2019 ANNUAL REPORT

December 31, 2019

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL the Jane Goodall Institute The Nature Conservancy WCS WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE WWF

AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP

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October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019 (FY 2019)

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III. ACRONYMS

ABCG	Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group
ANDM	Alfred Nzo District Municipality
AFR/SD	Bureau for Africa/Office of Sustainable Development
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Programme for the Environment
CAZ	Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CFCL	Local Community Forest Concessions
CSA	Conservation South Africa
CoP	Community of Practice
FY	Fiscal Year
DRC	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
GCI	Global Change Impacts
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JGI	The Jane Goodall Institute
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
LUM	Land Use Management
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
PHE	Population, Health and the Environment
PNAT	National Land Use Planning process
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report by the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) covers the annual period from October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019 of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-15-00060. ABCG is a voluntary coalition of seven international conservation NGOs with field-based programming in sub-Saharan Africa: African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Conservation International (CI), the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Resources Institute (WRI), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Together with their African partners, these organizations collaborate to advance understanding of critical conservation challenges and their solutions in sub-Saharan Africa.

ABCG creates innovative conservation solutions by fostering collaborative and adaptive learning opportunities that help practitioners improve, scale, and replicate, while generating valuable user-driven knowledge that can be disseminated globally. ABCG members share their knowledge, and co-create practical tools to address conservation challenges, inform policy, and integrate biodiversity conservation into international development agendas.

ABCG accomplishes this by assembling thematic working groups and building Communities of Practice (CoP) to: 1) Analyze critical issues affecting sub-Saharan Africa's biodiversity conservation efforts; 2) Design and implement pilot studies to test innovative approaches for addressing those issues, and; 3) Synthesize collective lessons from field activities to share with multi-sector stakeholders for data-driven decision making and integration.

Further, ABCG aims to build strong partnerships with local African institutions as the foundation of CoP. ABCG members cooperate through those CoP to improve best practices across the relevant conservation, development, and rights stakeholders whose activities affect, and are affected by, biodiversity conservation efforts.

ABCG's overarching goals of a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas; b) Promoting good conservation practices; and (c) Strengthening the role of social and development institutions in biodiversity conservation and human well-being, are being pursued within the context of six thematic foci. This report provides an overview of progress made on these thematic tasks and includes:

1. Land Use Management
2. Global Change Impacts on Biodiversity,
3. Community-Based Forest Management
4. Global Health Linkages to Conservation: Population Health and Environment
5. Global Health Linkages to Conservation: Fresh-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
6. Gender Integration

Land Use Management (LUM): This working group has been developing a land-use planning training course, which will provide an introduction to the theory and practical starting points of integrating biodiversity into land-use planning. The training course will build capacity of African governments and stakeholders in the use of tools and methodologies in order to influence land use planning. The training course will be released in the second quarter of FY 2020. Additionally, the working group is working to infuse LUM recommendations into land use plans for 13 villages within the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Kilombero Cluster. The planning aims to sustainably improve agricultural practices for 2,000 farmers while considering conservation and ecosystem service values where farms encroach on Kilombero Nature Reserve and Ruipa Wildlife Corridor habitat and connectivity areas.

Managing Global Change Impact (GCI): In 2017, the Global Change Impacts group (GCI) identified how changes in climate are affecting livelihoods and how communities' responses to those changes are affecting biodiversity through community interviews. The results show that 35% of the total adaptation responses conducted by local communities have a negative impact on biodiversity. Many of these spontaneous responses to climate change also reduce communities' resilience and the ability to adapt to changing future conditions. The working group has conducted workshops with the communities that they interviewed in Kenya, Tanzania, and Madagascar to report on the findings from the analysis of survey responses and discuss pilot adaptation projects that will help communities adapt to climate change while protecting biodiversity. These projects will be implemented in FY 2020.

Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM): The working group finalized three local community forest concessions (CFCL) dossiers, (files of required documents for allocation) in Walikale province, DRC that would enable communities secure rights to manage their land and sustainably manage the forests. In addition, the working group created a community of practice to contribute to the understanding and implementation of CBFM management plans in DRC. In order to have a better understanding of the working context in DRC, the working group has been holding consultations with different stakeholders engaged in the community forest policy process.

Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation—Population, Health and Environment (PHE): The PHE working group members from WWF, JGI, and CI collaborated on a series of planning meetings with health and development organizations with complementary PHE goals, including Population Reference Bureau (PRB), Pathfinder International, and John Snow International, as well as USAID staff. The meetings were aimed at leveraging collaboration with partners, sharing task activities and expected outcomes, and receiving feedback on how to improve and strengthen activities.

Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation—Fresh Water Sanitation and Hygiene (FW-WASH): The FW-WASH task has been focusing on translating on-the-ground successes into policy action. CI contracted IRC, a Dutch-based WASH NGO with extensive expertise in WASH advocacy, to adapt their advocacy strategy planning materials to a FW-WASH project context. IRC conducted advocacy trainings for project teams in USA, Uganda, and South Africa. This activity is expected to enable project teams scale up their work through influencing key stakeholders and local government to adopt FW-WASH best practices and in the development of appropriate policies that conservation.

Integrating Gender and Vulnerable Populations in Activity Design and Implementation:
ABCG Technical leads and gender experts (4 males, 9 females) convened at CI, Washington DC, for a day-long Gender Integration Workshop. Following the workshop, ABCG technical leads agreed to incorporate at least two gender indicators concerning the learning question. By integrating gender dimensions in all

thematic and cross-cutting program components, ABCG aims to more explicitly address the issues that limit the ability of women and vulnerable populations to participate fully in conservation and natural resource management.

Also during this reporting period, ABCG focused on its program design. In the first quarter of FY 2019, ABCG conducted a pause-and-reflect workshop consisting of a threats-based assessment and priority-setting exercise. The outcomes of this meeting determined six critical areas of activity that will be the focus of ABCG working group efforts during FY 2019 and FY 2020. Working groups completed their workplans, including task objectives, outcomes, indicators, activities with implementation schedule, and monitoring plan, and re-aligned the budget. This was submitted to USAID and approved for implementation.

A key goal of ABCG is to encourage the exchange of ideas among all stakeholders. ABCG has co-hosted 12 brown bag events during this reporting period. Event resources and webinar recordings are posted to the ABCG website. Four Steering Committee meetings were also held in this reporting period that focused on defining the strategic direction for ABCG in the coming years, how to continue raising awareness of ABCG knowledge products, and expanding membership.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

ABCG continues to be a thought leader in identifying and developing strategies to address high-priority threats to biodiversity in Africa by generating new knowledge, fostering CoP, and sharing best practices with stakeholders including local communities, conservation professionals, NGOs, and policy and decision makers in Africa, the US, and beyond. In so doing, ABCG provides support in program planning, implementation, evaluation, knowledge management, and outreach to USAID-supported biodiversity conservation programs in Africa.

ABCG's mission is to tackle complex and changing conservation challenges by catalyzing and strengthening collaboration and bringing the best resources from across a continuum of conservation organizations to effectively and efficiently work towards a vision of an African continent where natural resources and biodiversity are securely conserved in balance with human well-being. Achieving ABCG's vision requires a) mainstreaming biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas; b) promoting good conservation practices; and c) strengthening the role of social and development institutions in biodiversity conservation and human well-being. ABCG's overall objectives are to:

- Promote networking, awareness, and information sharing among U.S. conservation NGOs working in Africa to encourage information exchange and idea sharing with African partners;

- Identify and analyze critical and/or emerging conservation issues in Africa as priorities for both future NGO action and donor support;

- Synthesize collective lessons from field activities and share them with the broader multi-sector community in the United States and Africa; and

- Support USAID in implementing the Bureau for Africa, Office of Sustainable Development (AFR/SD)'s Regional Development Cooperation Strategy and USAID's Biodiversity Policy in Africa, focusing on: a) conserving biodiversity in priority places, and b) integrating biodiversity as an essential component of human development.

The AFR/SD Regional Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objectives align with ABCG's strategies for linking learning to Communities of Practice, generating new knowledge, and influencing partners to demonstrate a results chain for knowledge management to develop its capacity to identify, create, represent, distribute, and enable adoption of information and experiences critical to the strategy's success.

2.2 THEMATIC TASK ACTIVITY AREAS

In partnership with USAID/AFR/SD, ABCG pursues its mission by assembling thematic working groups and building CoP to: 1) Analyze critical issues affecting sub-Saharan Africa's biodiversity conservation efforts; 2) Design and implement pilot studies to test innovative approaches for addressing those issues, and; 3) Synthesize collective lessons from field activities to share with multi-sector stakeholders for data-driven decision making and integration. During the FY 2019-2020 extension period, ABCG working groups are organized around six key issues that strongly influence the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation efforts: 1) Land Use Management, 2) Global Change Impacts on Biodiversity, 3) Community-Based Forest Management, 4) Global Health Linkages to Conservation: Population Health and Environment, 5) Global Health Linkages to Conservation: Fresh-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and 6) Gender Integration. Working groups are composed of the ABCG member staff with relevant expertise.

Ifakara landscape in Kilombero, Tanzania. Photo credit: Laura Shapalis, AWF

3. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

During this reporting period, all working group activities were delayed as the coalition took the occasion of the extension approval to review ABCG's accomplishments to date and prioritize actions for the remaining time under the agreement, through a series of Pause-and-reflect Workshops and broad participatory discussions of ABCG's workplan, from October 2018 to April 2019.

3.1 ACTIVITY 1: THREATS ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

3.1.1 Task Activity Description

In the first quarter of FY 2019, ABCG conducted a review of activities through a series of Pause-and-reflect Workshops, which provided the structure for the working groups, Steering Committee members, and technical advisors to come together. Key components of the Pause-and-reflect Workshops included a threats assessment to determine the main drivers of biodiversity loss in Africa and priority-setting exercise, the outcomes of which determined critical areas of activity for the FY 2019-2020 extension period.

The objectives of the threats assessment were to:

1. Define logical next steps to maximize the dissemination of lessons learned and consolidate the adoption of tools developed through FY 2018;
2. Identify key threats to biodiversity that are either ongoing or that have emerged since the beginning of ABCG II, which ABCG is well positioned to address based on its knowledge and skills, and experience and presence in the region, and;
3. Devise and adopt a clear strategy to capitalize on ABCG strengths and maximize its contribution to conserving African biodiversity.

The first Pause-and-reflect Workshop was held on October 18-19, 2018 at the African Wildlife Foundation in Washington, DC with the participation of USAID, ABCG Steering Committee members, working group leads, and the ABCG Director and Nairobi-based Communications and Engagement Specialist to define key biodiversity conservation issues, as well as assign working groups to assess those issues and develop key recommendations and draft action plans to address them.

During the three weeks following the workshop, the assigned working groups reviewed relevant information and formulated recommendations and/or draft actions plans for each issue. The recommendations and draft action plans were shared across the program, and a final workshop was held on November 28, 2018 to make the final decisions on thematic foci, the number of working groups required under the extension and their respective terms of reference, the roles of ABCG members in the final working groups, and the roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat going forward.

Based on these decisions, the working groups drafted a detailed FY 2019-2020 work plan, which specifies objectives, expected outcomes, activities, indicators, and targets, as well as includes an implementation schedule, monitoring plan, and detailed budget.

The implementation plan for the threats assessment and prioritization exercise, and subsequent work planning process, is summarized in Table 1, below. The Pause-and-reflect Workshop agenda is included as Annex 1.

Table 1 I Threats assessment and prioritization timeline

THREATS-BASED ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITIZATION								
Implementation Schedule and Outcomes								
		2018						2019
Activity	**Outcomes/Deliverable**	**1-6 Oct**	**7-13 Oct**	**14-20 Oct**	**21-27 Oct**	**28 Oct - 3 Nov**	**4 Nov – 28 Feb**	**28 Feb – 14 April**
Kick-Off Workshop	1. Key issues to be addressed defined 2. Working groups assigned to assess and develop recommendations and draft action plans	██						
Working Groups Develop Key Issues and Propose Action Plans	1. Review of assigned issues completed 2. Recommendations and/or action plans prepared and presented to plenary		██	██	██			
Final Workshop	1. Thematic foci identified 2. Working groups to address defined 3. Roles and responsibilities of secretariat defined					██		
Produce Work Plan, MEL Plan and revised budget	1. Objectives 2. Outcomes 3. Indicators 4. Activities with implementation schedule 5. MEL plan 6. Budget						██	
Work Plan, MEL Plan and budget review by USAID and revisions	1. Workplan reviewed 2. Comments provided to ABCG							██

3.1.1 Key Achievements

The threats assessment had the following major outcomes:

1. Identification of Key Biodiversity Threats

The threats assessment found that the threats and drivers to biodiversity loss in Africa that guided our work during 2015-2018 continue to be the most important threats and drivers. Key impacts of threats to biodiversity are species loss, habitat loss and fragmentation, and disruption of ecosystem services. Direct threats to habitat include increased logging and extraction of other natural resources, unmanaged fire, effects of invasive species, and overgrazing. Direct threats to animal species come from loss of range, biological invasion, and unsustainable hunting. Predicted changes in the global climate as a result of greenhouse gas emissions are now measurable. These changes will in some cases constitute direct threats (e.g., changing precipitation patterns and temperature increases) and will potentially magnify other biodiversity threats (e.g., invasive species, unmanaged fire, population dislocation, and environmental refugees). While air and water pollution are not major threats at a continental level, they are very serious in certain sites and countries, and are a growing problem in the face of expanding industries, especially mining, with globalization of trade.

The drivers of these threats include poor governance; limited capacity for regulation and enforcement; inequitable access to land and resources; absolute shortage of land; insecurity and conflict; trade impacts at many different levels; population growth; poverty; food insecurity; poor health; and diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria.

