

# **CARPE II Performance Management Plan**

**January 19, 2004**

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ADS	Automated Directives System
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CEFDHAC	<i>Conférence sur les Ecosystèmes de Forêts Denses et Humides d’Afrique Centrale</i>
CI	Conservation International
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMIFAC	<i>Conférence des Ministres en Charge des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale</i>
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ETLA	Extended Three-Letter Acronym
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FY	Fiscal Year
GFW	Global Forest Watch
IR	Intermediate Result
IUCN	World Conservation Union
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Natural Resources
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product(s)
PA	Protected Area
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPC	USAID Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination
R4	Results Report and Resource Request
RF	Results Framework
RS	Remote Sensing
SO	Strategic Objective
SOT	Strategic Objective Team
TLA	Three-Letter Acronym
UMD	University of Maryland
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Center
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## **I. Introduction**

The USAID Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) is a 20-year regional initiative that began in 1995. Its purpose was to coordinate work on identifying and establishing the conditions and practices required to reduce deforestation and loss of biological diversity in Central Africa. While CARPE has been a nine-country, thirteen-partner project, under the new SO the number of partners will be expanded. Its current U.S.-based partners work with African NGOs, research and education organizations, government agencies, and private-sector consultants to evaluate threats to forests and biodiversity in Central Africa and identify opportunities for sustainable forest management.

After seven years of operation, CARPE is shifting its strategic focus and changing the location of its management functions. In its first phase, CARPE's partners focused on increasing our knowledge of Central African forests and biodiversity, and building institutional and human resources capacity. In the next thirteen years, however, CARPE partners aim to apply and implement sustainable natural resources management practices in the field, improve environmental governance in the region, and strengthen natural resources monitoring capacity. Prominent within this new phase is the role CARPE will play in the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP). CARPE will be the primary means through which U.S. funds in support of CBFP will be channeled. In 2002, USAID's reorganization plan to move as many activities and programs to the field as possible coincided with a CARPE evaluation report that recommended that CARPE management be moved to Africa. The management of CARPE was shifted from Washington, D.C., to Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), in early 2003.

CARPE will operate as regional Strategic Objective (SO) in the environment sector managed from USAID/DRC. An interagency team will provide advice and recommendations related to CBFP activities under CARPE. In support of the broad goals and interests of the U.S. Government, CARPE's Strategic Objective will contribute to economic development and the alleviation of poverty throughout Central Africa. This will benefit not only the people and countries of the region, but also U.S. citizens and the global community as well. It will do so by helping to conserve the forests and other biological resources that are essential for economic development in the region. It will also contribute to slowing global climate change and conserving the species and genetic resources of the Congo Basin.

The Strategic Objective of CARPE is to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity in nine central African countries: the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Burundi, Cameroon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome & Principe, and the DRC. This is to be done through three intermediate results focusing on (i) improving the sustainability of natural resources management (NRM), (ii) strengthening the governance framework for NRM (policies, institutions, laws), and (iii) institutionalizing monitoring of natural resources within the Congo Basin region. The current Strategic Objective for CARPE, Phase II, covers a period of eight years, running from FY2003 through FY2010.

In Section II, below, the Results Framework for CARPE, Phase II, is presented in graphical form. The first two of the three figures that follow show the relationship between the Strategic Objective, the Intermediate Results (IRs), and the sub-IRs that contribute to the achievement of the IRs as they were originally found in the Strategic Plan for CARPE (USAID. 2002).

Part of the process of developing a Performance Management Plan involves reviewing the Results Framework, in order to validate the causal logic of the development hypothesis reflected in the IRs and sub-IRs (USAID/PPC. 2003). This review process took place at a Performance Management Workshop of the CARPE, Phase II, Strategic Objective Team, held in Washington, D.C., from December 1-3, 2003. The third of the figures below shows a modified Results Framework that was proposed by these partners for use in developing and implementing the Performance Management Plan.

Section III below presents proposed indicators and some key elements of the Performance Management Plan in a summary table.

Section IV below contains Performance Indicator Summary Sheets for each of the proposed SO- and IR-level indicators. These are the indicators that CARPE management is required to report to USAID, but they are not the only indicators needed. Sub-IR indicators are needed for CARPE performance monitoring and management. These indicators are being refined.

## Results Framework for CARPE II (from Strategic Plan, Dec. 2002)

***Reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity.***

**Overall Indicators:**

Ind 1: Landscapes with operational management plans under sustainable forest management/area of forest degradation      Ind 2: Institutional capacity and regional cooperation on forest management      Ind 3: Area under sustainable forest management/area of forest degradation  
 Ind 4: Total amount of bushmeat harvested      Ind 5: Area of effectively

**Development Context:**

- Stability of Central African governments
- Population dynamics in Central Africa
- International agreements regarding carbon sequestration value of moist tropical forests
- Global timber trade, supply and demand

**Critical Assumptions, or Risks to Program:**

- Violent conflict prevented
- Corruption controlled
- Governments allow improvements in transparency and environmental governance

Intermediate Results

**Intermediate Result 1**  
Sustainable natural resources management practices applied

**Indicators:**

- Ind 1.1: Area under sustainable management within eleven focal landscapes
- Ind 1.2: Area under sustainable management outside of eleven landscapes
- Ind 1.3: Livelihood benefits and/or incomes of communities generated by improved natural resources management

**Intermediate Result 3**  
Natural resources monitoring institutionalized

**Indicators:**

- Ind 3.1: Area monitored for forest condition/degradation
- Ind 3.2: Number and types of resources monitored
- Ind 3.3: Information disseminated in accessible forms to NR decision makers and advocacy groups

