009, Mr. Stephen Awoyemi of the Tropical Conservancy, Nigeria, organized a session entitled, “*The Future of Biodiversity in Africa: Turning Dar Vision Statement into Policy Initiatives*” at the Society for Conservation Biology, 1st Regional Meeting of the Africa Section held at the University of Ghana, Accra. The theme of the conference was “From Conservation Science to Policy in Africa”. Mr. Awoyemi participated in the Dar Vision Workshop in September 2008 and sought the opportunity

to share the Dar Vision and continue the dialogue with an audience of more than 35 African conservation biologists.

Following is the abstract from the Society for Conservation Biology-Africa session:

Society for Conservation Biology (SCB)

1st Regional Meeting of the Africa Section

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

ORGANISED DISCUSSION

Title : The Future of Biodiversity in Africa: Turning Dar Vision Statement into Policy Initiatives
Organisers : Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)
Presenter & Chair : Stephen M. AWOYEMI, Tropical Conservancy, Nigeria
Venue : Auditorium **Time:** 13:30 – 14:30 Hrs

Abstract

Biodiversity remains the fundamental basis of Africa's development and underpins the well-being of current and future generations. However, climate change, population growth, and globalization of trade pose serious threats. Opportunities must be seized building upon successful conservation approaches and new innovation. In order to discuss how to mainstream biodiversity into development agendas, promote good conservation practices, and strengthen the role of social institutions in conservation, the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group and IUCN-The World Conservation Union, supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development through the Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support Program for USAID/Africa, have been organizing a series of workshops in the U.S. and Africa with the goal of providing input into donor programs on the linkages between biodiversity and emerging challenges. This session will share the Vision Statement on "The Future of Biodiversity in Africa" developed by African conservation leaders in September 2008 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It will draw upon experts from the Society for Conservation Biology to provide feedback and recommendations for turning the Dar Vision Statement into policy interventions and biodiversity programming by governments, donors, and civil society. The Vision states, "By 2025, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss in Africa have been significantly slowed, people and nature are adapting to climate change, and species and ecosystem services are providing a foundation for human welfare in a society committed to sustainable economic development and equitable sharing of natural resource benefits".

http://www.conbio.org/Sections/Africa/ghana2009/PROGRAM%20_ABSTRACT_small.pdf

ABCG sees the Dar Vision as a living working document that our members will continue to use to seek discussion on the future of biodiversity in Africa and to promote innovative actions and policies to address high priority and emerging conservation issues. ABCG seeks to help facilitate actions that will help to realize the Dar Vision. ABCG is using the [Dar Vision](#) as the basis for future action. See: http://frameweb.org/adl/en-US/2447/file/550/FBIA_brochure_English.pdf

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF BIODIVERSITY IN AFRICA

for more information
visit www.abcg.org



Biodiversity remains the fundamental basis of Africa's development, and underpins the well-being of current and future generations. With swelling human demand upon natural resources and inadequate institutional infrastructure, however, Africa has witnessed the destruction and degradation of vast natural areas, from forests and savannas to freshwater and marine areas. Nevertheless, significant areas in Africa still remain where the habitat is relatively intact, and Africa holds much of the world's biodiversity and natural resources. However, climate change, ongoing population growth till late in the century and globalization of trade pose serious threats for the future. But there are also opportunities which we must seize, building on existing successful approaches to biodiversity conservation as well as new innovation, to take urgent and renewed action. For the great majority of Africans, biodiversity represents the only lifeline that can no longer be ignored.

By 2025, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss in Africa have been significantly slowed, people and nature are adapting to climate change, and species and ecosystem services are providing a foundation for human welfare in a society committed to sustainable economic development and equitable sharing of natural resource benefits.

The Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) is a partnership of US-based Conservation organizations with field programs in Africa. Members include: the African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, the Jane Goodall Institute, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute, and World Wildlife Fund.

In September 2008, the ABCG, with the support of IUCN, convened a group of African Biodiversity experts in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The group produced this Vision Statement, which has been widely circulated and refined since then. It is a living document that will continue to evolve as African conservationists and their allies and supporters worldwide adapt to and learn from a complex and rapidly changing environment.

By 2025, environmental degradation & biodiversity loss in Africa have been significantly slowed, people and nature are adapting to climate change, and species and ecosystem services are providing a foundation for human welfare in a society committed to sustainable economic development and equitable sharing of natural resource benefits.

Managing Extractive Industries to Protect Biodiversity (BATS TASK B)

Photo credit: L.Lartigue, USAID



In light of USAID's planned support to extractive industries, BATS Task B sought to assist USAID/Africa to undertake new initiatives in extractive industries in a more sustainable and less environmentally damaging way. As there are several new initiatives in this sector, often under the Global Development Alliance (GDA) framework, it is important to look at public-private sector partnerships, emerging trade standards, and corporate social responsibility as tools to connect surging consumer interests in environmentally friendly products.

Through BATS, Chemonics took the lead to document USAID's experience in extractive industries initiatives and prepared a guidebook entitled, [Partnering with Extractive Industries for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Africa: A Guide for USAID Engagement](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADN726.pdf) (http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADN726.pdf). As ABCG member organizations have entered into multiple initiatives with extractive industries groups and have extensive expertise working on biodiversity and extractive industries (EI) issues, we arranged for technical experts from African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute, and WWF to work together to conduct an extensive review and help to revise the extractive industries and biodiversity conservation guidebook developed by Chemonics and FS/IP. The electronic sharing of information by ABCG member organizations and meetings to provide feedback and help to redraft the Chemonics guidebook were an excellent example of collaboration and the strength of ABCG in getting conservation partners to work together to share best practices and lessons learned. ABCG's participation helped to ensure that the most current information and points of view on extractive industries and biodiversity protection were discussed.

The guidebook, *Partnering with Extractive Industries for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Africa: A Guide for USAID Engagement*, has the following objectives:

- To identify opportunities for USAID engagement with EIs for the conservation of biodiversity in Africa.
- To analyze the types of partnerships and alert interested parties to potential pitfalls.
- To identify the potential impact and examine tools, approaches, and initiatives that may be used to mitigate or prevent damage to biodiversity.
- To direct interested parties to sources of information about biodiversity-centered partnerships with EIs.

The guidebook is organized into five sections, plus annexes, as follows:

- Section I: provides an analysis of risk and the potential impact of EIs in Africa on conservation.
- Section II: examines tools for partnerships between USAID, other actors, and EIs for conservation in Africa.
- Section III: discusses the different actors and organizations in the EI sector.
- Section IV: details industry structures, issues, impacts, and best practices for conservation in each of four industries: mining, oil and gas, logging, and fishing.
- Section V: discusses governance issues related to EIs and conservation in Africa and provides a business case for EI companies to engage in conservation activities and partnerships.
- Annexes: provide a list of the references consulted in the process of compiling the guidebook, as well as details of current and past USAID partnerships and activities in the EI sector in Africa by country.

The guidebook is being distributed electronically by the USAID Bureau for Africa and ABCG has helped with outreach activities through the USAID FRAME website and sharing with African partners. The guidebook was circulated at the Dar Workshop and other gatherings.

As described below, ABCG member organizations have been making further contributions by conducting analysis and outreach on ways to reduce biodiversity impacts from extractive industries in order to increase USAID's access to sound guidance and hence lessen the effects to biodiversity of future investments in the major extractive industries including mining, oil and gas, and forestry.

Private-Sector Partnership Case Study on Logging

Photo credit: WWF



Through BATS Task E, Wildlife Conservation Society consultant, John Poulsen, drafted a case study to share lessons learned by the conservation NGO in partnering with the private-sector for biodiversity conservation. The case study communicates lessons from the Buffer Zone Project (BZP) in northern Congo, Project for the Management of Ecosystems Adjacent to the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (PROGEPP) to work with the logging industry to mitigate impacts of logging. As the drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss have changed, so too must the tools for preventing and mitigating their impacts. New strategies can involve the private-sector in the conservation of tropical habitats and their biodiversity. One strategy for involving the private-sector in conservation is the development of private-sector partnerships for conservation (PSPCs). PSPCs are alliances between

private companies and conservation organizations, public agencies and/or local communities that seek to conserve habitat and biodiversity through ecologically and socially responsible activities. Such alliances take on many different forms, but most importantly they take advantage of two trends. On the one hand, globalization and resource extraction is playing a larger role in tropical deforestation and biodiversity loss. On the other hand, public concerns about environmental sustainability put pressure on companies to protect forests and resources. By working with industry, there is now an unprecedented opportunity to change the way it does business that may ultimately be good for both the company and biodiversity.

The PROGEPP BZP case study examines the necessary elements for building successful private-sector partnerships for conservation that encourage sustainable resource use and wildlife and biodiversity conservation. It describes management structures required to achieve effective partnership. The BZP manages wildlife and conserves biodiversity in three forestry concessions (Kabo, Pokola, Loundoungou/Toukoulaka) adjacent to the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park. Established in 1999, BZP is a partnership of the Congolese Ministry of Forestry Economy, WCS, and the Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB). The partners collaborate to achieve three principle objectives: 1) to protect the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park from hunting pressure coming from logging operations and increasing numbers of immigrants; 2) to manage wildlife in the concessions for sustainability; and 3) to identify, monitor, and mitigate potentially negative effects of logging on people and wildlife. Unlike conservation of most protected areas, the BZP's goal is not to reduce hunting to zero. Rather, the idea is to reduce hunting to sustainable levels so that biodiversity is conserved and indigenous people and CIB workers have access to wild meat. The project seeks to evolve towards a locally-managed solution where incentives exist to ensure that local people and local law enforcement work towards the sustainable management of wildlife. The working paper on PROGEPP BZP is completed and the publications will be circulated shortly.

The best practices from the PROGEPP BZP case study on how to develop successful private-sector partnership were developed into a week-long module on conservation partnerships for post-graduate students and faculty at the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania. The module conducted in July 2008 sought to develop knowledge, skills, attitudes and practices (KSAPs) for forging successful conservation collaborations with multiple stakeholders. (See: Appendix 2: CAWM Module on Private-Sector Partnerships.)

Also coming out of the PROGEPP case study, corresponding module at Mweka College, and ABCG work on the extractive industries guidebook is a short brochure entitled "Private-Sector Partnerships for Conservation (PSPCs)" that will be widely circulated as this is a key issue in conservation today.

AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP

Every society needs some shared values to hold it together. Market values on their own cannot serve that purpose... Markets reduce everything, including human beings (labor) and nature (land), to commodities. We can have a market economy but we cannot have a market society. In addition to markets, society needs institutions to serve such social goals a political freedom and social justice."

George Soros



Tongo diamond mine, Sierra Leone. credit Adam Cohn. Licensed under Creative Commons, some rights reserved

PRIVATE-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR CONSERVATION

In our increasingly globalized and rapidly changing world, the private sector is firmly established as the engine driving the global economy and, by extension, the environmental impacts of economic activity.