Identification and ranking of primary threats and drivers of biodiversity loss in sub-Saharan Africa by ABCG technical representatives, Pause-and-reflect Workshop October 18-19, 2018. Photo credit: Kirstin Siex, USAID

Figure 1 | ABCG FY 2015-2018 situation model
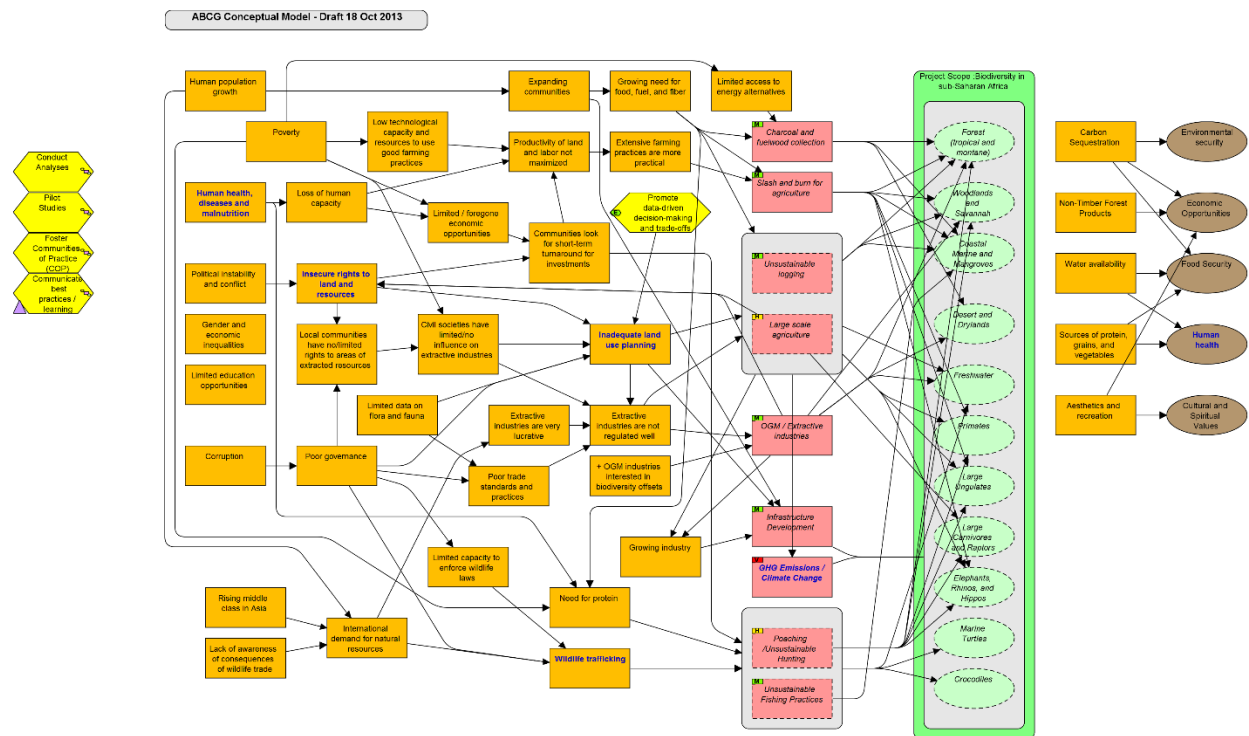
2. Revised Theory of Change

ABCG creates innovative conservation solutions by fostering collaborative and adaptive learning opportunities that help practitioners improve, scale, and replicate, while generating valuable user-driven knowledge that can be disseminated globally. Together, ABCG members share their experiences and generate knowledge in the form of practical tools to address conservation challenges, inform policy, and integrate biodiversity conservation into international development agendas.

ABCG accomplishes this by assembling thematic working groups and building CoP to: 1) Analyze critical issues affecting sub-Saharan Africa's biodiversity conservation efforts; 2) Design and implement pilot studies to test innovative approaches for addressing those issues, and; 3) Synthesize collective lessons from field activities to share with multi-sector stakeholders for data-driven decision making and integration.

A product of the review was a revised, "ideas-to-adoption" theory of change for ABCG's overall approach to integrating identified best practices into conservation and development programming. Please see Figure 2 below for ABCG's overall "ideas to adoption" approach.

Figure 2 | Results chain for ABCG's overall "ideas to adoption" approach
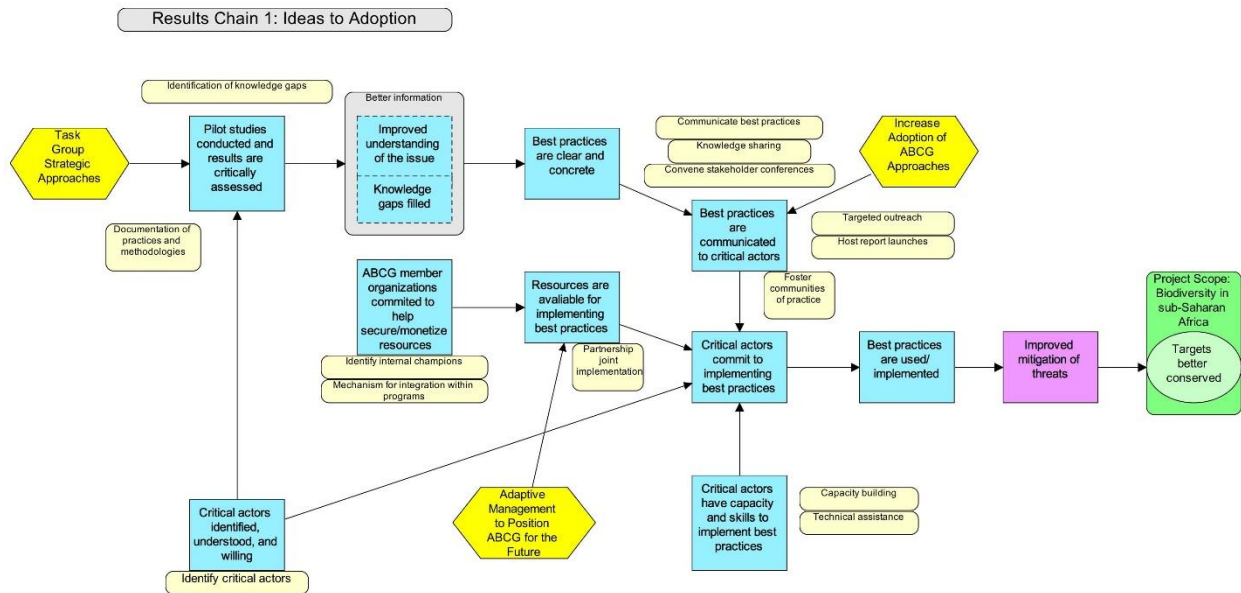
3. Definition of Working Groups and Role of Secretariat

The number and thematic foci of ABCG working groups and the role the Secretariat in supporting the working groups and leveraging the results of their efforts to maximize future impact were defined.

THEMATIC FOCUS AND NUMBER OF WORKING GROUPS

The assessment reviewed the outcomes achieved by the five working groups during the 2015-2018 period and considered how ABCG can best build on these to maximize our impact on conservation practice during the coming two years. The results of the assessment supported decisions that included transitioning working groups, continuing working groups (perhaps with an adjusted focus), and establishing new working groups to address issues that have been identified since the present working groups were defined at the outset of ABCG II in 2015.

The following are the six thematic areas considered high priority biodiversity conservation issues addressing key threats and considering opportunities to tackle them.

Land Use Management

Historically conservation has primarily been a reactive discipline, and land use planning as a tool for achieving conservation outcomes has often been reactive as well. As problems arise, the conservation sector initiates a new planning process to assess impact and identify solutions. This piecemeal approach to conservation planning is insufficient to addresses the complex realities and conservation challenges of today. Landscapes are being reshaped, not by a single driver, but by a suite of drivers including population growth, changing resource utilization patterns, economic development, and climate change.

Conservation planning frameworks therefore need to recognize this reality and incorporate the current and forecasted future cumulative impact of these drivers of change to identify more robust conservation interventions. The LUM working group works with the GCI and PHE working groups to incorporate planning strategies to reduce negative impacts to biodiversity from climate adaption responses and population pressures.

Global Change Impacts on Biodiversity

Climate change is dramatically changing the landscapes of Africa through altered rainfall regimes, shifts in seasonality, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme events like floods and droughts. Additionally, many human adaptation responses to climate change have adverse impacts on biodiversity, which compound the negative impacts of climate change itself. These adaptation responses often reduce resilience and undermine or constrain future options for dealing with climate change. Successful conservation requires ensuring that our actions are "climate smart" or resilient to the full suite of climate change impacts including direct physical changes that occur over a range of temporal scales (discrete, seasonal, long-term, and continuous) and indirect impacts from human responses to climatic change. The challenge in the global change adaptation field today is overcoming the many barriers that prevent conservation organizations and decision makers from engaging in climate smart planning. Those barriers include but are not limited to, (i) a paradigm dominated by a focus on the longer term and direct impacts of climate change at the expense of both near term and indirect impacts, and (ii) uncertainty around how to incorporate climate change in existing project and planning frameworks.

Over the past three years, the analytical and review work of the GCI working group has sought to address these gaps, and has shown: (i) implementation of adaptation activities with conservation goals is not happening fast enough or at broad enough scales, (ii) the lack of implementation is largely due to the fact that the needs of people have not always been adequately considered in the design of conservation projects (both during vulnerability assessments and planning phases), and (iii) the failure to consider the human responses to climate change may result in misguided investments and lost opportunities.

Community-Based Forest Management

In February 2016, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) signed into law the final legislative processes to enshrine community ownership of forest concessions, providing rules governing forest concession management by communities. Under this Decree, a community forest concession grants the community significant rights in perpetuity to both trees/forests and land. The community may use the concession land for timber (with restrictions on level of mechanization), non-timber forest products, ecotourism, wood energy, and/or for other purposes subject to a management plan approved by the local administration. As of June 2018, 34 community forest concessions had been allocated in three provinces, covering 253,211 hectares.

To date, there have been few organized attempts to bring together the broad range of organizations and interests working on forest concessions in the DRC. ABCG is well-positioned to convene diverse actors from global health, climate adaptation, and land-use sectors. In addition to five of the ABCG members, this includes bilateral donor organizations, local and international NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations (CSO), and international development agencies. Using the foundation of the core ABCG membership, the CBFM Working group has identified scope to initiate a CoP of CBFM stakeholders in the DRC, where organizations can come together at a number of different scales (local, provincial, and national) to share

experiences, best practices, and develop common standards for program design and implementation. In addition to the learning generated through these processes, WRI has access to formal training resources in the form a Guidebook, which this project will support the introduction of.

Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation- Population, Health and Environment

Human population growth in Africa remains a significant driver of threats to biodiversity, as the population is expected to double from 1.2 billion in 2018 to 2.5 billion in 2050. According to the 2018 IPBES report, growing pressures on terrestrial species, fisheries, and land will cause widespread food insecurity. Climate change will result in 20 percent decrease in productivity in African lakes and plants. Projections for human migration are also significant with the impact of climate change in fragile contexts. Pressures associated with human population growth interact with and compound the pressures generated by climate change. These pressures are taken into consideration under the LUM working group's scenario analysis to inform land use planning.

There are strong linkages between biodiversity conservation and human health, the health of domestic animals, wildlife health, and ecosystem health. This working group aims at providing methodological guidance to advance a vision that incorporates health outcomes into biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. During the November 2018 ABCG Threats Assessment meeting, ABCG member organization staff ranked human population growth as a priority threat to biodiversity conservation in sub-Saharan Africa. In response to that threat, this working group (including CI, JGI, and WWF) will work to ensure donors and policy makers adopt the integration of gender-responsive PHE approaches into their future programming for improved conservation outcomes and promote PHE projects at national and regional scales.

Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation- Freshwater Conservation and WASH

The compounded pressures from increasing population growth, urbanization, and consumption, as well as poorly-planned infrastructure development that does not take into consideration climate-smart strategies negatively impact the quality and availability of freshwater resources. Major watersheds attract development and the resulting development leads to increased pollution due to inadequate waste water management infrastructure, as well as contributing to increasing and competing demands which can lead to scarcity. In addition, climate change is impacting water resources in sub-Saharan Africa and is expected to further aggravate water stress in river basins across Africa. Millions of people still lack access to clean water and sanitation, as well as other basic necessities. By linking freshwater conservation, access, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), ABCG partners expect reduced watershed degradation and pollution will help increase the health of watershed ecosystems and species. This will help conserve freshwater ecosystems and improve efficient use of dwindling water resources due to climate change, which will lead to increased access to clean water and improved human health.

Gender Integration

Women play critical land and natural resource management roles. However, these roles are typically unrecognized or undervalued. Minorities and disadvantaged groups are also integral to local conservation constituencies. Therefore, the role of these groups is especially important to consider in the construction of sustainable conservation strategies. To achieve this, ABCG working groups will employ a participatory approach that seeks to provide improved access to opportunities (meetings,

workshops, decision making on natural resource use, etc.) for women and vulnerable groups. This includes ensuring that gender considerations are included in project design and implementation. By integrating gender dimensions in all thematic and cross-cutting program components, ABCG aims to more explicitly address the issues that limit the ability of women and vulnerable populations to participate fully in conservation and natural resource management.

ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT

The assessment also considered the historical role of the Secretariat in coordinating and facilitating the efforts of the working groups, managing outreach to make tools and knowledge products available, and promoting their adoption, serving as primary point of contact with USAID, and supporting the governance of the ABCG partnership by serving as an executive secretary to the Steering Committee.

As this work has advanced, the Secretariat has been asked to assume a larger role in other areas, such as global communications, strategic engagement in Africa, maintenance of an online presence through an upgraded ABCG web page, outreach to target stakeholders in Africa by organizing multi-sector workshops, management of the Emerging Issues small grants program, expanding strategic partnerships, and diversifying revenue sources. While ABCG members, USAID, and others have recognized the value of its efforts in these areas, the partnership had not systematically considered if expanding the role of the Secretariat was the most effective way to address these needs, or what the financial and human resource implications were if an expanded role is to be sustained. The assessment provided a setting in which to consider what has been learned about the important role that the Secretariat has played in supporting and adding to program strengths, the role it should continue to play, and how this should be reflected in ABCG's work plan and budget moving forward.

Assessing the critical threats to biodiversity, and determining the respective roles of the working groups, and Secretariat to enable ABCG to address those threats most effectively positioned ABCG to think creatively about issues that have already been identified as requiring additional effort, and to then develop strategies to address them.

During the FY 2019-2020 extension period, ABCG added two strategic approaches to its programmatic activities:

- Increasing adoption of ABCG approaches
- Positioning ABCG for the future

Increasing Adoption of ABCG Approaches

Charged with generating and disseminating knowledge, ABCG seeks to spread information more broadly to potential users, especially in Africa, and to more strategically targeted audiences. An increased focus on both internal and external outreach will further increase adoption by: 1) Mainstreaming ABCG practices and tools within ABCG organizations themselves; and 2) Connecting ABCG outputs with critical actors who have the capacity and skills to implement best practices. The ABCG Secretariat plays an increasing role in building linkages among the issues being addressed by the working groups and crafting ABCG's unified voice with regard to promoting integrated approaches to conservation practice. Additionally, ABCG will develop a strategy to monitor and document uptake of ABCG tools and strategies via its M&E plan, to become more effective in assuming responsibility for turning conceptual products into conservation action.

Building on ABCG's identity and experience as a convener, working groups will also encourage the adoption of new practices and approaches by hosting regular fora in Africa in order to gain exposure for members' work, create an opportunity for interface with USAID missions, and provide an additional platform for engagement with African institutional partners.

ABCG recognizes that local partners play a critical role in increasing on-continent institutional involvement in biodiversity conservation and, further, that these partnerships are vital to the dissemination and adoption of ABCG approaches. Strengthening African institutions will also provide an opportunity to advance achievement of regional development goals through implementation of ABCG approaches. Current barriers to adoption of ABCG-promoted conservation practices and tools include lack of awareness of ABCG, and a lack of capacity, skills, and resources to implement approaches among critical actors. ABCG will increase and deepen strategic partnerships with African institutions as per the activities funded under its themes to better: 1) Strengthen connectivity and collaboration of ABCG partners in Africa, including encouraging and formalizing CoP; 2) Expand ABCG's applied research to answer the question "Is our approach leading to solutions?", and; 3) Enable scaling of successful models, practices and tools through training support.