**Intermediate Result 2**  
Natural resources governance institutions, policies, laws) strengthened

**Indicators:**

- Ind 2.1: Policies and laws supporting protected areas, community-based natural resources management, and regulating logging concessions
- Ind 2.2: Civil society is engaged in advocacy supporting sustainable natural resources management
- Ind 2.3: Institutional capacity of NGOs and target government agencies

Illustrative Activity Types

- Support development of landscape-scale conservation plans involving all stakeholders that include protected areas, logging concessions, and community-managed lands
- Promote forest-based livelihood opportunities that improve local quality of life and increase incomes
- Provide technical assistance on sustainable forestry practices
- Control bushmeat harvesting

- Establish ecological and socio-economic monitoring systems in selected landscapes
- Monitor land use, logging activity, deforestation, and forest access throughout the region using remote sensing
- Compile and disseminate information in forms usable by decision-makers and advocacy organizations

- Support development of national land use and conservation planning
- Support development of policies and laws for protected areas, community-based natural resources management, and logging concessions
- Strengthen capacity of civil society and NGO sector to advocate for sustainable natural resources management
- Strengthen mechanisms for regional institutional cooperation and transboundary natural resources management

## Results Framework for CARPE II with Original Sub-IRs

***Reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity.***

**Development Context:**

- Stability of Central African governments
- Population dynamics in Central Africa
- International agreements regarding carbon sequestration value of moist tropical forests
- Global timber trade, supply and demand

**Critical Assumptions, or Risks to Program:**

- Violent conflict prevented
- Corruption controlled
- Governments allow improvements in transparency and environmental governance

Intermediate Results

**Intermediate Result 1**  
Sustainable natural resources management practices applied

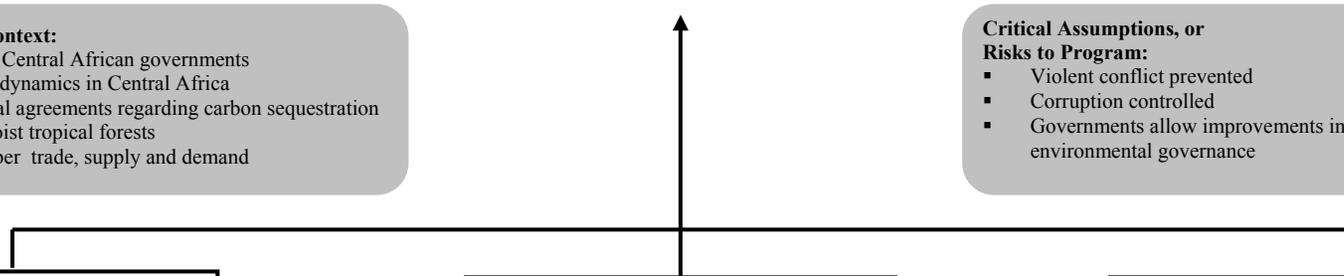
**Sub-IR 1.1** Integrated land-use plans developed with participation of all stakeholders  
**Sub-IR 1.2** Network of national parks and protected areas established and maintained in landscapes  
**Sub-IR 1.3** Local community management of forests, other NRs, and sustainable agriculture benefits local livelihoods  
**Sub-IR 1.4** Logging concessions are managed for sustainability

**Intermediate Result 3**  
Natural resources monitoring institutionalized

**Sub-IR 3.1** Capacity to monitor at local, national, and regional levels is increased  
**Sub-IR 3.2** Baseline information compiled/acquired  
**Sub-IR 3.3** Monitoring network covering region is established  
**Sub-IR 3.4** Reports on status and changes in resources produced in forms accessible to participants in natural resources governance for decision-

**Intermediate Result 2**  
Natural resources governance institutions, policies, laws) strengthened

**Sub-IR 2.1** Integrated national land use planning and enforcement capacity developed  
**Sub-IR 2.2** Protected areas, sustainable logging, and other sustainable NRM is supported by policies and laws  
**Sub-IR 2.3** Civil society and NGO sector capacity to engage in advocacy and pressure governments to prevent illegal and/or unsustainable exploitation of resources is strengthened  
**Sub-IR 2.4** CBNRM, decentralization, and local-level management is supported by policies and laws  
**Sub-IR 2.5** Regional multi-national institutions and policy coordination increased  
**Sub-IR 2.6** Human resources for improved natural resources governance are developed



## Results Framework for CARPE II – Revised for Performance Management Plan

***Reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity.***

**SO Indicators:**

Ind 1: Change in area of forest from intact/pristine to “degraded,” modified, or secondary forest or to non-forest; and from “degraded” forest to non-forest

Ind 2: Population status for selected biodiversity “indicator” species such as: wide-ranging “landscape” species and/or ecological keystone species (e.g. elephants, large predators) and/or globally threatened species (such as, mountain gorillas, bonobos, etc.)