In particular, the growth in extractive industries conveys potentially serious threats to the environment. In Africa, for example, timber concessions threaten the ecological integrity of the Congo Basin, the refuge for dwindling populations of great apes, the bonobos, gorillas and chimpanzees. The case of oil exploration in Nigeria is perhaps the most notorious example of environmental degradation associated with an extractive industry in Africa. In this case damage to the environment and the failure to share benefits has led to armed conflict. Alluvial mining of diamonds in places like Sierra Leone and Angola is associated with the devastation of gallery forests and aquatic fauna; in Zambia, copper and uranium mines threaten rivers with heavy metals and acidic discharges which have negative consequences to the health of local inhabitants and wildlife. In Senegal and Mauritania, distant water fishing fleets threaten artisanal fisheries. Growing demand for Africa's natural resources means that money is available for exploration and extraction. But it also

means more money can become available for responsible, sustainable practices. This depends in part upon the possibility of constructive engagement between conservation and industry on better practices. An expanding and increasingly influential private sector requires appropriate conservation tools and approaches to address growing risks to biodiversity. There is no single strategy to effectively curb the loss of biodiversity while facilitating sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. Industries are not solely responsible for the loss of biodiversity; with growing human populations and increasing poverty, rural residents will continue to use natural resources at increasing rates and will alter habitats, often to the detriment of biodiversity. Complete conservation equations will need to integrate all stakeholders through a variety of systems.

Engagement with the private sector in conservation through the development of partnerships for conservation is one of the most important tools. Private-Sector Partnerships for Conservation (PSPCs) are alliances between businesses and conservation organizations, public agencies or local communities to promote mutually beneficial and ecologically and socially responsible activities.

Biodiversity Offsets: Pilot Projects and Potential in Africa Workshop

Join Us for A Workshop on
"Biodiversity Offsets: Pilot Projects and Potential in Africa"
May 4, 2009

Must development, even sustainable development, inevitably result in biodiversity loss? Development decisions are complex and generally involve balancing economic, social and environmental factors; in consequence it is common practice for biodiversity impacts to be 'compensated' by other types of gain, resulting in a net loss of biodiversity. Biodiversity offsets offer one potential mechanism to balance the impacts of development activities with the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of its benefits.

Conservation International, as part of the ABCG (Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group) is organizing a workshop on biodiversity offsets. The purpose of the workshop is to provide attendees with a deeper understanding of the concept of biodiversity offsets, the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program (BBOP), and specific case studies where biodiversity offsets are being applied in Africa.

When: Monday, May 4th from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm

Where: USAID Office - 1325 G St. NW Washington DC, Suite 400

Space is limited so please RSVP by sending an email to mhstere@ciab.org by April 17th

Attendees will need to check in at the security desk, so please bring your ID. Lunch will be provided.

"The Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program (BBOP) is a partnership of some 40 leading organizations and individuals including countries, governments, conservation experts and financial institutions from around the world, exploring biodiversity offsets. The BBOP partners have sought to develop the principles and methodologies required to support best practice in voluntary biodiversity offsets. They have begun to test these in a series of pilot projects, whilst opening broader consultation."

Speakers include:
Kerry ten Kate
Director of BBOP

This workshop is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).



Through BATS Task B, Conservation International organized a day-long workshop on 4 May 2008 at USAID-Washington to discuss biodiversity offsets and their potential as a tool for conservation in Africa. The workshop included over thirty participants from government agencies, NGOs, development organizations and universities. The goal of the workshop was for participants to have a shared understanding of biodiversity offsets, the [Business and Biodiversity Offsets](#)

[Program \(BBOP\)](#), and the successes and challenges of BBOP pilot projects and policy efforts in Africa (See: <http://bbop.forest-trends.org/>)

The workshop was organized into three parts, the first a presentation on the definition of biodiversity offsets and an overview of the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program (BBOP), the second, a deeper dive into the experiences of the BBOP pilot projects in Africa, and third a panel discussion on the opportunities and challenges of biodiversity offsets as a tool for conservation strategies in Africa.

Kerry ten Kate, Director of BBOP, presented a definition of biodiversity offsets, their potential benefits and risks and a brief history of biodiversity offsets and how they are being used in various regulatory frameworks globally. BBOP's present working definition of biodiversity offsets was offered:

"Biodiversity offsets are measureable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development and persisting after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been implemented. The goal of biodiversity offsets is to achieve no net loss, or preferably a net gain, of biodiversity on the ground with

respect to species composition, habitat structure and ecosystem services, including livelihood aspects.”

Business, Biodiversity Offsets and BBOP - An Overview

Participants discussed the mitigation hierarchy and the difficulty of knowing how biodiversity offsets fit within the hierarchy in practical terms and knowing when an offset has been achieved. It was noted that the determination of an offset being implemented can only be done on a case by case basis and that insight from local expert ecologists would be needed help define the time required to achieve an offset. There was interest from participants about whether there was any experience working with Chinese companies in Africa. While to date there has not been, BBOP members welcomed ideas and contacts for Chinese investors and projects that would be willing to explore biodiversity offsets.

Next, Patrick Maguire, the BBOP Program Manager, presented an overview of the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program including its objectives and achievements to date, as well the proposed activities for the program moving forward. Mr. Maguire described the suite of materials that BBOP is in the process of launching as it wraps up the end of its first phase of work. Of particular emphasis was the BBOP Principles which are fully endorsed by the BBOP members. These principles cover the issues of: No net loss; Additional conservation outcomes; Adherence to the mitigation hierarchy; Limits to what can be offset; Landscape Context; Stakeholder participation; Equity; Long-term outcomes; Transparency and Science and traditional knowledge.

BBOP Pilot Projects in Africa

Kerry ten Kate provided a detailed summary of the three BBOP projects currently being piloted in Africa. These projects include the Akyem pilot project by Newmont Golden Ridge Ltd in Ghana (a proposed gold mine); the Ambatovy pilot project by Sherritt in Madagascar (a nickel mine) and the Potgietersrust Platinums pilot project by Anglo American in South Africa (an expansion of a platinum mine). Ms. Kate explained the nature of each of the development projects, how they have followed the mitigation hierarchy, and the initial thinking around potential offset opportunities and implementation plans. Time did not allow for a further presentation of BBOP's recent policy dialogues in Uganda and Madagascar.

Participants were particularly interested in the practical experiences of the pilot projects designing and implementing offsets. A question was asked around what the value added was for companies to be a part of BBOP and go beyond their commitments as part of an environmental impact assessment. It was explained that BBOP adds value by helping the companies move to a broader no net loss of biodiversity approach. BBOP brings a level of rigor to the process of determining the nature and extent of an offset.

Panel Discussion: Varying Perspectives on Biodiversity Offsets in Africa

In the afternoon, Michael Jenkins, President of Forest Trends, led a panel discussion of conservation practitioners on the application of biodiversity offsets in Africa and asked them their views on how to elevate the success of BBOP from a handful of pilot projects to a large number of projects designing and implementing offsets at country levels. Panel members included Kaddu Sebunya, African Wildlife Foundation; Juan Jose Dada, International Finance Corporation; Rowena Smuts, Conservation

International; Judy Oglethorpe, World Wildlife Fund; and Ole Peteyna, Shompole Community Trust, Kenya.

Experiences were drawn from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) in which individual companies were able to influence the FSC process by demanding FSC certified wood thereby driving the markets at scale so one recommendation was to get more large scale companies to adopt biodiversity offsets. Another possible driver for scaling up BBOP that was noted included the policies of lending institutions that are lending money for large development projects. Specifically the IFC performance standards requiring biodiversity offsets were mentioned as a possible vehicle that could help promote the use of biodiversity offsets at scale. Partnerships with regional entities were also noted as a possible way to effectively engage the right stakeholders for the uptake of biodiversity offsets. The challenges to successfully elevating BBOP were also discussed and included a lack of policy frameworks that could enable biodiversity offsets to be effective, government instability and the lack of technical capacity in some countries.

The workshop ended with closing remarks from Tim Resch, USAID BATS CTO, who encouraged participants to go back to their respective organizations and discuss biodiversity offsets, the experiences of BBOP and become engaged in the program, as well as suggesting that in addition to biodiversity offsets, the group should explore water and carbon offsets as well in an integrated fashion.

Conserving Africa's Unique Biodiversity by Partnering with Mining Companies: Lessons learned from four successful partnership case studies

Photo credit: L. Lartigue, USA D



Through BATS Task B, Conservation International (CI) compiled lessons learned and success stories on extractive industries engagement in Africa that highlights experiences with mining companies. CI's field programs, in collaboration with the Center for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB), have gained experience in engaging extractive industries, especially with mining companies. Until now, however, these experiences have not been captured as well as they should in order to be shared. CI prepared a report of four case studies of successful partnerships. These materials complement the Chemonics extractive industries guidebook by providing concrete examples.

Unlike some other industries (e.g. logging, agriculture, etc.), the impacts of mining can be relatively contained: the actual area that is usually disturbed by mining activities comprises a fraction of the mining license concession area. In addition, mining activities have the potential to generate far greater profits than some other extractive industry activities.

There has been a recent trend for partnerships to be established between mining companies and conservation NGOs. CI's paper explores partnerships between mining companies and conservation NGOs in biodiversity hotspots in Africa and uses four case studies to demonstrate that a collaborative

approach has the potential to generate considerable benefits for both parties and particularly for the conservation of threatened biodiversity. The paper explores the motivation behind partnership establishment and the factors which have contributed to their success. Since much biodiversity remains under threat in Africa and the extraction of resources in areas which intersect with important biodiversity is unlikely to halt, it is hoped that this paper might assist both conservation NGOs and mining companies in their endeavors to work towards conservation of the continents unique biodiversity. It illustrates that the conservation outcomes would not have been possible if the NGOs had not formalized a partnership with the prospective mining company and that a far greater net benefit is accomplished by working together as opposed to against each other. The paper offers guidance with respect to decisions regarding who to partner with, what activities to engage in and how to ensure that the partnership leads to a significantly greater net contribution to conservation. The information obtained for the analysis was acquired through various discussions with representatives of conservation NGOs and mining companies and has facilitated a process of information sharing on this topic.

The four case studies highlighted include:

- 1) Contributing towards protected area establishment in the Succulent Karoo Hotspot in South Africa – Conservation International & De Beers
- 2) Biodiversity Research – Initial Biodiversity Assessment and Planning in the Guinean Forest Hotspot - Conservation International and Rio Tinto
- 3) Establishment of Protected Area (Bushmanland Conservation Initiative) in the Succulent Karoo Hotspot in South Africa – Botanical Society of South Africa and Anglo Base Metals
- 4) Fauna & Flora International and Rio Tinto Partnership in Madagascar: Working towards conservation of intact littoral forest in SE Madagascar.