In making capacity development a core pillar of ABCG's model incorporated under each thematic area, it will ensure that relevant actors have the capacity to implement ABCG approaches. This would also involve the development of a clear outcome-based design for each activity, and the creation of a monitoring and reporting system that focuses on the achievement of project outcomes, particularly in regard to the adoption of improved practices, building of partnerships, and influence on policy and national programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

Positioning ABCG for the Future

Owing to USAID's long-term support, ABCG has become an established thought leader in identifying and constructing strategies to address emerging and high-priority threats to biodiversity in Africa, by generating new knowledge, fostering CoP, and sharing best practices with stakeholders that include local communities, conservation professionals, and policy and decision makers in the US and Africa.

Moving forward, ABCG envisions a partnership that incorporates lessons from its history to continuously adapt to new challenges and changing circumstances. ABCG's collective experience to date has identified several key take-aways in achieving conservation outcomes: 1) the inadequacy of sectoral approaches to address the kinds of systemic challenges impeding conservation objectives, 2) the importance of participatory planning methods to overcome sectoral boundaries, 3) the development of applied tools so that the use of participatory, multi-sectoral approaches becomes standard operating procedure, and 4) the importance of building strong relationships with governments and civil society organizations to ensure uptake of the those tools, among others. Considering the current, and likely continuing, constraints on biodiversity funding, ABCG recognizes the importance of partnership in gaining efficiencies and achieving greater reach. In maintaining the strong cooperation of its core membership and inviting new partners to contribute their expertise, ABCG will build its own capacity to sustain the important role it has assumed in support of biodiversity conservation in sub-Saharan Africa.

A crucial component of ABCG's strategic business planning will be to develop a sustainable funding model, which will allow the coalition to build a reliable revenue base that will support ABCG's core programs and services, and increase its ability to respond to potential opportunities to further scale its approach from ideas to adoption. Options for this could include expanding membership, increasing member contributions, and seeking additional non-USAID funding.

Through joint-fundraising efforts, and by expanding the role of the Secretariat to include partnership development, ABCG has begun to cultivate additional donors, which will allow for flexibility in addressing new issues outside the scope of USAID workplan activities, and the possibility of generating the funds necessary to strengthen its programs, expand its influence, and further enhance its impact. Future support for ABCG will enhance its previous work developing, testing, and promoting innovative conservation approaches to scale solutions at landscape-levels.

For ABCG to continue to provide thought leadership, it must continually examine changing contexts in the region and implications for its ability to respond. The cumulative effect of identifying and prioritizing new threats, developing strategies to address the two priority issues outlined above, and adjusting the roles of the working groups and Secretariat to improve ABCG's effectiveness in following through on this suite of commitments will involve adapting to changing internal and external conditions. These adaptations are likely to include:

1. Changes in the relationships between the working groups and the Secretariat;
2. Changes in how collaboration among partners occurs, such as geographic focus and resource allocation;
3. Changes in ABCG governance to reflect a larger role for African partners; and
4. If efforts to develop new funding sources bear fruit, changes in the overall amount of funding that ABCG manages, as well as the administrative structure required to generate and manage a diversified portfolio of donors.

To facilitate fulsome consideration of the costs and benefits of changes in each of these areas, and ensure transparency in how their implementation affects ABCG administration and governance, the members agreed that ABCG should develop and implement an operational charter that describes its mission, vision, organizational structure, and administrative procedures. Such a document will support internal planning and decision-making, and it may also prove useful as an external fundraising tool by providing prospective donors with greater clarity about what they are investing in through support for ABCG.

3.2   ACTIVITY 2: WORKPLANNING

3.2.1 Activity Description

The November 2018 Pause-and-reflect Workshop reviewed the outcomes achieved by the former five working groups, and considered how ABCG can best build on these to maximize its impact on conservation practice during the coming two years. The results of the review supported decisions to transition working groups, continue working groups (perhaps with an adjusted focus), and establish new activity areas to address issues that have been identified since the working groups were defined at the outset of ABCG II.

The following five working groups are situated within the broader contexts of conservation planning and global health linkages to biodiversity conservation:

1. Land Use Management
2. Global Change Impacts
3. Community-based Forest Management
4. Population, Health and Environment
5. Freshwater Conservation and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

An additional activity area in integrating gender and vulnerable populations into activity design and implementation will support the thematic working groups to ensure that this core pillar in ABCG's approach is comprehensively represented.

3.2.2 Key Achievements

In addition to assessing the critical threats to biodiversity and determining thematic focus areas, ABCG continually evaluates the respective roles of the working groups and Secretariat to enable ABCG to address those threats most effectively and position the consortium to think creatively about issues that have been identified as requiring additional effort, and to then develop strategies to address them.

ABCG has two major objectives for the FY 2019-2020 cost extension:

1. **Maintain ABCG's position as a thought leader on issues related to conservation and natural resource management.** ABCG occupies a unique space by building on the strengths of leading conservation organizations through collaboration, leading to the creation of new knowledge products that make efforts to conserve biodiversity and manage natural resources sustainably more effective. In so doing, ABCG develops and promotes tools, methods, and perspectives that represent some of the best thinking of the collective conservation community rather than being associated with a single organization. ABCG also builds synergies by bringing together leading conservation practitioners who would not ordinarily have the opportunity to work together, and provides funding to build and test innovative approaches for addressing fundamental conservation issues that are unlikely to be addressed by conventional donor support. ABCG's combined voice gives greater influence on governments and donors in the conservation policy and practice arenas to adopt proven strategies. To support ABCG in continuing to play this role, we will use the resources provided under the FY 2019-2020 cost extension to:

   a. Identify and address new areas where ABCG knowledge products and tools can influence practice related to conservation and natural resource management;
   b. Diversify ABCG's funding sources, to reduce dependence on USAID support, and help ensure that ABCG can continue to develop the kinds of knowledge products and tools that have proven difficult for partners to fund through their respective regional programs, and;
   c. Draw on lessons learned from experience to date to assess and adjust thematic foci, as well as programmatic structures, practices, and procedures, in order to use limited resources more effectively.

2. **Expand citizen participation in natural resource use decision-making.** An important obstacle in addressing African conservation and natural resource management challenges is the lack of opportunities for local communities to participate in natural resource use decision-making and planning. The people whose quality of life is most dependent on the integrity of natural ecosystems are most often those whose voices are the least heard where planning and decision-making occurs. The participatory approaches that ABCG develops and promotes contribute to overcoming the sectoral approaches that limit the effectiveness of responses to climate change, population growth, etc. The communities where ABCG works don't experience these threats in sectoral terms and participatory approaches provide new ways of thinking about them that are potentially more effective. ABCG has been a pioneer in building understanding and influencing discussions about issues such as how: 1) Ownership rights and access shape the ways that land, water, and other natural resources are used; 2) The health of human communities are an outcome of the healthy ecosystems on which they depend, and; 3) Planning must be multi-sectoral to arrive at an appropriate balance between conservation, and economic development. These critical issues are all profoundly influenced by changing climate, market conditions, and human population dynamics. To expand participation in addressing vital conservation and resource management issues we propose to:

    a. Complete current initiatives to maximize adoption of ABCG knowledge products and tools;
    b. Empower the participation of women and vulnerable groups to contribute to planning and decision-making related to conservation and natural resource management, and;
    c. Strengthen the role of African institutions to play leadership roles in generating knowledge and shaping the terms of local, regional, and global dialogue on conservation and natural resource management.

KEY FY 2019 MILESTONES

Key FY 2019 milestones include the following:

1. Activities to disseminate knowledge products and promote mainstreaming of tools developed prior to the cost extension are completed;
2. Activities to address new or evolving issues identified during the pause-and-reflect workshop are being implemented;
3. Roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat have been defined, appropriately budgeted, and are being implemented;
4. Strategy to strengthen African partners and involve them more systematically in ABCG planning, and implementation activities is complete and being implemented;
5. Strategy to promote greater participation by women, and vulnerable groups in planning, and decision-making related to conservation and natural resource management is complete and being implemented;
6. Strategy for diversifying funding sources has been completed; and
7. An ABCG charter has been completed and approved by members.

3.3　TASK ACTIVITY 1: LAND USE MANAGEMENT

3.3.1 Task Activity Description

Historically, conservation has been a reactive discipline, and land-use planning utilized as a tool for achieving conservation outcomes has often been reactive as well. As problems arise, the conservation sector often initiates a new planning process to assess impact and identify solutions. This piecemeal approach to conservation planning is insufficient to addresses the complex realities and conservation challenges of today. The working group has found that every target landscape is being reshaped, not by a single driver, but by a suite of drivers including population growth, changing resource utilization patterns, economic development, and climate change. Conservation planning frameworks need to recognize this reality and incorporate the current and forecasted future cumulative impact of these drivers of change to identify more robust conservation interventions.

This working group is developing a methodological approach to conservation and land use planning based on scenario analysis, and guidelines for its application, to incorporate equitable and climate-smart alternatives into land use decisions for conservation. To do this, members have been working in several landscapes applying and learning from different approaches and methodologies but under a single framework: 1) northern Republic of Congo (two northern provinces Sangha and Likouala) - WCS, WRI, JGI; 2) eastern DRC (Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega CARPE landscape) - JGI, WRI, WCS; 3) western Tanzania - AWF, WRI, JGI, CI, WCS, and; 4) Madagascar (Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena) - CI, WCS. The current aims of the working group are to continue to influence planning within these landscapes, and to develop a course curriculum that can be applied more broadly across Africa.

3.3.2 Key Achievements

Madagascar Land Use Management meeting, May 2019. Photo credit: Bruno Rajaspera, CI

Course Development

This working group has been developing a land-use planning training course, which will provide an introduction to the theory and practical starting points of integrating biodiversity into land-use planning. This will involve a modular curriculum of theory, case studies, group work, and decision support tool training. The course is intended for professionals responsible for land-use and natural resource management (including a wide range of sectors, e.g. environment, tourism, transportation etc.), or from cross-sectional management bodies. This year the working group has developed a series of course modules (Table 2), accompanied by a manual for participants, and a manual/PowerPoint slideshow for trainers (those who will teach the course). During course development over 50 conservation planning papers were reviewed, along with 5 existing training courses on conservation planning and spatial prioritization tools/software. ABCG trainers are meeting in Nairobi at the end of October 2019 to finalize development of the training materials and practice delivering the course.

Table 2 I Modules and learning objectives for land-use planning training course

Module	Learning Objectives
1. Introduction to land-use planning	• Understand the relevance of land-use planning for managing biodiversity and ecosystem services • Become aware of barriers, challenges and enabling factors for effective implementation of land-use plans
2. Understanding the context of the landscape	• Identify and understand the need for land-use planning (why is it important?) • Identify drivers influencing conditions of landscape/ecosystems • Identify/understand different stakeholders • Identify and visualize relevant stakeholders and their relationships
3. Visioning and goal-setting	• Identify the value of visions in a land-use planning process • Understand the benefits of participatory vision formulation • Understand the relationship between a vision, goals & objectives • Develop goals & objectives to reflect a vision • Understand why SMART objectives are useful for monitoring and evaluation
4. Key datasets for land-use planning / what do you do with it?	• Understand the key categories of data needed for planning (e.g. land use data, socio-economic data, climate change) • Understand challenges of integrating data derived from different sources into planning • Understand how to create a land-use planning "feature" Raw data vs derived data, pathways to analytic tools (Maxent etc.)
5. Identifying and selecting land-use strategies	• Understand different land-use planning strategies (regulatory, incentive etc.) • Understand how to develop sets of future land-use scenarios • Understand how decision theory can be used to help make decisions about achieving the goals & objectives and managing trade-offs
6. Principles of conservation planning	Understand the general principles & considerations of conservation planning (e.g. comprehensive, representative, adequate)
7. Prioritization and decision support tools	• Understand what decision support tools do and when they are useful • Understand the differences between common decision support tools • Learn how to prepare input files for simple analyses using DST's for the most common spatial land-use planning decision support tools
8. Translating science into action	• Learn about the different products that can be derived from decision-support tools (e.g. maps, ranked lists of species and locations, costings)

	• Understand how to make outputs of decision support tools easily digestible and relevant for decision makers
9. Linking land-use planning to the mitigation hierarchy	• Gain a basic understanding of the mitigation hierarchy & biodiversity offsets • Understand how the land-use planning process can link to the mitigation hierarchy
10. Climate-smart land-use planning	• Understand why climate change is relevant for land use planning • Understand the different types of climate impact (direct vs human response) • Understand the difference between climate adaptation vs mitigation activities
11. Monitoring and evaluation	• Understand why monitoring and evaluation is crucial • Understand the techniques and systems for doing monitoring

Uptake of Scenario Results

Gabon (TNC)

In Gabon, TNC has engaged with government stakeholders on two components of this objective (under 1.1.2).

TNC has submitted the executive report to Gabon's national land use planning team (*Plan National d'Affectation du Territoire* - PNAT). TNC's team has met several times with Gabonese stakeholders. Currently, the team is working with key staff from Gabon's National Land Use Planning Agency and National Climate Council to plan a workshop to foster collaboration and determine next steps for Gabon's PNAT process. Based on these interactions, the members of the Gabonese government agreed to host a workshop with ABCG's technical support in order to enable a broader group of people involved in the PNAT process to provide live comments and feedback on the executive report. TNC's team in Gabon has been conducting meetings with key stakeholders to lay out workshop logistics (e.g., duration of meeting, who should attend, and expected date of the meeting). This workshop is expected to take place by the end of November 2019 and will serve to build on the results of previous land use planning work conducted by ABCG. By the end of February 2020, the information acquired during the workshop will be integrated into the final version of the executive report to be used by the PNAT and National Climate Council. In addition to the report, the land use planning modules created by LUM working group members will provide the framework and the technical land use management training material to enable Gabonese stakeholders to identify how TNC's suggestions on lower impact land use planning can be implemented at the national level.

TNC has confirmed with partners from the National Climate Council that a climate change analysis is important to Gabon's PNAT process and agreed that next steps will be to determine the specific climate change analyses needed to inform the process and to support other land use planning efforts in Gabon. TNC expects to have a contract in place by December 2019 that will build PNAT capacity and provide resources for work on land use modeling.

Republic of Congo (WCS, WRI)

Building on the joint work to develop biodiversity scenarios for the northern zone of Republic of Congo covering Sangha and Likouala provinces, WCS is in the process of compiling all key datasets to provide to WRI. These data will be made publicly available to stakeholders in Republic of Congo via the briefing note that has been developed, as well as through the Land Use Portal that WRI is developing with the Ministry of Land Use Planning and Major Works in Republic of Congo. The portal brings together both official land use allocations, relevant plans and studies, and eventually forward-looking analysis to orient decision-making as part of the ongoing land use planning reform process. WRI is closely involved in both the land use reform and Tropical Forest Alliance discussions on palm oil development, which include how to integrate concepts of high conservation value into planning decisions, both key targets for the scenarios that were developed. The portal (supported by other WRI funds) is expected to launch in the first quarter of 2020.