Intermediate Results

**Intermediate Result 1**  
Natural resources managed sustainably

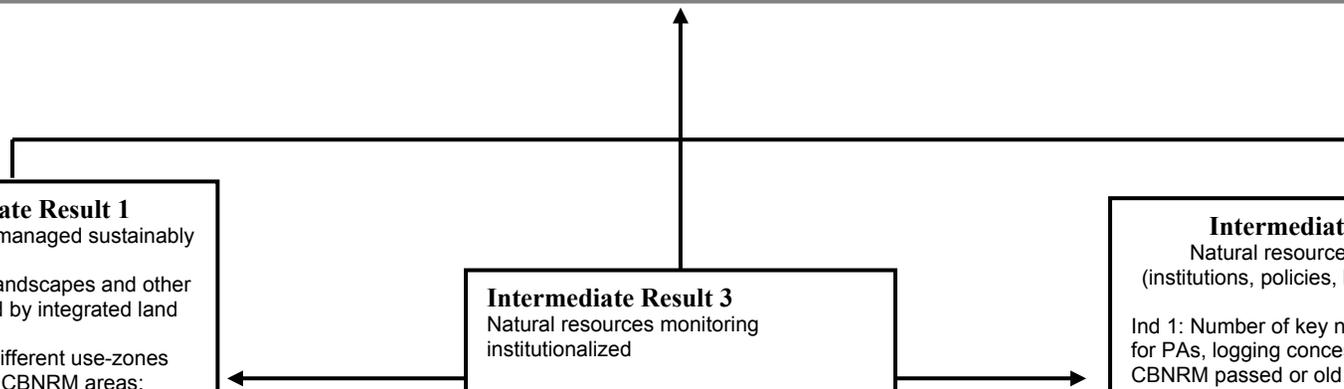
Ind 1: Number of landscapes and other focal areas covered by integrated land use plans  
Ind 2: Number of different use-zones (e.g., parks & PAs; CBNRM areas; forestry concessions; plantations) within landscapes with sustainable management plans  
Ind 3: Number of landscapes or other focal areas implementing surveillance system for illegal logging  
Ind 4: Number of landscapes or other focal areas implementing bushmeat surveillance system

**Intermediate Result 3**  
Natural resources monitoring institutionalized

Ind 1: Number of landscapes or other focal areas with forest cover assessments (see SO-level indicator 1)  
Ind 2: Assessment of capacity of Congo Basin (African) institutions (e.g. government agencies, universities and research institutions, NGOs, regional institutions) to collect and analyze information of adequate quality for decisionmaking  
Ind 3: Content/quality analysis of annual “State of the Congo Basin Forest” report

**Intermediate Result 2**  
Natural resources governance (institutions, policies, laws) strengthened

Ind 1: Number of key new laws or policies for PAs, logging concessions, and CBNRM passed or old laws and policies reformed compared with a list of recommended or promoted reforms  
Ind 2: Number of NGO (and other civil society organizations) advocacy initiatives & activities (e.g., media articles about environmental governance issues e.g. illegal logging, bushmeat poaching; NR court cases brought or complaints filed with appropriate government agencies)



**CARPE II Performance Management Plan Indicators Summary Table**

Objective or Result	Indicator	Baseline Year	Baseline & Data Source	FY 04 Target	FY 05 Target	FY 10 Target
<b>Strategic Objective (SO): To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity in 9 central African countries</b>	1. Change in area of forest from intact/pristine to “degraded,” modified, or secondary forest or non-forest; and from “degraded” forest to non-forest (in landscapes or other focal areas, and surrounding areas for control/comparison)	2003	Cameroon = 0.6% per year CAR = 0.4% per year Congo Rep. = 0.2% per year DRC = 0.4% per year Eq. Guinea = 0.4% per year Gabon = 0.6% per year  * all estimates from FAO for period of 1981-90, except for DRC, from CARPE Phase I for period from 1982-1998. Source: CARPE 2001, Info. Series #6	Baseline forest cover and condition assessed in each landscape; methodology developed to determine rates of forest degradation for Congo Basin as a whole	Forest area in landscapes and other focal areas not less than previous year actual areas (or areas predicted from baseline country averages if actual still not available)	Forest change rates in landscapes and other focal areas less than actual rates determined between at least one pair of forest cover/condition assessments (3-5 years apart)
	2. Population status for selected biodiversity “indicator” species such as: wide-ranging “landscape” species and/or ecological keystone species (e.g. elephants, large predators) and/or globally threatened species (such as mountain gorillas, bonobos, etc.)	2003	Elephant population status information for 7 of 9 CARPE countries from IUCN African Elephant Status Report 2002; mountain gorillas (Virungas) = 355 individuals is total population (2003)	One indicator species selected per landscape or other focal area; survey study methodology to monitor population status identified and tested if necessary	Population status surveys underway for at least one indicator species in each landscape or other focal area; at least one additional biodiversity indicator species selected for each landscape or other focal area	Population trends analysis of selected indicator species (based on at least 2 sets of survey data) shows populations equal to or greater than baseline population
<b>Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Natural Resources Managed Sustainably</b>	1. Number of landscapes and other focal areas covered by integrated land use plans	2003	0 – no integrated land use planning processes have been convened, nor plans completed or implemented exist for any landscape or other focal area	2 integrated land-use planning processes convened in project areas	6 additional integrated land-use planning processes convened in project areas	12 -- integrated land-use plans have been developed for all landscapes and other focal areas and have been implemented for at least 2 years.
	2. Number of different use zones (e.g., parks & PAs; CBNRM areas; forestry concessions; plantations) within landscapes with sustainable	2003	0 – no management plans for existing use zones (e.g., parks or PAs) within landscapes or other focal areas	2 management planning processes convened in at least 2 already designated use zones (e.g. forestry concessions, parks or	2 additional management planning processes initiated in designated or probable use zones within each landscape or focal	Management plans have been adopted for the majority of use zones in each landscape or focal