Biodiversity Conservation in States Vulnerable To/ Recovering from Crisis (BATS Task C)



Photo credit: USAID

Maintaining natural resources and biodiversity is particularly challenging before, during, and after crisis situations. In a crisis, the poor are highly vulnerable and natural resources are often critical to their future livelihoods and can play a role in long-term peace prospects. However, in rebuilding and developing countries, investments in infrastructure, transportation development, and export agriculture often create the potential for damage to biodiversity and natural resources essential for local people's livelihoods. Yet, post-crisis can provide an opportunity to incorporate sound environmental policies through conflict mitigation, policy reform and practices.

Rebuilding and transforming governments must also be aware of the linkages between human rights, poverty and environment especially when establishing, expanding, and upgrading protected areas. Protected areas in Africa have been significantly increasing in recent years and conservation approaches are changing to deal with parks, people and poverty issues. Legal and social issues such as methods by which national parks are established and the use of free, prior and informed consent of local communities are getting increased scrutiny and require further

exploration. At the same time, analysis is needed on the law and current practice of degazettement and denotification of protected areas whereby some governments are currently transferring land out of the protected estate into other public uses or into the private domain.

Chemonics and FS/IP took the lead in drafting a folder packet of materials relating to pre- and post conflict in 2008. To continue addressing important governance issues, in 2009, the World Resources Institute (WRI) conducted background research on the law and practice of degazettement of protected areas in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, as described below. The anticipated result of this activity is to raise key issues that can cause natural resource conflict as well as governance issues. This helps USAID, African countries, and other partners impacted to protect to biodiversity and increase awareness during different stages of recovery from conflict and it highlights the linkages between conservation and governance.

The Law and Practice of Park Degazettement and Denotification in East Africa

Photo credit: Mike McGahuey, USAID



Through BATS Task C, the World Resources Institute conducted analysis that links between biodiversity conservation, human rights and poverty reduction. WRI worked with African researcher to conduct analysis on the law and practice of protected area degazettement and denotification in East Africa. Activities included collecting literature on the law and practice of park degazettement and denotification in East Africa; performing fieldwork, conducting interviews, etc. WRI prepared written reports that capture the principal findings and recommendations of the research on park degazettement and denotification in East

Africa.

The effort was designed to examine the law and practice of degazettement/denotification in the East African nations of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The work involved field research, interviews, and literature (including legal) reviews. To conduct this exercise, WRI partnered with Dr. Jane Dwasi of the University of Nairobi to examine these issues in Kenya and Tanzania, and Jacob Manyindo of the Uganda Wildlife Society in Uganda. This work compliments earlier research and outreach conducted by WRI on land acquisition and gazettement of new and expanded protected areas in East Africa.

Dr. Dwasi's report, *Degazettement and Denotification of Protected Wildlife Areas in Kenya and Tanzania*, provides a review of the policy and legislation that govern degazettement/denotification in Kenya and Tanzania. It assesses some specific experiences of degazettement/denotification in both countries, focusing on whether the procedures articulated in law were followed and whether the government efforts succeeded and achieved their desired outcomes. The report also reviews pertinent court rulings on these matters, and concludes with a number of options and recommendations designed to ensure that the procedures for degazettement/denotification are followed and are consistent with fundamental democratic principles. The report also presents options to help establish a balance between the public interest of biodiversity conservation through protected areas, and the need for land for other national (and private) purposes.

The Uganda report entitled, *Maintaining the Conservation and Tourism Value of Protected Areas in Petroleum Development Zones of the Albertine Rift: Ensuring Win-Win Policy Approaches* by Ivan Amaniga Ruhanga, Jacob Manyindo and Mark Jordahl was finalized and published by the Uganda

Wildlife Society (Oil & Gas Series No.2) in April 2009. UWS and other local NGOs have already researched and published on various degazettement/gazettement matters. As a result, this UWS report focuses on alternatives to degazettement, especially in the oil districts in western Uganda. The Albertine Rift is a recognized biodiversity hotspot and now also a promising oil producing area. The recent, significant finds of oil are placing considerable pressure on the protected areas.

Finally, WRI has shared the findings and recommendations from this work with a number of other researchers, conservationists and development professionals. In addition, WRI worked bilaterally with a few organizations involved in their own initiatives on protected area degazettement/ denotification. For example, WRI reviewed and provided advice to WWF's effort to catalog all degazettements/ denotifications around the world. Outreach and communication work will continue.

Support for Country 118/ 119 Operational Plans Biodiversity and Tropical Forestry Assessments (BATS Task D)

Photo credit: R. Weyerhauser, WWF



The FS/IP and Chemonics have been helping USAID Missions to develop or update the Country-Level 118/119 Biodiversity and Tropical Forestry Assessments, including threats, analysis, and actions necessary for conservation. Depending on the country, Chemonics/US Forest Service used the following approaches: a) desk study sent to Mission, b) desk study followed by trip to Capitol city to interview donors and collect documents/resources that are then submitted to Mission, or c) desk study, Capitol city trip, and in-county field travel for data collection.

ABCG helped to identify host country nationals and other contacts associated with ABCG organizations and partners to participate in assessments and provide background information. The anticipated output of this activity was to draft country operational plans to help to ensure sound assessments based on best available scientific biodiversity knowledge and conservation practices.

Path Forward, Analysis, Communications and Outreach in Africa (BATS Task E)

Photo credit: USA D



With a focus on the future of biodiversity in Africa, ABCG identified critical themes for conservation requiring analysis and sharing of lessons learned including HIV/AIDS and conservation linkages, emerging infectious diseases, private sector alliances and conservation, and the growing illegal bushmeat trade in eastern Africa. To address these issues, ABCG conducted in-depth analysis, held meetings and workshops, and did training, as described below. For example, ABCG worked with the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) to address the impacts of HIV/AIDS. An HIV/AIDS and Conservation Workshop was held in

February 2008 to discuss the role of the conservation community in implementing multi-sectoral solutions to the HIV/AIDS crisis. In another example, to help the conservation community to

understand emerging infectious diseases, ABCG undertook activities including an investigation of the environmental impacts of Avian Influenza in Ghana, held meetings in Tanzania to learn about the wildlife disease data collected and current plans for preparedness, and presented lessons learned on the topic through a post-graduate training course at CAWM as well as holding a August 7, 2008 meeting in Washington, DC, on the topic of “Emerging Infectious Diseases in Africa: What Can the Conservation Community Do To Prepare?”.

HIV/AIDS and Conservation Linkages

Photo credit: M. Herrick, USAID



Through BATS Task E, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), with input from African partners, has taken the lead in drafting a manual specifically for conservation organizations on impacts and mitigating actions in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Although general manuals exist on institutional responses (e.g. Futures Group 2004, Rau 2004, Smartwork Project 2004), there is no publication which specifically focuses on conservation impacts and the range of institutional and resource management responses available to the conservation community. The manual draws on

existing experiences of impacts and coping strategies from government and conservation NGOs, projects, the private sector, communities and donor organizations in Africa. It showcases best practices, and draws upon a series of case studies (described below).

The manual shares lessons learned in addressing impacts to the conservation workforce, increased natural resource use, and changes in land use due to the disease. It is essential to build awareness about HIV/AIDS and provide guidance to conservation organizations and community based organizations on actions that they can take to reduce the impacts and help AIDS-affected households benefit sustainably from natural resources. Actions are needed to maintain conservation capacity and help individuals, institutions, and donors address the linkages between HIV/AIDS and the environment.

In order to deal with the devastating impacts of HIV/AIDS on the conservation sector and natural resource management, ABCG worked CAWM to teach future wildlife managers about coping strategies. A one day workshop was held at CAWM in February 2008 with faculty, post-graduate students, and conservation partners including African Wildlife Foundation and the Jane Goodall Institute. The workshop discussed the role of the conservation community in implementing multi-sectoral solutions to the HIV/AIDS crisis. Dr. Julius Zelothe, the medical practitioner from CAWM and a Humphrey Fellow, worked with WWF in Washington, DC, from June through August 2008 to develop plans to implement the College’s HIV/AIDS Organizational Policy. Through BATS, important case studies of AIDS and conservation linkages are currently being in order to share information about impacts and coping strategies including:



Calculating the Financial Costs of HIV/AIDS to the Environment: A case study of the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi

Many environmental organizations have to divert funds to cover the costs of medical expenses, sick leave, terminal benefits, funeral costs, and recruitment and training expenses for new staff due to HIV/AIDS and related illnesses. These expenditures are usually covered with money allocated for environmental projects, reducing available funds for environmental work. Yet these costs are rarely planned for in advance, or costed out afterwards. In addition, any proactive HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs for staff require funding, as does mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into community conservation programs. Information on the cost of HIV/AIDS to environmental organizations will be very valuable in encouraging these organizations to mainstream HIV/AIDS into their operations. In this case study, the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM) will analyze its financial costs of HIV/AIDS. WESM is a national NGO that lost 14 of its 50 staff to health-related deaths since 2000.



Mainstreaming and Scaling Up HIV/AIDS in the Communal Conservancies of Namibia: The experiences of the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations

Since 2003, the Namibian Association of Community-based Natural Resource Management Support Organizations (NACSO) has been working to mainstream HIV/AIDS into the communal conservancies in Namibia. Registered conservancies currently cover 100,000 remote underserved rural people, with the prospect of another 80,000 in emerging conservancies (potentially over one tenth of Namibia's total population). The NACSO HIV/AIDS project assists NACSO partners, conservancies and communities to build HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, and provide or access support for HIV/AIDS mitigation measures at these three levels. The project has some exciting results so far, and many valuable lessons are emerging about successes and challenges. Results and lessons have been documented to be shared with a broad audience.



Incorporating HIV/AIDS into community based conservation and development activities: A case study of the Jane Goodall Institute's TACARE program in Tanzania

The Jane Goodall Institute has integrated HIV/AIDS into their community based activities around Gombe National Park in Tanzania through the TACARE program. The case study shares their experiences and challenges over the years and make recommendations on how to incorporate HIV/AIDS into conservation and development program with local communities. Activities included a consultant conducting a survey of local people who have been involved in JGI's project.

Environmental Impact of Emerging Infectious Diseases in Africa



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HIV/AIDS is believed to have originated in infected chimpanzee meat

African nations need to prepare for the potential impacts of diseases on conservation and natural resource management. They must identify both direct impacts on wildlife populations as well as possible indirect conservation impacts if the disease becomes a human pandemic.

Over 60% of Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) have been zoonotic (transmissible from animals to humans) with a majority originating in wildlife (Jones 2008). Globally, EIDs are becoming more prevalent and increasing in impact (Evensen 2008).

The emergence of zoonotic disease is driven by socio-economic, environmental, and ecological factors. Increasing human populations and associated pressures mean that livestock, wildlife, and people are increasingly forced into greater proximity, encouraging the emergence and re-emergence of zoonotic EIDs. According to the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and partners, the health of wildlife, people and livestock is inextricably linked; there is truly only “one health” (www.wcs.org).