DRC (JGI, WRI, WCS)

JGI led the eastern DRC case study completed in 2018, but is no longer part of this working group. However, WCS has produced a draft publication based on the work completed during the last phase that will be submitted by December 2019 on the technical aspects of the work. This manuscript compares the consequences of using different risk-strategies when accounting for threats within the region, including deforestation, diffuse impacts from artisanal mining, and armed conflict, which both are a driver of bushmeat and forest degradation more broadly. This has important lessons for the rest of the working group.

Tanzania (AWF)

AWF has continued to engage with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) as a primary stakeholder from the FY 2016-2018 period. AWF contributed to the NLUPC-led workshop *Review of the Guidelines for Participatory Land Use Planning, Administration, and Management,* which will be held in Morogoro, Tanzania on October 2-5, 2019. AWF is also supporting the NLUPC's leading of a land use planning theme at the Africa Landscape Dialogue Conference scheduled for November 2019 in Arusha.

AWF is working to infuse LUM recommendations into land use plans for 13 villages within the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Kilombero Cluster. The planning aims to sustainably improve agricultural practices for 2,000 farmers while considering conservation and ecosystem service values where farms encroach on Kilombero Nature Reserve and Ruipa Wildlife Corridor habitat and connectivity areas. Plans emphasize working with village Natural Resource Committees, Water User Groups, and other entities to restore and protect critical wildlife corridors and habitat and support smallholder farmer efforts to improve yields and resilience to future droughts.

At the landscape level, AWF continues to support the multi-stakeholder platform to implement scenario findings and recommendations in Kilombero Cluster working with District-level officials, private sector stakeholders, and grower associations.

As part of the ABCG GCI program, the AWF Kilombero Team hosted a workshop on July 16-17, 2019 at Ifakara, Kilombero District in Tanzania (see CGI section). The workshop included stakeholders that overlap the LUM and CGI tasks and deepened stakeholder understanding of climate change impacts and human responses in the landscape. The improved and more nuanced understanding of climate change challenges and solutions is benefitting climate-smart planning and activities in the landscape.

Madagascar (CI, WCS)

The scenario analysis developed with the support of the ABCG/Terrestrial Planning Component project has enabled the Government of Madagascar, through the Ministry of Land Use Planning, to help identify how to integrate conservation and equitable alternatives into land use decisions in the process of developing regional and communal development plans. This CI-led, WCS-supported landscape-level planning process with multi-sectoral stakeholders has resulted in the development of alternative scenarios for sustainable development linked to biodiversity conservation. The technicians of the Ministry of Spatial Planning, who have been trained in this project, are developing a standard tool using

the "Zonation" software for the development of scenarios in areas with high biodiversity potential and importance in terms of ecological services.

These tools and scenario analyses will also be used by CI to update the Ankeniheny-Zahamena Corridor protected area management and development plan.

3.3.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Course Development

The working group scheduled regular meetings to develop a list of course modules and learning objectives for each module. Updated documents were circulated before meetings, then feedback was given during meetings, with meeting minutes consolidated into a single document by Technical Leads and circulated to all participants.

For development of course materials, leaders were assigned to each module. These leaders are in charge of developing manuals, slideshows, activities and instructions for course modules. The technical lead developed a template for manuals and slideshows which could be followed by all module leaders. The group has a scheduled call once per month to give updates on progress, which acts as a soft deadline and encourages module leaders to make progress each month.

Uptake of Scenario Results

Madagascar (CI, WCS)

The multi-sectoral dialogue initiated by this project and the reflections at the level of regional stakeholders have led to a focus on water resources as an important element of sustainable landscape management. All sectors of activity in the CAZ landscape are highly dependent on water availability, including agriculture, livestock, health, etc.

It is crucial to strengthen water resources management policy in the regions in order to ensure safe access to adequate, good quality water. It is therefore essential to develop effective management tools through water availability assessment projects, watershed modelling, water-related disaster management (floods), improved flood and drought forecasting, and the development of drinking water infrastructure.

Finally, it is recommended that each region develop landscape and watershed modelling to provide an effective management tool to monitor long-term landscape change, develop land use change scenarios and determine its impacts on the availability of surface and groundwater resources.

3.3.4 Challenges and Constraints

Course Development

Because land-use planning is such a large topic, the working group found it challenging to determine how much detail and information could be included in this training course. The members thus decided

to use a modular structure so that the level of detail included in the course can be tailored to the audience it is being delivered to. For example, if the audience contains analysts and GIS technicians, the course will include sections on useful software and analytical techniques. These sections will be omitted if the audience is composed of project managers, policy experts etc.

Uptake of Scenario Results

Gabon (TNC)

There have been two main challenges: 1) There has been some staff turnover in the National Land Use Planning Agency making it difficult to maintain relationships and schedule meetings around the land use planning process. While there are beginning to be some advances here, this turnover has slowed down engagement progress with decision-makers and stakeholders. 2) A deficit of GIS technical staff available to work on Gabon's PNAT has required TNC to hold off on providing specific analyses and capacity building support until the PNAT technical team is in place. By the end of October 2019, the government is expected to complete the hiring on three GIS and remote sensing experts; once that occurs, TNC will be able to move forward with a contract to provide anticipated support.

Republic of Congo (WCS, WRI)

While there has been initial sharing and interest from the Ministry of Land Use in how biodiversity scenarios can be factored into the national reform process, the potential for impact is currently limited until the process advances further. ROC has recently signed a Letter of Intent with the Central Africa Forest Initiative that will kick start a process to develop programs—one of which will support the national process.

Tanzania (AWF)

The change in leadership at landscape and national levels negatively disrupted the landscape planning process requiring meetings with new elected landscape leaders about the shared vision of landscape planning and the need to set the budget for land use management. These meetings have budget implications which were not planned.

The government has invested in large infrastructure projects like power plants, railway and airlines at the expense of efforts to establish, strengthen or facilitate more effective implementation of existing land use planning (e.g., data management systems to improve decision-making for plan development and implementation).

Madagascar (CI, WCS)

The Government of Madagascar shows a very strong interest in the use of the tools and methodologies proposed by this project. However, there is a lack of resources to mobilize regional stakeholders in its adoption.

Obtaining quality data for analysis is quite difficult. Indeed, they are quite disparate and sometimes obsolete. There's a need to invest more efforts on archiving and updating efforts at the level of Malagasy government services.

3.3.5 Deliverables

Course Development

1) [Course PowerPoint slides](#)
2) Initial course manual

Uptake of Scenario Results

3) Briefing note on Republic of Congo work

3.4   TASK ACTIVITY 2: GLOBAL CHANGE IMPACTS

3.4.1 Task Activity Description

In the previous funding cycle, the GCI working group identified how changes in climate are affecting livelihoods and how communities' responses to those changes are affecting biodiversity. Our results show that 35% of the total adaptation responses conducted by local communities have a negative impact on biodiversity. There was, therefore, a need to identify and implement on the ground projects that can help communities adapt, while protecting or not harming biodiversity.

The working group is implementing on the ground projects to address climate-driven impacts on livestock, agriculture and fisheries productivity in four sub-Saharan African countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Zimbabwe[1]). The group has conducted community level workshops to identify options and prioritize on the ground projects to be implemented in each country. Methodologies and lessons learned will be shared through various local institutions and government agencies to guide future activities designed to implement livelihood climate adaptation strategies at the community level.

3.4.2 Key Achievements

Develop Community Livelihood Climate Adaptation Strategies
WWF

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[1] Climate adaptation activities in Zimbabwe will be funded by USAID pending approval.

Workshops with community members were held in Kenya (Maasai Mara) and Zimbabwe (Victoria Falls) in April 2019. Data from the interviews conducted with the community members was presented back to them, and a discussion was held around adaptation projects that will be piloted in the coming year.

Kenya **-** On the ground projects have been decided for the Kenya site, and implementation is due to start in FY 2020.

Facing declining rainfall, warming temperatures and shifting seasonal patterns, local communities have adopted several coping techniques to deal with loss of livelihood and resource scarcity, including: selling livestock, traveling to other areas such as parks/reserves in search of natural resources, fencing property, and pursuing alternative livelihoods. Some responses adversely impact biodiversity by increasing rates of human wildlife conflict, encroaching on habitat, and restricting wildlife movement. See summary report for data collected in 2016 here:
https://www.wwfclimatecrowd.org/updata/5599038115c89322f25f58.pdf

Community proposed project activities are largely focused on increasing water security for people and wildlife. They include:

- Installation of two rainwater storage tanks
- Rehabilitation of water pan
- Installation of a rainwater harvesting system
- Capacity building on a water related business plan and record keeping
- Installation and maintenance of a weather station

Zimbabwe **-** The Zimbabwe site in Victoria Falls is a new addition to the ABCG GCI portfolio of work. Data collection was not funded by USAID at this site. A summary of the data collected is presented below, and discussions are ongoing around which on-the-ground projects will be piloted over the coming year.

In March 2019, 44 interviews (25 women, 19 men) were conducted near Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe. The summary report can be found here:
https://www.wwfclimatecrowd.org/updata/18131597585cb8b92c8e9f0.pdf

The majority of those interviewed noted that there was less (and delayed) rainfall in recent years and hotter temperatures. This has greatly impacted the livelihoods of people living in the area. Insufficient water combined with an increase in the prevalence of pests has contributed to crop failure and declines in livestock health. Increased human wildlife conflict has exacerbated impacts on both farming and livestock. One major stressor to local biodiversity is the intensive use of natural resources to support
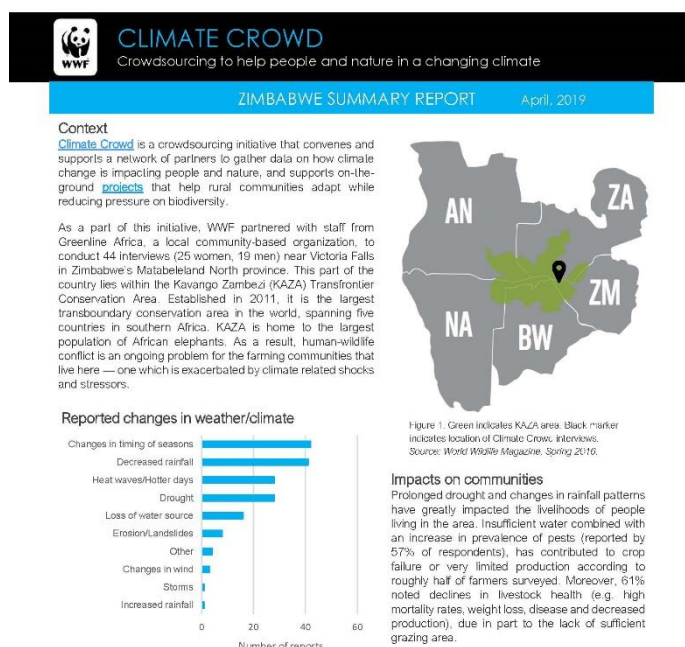
alternative livelihoods. Competition over natural resources, such as pasture and water, have also led to more conflicts between people and wildlife.

Madagascar **-** Consultations will be held with the communities in Madagascar in November 2019, and thereafter project ideas will be developed.

Over 80% of individuals interviewed reported decreased rainfall and changes in the timing of seasons. Such changes have reportedly led to reduced abundance of fish (~66% of respondents) and crop failure (60% of surveys), among other impacts. Many of the strategies that people have turned to in order to cope pose potential threats to marine and forest ecosystems. This includes use of destructive fishing practices involving the use of illegal gear (60%) and fishing in other areas (34%) including ecologically sensitive areas such as mangrove channels. Several respondents also note that farmers have turned to fishing to cope with poor yields. Increased reliance on forests for logging, hunting, and foraging for wild foods is also frequently cited, leading to deforestation and forest degradation.

See summary report here for data collected in 2017:
https://www.wwfclimatecrowd.org/updata/17421485935c8933c99c588.pdf

TNC

TNC has been pre-planning and putting together logistics for a gathering of community members and government district officials (25 women, 18 men) in the town of Monduli, Monduli District, Tanzania to be held on October 8, 2019. For this, TNC has developed a workshop design and facilitation strategy that will divide participants into four individual groups and set out to prioritize the variety of climate change induced challenges and discuss project interventions to mitigate or reduce any negative impacts to individual and community livelihoods while addressing biodiversity concerns.

CI

CI hosted a workshop with community members from July 24-25,2019 in the Vinanitelo Rural Municipality, Vohibato District, Haute Matsiatra Region in COFAV (Corridor Forestier Ambositra - Vondrozo) Protected Area in Madagascar, where project activities will be implemented. Participants included some of the respondents of the key informants' interviews conducted in 2017, including the chief of the fokontany (political subdivision equivalent to a group of villages) and deputy mayor.

Participants identified a set of adaptation activities that could be implemented at the site, including the following activities as priorities: improved rice farming, improved livestock (pigs and poultry) and improved beekeeping. Among those, the group decided to focus on diversification and intensification in rice farming, including the provision of extension services to farmers, implementation of rotation and mixed cropping in rice fields and the development of business plans for a variety of crops that farmers will use to diversity their rice production. The implementation of those activities in 254 households (208 led by men and 46 led by women) will start in November of 2019.

AWF

AWF staged a workshop from July 16-17, 2019 in Ifakara, Tanzania in Kilombero District. The 60 participants included farmers, village leaders, water user associations, district land and natural resources officers, investors, NGOs representatives, and some 2017 survey respondents. They reviewed and

updated the 2017 survey conducted by AWF in the Kilombero valley during the last ABCG CGI phase. Overall, the participants found broad support for the 2017 findings while raising additional weather/climate-induced changes observed in the valley in recent years that were not captured in the survey thereby extending the range of reported climate impacts. Additional climate-related changes included increased pests and weeds, change of vegetation cover and decline of water sources. The severity of reduced freshwater availability and disease/pest outbreaks appears to have increased markedly since 2017 motivating improved water management practices and diseases/pest management as climate responses.

The group conceived several strategies to support the predominately agrarian communities' adaptation to climate change while minimizing negative impacts on natural resources and biodiversity:

- Forest restoration and improved forestry practices to support water provisioning and quality
- Training of local extension workers and farmers in climate smart agricultural practices in sugarcane value chain to increase crop productivity and build climate resilience
- Adoption of drought-resistant seed varieties to improve crop yields and resilience.
- Application of soil control measures, agroforestry techniques, and drip irrigation along a riparian corridor to improve crop yields and resilience

Considering the options, the AWF team and stakeholders selected a reforestation project in the Mngeta valley area. AWF and the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) will engage communities to restore at least 1500 ha of priority forests. Cooperating with village Water Use Associations and Natural Resource Committees, the project will target areas between Kilombero Nature Reserve and Uzungwa Nature Reserve using the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) methodology. Developed by IUCN and WRI, ROAM provides a flexible and cost-effective tool to prioritize restoration areas according to socio-economic and ecological criteria. The reforested area will improve water provisioning and help reestablish ecological connectivity between the two reserves.