	management plans  3. Number of landscapes or other focal areas implementing surveillance system for illegal logging  4. Number of landscapes or other focal areas implementing bushmeat surveillance system	2003  2003	0  0	PAs) within each landscape or focal area  2  2	area  4  4	area  12 -- all landscapes or other focal areas  12 -- all landscapes or other focal areas
<b>Intermediate Result (IR) 2: Natural Resources Governance (institutions, policies, laws) Strengthened</b>	1. Number of key new laws or policies for PAs, logging concessions, and CBNRM passed or old laws and policies reformed compared with a list of recommended or promoted reforms  2. Number of NGO (and other civil society organizations) advocacy initiatives & activities (e.g., media articles about environmental governance issues e.g. illegal logging, bushmeat poaching; NR court cases brought or complaints filed with appropriate gov't agencies)	2003  2003	# of existing laws and policies for PAs, logging concessions, and CBNRM (partners may know this information, but needs to be compiled)  # of existing NGOs (and other CSOs) # of activities, campaigns, initiatives and level of advocacy	Analysis identifies a list of new laws & policies (or reforms) needed, and prioritizes those for action  At least one workshop held per CARPE country involving existing NGOs (and other CSOs) and landscape partners to plan initiatives and activities	At least one law or policy promotion or reform initiated per CARPE country  At least one national-level initiative or activity relating to forest or biodiversity advocacy underway in each country	At least one new law or policy (or reform) passed per country; at least 3 other new law or policy promotions or reforms initiated per country  Several advocacy initiatives annually in each CARPE country, planned and implemented by a network of functioning environmental NGOs (and other CSOs)
<b>Intermediate Result (IR) 3: Natural Resources Monitoring Institutionalized</b>	1. Number of landscapes or other focal areas with forest cover assessments (see SO-level indicator 1)  2. Assessment of capacity of Congo Basin (African) institutions (e.g. government agencies, universities and research institutions, NGOs, regional institutions) to collect and analyze information of adequate quality for decisionmaking  3. Content/quality analysis of	2003  2003  2003	0  Number of countries monitoring forest and biodiversity indicators using common methods (e.g. GIS) so information can be shared and compared; list of existing Congo Basin institutions; number and diversity of reports and other information-dissemination formats (partners may know this information, but needs to be compiled)  Such a regional report	6 of 12 landscapes and other focal areas  At least one regional workshop hosted by a regional institution to plan strategy for improving region-wide monitoring capacity  First "State of the Congo	12 of 12 landscapes and other focal areas)  At least 3 staffmembers of appropriate institutions receive advanced training in some aspect of forest, biodiversity or social impacts monitoring  First report released	At least two sequential forest cover and condition assessments in each landscape or focal area  Institutions monitoring forests and biodiversity are collecting and sharing information in a region-wide GIS system; "State of the Congo Basin Forest" and other reports are being disseminated annually to a range of target audiences  Third biennial "State

	annual "State of the Congo Basin Forest" report		does not exist	Basin Forest" report being compiled		of the Congo Basin Forest" report released; at least 50% of content prepared by Congo Basin (African) institutions
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<b>SO, Rate of Forest Degradation and Biodiversity Loss Reduced – SO-Level Indicator 1</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Change in area of forest from intact/pristine to “degraded,” modified, or secondary forest or to non-forest; and from “degraded” forest to non-forest
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	The indicator measures intact/degraded/non-forest areas using techniques pilot-tested during CARPE Phase I and to be developed during CARPE Phase II. Intact or “pristine” forest is forest with minimal evidence of human use or influence and natural composition of species. Degraded, modified, or secondary forest is still canopied forest, but shows evidence of major human use or influence at some time in the past (e.g. clearance for agriculture, logging or selective logging). Non-forest can be non-forested natural savanna, or areas from which natural forest has been cleared and not restored (agricultural lands, clear-cut logging areas, etc.)
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Hectares or sq. km.
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas) Countries
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	The hypothesis is that there is an ongoing trend of forest degradation driven by logging which opens access to new forested areas, by unsustainable agricultural practices, and by new settlements and infrastructure construction. CARPE interventions would be of two major types: (i) in protected areas, this conversion trend would be halted, with no new areas of degraded or non-forest classes appearing within the PAs; (ii) in the rest of the landscape, land zoning and improved NRM practices would reduce this “background rate” of forest degradation, concentrating some unavoidable impacts in areas less important for biodiversity. The net result would be a large reduction in the loss of intact forest of high biodiversity value, and a more modest reduction in rates of degradation and conversion in other, much larger parts of the landscape outside the formally-designated PAs.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Reports from implementing partners
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Remote sensing analysis
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Partners reports; “State of the Congo Basin Forest” report
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Annual
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	To be determined
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	UMD/NASA, other partners
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	UMD/NASA, eventually African institutions
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	Coverage and reliability of CARPE Phase I methodologies for measuring forest degradation by remote sensing need to be verified for various landscape types to be included in CARPE II. Ground-truthing to validate assessments is also required.
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	National-level deforestation statistics (published by FAO) are overly aggregated and of questionable reliability. The methods piloted during CARPE Phase I appear more promising, though this needs to be verified. One key issue concerns the time scale on which degradation trends can be accurately captured by remote sensing, and how this periodicity stands in relation to data needs for performance monitoring of CARPE II.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	CARPE Phase II program should include focused efforts to implement large-area remote-sensing analysis piloted during Phase I, with field surveys to ground-truth methodology in each designated landscape of operation.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	As needed
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	To be determined by implementing partners
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.