The impacts of these emerging diseases pose a diverse set of challenges to the conservation community. Beyond the immediate threats to wildlife health, zoonotic disease may compromise human health, contributing to the loss of conservation capacity and inability of communities to generate sustainable livelihoods. Additionally, control measures such as culling infected livestock may force communities to turn to environmentally destructive practices such as charcoal making for income and bushmeat hunting to supplement diet. Ultimately, disease may create cycles of illness, malnutrition, and poverty, further impacting sustainable land use, natural resource management, and conservation initiatives.

To help the conservation community to understand and prepare to deal with emerging infectious diseases, through BATS Task E, ABCG conducted analysis and outreach with key partners in West and East Africa. ABCG hired a consultant to conduct an assessment of what the threats and opportunities are. For example, currently there are two foci of the Avian Influenza virus in Africa: in the west, centered around Nigeria, Ghana, Burkina and Togo; and in the east, Egypt, Djibouti and Sudan. ABCG veterinary consultant, Dr. Dan Schar, traveled to Ghana in May 2008 to investigate the environmental impacts of Avian Influenza and gather lessons in areas where there have been active poultry outbreaks and where Avian Influenza is on the radar. Dr. Schar also met with wildlife research institutions and conservation partners in Tanzania in July 2008 to learn what wildlife disease data was collected and current plans for preparedness. He developed a curriculum on Emerging Infectious Diseases and Conservation and provided training at the College of African Wildlife Management, Tanzania, in order to teach wildlife managers how to prepare for and deal with human/ wildlife/ domestic animal disease outbreaks (see: Curriculum outline in Appendix 3). These lessons learned were presented through a week long training module for post-graduate students. Findings were

shared at a 7 August ABCG meeting on [“Emerging Infectious Diseases in Africa: What Can the Conservation Community Do To Prepare?”](#) held in Washington, DC, that was attended by 25 participants from conservation NGOs and U.S. government agencies. With advice from WCS, ABCG is currently producing a factsheet for African conservation partners to help with preparedness on the environmental impacts of emerging infectious diseases. The factsheet is in the design phase and will be circulated shortly. Reports are available on the ABCG website and directly at: <http://frameweb.org/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=117&lang=en-US>

Assessing the Socioeconomic Impacts of Biodiversity Conservation

Photo credit: USA D



It is important for the conservation community to evaluate the impacts of conservation efforts, especially on local peoples' livelihoods. Evaluation tools and methodologies by conservation practitioners need to constantly updated and shared more widely. Through BATS Task E, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) presented their methodology for assessing the socio-economic impacts of their priority interventions as illustrated by a case study of the Kimana Wetlands Project in Kenya. In order to monitor, understand and demonstrate the livelihood impacts of its landscape programs in Africa, AWF uses a broad methodology and approach at the site level, emphasizing triangulation and the engagement of key stakeholders at all stages in the process. They recognize that the meaningful participation of local stakeholders is vital if a Priority Intervention (PI) is to deliver its intended results sustainably. Local

stakeholders are best placed to identify local threats to livelihoods and natural resources and thereby to contribute to identification of useful indicators and accuracy of monitoring. The AWF methodology therefore aims to provide a 'holistic' assessment, incorporating improved understanding of changes in community perceptions, their attitudes and behavior towards conservation over time and how they themselves define the impacts on their livelihoods, natural resources, quality of lives and environmental services. Through application of the framework AWF sought to:

- Determine the livelihoods impacts of the AWF conservation interventions (at community and households levels);
- Enable adaptive management to enhance livelihood benefits; and
- Ensure sound PI design and sustainability of conservation actions.

The AWF methodology is applied principally through surveys and focus group discussions conducted by expert local enumerators and facilitated by AWF.

In the Kimana case study, the results of the assessment enabled AWF to reassess the focus of the project in order to make appropriate adjustments in order to change the attitudes of the people and their behavior towards the wetlands. For example, interpretation of the assessment findings led to the conclusion that the Kimana Wetlands Project must revisit the way it communicates with targeted regions and vital resource users such as the women, the youth and the poor. These users need to be better involved if the desired transformation and shifts in attitudes are to be achieved to enhance the health of the wetlands. More tangible benefits have to be delivered by the project implementation. The report entitled, *“Assessing the Socioeconomic Impacts of Biodiversity Conservation: Summary Methodology and Case Study”* by Michael Odumbe and Joanna Elliott of AWF is available on the ABCG website (www.abcg.org) and will be shared widely with conservation partners and academics.

Bushmeat in Eastern Africa

Photo credit: Mwenja



One of the greatest conservation challenges facing eastern Africa today is the rapid decline of wildlife populations hunted for food or income as part of the illegal bushmeat trade. Through the BATS grant, ABCG has tapped key conservation experts to work with the College of African Wildlife Management, Tanzania, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the development of a comprehensive curriculum to address bushmeat challenges and bushmeat solutions. Bushmeat in eastern Africa includes species

ranging from rodents to elephants that are sold for meat. Experts from the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (www.bushmeat.org) have advised eight post-graduate diploma students from Kenya, Southern Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda, and have given them the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and practices (KSAPs) to build a regional bushmeat network for addressing the illegal bushmeat trade in the eastern Africa region. The new network entitled, the Bushmeat-free Eastern Africa Network (BEAN) (www.bushmeatnetwork.org), is an interdisciplinary and multi-institutional network of stakeholders who work collaboratively to raise awareness, share information, and leverage resources to build local partnerships to implement grassroots solutions that directly address bushmeat exploitation problems affecting protected and surrounding areas in eastern Africa.

CAWM is building the capacity of their faculty and students to deal with the growing illegal and sustainable bushmeat exploitation in eastern Africa. With support from BATS, experts assisted the College by sharing approaches from other regions in Africa. The Bushmeat Crisis Task Force and key partners who are implementing multi-pronged approaches to address the bushmeat trade such as TRAFFIC, the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, and others shared their lessons learned on this emerging conservation issue through curriculum development and teaching. The post-graduate Fellows were taught how to conduct a bushmeat needs assessment and they carried out national and site level surveys in their home countries (see: www.mentorfellowshipprogram.org). Their findings which represent a “state of the bushmeat trade in eastern Africa” have been widely shared through factsheets and presentations such as the symposium on “Unsustainable Bushmeat Trade in Eastern Africa” that was held at the Society for Conservation Biology-Africa conference in Ghana in January 2009 with more than 70 African conservation biologists attending. See abstract below.

Photo credit: Heather Eves



Society for Conservation Biology (SCB)

1st Regional Meeting of the Africa Section

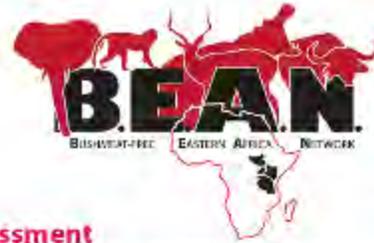
PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

SYMPOSIUM

Title	: Unsustainable Bushmeat Trade in Eastern Africa	
Organisers	: Nancy Gelman, Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group, USA Hamadi Iddi Dulle, College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania	
Chair	: Dr. Erasmus H. Owusu, Ghana Wildlife Society, Ghana	
Venue	: Auditorium	Time: 10:30 – 12:00 Hrs
Sponsors	: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS); College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania; Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group; and supported by the Africa Section of the Society for Conservation Biology	

ABSTRACT

The unsustainable bushmeat trade in Eastern Africa has emerged in the last decade as a priority conservation issue. The bushmeat trade in this region differs from West Africa where many areas have evidence of post-depletion trade being prominent where larger species have been hunted to local extinction and habitats modified so only smaller highly-reproductive species tolerant of human disturbance remain. Eastern Africa is fast approaching such biodiversity loss where local communities have become increasingly dependent on wildlife meat and trade to supplement lacking protein and income availability. A difference between these regions is that wildlife-based tourism is a significant foreign exchange earner for Eastern Africa and wildlife declines may have far-reaching development and livelihood impacts as well as ecological shifts. This symposium brings together eight conservation professionals from Kenya, Southern Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda who are studying and addressing bushmeat challenges and solutions through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Wildlife Without Borders- Africa program. Through the USFWS MENTOR Fellowship Program implemented by the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania, and the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group, the Fellows conducted evaluations which indicate that the commercial bushmeat trade is having a significant impact on wildlife populations across the region within and outside protected areas. These evaluations show a need for region-wide improvement in policies that promote partnership-building in communities and among stakeholders (private industries, development agencies, NGOs, conservation practitioners, and government institutions) to implement an approach for addressing the trade including improved law enforcement, awareness, and protein and income alternatives.



Country Focus: **Tanzania** **Katavi National Park Field Assessment**



- ▶ Tanzania wildlife trends show significant declines in the last thirty years.
- ▶ Katavi NP wildlife is being negatively impacted by illegal hunting with the majority of households hunting wildlife to meet basic income needs.
- ▶ There is a high demand for protein and income in Tanzania that is being supported by wildlife.
- ▶ Increased capacity for enforcement, alternatives for protein and income, greater awareness and stakeholder co-operation are needed in Tanzania and the communities associated with National Parks such as Katavi.

Wildlife Trends in Tanzania

Although nearly a quarter of Tanzania's land surface (24%) is designated as some form of protection for wildlife, in the 1970's and early 1980's wildlife in Tanzania suffered dramatic declines due to lack of capacity to manage increasing poaching pressures. As a result, Tanzania lost nearly half of its elephant populations and almost all its black rhinoceros populations. Herbivore survey data from across Tanzania revealed that further declines in many wildlife populations had occurred from the late 1980's to early 2000's in over 50% of the survey areas. Wildlife policy provides for licensing of both resident subsistence and sport hunting in Tanzania but capacity to manage illegal hunting for bushmeat is limited. Demands for necessary protein and income to support Tanzania's growing human population – from 17 million people in 1977 to 39 million in 2007 – are being supplemented through illegal bushmeat hunting and trade. Illegal hunting has been identified through scientific research as a primary cause of significant wildlife declines in Tanzania and is now an issue requiring high priority action.

Study Area

Katavi National Park, with a size of 4,471 km² is the third largest park in Tanzania. It is located in the southwest near Lake Tanganyika. A bushmeat assessment was conducted in this region in April-May 2008 to evaluate the current status and estimated trends of bushmeat hunting and trade associated with this national park and nationally in Tanzania. The bushmeat assessment was conducted primarily in communities around Katavi National Park in Mpanda District of Rukwa Region. This district is composed of mixed tribes, including subsistence farmers, agro pastoralists, and pastoralists.



Source for Map: Bamse 2007

Overview of the Katavi National Park, Tanzania Assessment

Methods used in collecting the nationwide data included a literature review of unpublished research, poaching and arrest statistics, wildlife records and population census, and interviews. Village household (n=120) and key informant interviews (n=22) from conservation and development stakeholder groups were conducted using questionnaires. Household interviews were randomly selected from a total of 3,895 households (population 30,856). Additional interviews included National Park wardens and village leaders as well as group discussions with Village Game Scouts supported by direct observations.