Working with the community, the AWF Kilombero team and TFCG are now undertaking the Forest Landscape Restoration Assessment to identify degraded areas warranting restoration. These areas will be compared with a classification of degradation using satellite imagery to define final sites. Reforestation planting is expected to start during the rainy season mainly from January to March.

3.4.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Develop Community Livelihood Climate Adaptation Strategies

WWF

The most striking thing from the community meetings was how appreciative they were that the data that had been collected from the communities in prior years was now being presented back to them. This implies that this is rarely done. The communities were of course very appreciative that pilot adaptation projects will be implemented, rather than this being solely a research activity.

TNC

There is significant buy-in from the community members and their representatives to begin implementation. We did find that in most of the areas there is a dual threat of both recent climate changes and land management procedures that need to be considered in combination during project design and implementation. Without improving land management practices many of the interventions we agreed to carry out may be put in jeopardy.

AWF

There is large variation between survey findings and workshop participants' responses. More workshop participants compared to survey respondents supported climate change impacts observed in the valley. More support on observed impacts by workshop participants could be due to increased effects of climate change in the past two years since the survey was conducted, the variation of the level of understanding of climate change issues between survey respondents and workshop participants, and methodological differences used in the collect of information. Feedback from workshop participants was very positive. According to them, the survey findings reflect the true picture of climate challenges in Kilombero valley.

Improve Ability to Track Community Climate Adaptation and Biodiversity Benefits

CI

Community members, beneficiaries, and team members suggested the following metrics to be used to track changes in community climate adaptation and biodiversity following the implementation of activities in COFAV (Madagascar): percent increase in household income from rice; volume increase in agricultural production per unit; number of new farmers subscribing to producer organizations, number of farmers adopting suggested practices, and number of hectares of forest encroachment.

TNC

TNC is working with Model Boma Households to share activities and results with neighboring villages and community members. These Model Boma Households are highly respected and mostly represented by women and are promoted to other households where their recommendations are readily adopted.

3.4.4 Deliverables

CI

CI conducted a workshop with community members on July 24-25, 2019, in COFAV Protected Area in Madagascar, to identify and prioritize adaptation activities to be implemented as part of GCI activities.

AWF

AWF conducted a workshop with community members and other stakeholders from July 16-17, 2019 in Ifakara, Tanzania to formulate climate adaptation strategies for the Kilombero Valley.

3.5   TASK ACTIVITY 3: COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

Photo by Lukasz Szmigiel on Unsplash
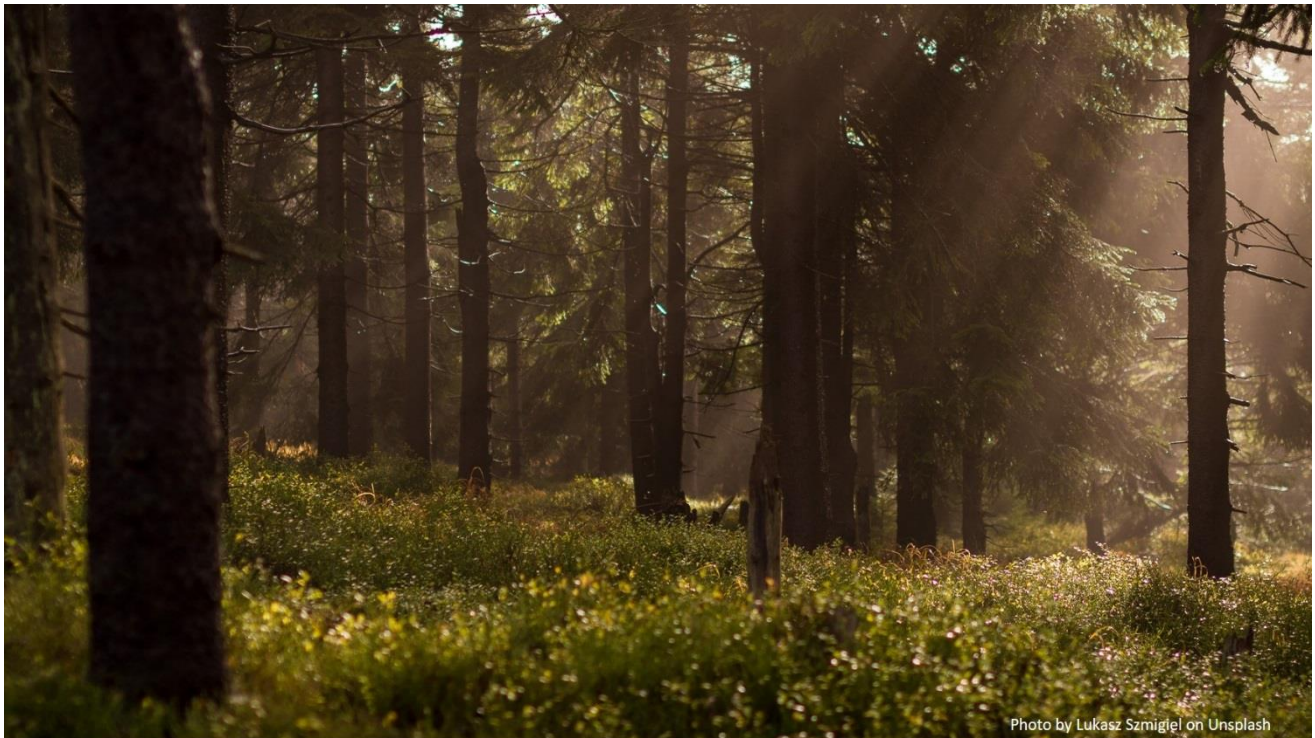
Photo by Lukasz Szmigiel on Unsplash

3.5.1 Task Activity Description

The CBFM theme is a new priority for ABCG that emerged from efforts made under the LRTR and LUM working groups over the previous three years (2015-2018). The two strategic approaches of the CBFM working group build on previous work on community forestry of the LRTR working group in Tanzania[2], as well as on the application of the Ministerial Decree No. 025 (2016) of the Forest Code of 2002 in Democratic Republic of Congo that grants communities the right to allocate customary forests as local CFCL. The main objective for Strategy 1 is to promote and understand best practices in the implementation of CBFM management plans in DRC for improved conservation

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[2] Trupin, R., Morgan-Brouwn, T, Doulton, H. and Nelson F. 2018. *Making Community Forest Enterprises Deliver for Livelihoods and Conservation in Tanzania.* Unpublished publication

outcomes and includes validating the guide for creation of simple management plans, establishing a community of practice of ABCG and other actors accompanying communities to manage CFCLs, and a political economy study of CFCLs. Strategy 2 aims to improve understanding of the impacts of CBFM on forest cover in different landscapes through analysis of satellite imagery and other spatial data across diverse CBFM scenarios.

3.5.2 Key Achievements

In response to Strategy 1 to promote and understand best practices in the implementation of CBFM management plans in DRC for improved conservation outcomes, the following activities were accomplished in FY 2019:

- JGI finalized three CFCL dossiers (files) in Walikale province with technical support from local actors and including capacity building of the umbrella community association (activity completed using CAFEC / USAID subaward funding with extension until November 2018);
- JGI created a complementary community of practice of eight actors from the Ushiriki consortium (implementing the IUCN Action Plan for Grauer's gorillas and chimpanzees in eastern DRC) who are providing financial and technical support for the creation of 22 CFCLs as well as two large community co-managed protected areas of customary forests, who will provide targeted capacity building to the community associations and structures responsible for managing customary forests (funded by Disney Reverse the Decline, which will terminate in April 2019);
- JGI and local partners resolved three conflicts between community members on representation within CFCL management structures (funded through private donor);
- WRI worked with the Division of Community Forestry to draft the guide, carried out provincial consultations in North Kivu and Equator provinces, and the guide was validated by stakeholders in Kinshasa, May 2019;
- WRI finalized the operational guide for CFCL simple management plans (with co-financing from USAID CARPE SCAEMPS program);
- WRI continue to develop trainings on the guide for supporting partners in the field.

In response to Strategy 2: Improve understanding of the impacts of CBFM on forest cover, the following activities were conducted:

- WRI began compiling spatial data / shape files from formal community forests (legally recognized by the government) in DRC, Malawi, Tanzania, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Liberia, for the GIS analysis to assess forest cover change (against global data sets on forest cover change from 2002-2018) due to formal community-based forest management;

JGI and their local technical partners. These partners succeed in the divided political climate of DRC (west-east) by working closely with sector level authorities, who first authorize a CFCL dossier, and then also focus increased efforts at provincial level. Efforts include capacity building of authorities to understand the Ministerial Decree and operational elements of the 4-organ family structure and broader community associations and structures. Capacity building for the family and community structures also improves information flows between local structures, authorities and technical partners who then often provide technical support to facilitate the provincial or national processes. In this regard insights from different levels are integrated into national policy discussions.

3.5.3 Challenges and Constraints

The 2019 elections and long delay to inaugurate the new president, as well as formation of the new government in DRC negatively impacted WRI's ability to finalize and validate the guide with the respective government authorities. The lack of clarity on the timing or priorities of a new Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development brought activities with the Community Forestry Division of the Ministry to a standstill for many months. The new Minister is now in place and as such, the final step to finalize, validate, publish, and disseminate the guide by the government should be completed in the last quarter of 2020 (Year 5). The work-plan for JGI would be strengthened if the WRI guide is available for use in the community of practice meetings sharing experiences with management plans, to design the political economy study, and to validate the Terms of Reference for JGI to test participatory approaches and application of the guide to three CFCLs. As such a decision was made at the first CBFM meeting for WRI and JGI to wait until October 2019 to assess the progress of the new government, before resorting to advancing without the guide. As the new government is now in place the revised Year 5 work-plans of both WRI and JGI will be maintained.

WRI has noted the challenges of both receiving geospatial data of formally allocated community forests from on-ground and supporting actors. While WRI has the global data set of forest cover change for 2002-2018, at the time of reporting WRI had only received partial community forest data from seven countries. JGI will provide shapefiles for all CFCLs allocated or with dossier submitted at provincial level (requires having passed through sector level) in Walikale Territory (mapped in 2018 with CAFEC USAID funding), and Punia and Lubutu Territories to be mapped in 2020. The detailed level of mapping is necessary to understand the nuances of customary forest statues. The land allocation map has an impact on the importance of CFCLs for sustainable development and conservation through the visual appreciation of the amount of hectares allocated as such per territory.

3.5.4 Deliverables

None for this reporting period. All deliverables under the CBFM workplan are expected for FY 2020.

3.6 TASK ACTIVITY 4: GLOBAL HEALTH LINKAGES TO BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: POPULATION HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

3.6.1 Task Activity Description

According to Population Reference Bureau's 2019 World Population data sheet,[3] human population growth in sub-Saharan Africa is expected to nearly double from 1.3 billion people in 2019 to 2.5 billion in 2050. This increase impacts Africa's biodiversity and heightens the threats of habitat destruction, water and soil pollution and deforestation.

In direct response to these threats, the PHE working group aims to pilot an integrated approach in two different geographical areas, Western Tanzania and Southeastern Cameroon, by implementing and promoting effective approaches that integrate biodiversity conservation activities with actions that contribute to improved global health. Based on the results of these pilots, JGI and WWF will help strengthen the evidence base for USAID and others of successful examples that integrate biodiversity conservation and development. Throughout these activities, the inclusion of women and marginalized populations, such as the poor and youth, in decision-making processes is particularly important in relation to health and ecosystem services, and will be a key component of piloting and promoting best practice in PHE activities. The resulting information will contribute to assessing the efficiency of a PHE approach, including how actions taken in one sector influence the other two, to ultimately conserve the health of the ecosystem and of humans who depend on it.

3.6.2 Key Achievements

Starting in late April/May 2019, PHE working group members from WWF, JGI and CI collaborated on a series of planning meetings with health and development organizations with complementary PHE goals, including PRB, Pathfinder International, and John Snow International, as well as USAID staff. Consultation meetings on the PHE task objectives and activities included:

- April 2019 – Planning meeting with Kristen Patterson, Director of PRB's USAID-funded PACE project on leveraging collaboration with the ABCG PHE task team. Kristen offered insight into shaping the PHE integration workshop objectives and potential participants from health, development, and conservation NGOs. The workshop is tentatively scheduled for November 2019.
- June 2019 – Janet Edmond, Senior Director of Peace and Development Partnerships at CI, presented the ABCG PHE workplan and expected outcomes to the quarterly PHE Policy and Practice group in Arlington, VA about collaboration on PHE task activities. Several health organizations offered suggestions on refining the activities and honing the target audiences for promoting PHE approaches and benefits.
- July 2019 – The PHE task team members and ABCG Director, Rebecca Goodman, discussed the PHE task workplan with USAID PHE Advisor, Clive Mutunga, following on the June PHE

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[3] https://www.prb.org/international/geography/africa

Policy and Practice meeting in June. Clive offered several technical comments and programmatic suggestions for strengthening the workplan objectives and outreach to USAID colleagues.

- September/October 2019 – The task team meet several times via skype to draft the November 2019 PHE integration workshop objectives and discuss meeting venue, potential facilitators and invited participants. JGI is leading the planning for the PHE workshop, which will be hosted at WWF.

JGI – Western Tanzania

In May 2019, JGI staff in Washington, DC began discussions with the JGI Tanzania team on the conceptualization of the PHE integration workshop objectives and outputs, and potential experts to invite. This workshop will leverage existing activities with the USAID-Tanzania funded Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania Project in western Tanzania, Kigoma region. The project is focused on strengthening landscape-scale conservation and will be achieved by developing a strategic landscape approach and building upon USAID's previous and continued support to natural resource management and conservation in Western Tanzania. To mitigate threats to chimpanzees and ecosystems, JGI will support the capacity of local governments to increase effective natural resource management, and operationalize JGI's well established and effective sustainable land use planning. These activities will be woven into work to expand sustainable livelihood development and to improve understanding and access to reproductive health and family planning resources.

Building on the Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania Project activities, JGI and CI staff began discussions in September 2019 with experts from Pathfinder International to share the draft workshop outline for their input and feedback as they have been a part of "integration conversations" in Tanzania and will be a great resource. The workshop agenda and invitations will be finalized in early October 2019.

WWF – Lobeke National Park, Southeast Cameroon

Field-based activities began in August/September due to delays in hiring of new staff to implement this component of the workplan. In September 2019, WWF staff began initial consultation with the indigenous peoples communities at the periphery of Lobeke National Park in Southeast Cameroon to launch the family planning and reproductive health activities. The participants selected community volunteers to receive training from late October to December 2019 on how to do peer-to-peer education on the subjects of family planning and reproductive health with teenage boys and girls, and young adults.