<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table. Maps.
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	See above
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	Rough baseline for some countries from FAO or CARPE Phase I (FY 03); FY 04: baseline for 6 of 12 landscapes or focal areas based on recent imagery, and basin-wide estimate; FY 05 baseline for all 12 of 12 landscapes or focal areas based on recent imagery; FY 10: forest change rates in landscapes and other focal areas less than actual rates determined between at least one pair of forest cover/condition assessments (3-5 years apart)
<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>SO, Rate of Forest Degradation and Biodiversity Loss Reduced – SO-Level Indicator 2</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Population status for selected biodiversity “indicator” species such as: wide-ranging “landscape” species and/or ecological keystone species (e.g. elephants, large predators) and/or globally threatened species (such as, mountain gorillas, bonobos, etc.)
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Biodiversity is the variety and variability of life, a system consisting of diversity in genes, species, ecosystems, and ecological processes. Some species, because of their ecological roles – such as ecological keystone species – have a disproportionate influence on the structure and functioning of forest ecosystems. Some species, especially birds and some large mammals, require large areas of forest habitat to maintain viable populations, and can be called “landscape” species. Either of these kinds of species may be appropriate species to monitor as indicators of the overall biodiversity of the area.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Estimated population (number of individuals of indicator species)
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas) Countries
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	An assumption is that in most cases measuring trends in forest loss and degradation can also serve as a proxy measure of “biodiversity” within that landscape. Additional indicators of the status of biodiversity should also be monitored, however. If this is not done, for example, CARPE might be achieving its goal of reducing the rate of forest degradation, but the remaining forest might be losing key species that are necessary for ecological sustainability over time, or it may be moving toward the “empty forest syndrome,” in which the trees are largely intact but the fauna are dramatically depleted.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Partners working in each landscape or focal area collect information on the status of selected indicator species at the landscape scale.
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Baseline for elephants (FY 03) from: IUCN African Elephant Status Report 2002, < <a href="http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/sgs/afesg/aed/index.html">http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/sgs/afesg/aed/index.html</a> >, Partners’ workplans & reports; assessment or evaluation reports; State of the Congo Basin Forest report
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Obtain partners’ workplans & reports; obtain assessment or evaluation reports
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Bi- or triennial
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	To be determined
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partners representatives
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	Partners, eventually African institutions
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	By FY 04, for at least one indicator species selected per landscape.
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	Methods and systems for surveying populations of many of the potential biodiversity indicator species are not well developed, and currently have very large margins of error.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	The IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group and CITES Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) program are developing and testing methods and systems for monitoring elephant populations in Central Africa. Development of methods and systems will be needed for other biodiversity indicator species that will be selected.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	As needed
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	To be determined by implementing partners
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.

<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table. Maps.
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	See above
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	Baseline information for elephants in 7 of 9 Central African countries now available from IUCN African Elephant Status Report 2002, and for mountain gorillas in Virungas. When one indicator species is chosen for each landscape (by FY 04), baseline population estimates may be available for some landscapes and species (e.g. elephants, mountain gorillas). Populations surveys underway in each landscape for at least one indicator species by FY 05. Population trend analysis available for one or more indicator species in each landscape by FY 10.
<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>IR 1, Natural Resources Managed Sustainably – IR-Level Indicator 1</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#1 Natural resources managed sustainably
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of landscapes and other focal areas covered by integrated land use plans
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Integrated land use plans are spatial plans for multisectoral land use zonation (i.e., zones within landscape designated for protected areas, community-based natural resources management (including agriculture), forest concessions, large-scale private agricultural plantations, mining, transportation and energy infrastructure, etc.) Integrated land use plans must be developed with full participation of all relevant stakeholder groups and local residents through their representatives, and these groups must approve the plan and agree to it.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Number
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas)
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	The logic of the development hypothesis for this IR is that integrated, multisectoral land use plans developed with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders reflect a social and political will to manage natural resources sustainably, to use forest resources sustainably, and to provide secure habitat protection at the landscape scale for the conservation of biological diversity. Failing to involve relevant stakeholders and sectors in planning and gain agreement on spatial zoning of land uses will place any investments in protected areas, sustainable forestry, and community-based natural resources management in jeopardy in the future, so the planning process must keep ahead of or keep pace with more specific actions and investments.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Lead partner in each landscape provides progress reports on progress of planning process; quality of integration and participation assessed by third-party (e.g. consultants) assessments or evaluations
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Partners' workplans & reports; assessment or evaluation reports
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Obtain partners' workplans & reports; obtain assessment or evaluation reports
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Annual reports on progress of the planning process
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	To be determined
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partners representatives
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	USAID; partners
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	FY 04
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	An accepted plan either exists or not, so in this case the "limitation" relates to the quality of the plan (see notes on future data quality assessments below).
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	See below.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	Upon completion of an integrated land use plan for any landscape, an assessment of its "quality" should be undertaken by an independent assessment team
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	A third-party assessment of the "quality" of each integrated land use plan for each landscape should include an assessment of how well the plan incorporates multi-sectoral interests; the extent and diversity of participation by stakeholders, and the plans for implementation.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Partners reports; integrated land use plans; independent assessments
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Review each plan with partners and independent consultants.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	Partners reports (re status of planning process and existence of plan); independent assessment of plan "quality" once adopted
<b>Other Notes</b>	

<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	No such integrated land use plans now exist for any landscape or focal area. FY 04: convening of land use planning process expected in at least 2 out of 12 landscapes and focal areas. FY 05: convening of land use planning process expected in at least 8 of 12 landscapes and focal areas. FY 10: land use plans adopted in all landscapes and focal areas and implemented for at least 2 years.
<b>Other Notes:</b>	This indicator seeks to measure progress toward spatial zoning of multiple uses of land at the landscape scale. The next indicator for this IR seeks to measure progress toward sustainable management plans for each of the specific use zones within the landscape.