BUSHMEAT

The bushmeat trade is the illegal, over-hunting of wildlife for meat and income. Already in West and Central Africa this trade has resulted in declines and local extinctions of many wildlife species and the economic, cultural and ecosystem services they provide. In addition, a number of human health threats have emerged from the trade in bushmeat including linkages with HIV/AIDS, ebola and the threat of anthrax. Bushmeat trade is not regulated or managed by any authority. Economic benefits from the trade go mainly to hunters and traders. If current trends continue, future generations of citizens in Africa will not have the opportunity to access benefits from wildlife. Using wildlife to meet protein and income demands cannot be supported in the long term. The immediate threat of loss of economic opportunity, cultural and ecological services, and other values to a wider community must be addressed today.

Private Sector Alliances and Conservation

Photo credit: African Wildlife Foundation



In order to scale up efforts, the conservation community is actively engaging with the private sector on conservation related activities. Started in 2008 through BATS Task E, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) has been sharing their experiences in using private sector alliances to address key drivers impacting biodiversity. They shared best practices and lessons from these experiences by teaching students at the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania, in August 2008. They wrote the report entitled, *“Using Private Sector Alliances to Address Drivers of the Bushmeat Trade: Experience from AWF”* by Daudi Sumba in order to document their lessons and

share them with a wider audience. AWF presents case studies from three of their projects including: 1) Revitalizing Agricultural Production and Marketing in Congo Heartland, Democratic Republic of Congo; 2) Koija Starbeds Ecolodge, Samburu Heartland, Kenya, and 3) Linking Livestock Markets Conservation Program in Samburu Heartland, Kenya. AWF's key findings are that for conservation enterprise to be effective in address the drivers of illegal or unsustainable wildlife use, certain critical factors for success must exist. The enterprise must have a champion who demonstrates strong leadership and continually links the enterprise to the mitigation of the bushmeat threat. There must be strong local institutions to support the enterprise and implement complementary strategies that when taken together mitigate the threat of bushmeat trade. There must also be strong NGO that provide support services to ensure that strong enterprises result that will provide sufficient incentives to address the threat of bushmeat trade. The enterprise should also have comparative advantage required to deliver high value benefits and incentives that are critical for mitigating the threat of bushmeat trade.

AWF found that conservation enterprises will be most effective in addressing the bushmeat trade if they embed complementary strategies for dealing with the threat and reinforcing intended changes in incentives and behaviors within the operations of the enterprise. For example, in the Congo case, as part of the agreement, AWF was able to control bushmeat movement and curtail possible increased opportunities for bushmeat trade. Lack of supportive policy and legal framework may present a challenge for conservation enterprises and their effectiveness in providing pro-conservation incentives. This can be overcome through conservation codes of practices or agreements with beneficiary communities. They found that there are many risks inherent in the use of conservation enterprise as an intervention strategy. Benefits must be sufficient to make over-harvesting unattractive. Benefit sharing mechanisms must distribute the benefits appropriately within the community. Agreements must be fair and properly structured to avoid future conflicts that could derail a successful enterprise and reduce its ability to address the threat of bushmeat trade. Above all, if the enterprise is to continue to mitigate the threat well into the future, it must be commercially successful and not depend on external support organizations for its financial or operational sustainability. Each support organization must plan its exit strategy in a manner that enhances sustainability of the enterprise. This report by AWF is available through the ABCG website and the findings will be shared widely through the new Bushmeat-free Eastern Africa Network.

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

Photo credit: John Waugh, African Union Environment Day Celebration



It is important to forecast future conservation needs and opportunities in Africa in order to prepare partners to address critical emerging issues and linkages. Identified issues require analysis and sharing of lessons learned. Best practices and coping strategies must be effectively communicated and shared with USAID Missions and partners in Africa. By implementing a focused, effective multi-tiered communication strategy, ABCG through its networks and partnerships can articulate trends and conservation linkages and identify key messages and lessons in order to build the capacity of target audiences in Africa. Key audiences include USAID, African governments, NGOs, academia, donors,

private sector, and community based organizations.

Through USAID BATS, ABCG developed communications materials to be presented and shared to African field partners and USAID missions. ABCG has leveraged the collective access and communications capacities of ABCG member organizations to conduct outreach efforts to assist policy makers and donors to make informed decisions with regard to biodiversity conservation in Africa. The purpose is to equip USAID and partners with lessons learned from different initiatives to deal with threats to biodiversity and to identify emerging priorities to inform future strategies for conservation programs in Africa. ABCG organizations use their extensive networks and partnerships in Africa to widely circulate the completed products and seek to implement the future path set forward.

From October 2008 through September 2009, ABCG communications activities included meetings in Washington, DC, workshops in Africa, short-term assistance assignments in Africa, teaching at the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, Tanzania, analytical projects, an exhibit booth at a major high level international conference, and other opportunities for networking, awareness building, and information and experience sharing. Materials from the meetings, workshops, and trainings such as powerpoints and summaries are being posted on the ABCG partner's page on USAID-supported FRAME. (See: www.abcg.org)

ABCG is also reaching out to the African diplomatic community in Washington, DC. A special event was co-organized with the African Union (AU) Mission to celebrate Africa Environment Day on 24 March 2009. The event, hosted by Her Excellency Amina S. Ali, Head of the AU Mission to the United States, brought together African Ambassadors, U.S. government representatives, international conservation NGO partners and other stakeholders to discuss *Conservation, Governance and Economic Growth in Africa: The Way Forward*. Following talks by dignitaries, the work of the eight ABCG member organizations and BATS were exhibited during the reception that drew more than 100 people to the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa.

In order to share lessons from USAID BATS with the academic community in Africa in order to build the capacity of emerging African conservation leaders, new training modules were developed to teach post-graduate students studying at the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM), Mweka, Tanzania. Curriculum were developed for four new modules taught for a total of four and a half weeks

on: 1) Conducting a Bushmeat Field Assessment (2 weeks in March 08), 2) Environmental Impacts of Emerging Infectious Diseases (1 week in July 08), 3) Lessons on Private/Public Partnerships with Extractive Industries to Achieve Conservation Goals (1 week in July 08) by WCS consultant, and 4) Lessons on Private/Public Partnerships for Tourism and Community Development by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) (3 days in August 08). See: Appendix 2.

College of African Wildlife Management is the leading regional wildlife training institution for Anglophone Africa. It has trained African conservation leaders for the past 45 years. Following the Arusha Manifesto in 1961, the College was established in 1963 as a pioneer institution for the training of African wildlife managers with support from USAID and others. Since this time, the College has been a leader in providing quality wildlife management training in Africa, and has trained over 3,000 wildlife managers from 28 African countries and 18 non-African countries.

To share the knowledge and resources generated by the BATS program, materials produced were made available on multiple online sites utilized by the conservation and development communities including USAID FRAME: *Knowledge Sharing for the Natural Resource Community* (www.frameweb.org). FRAME is USAID-sponsored a peer-to-peer network of natural resource management practitioners. It seeks to facilitate knowledge transfer and relationship building, and to enable members to grow best practices around development challenges, see: www.frameweb.org.

ABCG hosts a partner's page on FRAME in order to provide information to USAID Missions, partners, and the general public on emerging trends for the future of biodiversity in Africa (www.abcg.org). ABCG currently has more than 35 themes and 350 items of materials that include many that ABCG and our members developed in addition to key weblinks. There have been over two million page views on the ABCG website and distribution of more than 40,000 documents that have been downloaded.

To improve communications, the ABCG-Listserv was upgraded to make it easier for partners to join and share materials on issues impacting biodiversity conservation in Africa. The ABCG-Listserv is an informal email list for sharing information on upcoming meetings in DC, conferences in Africa, conservation publications, grant announcements, and job postings. There are currently 300 members.

To reach target audiences, especially USAID mission staff in Africa, Chemonics created a BATS brochure to be shared in printed and electronic form to explain the services that BATS could provide. The brochure presented the tasks and related services available, and gave contact information for key people involved. Since a key audience was USAID missions, Tim Resch, Bureau for Africa Environmental Advisor and BATS CTO, provided first-hand marketing. ABCG has also helped to circulate the BATS brochure to key partners at events such as the Sullivan Summit in Tanzania.

BATS communications and outreach by ABCG on future paths for biodiversity conservation in Africa continues help to inform future strategies for USAID and the national governments and partners with whom they assist. By articulating trends and conservation linkages, sharing key messages and lessons, teaching future African conservation professionals, and directing extensive outreach efforts, the capacity of the target audiences in Africa will be built.

In order to continue to raise key conservation issues for dialogue and discussion, ABCG held numerous meetings and presentations including 1) *Wild4Life Presentation* on working with wildlife conservation organizations and local communities to provide HIV prevention and treatment held at the Jane Goodall Institute with 20 people participating (September 2009), 2) *Building Capacity and Networks for Bushmeat Solutions Meeting* held in June 2009 at WWF with fifty people attending, 3) *Yes we can: Conservation against all odds in the Congo Basin Presentation* at WWF with 50 people

participating (March 2009), 4) *Presentation on Zambia's First 'Partnership Park', a Model for African Protected Areas, and Alternatives to Extractive Industry Development* (February 2009) held at WWF with 25 people attending, 5) *Lessons on NGO Consortia--when do they work? session* held in January 2009 discussing the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force, Population, Health and Environment Consortium, Congo Basin Forest Partnership and ABCG organized for WWF Learning Week with 20 people attending, 6) *Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Meeting* held at The Nature Conservancy in May 2008 with more than 30 people attending including speakers from Conservation Through Public Health in Uganda, the Jane Goodall Institute in Tanzania, and the Il Ngwesi Group in Kenya.

Future BATS Activities from September 2009 to September 2012

Photo credit: Iregi Mwenja, ABCG Information Booth at Sullivan Summit, Tanzania



Under a new five year extension to BATS from September 2009 to September 2012, ABCG will continue to conduct analysis and provide technical support on Tasks A, B, C, D, and E and will build upon the success of the first phase of BATS.

Through Task A, ABCG will continue to facilitate discussions on the Dar Vision on the “Future of Biodiversity in Africa”. The Dar Vision is a living working document. ABCG will promote innovative actions and policies based on the Dar Vision, and will use it as the basis for future ABCG action. We will reach out to partners through presentations and circulation of BATS reports to highlight that biodiversity remains the fundamental basis of Africa’s development, and underpins the well-being of current and future generations.

Through Task B, ABCG member organizations will help provide analysis, outreach, and capacity building on ways to reduce biodiversity impacts from extractive industries in order to increase USAID and their partners’ access to sound guidance and hence lessen the effects to biodiversity of future investments in the major extractive industries.

Through Task C, ABCG organizations will look at a range of governance matters in support of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Africa. This includes work on the links between protected areas and human rights and the institution/ procedures of protected area degazettement. There are a growing number of environmental governance, conflict, and land tenure issues requiring attention. Evaluation of new land management approaches and tools are needed.