3.6.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned

There are no best practices at this time.

3.6.4 Deliverables

The PHE working group selected two gender indicators for the MEL plan:

- Number of women participated in focus group discussions/surveys in project sites
- Number of gender-focused recommendations/considerations included in PHE reference sheet

The working group will report on these indictors in the following reporting period.

3.7 TASK ACTIVITY 4: GLOBAL HEALTH LINKAGES TO BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: FRESH WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

3.7.1 Task Activity Description

By linking freshwater conservation and water, sanitation, and hygiene, ABCG aims to reduce watershed degradation and pollution, thereby improving the health of freshwater ecosystems. In support of the USAID Biodiversity Policy, this task proactively engages diverse, local community actors in development activities to mitigate impacts and provide compensation for biodiversity loss to deliver positive conservation outcomes. This task builds on FW-WASH integration tools created during ABCG's previous phase I and an implementation pilot period under ABCG II.

This FY 2019-2020 extension period is focused on translating on-the-ground successes into policy action. Both sites will do this by applying a Training-of-Trainers Methodology for Advocacy strategy planning. Conservation South Africa (CSA), a local affiliate of CI, with technical assistance from CI, is applying the methodology in the Alfred Nzo District Municipality (ANDM) of South Africa's Eastern Cape Province. JGI is piloting the methodology in local villages in the Albertine rift region of Hoima and Masindi Districts, also known as the Budongo-Bugoma Corridor. The FW-WASH task members will share learning related to this intersection via a Nairobi-based CoP that aims to build capacity in sub-Saharan Africa, led by CI and the ABCG Secretariat, for advancing integrated FW-WASH projects.

3.7.2 Key Achievements

Advocacy Strategy Training of Trainers

In May and June 2019, CI contracted IRC, a Dutch-based WASH NGO with extensive expertise in WASH advocacy, to adapt their advocacy strategy planning materials to a FW-WASH project context. By mid-June, IRC had trained four USA-based (4 female) ABCG partners on application of the draft Training-of-Trainers methodology. Following the DC training, IRC and CI delivered a training in South Africa for four participants (1 male, 3 female) and IRC and JGI delivered one in Uganda for seven participants (7 male). This process documented knowledge and facilitated training on effective advocacy for ABCG members in USA, South Africa, and Uganda. Highlights of the Uganda and South Africa workshop have been documented in a blog write up available on the ABCG website: Why is Advocacy Key to Natural Resource Management? and a video published on YouTube. The South Africa advocacy strategy training included three CSA staff members: Alice Barlow-Zambodla, Thando Msomi, and Caroline Rose. Joyce Loza, Chairperson of the Mzimvubu Catchment Partnership Program (UCPP) and Conservation Specialist for the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Programme represented CSA's field level partnerships. At the end of the training, Joyce said "It was empowering to be a part of this workshop. It's now clearer how this work aligns with the UCPP and the methodology is something that can be useful beyond CSA's application of it in this workshop." Elynn Walter (IRC), Evita Rosenberg (IRC)

and Colleen Sorto (CI) facilitated the workshop. After much debate, the team focused their advocacy efforts on the following goal: "The ANDM Infrastructure Department has institutionalized a coordinated and integrated planning process for water resources by 2022."

ABCG Freshwater Conservation and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene advocacy workshop, 22-25 July 2019 in Uganda. Photo credit: Stella Mercurio, JGI

In Uganda, six members of the JGI Uganda programmatic team participated in the training: Peter Apell, Osman Amulla, Robert Atugonza, Timothy Akugizibwe, Tomas Acidri, Joseph Semuyaba. Methodius Mukhwana, the African Wildlife Foundation's Program Officer, Conservation Planning also joined the training. The workshop was facilitated by Elynn Walter (IRC) and Stella Mercurio (JGI). The team also selected a goal related to integrated planning. The strategy goal is: "By 2021, District Local Governments in the Albertine Rift will have a coordinating forum to ensure freshwater conservation is integrated into water supply, sanitation, and hygiene."

Each workshop produced an early draft of the site-specific strategies, which the teams refined and vetted with partners in government. When the strategy process was complete, both teams focused on validating their theories of change with trusted contacts in government. The major outcomes of these conversations were to identify specific champions and define clear avenues for their advocacy

messages. In South Africa, the ANDM Environmental Manager advanced the conversation to a higher manager so the issue of integrated planning can be included on both the Standing Committee and Mayoral meeting agendas. In Uganda, JGI engaged both the political and technical wings of government regarding their strategy goal and process to identify the ideal messenger for their advocacy communications.

Integrated Freshwater Conservation and WASH Community of Practice

The ABCG Communications and Engagement Specialist identified interest from the East Africa Wildlife Society as a potential new partner and host for the CoP in-person meetings. Due to changes in staffing at AWF and other task members' involvement in other time-sensitive aspects of this task, CoP activities are on hold until November 2019. A draft calendar of events for the remaining period of implementation was crafted in September 2019 and will ensure all deliverables can still be met.

3.7.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Advocacy Strategy Training of Trainers

CSA had two lessons learned that emerged during the early stages of crafting and applying an advocacy strategy. First, an up-to-date and clear understanding of how the District Municipality is constituted is important for effective advocacy. This includes an understanding of who holds the power among the many different departments and who is involved in the water planning processes. This understanding assisted with defining specific activities in the strategy and shaping a pathway to change. Second, activities and steps included in the Advocacy Strategy need to be flexible, because as the process unfolds, champions within the District Municipality can advance goals faster than anticipated. The ADNM Environmental Officer facilitating an opportunity to regularly raise the issue of integrated WASH and water resource planning at two regular meetings in ANDM advances strategy objectives faster than CSA could do alone.

ABCG Freshwater Conservation and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene four-day advocacy workshop facilitated held on July 15-18, 2019 in Durban, South Africa. Photo credit: Colleen Sorto, CI

JGI lessons learned relate to the advocacy workshop and strategy design process. The team would have preferred the workshop lasted five days (instead of four), because of the large amount of content covered. Activities such as identification of target decision makers took more time than expected, but was critical to the design of a successful strategy. When undertaking FW-WASH

integration activities, creating a clear understanding of what activities are advocacy-based and what activities are programmatic is very helpful to understand how activities in an advocacy strategy can build on programmatic activities.

When designing an advocacy strategy, it is important to conceptualize the entire strategy that will advance goals and objectives, even if project scope/timeline/budget allows only a fraction of the strategy to be implemented. The advocacy strategy design process helps participants to validate and re-assess facts, evidence, strengths, relationships/partnerships etc., which strengthens organizational programming. There are several root causes that could be used to develop the strategies/objectives for meeting the advocacy goal. It is important to identify the right entry point within the limitation of resources (especially time) for the strategy to be successful.

3.7.4 Challenges and Constraints

Advocacy Strategy Training of Trainers

One shared challenge in both strategies is that the advocacy goals are defined based on a three-to-five year timeline. It is possible to make great progress towards policy change within one year, but it is difficult to predict how much progress will be made by the end of this phase of ABCG II towards high-level goals of policy or funding changes.

The CSA team implementing program activities struggled while the position of Landscape Director remained vacant and lacked leadership. Thankfully, appointing a Landscape Director for the Eastern Cape office in July 2019 removed the constraints related to field-level leadership. The new Director attended the Advocacy Strategy training and meetings afterwards with ANDM about the advocacy targets.

From JGI's perspective, strategic communication and building policy coalitions were flagged as areas the team would like to focus on and build capacity in. JGI's advocacy strategy is designed to influence the district through its fiscal planning. However, given that the current local government fiscal year is already operational, it is not possible for it to integrate key aspects of the strategic goals into its fiscal planning to address some of the challenges above.

Integrated Freshwater Conservation and WASH Community of Practice

This work stream is led by CI with support from AWF during the extension period. Unfortunately, because of staff turnover, there is not currently capacity within AWF to support the task. To ensure this delay does not impact task goals, the timeline below was created to outline dates and deliverables.

Table 3 | Proposed FW-WASH CoP Calendar for Execution October 2019-September 2020

Quarter 1: October-December 2019	▪ Webinar 1
Quarter 2: January-March 2020	▪ In-Person CoP meeting in Nairobi

Quarter 3: April-June 2020	▪ Webinar 2 ▪ Webinar 3
Quarter 4: July-September 2020	▪ In-person CoP meeting in Nairobi ▪ Webinar 4

3.7.5 Deliverables

The FW-WASH working group completed the following deliverables during this reporting period:

- Training-of-Trainers Advocacy methodology manual adapted to integrated FW-WASH project context. The final version of the manual is expected in the first quarter of FY 2020.
- Eight men and seven women trained in the USA, South Africa, and Uganda on the Advocacy Strategy Training-of-Trainers Methodology. Staff from CI, JGI, and WWF participated. The South Africa training included the Chairperson of Mzimvubu Catchment Partnership Program. A partner from the Africa Wildlife Foundation participated in the Uganda training.

Site-specific strategies were drafted and validated for influencing policy gaps in South Africa and Uganda. Final draft will be ready in quarter one of FY 2020.

3.8 TASK ACTIVITY AREA 5: INTEGRATING GENDER AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN ACTIVITY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.8.1 Task Activity Description

Women play critical land and natural resource management roles. However, these roles are typically unrecognized or undervalued. Minorities and disadvantaged groups are integral to local conservation constituencies. Therefore, the role of these groups is especially important to consider in the construction of sustainable conservation strategies. To achieve this, ABCG working groups will employ a participatory approach that seeks to provide improved access to opportunities (meetings, workshops, decision making on natural resource use, etc.) for women and vulnerable groups. This includes ensuring that gender considerations are included in project design and implementation. By integrating gender dimensions in all thematic and cross-cutting program components, ABCG aims to more explicitly address the issues that limit the ability of women and vulnerable populations to participate fully in conservation and natural resource management.

Additionally, thematic activities will include objectives to 1) promote a favorable institutional and policy environment for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion in biodiversity conservation, and 2) enhance capacity of partners and stakeholders to enable women and socially excluded groups to claim

their rights in natural resource management. To support the attainment of these objectives, ABCG will design a robust data collection methodology, aimed at a representative gender balance.

During the November 2018 ABCG Pause-and-reflect workshop, ABCG member organization staff recognized the need to implement a more systematic approach to responding to USAID requirements for gender integration into all programming in order to bolster sustainability of conservation actions. Under the previous phase of ABCG, the climate change task and the FW-WASH task did make efforts to address gender integration. In response to the November 2018 discussion, the PHE task working group members (including CI, JGI and WWF) agreed to work with all task teams to employ a strategic approach to increase gender integration of critical actors and stakeholders in project activities and ensure ABCG's fourth pillar is efficiently addressed throughout all working groups.

3.8.2 Key Achievements

On August 15, 2019, 13 ABCG Technical Leads and gender experts (4 males, 9 females) convened at CI, Washington DC, for a day-long Gender Integration Workshop to:

- Know basic concepts of gender (What);
- Understand the role of gender in effectiveness and sustainability of conservation initiatives (Why);
- Know the process of effective incorporation of gender at the design and implementation phases of a project (How);
- Describe how basic gender concepts relate to ABCG overall goal and respective task objectives – land use planning, climate change, community-based forestry, and global health (freshwater conservation and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Population, Health and Environment);
- Identify gender integration process and specific activities per task;
- Select one gender indicator per working group.

During the meeting, four Technical Leads presented on:

1. Theory of Change (narrative overview using *IF …THEN …* statements)
2. Key objectives
3. Planned activities and expected outcomes
4. What do you see as key entry points for gender integration for your task? Why?
5. What integration activities are feasible in the remaining ABCG workplan timeline and budget available?

By the end of the workshop, ABCG Technical Leads agreed to incorporate at least two gender indicators concerning the learning question: **Does the increased focus on gender-related activities during work planning, monitoring, and team training lead to an increase in gender integration of critical actors/stakeholders in project activities?** The group agreed this would allow the teams to count the number of women and men attending meetings/workshops/project activities to see if there is equity in that representation, but that the measure may be criticized for being just a counting exercise, to report on the increase on the number of women involved in these particular activities.

The gender experts therefore added a second part to the suggested question: **Does the increased representation by women in project activities lead to increased leadership by women in community-**

based groups/committees/others, etc.? (the types of groups will depend on the structures the various Working groups have in place in their projects). The gender experts will engage the respective working groups throughout the year to determine measurable differences in these questions.

3.8.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned

During the August 2019 Gender Integration Workshop, PHE task members from WWF and JGI played dual roles as PHE task representatives and gender experts to guide the Technical Leads through the gender indicator development process. The FW-WASH and GCI working groups had tried to address gender in the previous grant period so none of the teams struggled with gender integration as a concept. For some groups the "gender component" was already a part of the workplan, but it was not explicitly outlined in the activities or monitoring plan. For others, the discussion was mostly around the question of "how can we pick meaningful indicators that we will be able to report on given that the budget and work plans have already been set in stone?". The lesson learned is that the gender integration process should ideally occur earlier in the planning process, before the workplan is set and approved.

3.8.4 Challenges and Constraints

Measuring meaningful change on the indicators and associated learning questions is challenging because it is really difficult to pick a useful learning question due to the nature of ABCG activities and short timeline of less than two years.

3.8.5 Deliverables

Both gender integration deliverables were produced as outcomes of the August 2019 Gender Integration Workshop:

- One gender integration workshop held with 13 participants (4 males, 9 females) in August 2019.
- At least two indicators selected per task, eight total indicators.

3.7 SECRETARIAT

3.7.1 Key Achievements

The original FY 2015-2018 ABCG Phase II Cooperative Agreement with USAID was extended through September 2020. The extension allows ABCG to continue to serve as a thought leader in identifying important issues for biodiversity conservation in Africa and constructing tools and strategies to address conservation challenges. Owing to the wide-ranging networks of its members, ABCG is in a unique position to inform and influence conservation practice by developing, testing, and promoting new practices and approaches with broad stakeholders ranging from local African communities to global conservation professionals, and particularly with policy and decision makers in Africa, the US, and beyond. In so doing, ABCG provides support in program planning, implementation, evaluation, and knowledge management and outreach to USAID-supported biodiversity conservation programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

3.7.1.1 Programmatic Meeting Coordination

The Secretariat coordinated regular, formal assemblies of representatives from each of the seven member organizations. Four assemblies were coordinated by the Secretariat during this reporting period.

The first quarterly Steering Committee meeting was held on January 30, 2019. The Steering Committee discussed their individual definitions of success as provided by each member so as to determine a collective vision of success for ABCG. The ABCG Director led a facilitated discussion to 1) develop shared purpose, and proposed focus for how that will be pursued and 2) define structures that support the achievement of success, which also enable ongoing learning and adapting based on new developments, feedback and measurement of what is working and what is not. She presented multiple partnership models in order to guide ABCG's thinking on adopting a membership model and potentially expanding membership.