<b>IR 1, Natural Resources Managed Sustainably – IR-Level Indicator 2</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#1 Natural resources managed sustainably
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of different use-zones (e.g., parks & PAs; CBNRM areas; forestry concessions; plantations) within landscapes with sustainable management plans
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Protected areas, including national parks, are zones in which natural vegetation is largely maintained and a variety of sustainable uses are allowed, including direct and indirect material uses and nonmaterial uses of natural resources. In general these uses are compatible with the maintenance of biological diversity, including genetic diversity within species, diversity of species, diversity of ecosystems, and diversity of ecological processes. Protected area categories can be defined according to a classification system developed by IUCN. CBNRM areas are lands in which communities have tenure over natural resources and manage them for communal benefit through a variety of traditional and modern systems. Forest concessions are state lands that have been leased to private companies for the purpose of harvesting timber or other forest resources. Large-scale private plantations are similar concessions made for the purpose of industrial agricultural production of crops, including tree crops. Sustainable management plans are temporal and spatial plans that guide the utilization of resources in the area and guarantee that resources are used or harvested at sustainable rates for the benefit of those holding tenure over the resources.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Number
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Use zones (PAs, including national parks; CBNRM areas; forest concessions; large-scale private plantations) Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	Sustainable management plans guide the spatial and temporal use of natural resources in such a way that these are not depleted or unsustainably harvested. Without such plans to regulate use, natural resources cannot be managed sustainably. The larger the area covered by such plans that have been developed with stakeholder representation and participation, the more likely it is that use of natural resources for economic development will not cause forest degradation and/or loss of biological diversity.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Partners provide information on development and implementation of such management plans within use zones (parks & PAs, CBNRM areas, forest concessions, etc.)
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Partners' workplans & reports; management plans; independent assessments
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Obtain partners' workplans & reports
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Annual reports on progress of the planning process
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	To be determined
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partners representatives
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	USAID; partners
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	FY 04
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	An accepted sustainable management plan either exists or not, so in this case the "limitation" relates to the quality of the plan (see notes on future data quality assessments below).
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	See below
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	Upon completion of each management plan, an assessment of its "quality" should be undertaken by an independent assessment team.
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	A third-party assessment of the "quality" of each management plan for each use zone should include an assessment of the extent and diversity of participation by stakeholders within the zone, the extent to which it sustains the uses for which that type of zone is designated, and the plans for implementation.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.

<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Partners reports; integrated land use plans; independent assessments
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Review each plan with partners and independent consultants.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	Partners reports (re status of planning process and existence of plan); independent assessment of plan "quality" once adopted
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	No sustainable management plans exist for currently designated zones (e.g. PAs, including national parks) in any landscape or focal area. FY 04: initial data quality assessment of any plans that exist; 2 management planning processes convened in at least 2 currently designated use zones per landscape or focal area. FY 05: 2 additional management planning processes initiated in designated or probable use zones in each landscape or focal area. FY 10: management plans have been adopted for the majority of use zones zones in each landscape or focal area, and are being implemented in at least 2 per landscape.
<b>Other Notes:</b>	This indicator seeks to measure progress toward sustainable management plans for each of the specific use zones within each landscape. The previous indicator for this IR seeks to measure progress toward spatial zoning of multiple uses of land at the landscape scale. Firm and comprehensive management plans for each use zone cannot be completed until that use zone has been agreed upon in the landscape scale land use planning process.