Through Task D, ABCG will continue to assist USAID, USDA Forest Service and other partners by helping to identify host country nationals associated with ABCG organizations to participate in any upcoming 118/119 biodiversity and tropical forestry assessments.

Through Task E, ABCG organizations will analyze future issues that will impact biodiversity conservation in Africa and to help develop capabilities of USAID and African partners to address these issues. It is important to forecast future conservation needs and opportunities in Africa in order to prepare partners to address critical and emerging issues and linkages. Specific themes for analysis include climate change including adaptation and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation(REDD) and external issues including tourism development as well as HIV/AIDS and conservation linkages. Future ABCG meetings and workshop could be planned on key cutting edge

issues such as disasters and humanitarian relief; large scale land acquisition and industrial agriculture in Africa; the impact of invasive species on biodiversity in Africa; marine fisheries; artisanal mining; water scarcity and climate change; impacts of extractive industries within protected areas and distribution of benefits; freshwater conservation efforts; conservation finance mechanisms; fire and climate change; growing bushmeat trade; use of adaptive management planning; biosecurity; biotechnology and agriculture; global food security; and social impacts of conservation. Based on information gathered and linkages with different sectors recognized, ABCG partners will conduct analysis and build capacity on new threats, opportunities, and forward looking issues.

Communications, Information Sharing, Networking, Outreach, and Training and Capacity Building

Through BATS support, ABCG facilitates the sharing of lessons learned to deal with new global trends and emerging impacts on biodiversity conservation in Africa in order to inform future USAID and partners' action. Communications materials from BATS analysis is shared widely with USAID and partners. ABCG organizations use their extensive networks and partnerships in Africa to widely circulate the completed products and seek to identify and implement the recommendations for future paths set forward. Activities include networking, awareness building, information and experience sharing. ABCG synthesis of collective lessons learned is being shared with a broader multi-sector community in the U.S. and Africa especially through participation at international conferences and through publications and journal articles. ABCG continues to expand and improve our ABCG email listserv and our ABCG website (www.abcg.org) which is currently on the USAID FRAME platform. ABCG will continue to look for new and effective methods for information sharing and outreach to USAID and conservation partners.

Key ABCG Contacts Working on BATS

ABCG:	Nancy Gelman (Tasks A, B, C, D and E)
AWF:	Amy Wiedemann and Kaddu Sebunya (Task A and E)
CI:	Rowena Smuts and Marion Salaün Fairbanks (Task B and E)
IUCN:	John Waugh (Task A, B, and E)
JGI:	Alice Macharia (Task E)
TNC:	Kristen Patterson and Greg Overton (Task E)
WCS:	Monica Wrobel and Graeme Patterson (Task B)
WRI:	Peter Veit (Task C)
WWF:	Judy Oglethorpe and Allard Blom (Task A, B, C and E)

SUSTAINABILITY

Photo credit: Emphraim Mwangomo, Serengeti National Park, Tanzania



The BATS program helps USAID/Africa to target future funding and build synergies to promote sound development in Africa, making effective use of Africa's natural resources for positive development while helping to promote improved governance and stability. Social sustainability will be promoted by increasing focus on the importance of sound governance of natural resources for the benefit of Africa's people. Financial sustainability will be supported through promotion of best practices in extractive industries, promoting comprehensive efficiency of operations in the

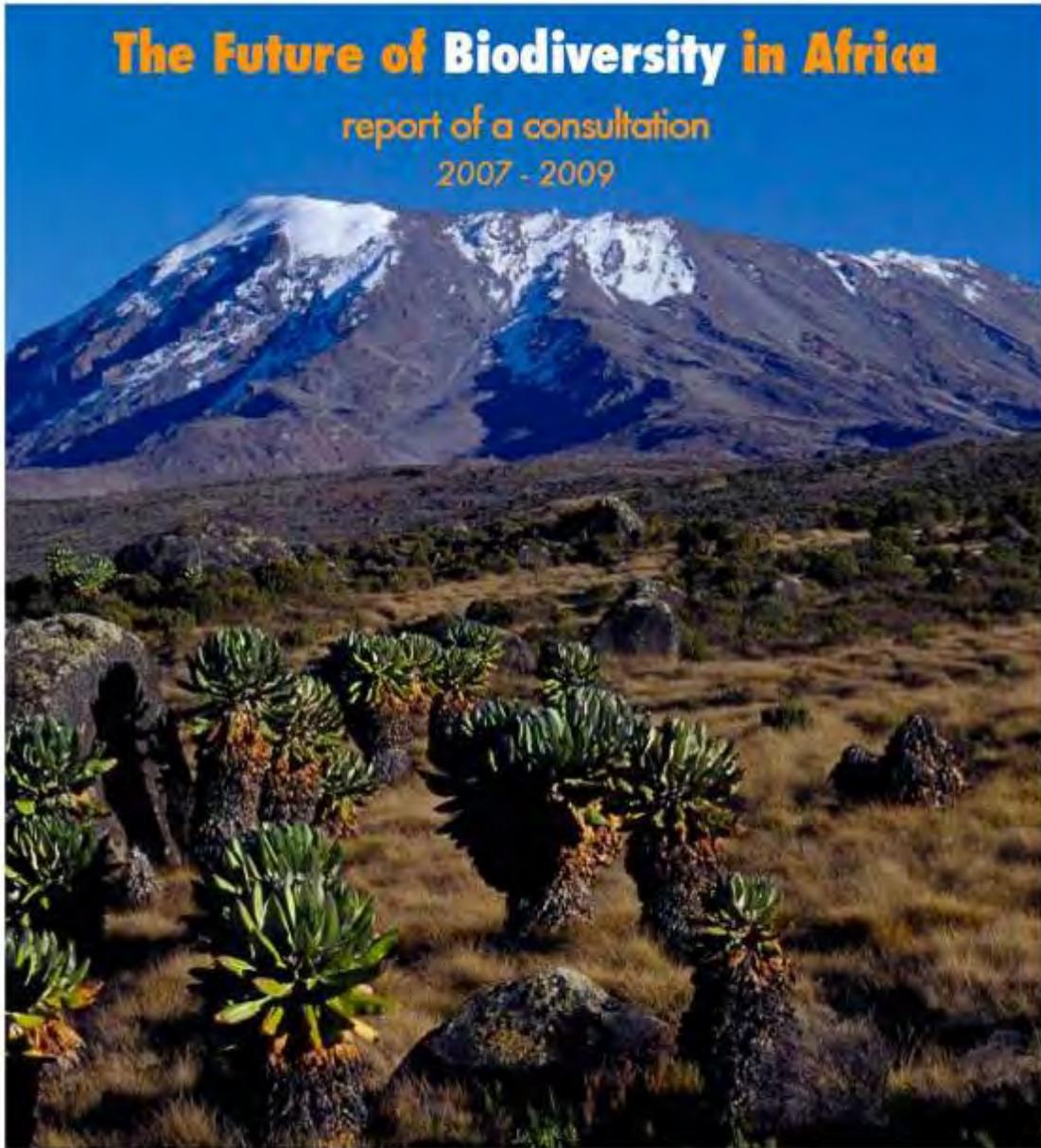
long term, and helping to internalize more of the external costs of extractive industries in the private sector, rather than leaving them to be borne by poor people without a voice. USAID's long-standing commitment and leadership in supporting biodiversity conservation will help ensure sustainability into the future.

The FRAME Internet framework that is supported by USAID which hosts the ABCG website provides sustainability for investments made by the BATS program. Documents on FRAME and through ABCG members' websites will be available for years to come, as they operate independently of the BATS program.

Communications have played a critical role for BATS, a program that generates reports, builds and shares knowledge, and makes recommendations for future programming of development funds. By taking advantage of existing Internet frameworks and websites, seeking synergies between partners, and reaching out to numerous USAID missions, governments, NGOs, civil society organizations, and program beneficiaries, BATS is reaching a large audience and making materials available to decision makers. These materials will continue to reach an ever wider audience as BATS partners move related programs forward.

Appendix 1

AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP



Appendix 2:

**CAWM Module:
Private Sector Alliances and Partnerships**

Module Outline

Module Name	<i>Bushmeat Solutions: Private Sector Alliances and Partnerships</i>	Weeks: 1	Dates: 28 Jul. – 1 Aug. 2008
Rationale	<p>Nearly 50% of the world’s biodiversity is found in tropical forests, and it is recognized that the number, area, and extent of protected areas are inadequate to conserve most species. Despite the pending biodiversity crisis, governments of tropical countries often depend on extractive industries, like logging, mining and oil exploitation, to generate revenue. These industries exert pressure on natural resources and open access to wildlands, thus leading to immigration, higher levels of hunting, and commercial trade of bushmeat. But at the same time that industry poses a problem for biodiversity and resource management, it also presents an opportunity. By partnering with the private sector, additional resources can be applied to resource management and to extend conservation outside of protected areas. There is a need to build capacity in the identification, negotiation, and implementation of private sector partnerships as a solution to the bushmeat and biodiversity problem. Some key components of building alliances include: role of industry in driving bushmeat trade, company responsibility to the environment and people, motivations of industry to partner with NGO’s, pros and cons of working with industry, defining responsibility to make partnerships functional.</p>		
Module Goal	<p>The goal is to provide fellows with necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable them to effectively identify, develop and work with potential private sector alliances.</p>		
Competences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the potential impact of industry on wildlife and bushmeat trade 2. Develop potential partnerships with the private sector to reduce pressure on wildlife and bushmeat trade 3. Design a wildlife and bushmeat monitoring system to assess the impact of industry 4. Design an assessment system to evaluate the success of a partnership 5. Determine the roles of NGO’s, government, and the private sector in curbing the bushmeat trade 		