A second Steering Committee meeting was held on March 28, 2019. The group was informed that the workplan and the MEL plan were accepted by USAID. The group discussed ABCG's participation at the first Africa Protected Areas Congress to be held in Nairobi in November 2019 and agreed on the following participation levels: a) task members to submit proposal for technical focused session that they wish participate to in, b) Secretariat to submit a proposal on a learning event for sharing ABCG's approaches, and c) Secretariat to discuss with USAID on the potential of co-organizing a social event. A discussion on case membership was held with a decision for ABCG to establish a non-rotating fiscal host in order to manage the functions of an expanded membership structure. The following next steps were agreed upon with regards to the membership structure: a) gauge interest of potential members and discover how they value ABCG, b) illustrate tangible benefits of membership, and c) determine whether ABCG should become a 501C3 to adopt membership model and begin accepting member contributions.

A third meeting was held on May 28, 2019. The ABCG Director shared insights from recent engagement with different partners on how potential members value ABCG. The role that ABCG plays in enabling knowledge sharing and learning, developing innovations, forming communities of practice and enabling

connections were some of ABCG's qualities most valued by partners. The Director presented the FY 2021 scaled back operational budget and membership contribution revenue scenarios. The group discussed the need to identify funding options for ABCG post 2020. The steering committee discussed the upcoming IUCN Congress 2020 and agreed to develop and submit thematic and overall sessions proposals for consideration.

The fourth meeting was held on September 17, 2019. The financial report and annual guidelines and deadline were shared by the Director. The steering committee discussed the membership charter drafted by the Director. The purpose of the charter is to define the agreement among the Members of ABCG. The Charter outlines conditions for participating in ABCG, roles and responsibilities of the member organizations and governing bodies, and defines how ABCG operates. It is meant to serve as a guiding document for decision making now and into the future.

2.7.1.2 Global Communications and Engagement

Publications

To highlight our successes from the FY 2016-2018 implementation period and further spread awareness of ABCG's activities, the success stories highlighted in the 2018 Annual Report were repackaged into a success stories document alongside publishing the stories as a blog series on the ABCG website. ABCG developed a new factsheet that reflected the new thematic areas that ABCG is working on during FY 2019-2020.

- ABCG's Nature Protected and Lives Impacted Success Stories
- Overview Fact sheet of the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group

Speaker Series, Washington, DC

ABCG has co-hosted seven brown bag events in Washington DC during this reporting period. Event recordings, summaries, and resources are posted to the ABCG website. This activity contributes to ABCG's objective to encourage the exchange of ideas among all stakeholders. ABCG has organized the following speaker events, all of which are non-direct ABCG member or project events:

- Healthy People Healthier Planet - Why Family Planning is Relevant to Conservation (June 20, 2019)
- Black Rhinos of the Serengeti: A Success Story for Tanzania by Rian Labuschagne, FZS- Serengeti Conservation Program (April 11, 2019)
- Conservation Through the Eyes of Communities: An Innovative Approach to Community-Led Conservation in Northern Kenya (April 2, 2019)
- Cranes: Flagships for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Africa, by Richard Beilfuss, International Crane Foundation (April 2, 2019)
- The African rhino situation: Is it getting better? By Michael Knight, World Wildlife Fund (March 15, 2019)
- Establishing Wildlife Crime Units to Boost the Fight Against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Congo Basin. By Alain Ononino, World Wide Fund (February 01, 2019)
- SMART: Improving Effectiveness of Protected Areas Globally. By Drew T. Cronin, Program Manager, SMART Partnership (November 15, 2018)

Cross Sector Dialogue

- [Rhino Conservation Forum: A Private Screening and Panel Discussions Forum](#) (May 14, 2019)

Online Communications

ABCG continues to share news, event updates, publications and other highlights through its [website](#) ([www.abcg.org](#)). The number of ABCG website visitors this reporting period was 5,260, a 13 percent increase from FY 2018. Social media continues to be an important channel for sharing and connecting with ABCG's audience. On ABCG's Facebook page, [ABCGconserve](#), total likes as of September 30, 2019 were 1,214, an increase of 125 from 1,089 in September 2018. The Twitter account, [ABCGconserve](#), experienced a 10 percent increase in the number of followers as of the end of the reporting year being 847. ABCG's email marketing that disseminates event announcements, career opportunities, report releases and news highlights continues to serve as an important means for reaching audiences. The total number of subscribers have increased by 318 to reach 2,683 from 2,365 subscribers in September 2018.

3.7.1.3 Africa Engagement

Nairobi Member and Partner Meetings

ABCG's Communications and Engagement Specialist was part of the AWF delegation that took part in the [Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#) that took place in Nairobi on August 27-30, 2019 to learn about the process of developing biodiversity frameworks. The meeting was a formal start of discussions towards a new global biodiversity framework post-2020. The new framework will be key in shaping the biodiversity agenda in the next decade and an important milestone in the biodiversity sector and the entire world. In line with this, the framework will be a critical component in structuring future ABCG activities.

ABCG continues to enhance working relationships and building collaboration with ABCG members based in Nairobi. Through the AWF communications team, ABCG shared its factsheets at the Regional Conservation Forum organized by IUCN in Johannesburg, South Africa held in July 2019. The factsheets generated conversations on collaborative work on the continent and raised awareness of ABCG.

On March 7, 2019, ABCG's Communications and Engagement Specialist participated in the inaugural [Conservation Communication Forum](#) meeting in Nairobi. The aim of the meeting was to discuss avenues for collaboration and effective engagement in conservation. Once established, the forum is aimed at creating a community of practice for conservation communicators with the goal of making impactful and positive contributions to the protection of nature through communications. Working together with the Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Association, ABCG supported the program design and facilitation of the workshop.

During the first and second quarter of FY 2019, ABCG contributed to regular planning meetings of the first Africa Protected Areas Congress at the Kenya Wildlife Service, in Nairobi, Kenya. Participants of the meeting include representatives from different conservation organization in Kenya and government representatives. ABCG is also a member of the Africa Protected Areas Congress Communications Committee. Through the Communications Committee, ABCG contributes to the development of outreach materials and the overall communications strategy of the Congress. Due to logistical

challenges, the Congress that was expected to take place in 2019 has been postponed to 2021. ABCG is still looking forward to contributing and sharing experiences at the Congress.

ABCG was part of the inter-agency organizational collaboration planning team that came together to organize CEPA FAIR Day on Communicating for Impact on Biodiversity at the 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in November 2019. The collaboration included; AWF, WWF, CI, BirdLife International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, African Conservation Center, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and Africa Network for Animal Welfare. This event was geared at enhancing collaboration among major conservation organizations and jointly raising awareness of conservation issues. Through a photo story, on ABCG's Community Engagement Activities that Integrating Biodiversity with Global Health ABCG showcased its activities within the Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation: Population, Health and Environment task area at the event.

Nairobi Speaker Series

ABCG hosted four speaker events in Nairobi, Kenya during this reporting period.

1. Conservation International's Virtual reality film 'My Africa' & From conflict to coexistence: How peace and security underpin conservation in Northern Kenya. By Matthew Lewis, Conservation International (November 13, 2018)
2. Engaging local community in sustaining the large population of elephants in Tsavo-Mkomazi Landscape (April 16, 2019)
3. Local Communities: First Line of Defense against Illegal Wildlife Trade (FLoD) (June 3, 2019)
4. Sides of a Horn Screening and discussion forum (July 3, 2019)

ABCG hosting the screening of the film, Sides of a Horn, at the AWF headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya which was followed by a discussion session. Photo credit: Peter Chira, AWF

Membership Charter Development

The ABCG Secretariat and Steering Committee have developed a Membership Charter to define the partnership agreement among the members of ABCG. The Charter outlines conditions for participating in ABCG, roles and responsibilities of the member organizations and governing bodies, and defines how the partnership operates. It serves as a guiding document and describes shared principles for engagement and decision making.

Due to a lengthy internal review process by seven organizations' finance and legal departments, the Membership Charter is not yet executed. It is in final draft form pending approval and signature by ABCG members.

Strategic Business Plan Development

The ABCG Steering Committee and Secretariat are in the process of determining a strategy to identify a sustainable funding model for building a reliable revenue base that will support ABCG's core programs and services, and increase its ability to respond to potential opportunities to further scale its approach from ideas to adoption. Options for this being considered include expanding membership, increasing member contributions, and seeking additional non-USAID funding.

Through joint-fundraising efforts and by expanding the role of the Secretariat to include strategic partnership development, ABCG has begun to cultivate future potential partners. Securing additional partners will allow for the possibility of generating the funds necessary to strengthen its programs, expand its influence, and further enhance its impact.

To guide ABCG's program development, the ABCG Steering Committee and Secretariat have initiated a search for outside facilitation to develop and implement a strategic business plan, which outlines growth targets and charts a course to reach sustainability of its core programs while demonstrating value to its members and potential partners. Once an appropriate consulting group has been identified and contracted, the members expect to kick off the business planning process in January 2020.

4. APPENDICES

4.1 ABCG PHASE II MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Table 3 | ABCG Phase II Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Summary Table

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?
ABCG Secretariat					
Activity Purpose 1: Through communications and outreach, ABCG encourages the adoption of new practices and approaches within its member institutions, as well as the broader conservation and development communities					
Outcome 1.1: ABCG practices and approaches are mainstreamed within ABCG member institutions and adopted by partners					
# of ABCG practices and approaches incorporated into ABCG member institution or partner programming	NA	7	Member and partner consultations and publications	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat, Steering Committee
Output 1.1.1: ABCG disseminates knowledge broadly to potential users and target audiences, especially in Africa					

Number of Technical reports on activities distributed	1 per working group per year	9	Annual report, resource release announcements, ABCG website	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Number of blogs, articles, thought pieces created and posted to abcg.org	NA	One per month over two years (12)	Annual report, resource release announcements, ABCG website	12-September 2019 12--September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Output 1.2.1: ABCG's identity and expertise as a convener is fostered by providing a forum for information-sharing by cross-sector practitioners					
Number of non-ABCG brown bag talks (i.e., by member-NGO staff on non-ABCG work, by non-ABCG people) that occurred and were broadcast	10 per year	10 per year	ABCG event announcements and summaries	1-September 2019 1- September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Number of ABCG organized annual cross-sector dialogues	0	2	ABCG event announcements and summaries	1-September 2019 1- September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Output 1.3.1: ABCG's online presence enhanced through active web content updates and social media					

Number of listserv subscribers	2,365 "active" subscribers in Sept 2018	2,600 "active" subscribers	Constant Contact Email statistics	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Average open rate for listserv emails	35 percent email open rate	35 percent email open rate	Constant Contact Email statistics	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Number of visits to website	350 visits per month	1,500 visits per month	Google Analytics administrative report	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Number of downloads from website	450,000 total downloads	500,000 total downloads	ABCG website administrative report	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Number of "likes" of Facebook page	1,215 Facebook "likes" in September 2018	2,000 Facebook "likes"	Facebook page administrative report	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Number of Twitter followers	771 Twitter followers in September 2018	1,000 Twitter followers	Twitter account administrative report	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat

Activity Purpose 2: ABCG positions itself for the future by building a reliable revenue base that will support ABCG's core programs and services, and increase its ability to respond to potential opportunities to further scale its approach from ideas to adoption					
Outcome 2.1: Strategic partners have been identified and are being cultivated					
Number of potential partners (local and international NGOs, Governments, Donors) identified	0	3	Partner outreach meeting log, written commitments	September 2020	ABCG Secretariat
Output 2.1.1 6. Strategy for diversifying funding sources has been completed					
Strategic business plan	0	1	Strategic business plan	September 2019	ABCG Secretariat
Output 2.1.2 An membership charter that describes ABCG's mission, vision, organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, and administrative procedures is developed and implemented					
Membership charter	0	1	Membership charter	September 2019	ABCG Secretariat
Land Use Management					
INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?

Activity Purpose 1: Government and stakeholders understand potential consequences and trade-offs between land use options as informed by scenario-based LUM process and have capacity to utilize findings to inform planning processes at various scales.

Outcome 1.1: Government and stakeholders demonstrate uptake of LUM scenarios by using findings to influence planning processes.

# government plans influenced by LUM engagement	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2019: 0 plans influenced Q4 FY 2019: 1 plans influenced Q2 FY 2020: 1 plans influenced Q3 FY 2020: 1 plans influenced	#of plans with multiple citations of LUM process.	Post engagement processes with decision-makers and stakeholders in FY 2020	LUM task leads

Output 1.1.1: Repackaged scenario modelling results into stakeholder friendly materials

# Repackaged scenario modelling results into stakeholder friendly materials	2018: 0	Q1 FY 2019: 0 framework Q2 FY 2019: 1	Finalization of repackaged scenario materials	Completion June 2019	LUM task leads

Output 1.1.2 Scenario planning outreach meeting(s) with decision-makers and stakeholders for mainstreaming and integration of methods and results

# of country stakeholders *engaged* through outreach to understand LUM process/findings	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2019: 0 Q4 FY 2019: 3 Q2 FY 2020: 6 Q3 FY 2020: 9	Track # of country stakeholders engaged through outreach	Completion end Q3 FY 2020	LUM task leads
Outcome 1.2: Sites demonstrates adoption through planning process influenced by LUM engagement					
# sites (villages, districts, regions) where LUM-influenced plans implemented	2018: 0	Q2 FY 2020: 0 implemented Q3 FY 2020: 1 implemented	Review plan implementation reports	Post engagement processes with decision-makers and stakeholders in FY 2020	LUM task leads
Output 1.2.1 Common M&E Framework developed and applied					
# Common M&E Framework across engagement geographies	2018: 0	Q1 FY 2019: 0 framework Q2 FY 2019: 1 framework	Framework finalization	Completion July 2019	LUM task leads
Output 1.2.2 Lessons learned documented to help inform the development of the land use planning course					

# Report on learning experience	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2020: 0 report Q4 FY 2020: 1 report	Report finalization	Completion August 2020	LUM task leads

Activity Purpose 2: Critical actors (government, local NGOs, technical institutes) have capacity to execute scenario-based to launch and execute LUM land use planning process.