<b>IR 1, Natural Resources Managed Sustainably – IR-Level Indicator 3</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional NRM capacity in 9 central African countries.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#1 Natural resources managed sustainably
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of landscapes or other focal areas implementing surveillance system for illegal logging.
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Surveillance system to detect logging outside approved concession areas.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Number of sites.
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	Global Forest Watch and Global Witness have implemented pilot programs to inspect logging concession titles and conduct field visits for validation that logging is being carried only where proper titles have been issued. Where violations are detected, enforcement action is then initiated by forestry authorities. This indicator tracks the presence of illegal logging and provides an independent check on the integrity of timber harvesting.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Inspection of concession titles followed by validation visits to logging sites.
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Forestry agency records.
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Partner
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Annual
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	Project director
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partners representatives
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	Forestry agency for concession titles; partner offices for validation reports.
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	2004
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	Willingness of forestry agencies to disclose logging concession titles has been a problem even where signed agreements have been reached. In some cases records are also out-of-date.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	USAID, State, and other donors can intervene with high-level host country officials to ensure access to concession titles, and to maintain records in reasonable state.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	2005
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	Assessment of 1 <sup>st</sup> year experience will include review of data quality.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	NGO partners will perform analysis of titles and site visits.
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	(i) titles investigated, (ii) infractions detected, and (iii) violations issued.
<b>Review of Data:</b>	By forestry agency and partners.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	Annual synthesis report to USAID and copy to forestry agency.
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	Baseline year 03: no systems in place; FY 04: 2; FY 05: 4; FY 10: 12 of 12 landscapes and other focal areas
<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>IR 1, Natural Resources Managed Sustainably – IR-Level Indicator 4</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional NRM capacity in 9 central African countries.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#1 Natural resources managed sustainably
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of landscapes or other focal areas implementing bushmeat surveillance system.
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Surveillance system to monitor commercial bushmeat trade.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Number of sites.
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Location of bushmeat market; species of meat marketed.
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	Bushmeat Crisis Task Force partners have tested methods for monitoring commercial markets for illegal bushmeat. These markets represent one of the primary threats to wildlife populations in the Congo Basin, and monitoring the volume and price of bushmeat is an important indicator of which species are being overexploited and how supply and demand for bushmeat are changing over time. This information will also be useful for guiding enforcement in protected areas.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Surveys of bushmeat markets in towns and cities.
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Site visits and interviews.
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Partner
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Monthly in selected areas.
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	Project director
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partners representatives
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	Partner offices.
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	2004
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	Vendors may be reluctant to discuss trade involving protected species. Also, survey methodologies need to be standardized across sites.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	Enumerators need to be trained in handling potentially-sensitive questions. Partners need to agree on survey techniques and analysis protocols.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	2005
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	Assessment of 1 <sup>st</sup> year experience will include review of data quality.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	NGO partners will perform analysis of survey results.
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Monthly analysis of market trends; annual report on market trends.
<b>Review of Data:</b>	By wildlife/protected areas agency.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	Annual synthesis report to USAID and copy to wildlife/protected areas agency.
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	Baseline year 03: no systems in place; FY 04: 2; FY 05: 4; FY 10: 12 of 12 landscapes and other focal areas
<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>IR 2, Natural Resources Governance Strengthened – IR-Level Indicator 1</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#2. Natural resources governance (institutions, policies, laws) strengthened.
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of key new laws or policies for PAs, logging concessions, and CBNRM passed or old laws and policies reformed compared with a list of recommended or promoted reforms.
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Legal and regulatory reforms which provide basis for more sustainable use of forest and forest resources.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Number
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Country
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	The legal and regulatory environment plays a key role in establishing incentives for sustainable resource use and sanctions against improper practices. An important component of this process is the release of implementation regulations without which laws which have been passed may not be implemented. Issues on which proposed reforms have stalled can become focus on USAID, State, and other donor interventions with senior levels of host country government to overcome obstacles.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Monitoring of legal and policy reforms, together with implementation regulations, by specialist partners.
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Government publications formally announcing regulations and laws.
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Partner reports.
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Annual
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	Project director
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partners representatives
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	Partner offices.
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	2004
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	None known
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	NA
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	2005
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	To be determined based on 1 <sup>st</sup> year experience
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Review of legal and regulatory texts by specialist partner staff
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Synthesis reports
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Review by partner agencies and USAID
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	Annual
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	FY 04: analysis identifies a list of new laws & policies (or reforms) needed, and prioritizes those for action; FY 05: at least one law or policy promotion or reform initiated per CARPE country; FY 10: at least one new law or policy (or reform) passed per country; at least 3 other new law or policy promotions or reforms initiated per country
<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>IR 2, Natural Resources Governance Strengthened – IR-Level Indicator 2</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#2. Natural resources governance (institutions, policies, laws) strengthened.
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of NGO (and other civil society organizations) advocacy initiatives & activities (e.g., media articles about environmental governance issues e.g. illegal logging, bushmeat poaching; NR court cases brought or complaints filed with appropriate government agencies).
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	NGO/civil society initiatives which specifically address illegal logging, bushmeat poaching, and other natural resource governance abuses by bringing public attention to a given problem and generating public support for remedial action by government.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Number
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Country and project area
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	Transparency has proven to be an important factor in holding both officials and resource-users more accountable for their actions, and civil society organizations and media attention play a key role by bringing abuses to light and generating pressure for remedies and reforms. These activities will help to identify issues and locations where abusive resource exploitation is particularly important and help USAID and partners to focus attention on them.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Monitoring of information and advocacy campaigns by NGOs/civil society.
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Media reports, reports by advocacy groups.
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Partner reports
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Quarterly
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	Project director
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partners' representatives
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	Partner agencies
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	2004
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	Self-reporting by advocacy groups may inflate their impact and audience. Method also needs to be developed to avoid double-counting of same initiative over time, or by groups collaborating on a given initiative.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	
<b>Review of Data:</b>	
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	FY 04: at least one workshop held per CARPE country involving existing NGOs (and other CSOs) and landscape partners to plan initiatives and activities; FY 05: at least one national-level initiative or activity relating to forest or biodiversity advocacy underway in each country; FY 10: Several advocacy initiatives annually in each CARPE country, planned and implemented by a network of functioning environmental NGOs (and other CSOs)

<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>IR 3, Natural Resources Monitoring Institutionalized – IR-Level Indicator 1</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#3 Natural resources monitoring institutionalized
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of landscapes or other focal areas with forest cover assessments (see SO-level indicator 1)
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Forest cover assessments (see SO-level indicator 1) will estimate area of forest from by condition. Condition will be of three types: intact/pristine forest; “degraded,” modified, or secondary forest; and non-forest (see “Precise Definitions” for SO-level indicator 1).
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Number
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas) Countries
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	Because one of, or perhaps the main, Strategic Objective of CARPE is to reduce the rate of forest degradation in the Congo Basin and Central Africa, especially in focal landscapes and other focal areas, information on forest cover is needed for adaptive project management, monitoring, and evaluation. Such information is also needed to inform the integrated land use planning and sustainable management planning processes that are part of IR 1.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Reports from implementing partners
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Remote sensing analysis
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Partners reports; “State of the Congo Basin Forest” report
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Annual
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	To be determined
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	UMD/NASA, other partners
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	UMD/NASA, eventually African institutions
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	Coverage and reliability of CARPE Phase I methodologies for measuring forest degradation by remote sensing need to be verified for various landscape types to be included in CARPE II. Ground-truthing to validate assessments is also required.
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	National-level deforestation statistics (published by FAO) are overly aggregated and of questionable reliability. The methods piloted during CARPE Phase I appear more promising, though this needs to be verified. One key issue concerns the time scale on which degradation trends can be accurately captured by remote sensing, and how this periodicity stands in relation to data needs for performance monitoring of CARPE II.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	CARPE Phase II program should include focused efforts to implement large-area remote-sensing analysis piloted during Phase I, with field surveys to ground-truth methodology in each designated landscape of operation.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	As needed
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	To be determined by implementing partners
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table. Maps.
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	See above
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	FY 04: baseline for 6 of 12 landscapes or focal areas based on recent imagery, and basin-wide estimate; FY 05 baseline for all 12 of 12 landscapes or focal areas based on recent imagery; FY 10: forest change rates in