Module Syllabus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildlife Management Principles 2. Wildlife Economics 3. Bushmeat Trade and Socioeconomic Case Studies 4. Assessment Methods 5. Assessment Plan Development and Report Writing 		
Principle Learning Outcome	Enabling Learning Outcomes	Sub Enabling Learning Outcomes	Lecturers
Develop private-sector partnerships as a solution to the bushmeat trade	Understand the potential impact of industry on wildlife and bushmeat trade	Explain traditional approach to conserving biodiversity in protected areas	John Poulsen Univ. of Florida/ Wildlife Conservation Society
		Discuss the impact of industry on local people and communities	
		Describe potential impact of industry on protected areas	
		Describe different types of industries and their potential impacts on the environment	
		Explain the impact of industry on wildlife	
		Discuss the impact of industry on social and power structures within local communities	
	Develop potential partnerships with the private sector to reduce pressure on wildlife and bushmeat trade	Describe the structure of a multi-sector partnership to conservation	
		Describe the activities necessary to reduce the bushmeat trade	
		Identify potential private sector partners and other actors	
		Explain the considerations and process for entering into a private sector partnership	
		Evaluate the pros and cons of entering into a private sector partnership for conservation organizations, communities, and industry	
Understand the motivation for industry to partner with NGO's			
Design a wildlife and bushmeat monitoring	Describe the information necessary to evaluate the impact of industry on wildlife and bushmeat		

	system to assess the impact of industry	Analyze best methods for assessing the direct and indirect impacts of industry on biodiversity	
		Analyze best methods for assessing the direct and indirect impacts of industry on bushmeat and demography	
		Analyze best methods for assessing the direct and indirect impacts of industry on livelihoods of local people	
	Design an assessment system to evaluate the success of a partnership	Discuss how to evaluate the success of a multi-sector relationship	
		Describe the best methods for evaluating the efficacy of project activities	
		Discuss how to evaluate if law enforcement efforts are working	
Determine the roles of NGO's, government, and the private sector in curbing the bushmeat trade	Explain the importance of defining relationships within a partnership		
	Explain the process of defining relationships within a partnership		
	Discuss the role of management plans		
	Discuss the role of certification schemes		
	Evaluate the role that NGO's, government, and private industry can play in law enforcement		
	Evaluate the role that NGO's, government, and private industry can play in land-use planning		

Date	Session Topic	Method	Lecturer
Monday 28 Jul. 2008	1.1 What is the potential impact of industry on wildlife and the bushmeat trade?	Lecture	JRP
	1.2 Solutions for mitigating the impact of industry on the bushmeat trade: PROGEPP as a model of a multi-sector partnership for conservation	Lecture	JRP
	1.3 What is the potential for replicating the PROGEPP model in other countries, regions, and with different industries?	Lecture/ Discussion	JRP
Tuesday 29 Jul. 2008	1.4 Assess the pros and cons of partnering with industry	Lecture/ Discussion	JRP
	1.5 Determining when to partner with industry	Lecture	JRP
	1.6 Defining the roles and responsibilities of partners	Lecture	JRP
Wednesday 30 Jul. 2008	1.7 Assessing the impact of industry on bushmeat – socio-economic and biological monitoring	Lecture	JRP
	1.8 Assessing the success of a multi-sector partnership – livelihoods and attitudes	Lecture	JRP
	1.9 Work on activity plans	Individual work	JRP
Thursday 31 Jul. 2008	2.1 Law enforcement and the role of industry?	Lecture	JRP
	2.2 Adaptive management and land-use planning	Lecture	JRP
	2.3 Influencing industrial practices from the inside	Lecture	JRP
Friday 1 Aug. 2008	2.4 Presentation and discussion of activity plans	Individual presentations	JRP
	2.5 Presentation and discussion of activity plans	Individual presentations	JRP
	2.6 Wrap-up and forgotten issues...	Lecture	JRP

Appendix 3:

**CAWM Module:
Environmental Impacts of Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Disease**

Module Name	Environmental Impacts of Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Disease	Weeks: 1	Dates: 14 to 18 July 20 08
Rationale	A multi-pronged approach is needed to address the bushmeat problem in eastern Africa involving wildlife policies, law enforcement, working with local communities, addressing wildlife-human disease issues, choosing alternatives (protein and economic) and effective program planning.		
Module Goal	The goal of the Module is to provide knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable the Fellows to examine emerging infectious diseases, zoonoses, and the human-livestock-wildlife health interface		
Competences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Explain the threat of emerging infectious diseases, zoonoses, and the human-livestock-wildlife health interface. 2 Discuss how these threats relate to illegal bushmeat exploitation and other conservation issues 		
Module Syllabus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emerging Infectious Disease, Zoonoses, and the Human-Livestock-Wildlife Health Interface 2. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: Threats to Biodiversity Conservation in Africa 3. Preparedness and Response: Proactive Solutions in a Dynamic Environment 4. Emerging Infectious Disease and Bushmeat Linkages 		
Key Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildlife Trade and Global Disease Emergence. WB Karesh, et. al. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> Vol. 11. No. 7. July 2005. 2. Preparedness for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Pandemic in Africa. RF Breiman et. al. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i>. October 2007. 3. Wildlife, Exotic Pets, and Emerging Zoonoses. BB Chomel et. al. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i>. Vol. 13. No. 1. January 2007. 4. Disease Management Strategies for Wildlife. G. Wobeser. <i>Rev. sci. tech. Off. int. Epiz.</i> 2002. 21 (1). 159-78. 		
Assessment	Theory: 0 % Practical: 100 %		
	Assessment Plan		
	Group Project: 70 % grade Group Presentation: 30% grade		

Detailed Syllabus			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emerging Infectious Disease, Zoonoses, and the Human-Livestock-Wildlife Health Interface 2. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: Threats to Biodiversity Conservation in Africa 3. Preparedness and Response: Proactive Solutions in a Dynamic Environment 4. Emerging Infectious Disease and Bushmeat Linkages 		
Principal Learning Outcome	Enabling Learning Outcomes	Sub Enabling Learning Outcomes	Proposed Lecturers
Demonstrate Bushmeat Solutions	Explain wildlife-human disease interactions	<p>Explain the threat of emerging infectious diseases, zoonoses, and the human-livestock-wildlife health interface.</p> <p>Discuss how these threats relate to illegal bushmeat exploitation and other conservation issues</p>	Dan Schar, Veterinary Consultant
<u>Dates</u>			<u>Lecturers</u>
Monday, 14 July 2008	8:00 to 10:00am	<p>Structured Lecture:</p> <p>Welcome and Introduction on Emerging Infectious Disease, Zoonoses, and the Human-Livestock-Wildlife Health Interface</p>	Dan Schar
	10:30 to 12:30pm	<p>Self Directed Study:</p> <p>Research/Reading Period</p>	
	2:00 to 4:00pm	<p>Self Directed Study:</p> <p>Research/Reading Period</p>	
Tuesday, 15 July 2008	8:00 to 10:00am	<p>Self Directed Study:</p> <p>Research/Reading Period</p>	
	10:30 to 12:30pm	<p>Structured Lecture: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: Threats to Biodiversity Conservation in Africa</p>	Dan Schar
	2:00 to 4:00pm	<p>Self Directed Study:</p> <p>Research/Reading Period</p>	

Wednesday, 16 July 2008	8:00 to 10:00am	Presentations: Groups 1 & 2 Discussion	
	10:30 to 12:30pm	Presentations: Groups 2 (continued) & 3 Discussion	
	2:00 to 4:00pm	Structured Lecture: Preparedness and Response: Proactive Solutions for a Dynamic Environment	Dan Schar

Appendix 4:

**CAWM Module:
Bushmeat Trade and Management in Eastern Africa**

Credits: 12

Dates: 3 March – 28 March 2008

Duration: 4 Weeks (132 hours)

Lecturers: NBG (Module Coordinator) / EM, WO, HE, TB, JM, Kahana (Module Lecturers)

Location of the Module: Mweka campus, Sanya Juu, Ngarenanyuki, Pasua, TAWICO offices (Arusha)

Rationale: Since 1999, wildlife experts and professionals have gathered emerging evidence that the bushmeat trade may be contributing significantly to reduced numbers of wildlife in eastern Africa. Nonetheless the extent and impacts of the bushmeat trade are not fully understood for the region. There is a need to build capacity and to more comprehensively assess the illegal bushmeat trade process, impacts and potential solutions in the eastern Africa region. Key components of concern include: drivers (economic, social, cultural), bushmeat target species (trends), economics, hunters, traders, sellers, markets, transport and distribution networks, policies, impacts on tourism, enforcement and governance processes, intelligence and general status of the bushmeat trade in eastern Africa.

Goal: The goal is to provide fellows with necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable them to effectively assess and document bushmeat networks and associated systems.

Principal Outcome: Analyze the Bushmeat Challenges in eastern Africa

Competencies:

1. Describe wildlife values, management principles and approaches

2. Explain wildlife economic concepts and principles
3. Analyze trends, causes, and effects of the bushmeat trade
4. Evaluate potential solutions to the bushmeat trade
5. Understand and apply bushmeat assessment techniques
6. Develop a bushmeat assessment plan

Syllabus Outline:

- Principles of wildlife management
- Socio-economic concepts and principles
- Status of the bushmeat trade in eastern Africa
- Bushmeat assessment

Assessment:

70% for bushmeat field assessment proposal

30% for presentation of bushmeat field assessment proposal

Module Outline

Module Name	<i>Bushmeat Trade in eastern Africa</i>	Weeks: 4	Dates: 3-28 March 2008
Rationale	<p>Since 1999, wildlife experts and professionals have gathered emerging evidence that the bushmeat trade may be contributing significantly to reduced numbers of wildlife in Eastern Africa. Nonetheless the extent and impacts of the bushmeat trade are not fully understood for the region. There is a need to build capacity and to more comprehensively assess the illegal bushmeat trade process, impacts and potential solutions in the eastern Africa region. Key components of concern include: drivers (economic, social, cultural), bushmeat target species (trends), economics, hunters, traders, sellers, markets, transport and distribution networks, policies, impacts on tourism, enforcement and governance processes, intelligence and general status of the bushmeat trade in Eastern Africa.</p>		
Module Goal	<p>The goal is to provide fellows with necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable them to effectively assess and document bushmeat networks and associated systems.</p>		
Competences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe wildlife values, management principles and approaches 2. Explain wildlife economic concepts and principles 3. Analyze trends, causes, and effects of the bushmeat trade 4. Evaluate potential solutions to the bushmeat trade 5. Understand and apply bushmeat assessment techniques 6. Develop a bushmeat assessment plan 		
Module Syllabus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildlife Management Principles 2. Wildlife Economics 3. Bushmeat Trade Case Studies 4. Assessment Methods 5. Assessment Plan Development and Report Writing 		
Principle Learning Outcome	Enabling Learning Outcomes	Sub Enabling Learning Outcomes	Lecturers
Analyze the Bushmeat Trade	Describe wildlife values, management principles and approaches	Explain wildlife biology and ecology concepts	Evans Mwangi, Univ of Nairobi
		Describe principles of wildlife management	
		Apply wildlife management techniques	
		Explain protected area management concepts	
		Analyze protected area categories and institutions	
		Analyze people-wildlife conflicts, including problem animal management	
		Analyze wildlife-based tourism	

		Explain Ex-Situ Wildlife Management	
		Relate the concepts of biodiversity to wildlife management concepts	
		Explain eco-regional (landscape) planning approach	
	Explain wildlife economic concepts and principles	Explain economic concepts and principles	Kahana, Mweka Faculty
		Relate economic concepts and principles to bushmeat trade	
		Explain wildlife economics as it relates to bushmeat crisis	
		Undertake wildlife valuation	
		Use economic theories to address bushmeat trade	
	Examine status of the bushmeat trade in eastern Africa	Explain the nature and extent of the bushmeat trade	William Olupot, WCS-Uganda and Heather E. Eves, BCTF
		Describe key species affected by the bushmeat trade	
		Describe causes of the demand for bushmeat (lack of protein, availability of arms, taste, poverty, etc)	
		Describe stakeholders of the bushmeat trade (hunters, traders, transport, markets, legal meat and game industries, consumers)	
		Explain the impacts of the bushmeat trade	
		Analyze bushmeat solutions (alternatives, awareness, law enforcement, policy and legal instruments, etc)	
		Identify bushmeat and explain DNA and other identification technologies (e.g. bushmeat detection dogs)	
		Explain licensing of game meat utilization and linkage with bushmeat trade	
		Analyze bushmeat (including socioeconomic) case studies	
	Evaluate and prioritize information sources and needs	Identify potential sources of useful information for assessing the bushmeat trade in Eastern Africa	Heather E. Eves, BCTF
		Describe criteria necessary for effectively evaluating bushmeat for a given scope (region, area)	

	Evaluate information sources and their potential impact on developing an improved understanding of bushmeat in the study area	
	Create an information gathering plan for targeted bushmeat assessment area	
Explain theory and methods for key informant interviews	Describe basic theory of social science research in relation to wildlife conservation (and bushmeat)	William Olupot, WCS-Uganda
	Identify available methods for gathering information from key informants in the bushmeat trade	
	Design a list of interview questions and plan for analysis of results	
Describe purpose, process and methods for stakeholder meetings	Describe purpose of and components to creating a successful stakeholder meeting	William Olupot, WCS-Uganda
	Explain process and methods employed for stakeholder meetings with individuals representing different bushmeat user groups (wildlife authority, consumer, trader, hunter, etc.)	
	Explain process and methods employed for a group stakeholder meeting	
	Evaluate appropriate stakeholder meeting for planned bushmeat assessment	
Create a map of the ecological, social and decision-making context of study area for bushmeat assessment	Describe Policy Sciences theory and methods	Heather E. Eves, BCTF
	Evaluate the ecological trends, conditions and projected outcomes of a sample bushmeat assessment area	
	Identify key participants engaged in the social context for a sample bushmeat assessment area	
	Analyze drivers and power players in decision making with regard to bushmeat trade in a sample bushmeat area	
Apply key informant interviewing skills	Field Practical: key informant interviews in the Kilimanjaro region on bushmeat trade (wildlife officials, consumers, traders, hunters)	Julian Machege, Mweka
Apply stakeholder group meeting skills	Field Practical: set up a group stakeholder meeting (bushmeat consumers) to form a 'listening group' for developing better understanding of perspectives	Julian Machege,

		(concerns, attitudes, knowledge) of bushmeat consumers	Mweka
Explain steps and process for conducting a bushmeat assessment		Review considerations and components for conducting a bushmeat assessment (literature review, list of key informant contacts, key questions to be answered, mapping context information, survey question drafts, timeline/plan)	William Olupot, WCS-Uganda
		Develop an outline for bushmeat assessment for Fellow study areas	
		Evaluate bushmeat assessment outlines for one another	
Identify points of intervention (for managing bushmeat trade)		Evaluate context map based on existing ecological, social, and decision-making knowledge and identify points of intervention that could affect trends	Heather E. Eves, BCTF
		Describe applied solutions for each point of intervention based on case-study review of existing bushmeat solutions	
		Identify points of intervention in provided case studies through group analysis	
Draft an assessment plan for bushmeat study area		Describe components of an assessment plan with list of information needed to complete each section of the assessment for use in developing an adaptive management proposal for a project	Heather E. Eves, BCTF
		Draft an example assessment plan as a group	
		Develop a draft assessment plan for bushmeat assessment area to be studied in next module	
Describe key elements for effective report writing		Review types of reports and standard components of each	Heather E. Eves, BCTF
		Describe steps to developing an informative and effective report	
		Outline bushmeat assessment final report	

Week 1

Date	Session Topic	Method	Lecturer
Monday	1.1 Explain wildlife biology and ecology concepts	Lecture	EM
3 March 2008	1.2 Describe principles of wildlife management	Lecture	EM
	1.3 Apply wildlife management techniques	Lecture	EM
Tuesday	1.4 Explain protected area management concepts and institutions	Lecture	EM
4 March 2008	1.5 Analyze people-wildlife conflicts, including problem animal management	Lecture	EM
	1.6 Analyze wildlife-based tourism	Lecture	EM
Wednesday	1.7 Explain Ex-Situ Wildlife Management	Lecture	EM
5 March 2008	1.8 Relate the concepts of biodiversity to wildlife management concepts	Lecture	EM
	1.9 Explain eco-regional (landscape) planning approach	Lecture	EM
Thursday	2.1 Economic Costs and Benefits of Wildlife	Lecture	Kahana
6 March 2008	2.2 Economic Costs and Benefits of Wildlife	Lecture	Kahana
	2.3 Economic Costs and Benefits of Wildlife	Lecture	Kahana
Friday	2.4 Economic Valuation of Wildlife	Lecture	Kahana
7 March 2008	2.5 Economic Valuation of Wildlife	Lecture	Kahana
	2.6 Economic Valuation of Wildlife	Lecture	Kahana

Week 2

Date	Session Topic	Method	Lecturer
Monday	2.7 Socioeconomic Bushmeat Research Overview	Lecture	WO
10 March 2008	2.8 Socioeconomic Bushmeat Case Studies	Lecture	HE
	2.9 Socioeconomic Bushmeat Case Studies	Lecture	WO
Tuesday	3.1 Prioritizing Information Needs: Sources of Info	Lecture	HE
11 March 2008	3.2 Prioritizing Info Needs: Project Criteria	Lecture	HE
	3.3 Prioritizing Info Needs: Organizing Information	Lecture	HE
Wednesday	4.1 Gathering Key Informant Knowledge: Social Theory	Lecture	WO
12 March 2008	4.2 Interviewing Techniques	Lecture	WO
	4.3 Methods: Developing and recording questions, evaluating responses	Lecture	WO
Thursday	5.1 Organizing Stakeholder Meetings Theory	Lecture	WO
13 March 2008	5.2 Organizing Stakeholder Meetings Individuals	Lecture	WO
	5.3 Organizing Stakeholder Meetings with Groups	Lecture	WO
Friday	6.1 Mapping the Ecological Context	Lecture	HE
14 March 2008	6.2 Mapping the Social Context	Lecture	HE
	6.3 Mapping the Decision Making Context	Lecture	HE
Saturday	7.1 Identifying interviewees	Field Practical	TB
15 March 2008	7.2 Meeting with interviewees	Field Practical	TB

	7.3 Conducting interviews and processing results	Field Practical	TB
Sunday 16 March 2008	7.4 Preparing for a group meeting	Field Practical	TB
	7.5 Conducting group meeting	Field Practical	TB
	7.6 Processing and sharing results of group meeting	Field Practical	TB

Week 3

Date	Session Topic	Method	Lecturer
Monday 17 March 2008	8.1 Conducting a Bushmeat Assessment	Lecture	WO
	8.2 Conducting a Bushmeat Assessment	Lecture	WO
	8.3 Conducting a Bushmeat Assessment	Directed Study	WO
Tuesday 18 March 2008	9.1 Identifying Points of Intervention	Lecture	HE
	9.2 Identifying Points of Intervention	Lecture	HE
	9.3 Identifying Points of Intervention	Directed Study	HE
Wednesday 19 March 2008	10. 1 Developing an Assessment Plan	Lecture	HE
	10. 2 Developing an Assessment Plan	Directed Study	HE
	10. 3 Developing an Assessment Plan	Directed Study	HE
Thursday 20 March 2008	10.1 Writing a Report	Lecture	HE
	10.2 Writing a Report	Directed Study	HE

	10. 3 Writing a Report	Directed Study	HE
Friday 21 March 2008	Good Friday No Work Day		

Week 4

Date	Session Topic	Method	Lecturer
Monday	Easterner Monday No Work Day		
24 March 2008			
Tuesday	11.1 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
25 March 2008	11.2 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
	11.3 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
Wednesday	11.4 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
26 March 2008	11.5 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
	11.6 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
Thursday	11.7 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
27 March 2008	11.8 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Self-Directed Study	JM
	11.9 Fellows to draft their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals <i>(70% of Module Assessment)</i>	Self-Directed Study	JM
Friday	12.1 Fellows to present their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals <i>(30% of Module Assessment)</i>	Student Presentation	JM
28 March			

2008	12.2 Fellows to present their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Student Presentation	JM
	12.3 Fellows to present their Bushmeat Field Assessment Proposals	Student Presentation	JM

Detailed Outcomes

Wildlife Ecology and Management

1.1 Explain wildlife biology and ecology concepts

- Explain what constitutes wildlife in the broader context, use and non use values
- Define population and describe its characteristics relating to natality, mortality, growth and dynamics
- Discuss population density, age and sex structure
- Explain the concept of carrying capacity and its limitations
- Review life history strategies and survivorship concepts
- Describe intra- and inter- population interactions

1.2 Describe principles of wildlife management

- Define wildlife management
- Explain the genesis of wildlife management practices
- Describe the use of ecosystem and population manipulations, e.g. culling and prescribed burning management tools
- Review harvesting, and sustainable yield in the context of wildlife management
- Describe metapopulations and their relevance to management of rare species

1.3 Apply wildlife management techniques

- Outline role of rarity, threat and vulnerability in choice of management techniques
- Describe importance of animal censuses and ecological monitoring
- Explain use of game ranching and game farming as form of management
- Expound on land use zoning for management

1.4 Explain protected area management concepts and institutions

- Outline the history and development of national parks and reserves concept in Eastern Africa
- Describe classification of protected areas – the IUCN categories, UN list
- Describe island biogeography concepts and relevance to design of protected areas
- Describe ecosystem and population viability analysis
- National, local and community level institutions in conservation
- Determine compatibility of different uses with wildlife in Pas

1.5 Analyze people-wildlife conflicts, including problem animal management

- Examine the types and causes of human-wildlife conflicts
- Describe problem animals and their effects on human welfare
- Outline the use of technology and fencing in dealing with conflict

1.6 Analyze wildlife-based tourism

- Describe global tourism trends and role of wildlife in the industry
- Examine relation between tourism and development, including the environmental impacts of tourism
- Describe ecotourism, its marketing and the development of new tourism products

1.7 Explain Ex-Situ Wildlife Management

- Review the use of captive breeding in managing small populations and rare species
- Describe the role of re-introduction for conservation of locally extinct species
- Introduce the principles of population genetics and implications to wildlife management

1.8 Relate the concepts of biodiversity to wildlife management concepts

- Define biological diversity and its components
- Explain what creates, threatens and maintains biological diversity
- Outline biodiversity hotspots, centers of endemism in the global and Eastern African contexts

1.9 Explain eco-regional (landscape) planning approach

- Describe conservation and management beyond protected area boundaries
- Explain approaches to prioritization of landscapes as applied by various conservation organizations.
- Examine constraints to landscape planning



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