	landscapes and other focal areas less than actual rates determined between at least one pair of forest cover/condition assessments (3-5 years apart)
<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>IR 3, Natural Resources Monitoring Institutionalized – IR-Level Indicator 2</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional NRM capacity in 9 central African countries.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#3 Natural resources monitoring institutionalized.
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Assessment of capacity of Congo Basin (African) institutions (e.g. government agencies, universities and research institutions, NGOs, regional institutions) to collect and analyze information of adequate quality for decisionmaking.
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	(i) "Capacity to collect and analyze information" refers to technical capacity in specified areas of expertise; (ii) "adequate for decisionmaking" means that the amount of information collected is not more than is needed for use by decisionmakers (i.e., not necessarily as much as needed for peer-reviewed scientific studies), but that sufficient analysis makes the causes and implications of trends understandable to decisionmakers, etc., and presentation of results is accessible to relevant decisionmakers.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Index based on qualitative assessment of technical capacity.
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Country, type of institution (government agency, NGO, university).
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	This indicator is needed to track the technical capacity to collect appropriate information for forest and biodiversity management, as compared to the first indicator, which tracks progress towards "institutionalization" of both technical and decisionmaking capacity. This indicator can help to steer resources toward countries and/or types of institutions where technical capacity is lagging, and where that jeopardizes the ability of certain countries or institutions to contribute fully to forest and biodiversity management. It will also ensure that capacity-building is focused on increasing ability to positively influence decisionmaking, rather than basic scientific research or training programs which remain removed from the policy process.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Partners' reports, third-party assessments
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Agencies and institutions.
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Review partners' reports; contract third-party assessments
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Bi- or triennial
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	Project director
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	WRI
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	WRI
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	Index for measuring capacity of institutions will be developed during 1 <sup>st</sup> year of operations, based on partner's existing methodology as well as relevant experience from similar USAID initiatives in other countries.
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	Qualitative assessments need careful benchmarking to minimize subjectivity and ensure comparability of results across countries and types of institutions, and to accurately track improvements over time.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> year assessment will include detailed benchmarking process and solicit input from specialists engaged in similar tasks in other countries.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	As needed based on input from partners and new information from similar efforts in other USAID programs.
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	Analysis of benchmarking data and input from independent specialists.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table.
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	See above
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and</b>	FY 04: at least one regional workshop hosted by a regional institution to plan strategy for improving region-wide monitoring capacity; FY 05: at least 3 staffmembers of appropriate institutions receive

<b>Targets:</b>	advanced training in some aspect of forest, biodiversity or social impacts monitoring; FY 10: institutions monitoring forests and biodiversity are collecting and sharing information in a region-wide GIS system; "State of the Congo Basin Forest" and other reports are being disseminated annually to a range of target audiences
<b>Other Notes:</b>	

<b>IR 3, Natural Resources Monitoring Institutionalized – IR-Level Indicator 3</b>	
<b>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</b>	
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional NRM capacity in 9 central African countries.
<b>Intermediate Result:</b>	#3 Natural resources monitoring institutionalized.
<b>Sub-Intermediate Result:</b>	N.A.
<b>Indicator:</b>	Content/quality analysis of annual “State of the Congo Basin Forest” report.
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b>	Technical quality and relevance of contents of each annual report will be assessed using scoring system prepared by partners and reviewed by independent specialists.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Qualitative assessment.
<b>Disaggregated by:</b>	Country, gender (authorship), area of technical expertise, type of institution (government agency, NGO, university).
<b>Justification (i.e. why this indicator) &amp; Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):</b>	This indicator will help USAID to assess the extent to which African technical and policy specialists are taking ownership of the process of preparing an annual synthesis of technical data concerning forest degradation and biodiversity trends in the Congo Basin. The assumption is that in addition to the technical quality of such reports, it is important to track the degree to which these are being prepared by African specialists and institutions, to ensure long-term sustainability beyond the immediate context of donor-financed projects. In the past nearly all such reports have been prepared and published by international organizations, and little regional capacity has been developed to take over responsibility for such a function.
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID</b>	
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Qualitative assessment
<b>Data Source(s):</b>	Qualitative assessment
<b>Method of data acquisition by USAID:</b>	Assessment report prepared by partner
<b>Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:</b>	Annual
<b>Est. Cost of Acquisition:</b>	Unknown at this time
<b>Individual(s) responsible at USAID:</b>	Project director
<b>Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:</b>	Partner agency
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b>	Partner agency
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
<b>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:</b>	Procedure for assessing technical contents and verifying authorship will be developed during 1 <sup>st</sup> year of operations.
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b>	Care needs to be taken to ensure objectivity of assessment of technical standards, and to ensure that increases reported in African authorship are based on meaningful and sustainable criteria.
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> year assessment will include detailed benchmarking process and solicit input from specialists with relevant expertise.
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b>	As needed
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments</b>	Analysis of benchmarking data and input from independent specialists
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
<b>Data Analysis:</b>	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
<b>Presentation of Data:</b>	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table.
<b>Review of Data:</b>	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b>	See above
<b>Other Notes</b>	
<b>Notes on Baseline and Targets:</b>	FY 04: First “State of the Congo Basin Forest” report being compiled; FY 05: First report released; FY 10: Third biennial “State of the Congo Basin Forest” report released; at least 50% of content prepared by Congo Basin

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