Outcome 2.1: Critical actors organizations have capacity to execute LUM scenario-based planning process

# of critical actors who completed LUM training coursework	2018: 0	Q4 FY 2019: representatives from 4 governments, 4 NGOs, and 1 technical institute complete LUM course.	Review records of participants and organizations represented in workshops	3 workshops in East/Central Africa: Q3 FY 2019: 0 Q4 FY 2019: 1 Q1 FY 2020: 1 Q2 FY 2020: 1	LUM workshop leads

Output 2.1.1: Modular coursework in LUM land use planning in Africa developed

# of modular courses on land use planning in Africa developed	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2019: 1 pilot course developed	Pilot course finalization	Completion September 2020 incorporating feedback from training workshops	LUM task leads

Output 2.1.2: Representatives of critical actors are trained in LUM scenario-based planning process

# representatives from governments, NGOs, and technical institutes who completed LUM course overview stratified by gender	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2019: 0 CAs trained Q4 FY 2019: 20 CAs trained Q2 FY 2020: 0 CAs trained Q3 FY 2020: 10 CAs trained 30% female overall.	Review records of participants and organizations represented in workshops	3 workshops in East/Central Africa: Q3 FY 2019: 0 Q4 FY 2019: 1 Q1 FY 2020: 1 Q2 2020: 1	LUM workshop leads
Output 2.1.3 Business plan for rolling out training beyond USAID funding					
# business plans created	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2020: 0 report Q4 FY 2020: 1 report	Plan finalization	Completion August 2020	LUM task leads

Global Change Impacts

Activity Purpose 1: Develop best practices framework that can be adapted and applied across community contexts

Outcome 1.1: Communities increase their knowledge on how to adapt their livelihood activities/practices to minimize negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their resilience

# of communities where livelihood climate adaptation strategies have been developed	0	4 communities	Livelihood adaptation action plans	April-May 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations

Output 1.1.1: Livelihood adaptation action plans

# of community workshops conducted and resulting action plans produced	0	4 workshops and action plans	Workshop report, livelihood adaptation action plans	April-May 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations

Outcome 2.1: Communities are equipped to measure livelihood adaptation strategies' impact on biodiversity over time

Output 2.1.1: Indicators to track the adaptation and biodiversity benefits

# of sets of indicators developed	0	4 sets of indicators	Established MEL methodologies	July-Sept 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations

Activity Purpose 2: Field test climate adaptation strategies within pilot communities for proof of concept

Outcome 3.1: Adapted or alternate community livelihoods are established and supported by community members

# of communities implementing livelihood climate adaptation strategies	0	2 communities	Community members agree on established actions to adapt livelihoods	Oct 2019- July 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations

Output 3.1.1: Communities are trained in implementation of adaption action plans

# of community workshops on implementation of action plans	0	2 community workshops	Workshop report	Oct 2019- July 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations

Activity Purpose 3: Disseminate methodology for creating community livelihood adaptation action plans to key stakeholders through-out Sub-Saharan Africa

Outcome 4.1: Stakeholders engaged in community development have increased knowledge on creating community livelihood adaptation action plans

# of conservation practitioners, policy makers and key government representatives have information needed for climate smart planning	0	3 relevant stakeholders in 3 implementation countries	Established livelihood adaptation principles and practice materials	July-Sept 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff and partner groups

Output 4.1.1: Decision tree and guidance tools consisting of outreach documents, training materials, posters, and webinars

# of materials and information disseminated	0	1 final report and 2 webinars	Established livelihood adaptation principles and practice materials	Aug-Sept 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff and partner groups

Community-Based Forest Management

Activity Purpose 1: Provide financial and logistical support for 3 rounds of Local Community Forest Concessions (CFCL in French) Community of Practice Round Table Meetings to present and share best practices based on experiences to date.

Number of Community of Practice Meetings Held	0	3 at Local, Provincial and National Levels	Meeting Reports	Two in FY 2019 (Q3 and Q4) and one in FY 2020 (Q2)	JGI

Outcome 1.1: ABCG partners and partner organizations implementing CBFM in the DRC will have access to documentation and knowledge to improve and harmonize current and future CBFM activities.

Number of people attending CoP Meetings	0	38	Meeting Records	By end FY 2020	JGI

Output 1.1.1: Best Practice Case Studies and other documents published for ABCG partners and others to use when designing and implementing CBFM projects in the DRC

Number of Case Studies Produced	0	3 Case Studies produced, 3 Meeting Reports	Case Study and Meeting Report Documents	By end Q2 2020	JGI

Output 1.1.2: Research paper identifying the key challenges to making community forestry work for people and conservation inc. private sector engagement and 2 x provincial land use maps					
Number of Research Papers Produced	0	1	Research Paper Document	By end FY 2020	JGI
Output 1.1.3: Evaluation Report of management systems impacts produced					
Number of Evaluation Reports Produced	0	1	Evaluation report Document and Dissemination Plans	By end FY 2020	Key Resource People
Outcome 1.2: Official guidance on community forestry management plans is finalized and used by stakeholders implementing community forestry in DRC					
Number of official guidance document on community forestry management plans finalize	0	1	Publication of Official Guidance Document	Q4 2019	WRI
Output 1.2.1: At least two provincial level trainings have taken place on the Ministry's official guidance document for simple management plans for community forests reaching at least 40 people					
Number of Training Events held	0	2	Training Reports	Q4 2019	WRI
Number of people trained	0	40	Training Reports	Q4 2019	WRI

Activity Purpose 2: Provide financial and logistical support for conducting an assessment of the conservation/forest cover outcomes of CBFM in Africa, and for sharing/communicating the research results and recommendations.					
Number of Assessments conducted	0	3 country level assessments and 1 assessment of CBFM across the research countries	Assessment Report	FY 2020 (Q2)	WRI
Outcome 2.1: ABCG partners and other stakeholders will have access to the Assessment Report with the findings/recommendations to improve current and future CBFM activities.					
Number of downloads of the Assessment Report PDF from the ABCG website	0	35 downloads	Google Analytics	By end FY 2020	WRI
Output 2.1 GIS analysis of the forest cover change in community forests in 3-4 countries in Africa. Possible focal countries include DRC, Namibia, Malawi, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Liberia. JGI, TNC and AWF are potential partners in this analysis.					
Number of country CBFM experiences included in the GIS analysis	0 countries	3 countries	GIS analysis at the country level and across the research countries	Q1 2020	WRI
Output 2.2 Written document that captures the findings of the GIS analysis of community forests.					

Number of downloads of the CBFM Assessment report	0	35 downloads	Google Analytics	By end of FY 2020	WRI
Number of conservation strategies and investments influenced by the research findings	0	1 conservation decisions	Reports, articles in popular media, etc.	Q2 2020	WRI

Output 2.3 Blog on the report posted on WRI's webpage (*WRI Insights*).

Number of blogs	0	1 blog	Blog posted on *WRI Insights*	Q2 2020	WRI

Population, Health and Environment					

Activity Purpose I: Donors and policy makers are aware of the benefits of PHE integration and positive conservation outcomes

Outcome 1.1: Donors, policy makers, and PHE actors have access to PHE and gender integration lessons and best practices

1.a. Number of outreach efforts to target audience and PHE Network	0	8 outreach efforts (1 per identified network group)	Outreach done through email announcements and social media; face-to-face meetings with DC-based target audience; Data source: PHE and gender integration reference sheet	First and second quarter FY 2020	PHE Task Group members – DC-based and field-based as appropriate

Output 1.1.1 Lessons and best practices are recorded from assessments on outreach to minority groups in various geographies, plus compilation of lessons from previous ABCG phase					
1b. Number of assessments conducted	0	4 assessments (Cameroon; Tanzania; South Africa)	Data collected through surveys and focus group discussions with the target audience	Third/fourth quarter FY 2019	PHE Task Group members – DC-based support to field-based staff and PHE champions in the target regions
1c. Number of expert workshops held	0	1 expert Workshop	Workshop deliverables report	Third/fourth quarter FY 2019	PHE Task Group members
Output 1.1.2 PHE and gender integration reference sheet is developed based on the lessons and best practices recorded					
1d. Number of PHE and gender integration reference sheets produced	0	1 reference sheet	Data source from assessments and compilation of data obtained in the previous phase of ABCG pilot projects and Experts Workshop.	First/Second quarter FY 2020	PHE Task Group members – DC-based and field-based; PHE champions in target regions
Activity Purpose II: Donors and policy makers commit to the integration of gender-responsive PHE approaches into their future programming					
Outcome 2.1 Target donors and policy makers have increased awareness of the PHE integration benefits and positive conservation outcomes, to make an informed decision on integrating PHE in future programming					

2a. Number of target donors/policy makers who integrate PHE approaches into their priority conservation work	0	3 (Donors/policy makers in Congo Basin; Tanzania/Kenya; South Africa)	Webinars/Meetings/ presentations on PHE to inform and influence donors and policy makers in target regions; Data source: written commitment from donors/policy makers following the event.	Third/fourth quarter of FY 2020	PHE Task Group partners, DC-based and field-based

Output 2.1.1 Outreach events are conducted with donors and policy makers (webinars, face-to-face meetings and presentations)

2b. Number of outreach events conducted to increase awareness of identified target groups	0	5 outreach events conducted	Webinars, face-to-face presentations to share best practices on PHE and gender integration; Data source: reference sheet, other ABCG documents from pilot projects, other PHE data sources	Third quarter of FY 2020	PHE Task Group partners, DC-based and field-based; PHE champions in target regions

Output 2.1.2 Report on outreach events is produced and shared with ABCG partners and stakeholders, including commitment from donors and policy makers to integrate PHE into future programming

2c. Number of reports on outreach events	0	1 report (all events are summarized in one report)	Summary of all outreach events into a report; report on the commitment by donors/policy makers to integrate PHE into programming	Third quarter of FY 2020	PHE Task Group partners, DC-based and field-based; PHE champions in target regions
Freshwater Conservation and WASH					
Activity Purpose 1: Local government actors adopt FW-WASH experience into policy or funding changes					
Outcome 1.1 ABCG member organizations increase institutional capacity to address policy gaps and challenges.					
Number of policy or funding changes made by local government to enable adoption aspects of FW-WASH approach.	2 bylaws in Uganda; 0 in South Africa	2 in South Africa; 2 in Uganda	Evaluation by local policy/government liaison	September 2020	Local policy/government liaison in each field office
Output 1.1.1 Training-of-Trainers (ToT) Advocacy Strategy Manual, adapted to integrated FW-WASH project context					
Number of ToT manuals produced	0	1 ToT manual	ToT manual	May 2019	Task Lead
Output 1.1.2: Key resource people trained at ABCG partner institutions (CI, JGI, WWF)					

Number key resource people trained in DC	0	6 people	Headcount	May 2019	Task Lead
Activity Purpose 2: Local stakeholders are trained in and implement the advocacy strategy at the field-level					
Outcome 2.1: FW-WASH best practices inform local-government decision making in South Africa and Uganda					
Number of best practices documented by ABCG member organization field staff	0	2	Workshop reports	July -August 2019	Key Resource People from ABCG member organizations
Output 2.1.1: Site-specific advocacy strategies and targets are produced and piloted in South Africa and Uganda					
Number of site specific advocacy strategies developed in South Africa and Uganda	0	2	Reports	July to December 2019	Task Lead
Activity Purpose 3: Case studies demonstrate application of ABCG Framework for addressing policy gaps and challenges in influencing local governments to adopt integrated FW-WASH approach.					
Outcome 3.1: Stakeholders in Africa increase awareness of lessons learned from two case studies that applied the advocacy strategy in South Africa and Uganda					

| Number of people who can name FW WASH benefits from case studies from pilot sites | 0 | 50 | Survey results of target communities

Workplan | June 2019 – June 2010 | Task Members |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output 3.1.1: Report on lessons learned from application of ToT methodology and pilot period | | | | | |
| Number of case studies documented | 0 | 2 | Lessons Learned Report | September 2020 | Task Members |
| Output 3.1.2 Case studies disseminated to stakeholders at community and national levels in South Africa and Uganda, and regionally in Africa | | | | | |
| Number of people receiving information on case studies | 0 | 200-300 | Number of downloads of Lessons Learned Document on ABCG.org | August 2019- September 2020 | Task Members |
| Activity Purpose 4: Strengthen conservation and development partnerships for the application of best practices from pilot implementation and policy integration through the integrated FW-WASH Community of Practice | | | | | |
| Outcome 4.1: Stakeholders from conservation and development sectors in Africa increase awareness of 4-6 lessons learned from two case studies that applied the advocacy strategy in South Africa and Uganda | | | | | |

Number of case studies from pilot sites	0	2	Lessons Learned Report	August 2019 - September 2020	Task Members

Output 4.1.1: The Community of Practice shares lessons and best practices for FW-WASH integration via webinars and in-person Nairobi meetings

Number of Webinars	0	2 webinars	Webinar summary articles on ABCG.org	August 2019 - September 2020	Community of Practice
Number of in-person CoP meetings	0	2 in-person meetings	Meeting summary articles on ABCG.org	August 2019 - September 2020	Community of Practice

Gender Integration

Activity Purpose I: Increase gender integration of critical actors and stakeholders in project activities and ensure ABCG's fourth pillar is efficiently addressed throughout all task groups.

Outcome 1. All ABCG Task Groups have integrated gender dimensions into their project activities and project life cycle

Number of gender-related task activities in the workplans	0	2 gender-related activities per workplan	Review of workplan with each task group; Data source: task group workplans	April/May 2019	

Output 1.1.1 Gender Training for Task Leads and members for incorporation into ABCG task activities

Number of people trained	0	10 people	Training attendance sheets	April/ May 2019	Gender Lead?
Output 1.1.2: ABCG tasks have integrated gender and selecting one gender sensitive indicator per task					
Number of ABCG tasks integrating gender	0	4	ABCG revised task workplans and semi-annual reports	July 2019	Task Leads, Director?
Outcome 2. Existence of best practices on approaches to integrate gender into conservation					
Number of best practices on integrating gender into ABCG activities	0	2	ABCG semi-annual reports	September 2020	Key Resource People from ABCG member organizations
Output 2.1 Report demonstrating impacts on men and women for each task group					
Percent of ABCG Task Groups reporting on sex-disaggregated indicators	0	100 percent (4) task groups reporting at least on sex-disaggregated indicators	Review of task groups' performance indicator table achievements; Data Source: Task groups' results framework	September 2020	September 2020 Lead of each task group, key resource person of ABCG member organizations and gender Leads

4.2.1 Indicator Progress Table: Secretariat

Table 4 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2019

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2019 TARGETS		COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
								Planned	Actual	
ABCG practices and approaches are adopted within its member institutions, as well as the broader conservation and development communities through effective communications and outreach.	ABCG practices and approaches are mainstreamed within ABCG member institutions and adopted by partners	Number of ABCG practices and approaches incorporated into ABCG member institution or partner programming	NA	NA	What are the barriers to adoption within ABCG member programming and to outside partners?	Member institutions and partner organizations	NA	7	0	Practices and approach verification to be done in FY 2020
		Number of technical reports on activities distributed	NA	NA	How can dissemination plans be improved so that working group results be taken up and embedded in ABCG's community of practice?	Reports	1 per working group per year	9 reports	0 reports	Due to delays in USAID approvals of the FY 2019 workplan, working group activities and related reports development were delayed until FY 2020.

		Number of blogs, articles, thought pieces created and posted to abcg.org	NA	NA	How can communications be tailored to more deeply engage ABCG audiences?	Communications pieces	NA	12 articles	31 articles available on the ABCG website: http://www.abcg.org/news	
		Number of non-ABCG brown bag talks (i.e., by member-NGO staff on non-ABCG work, by non-ABCG people) that occurred and were broadcast	NA	NA	How useful do DC audiences find these knowledge sharing events?	ABCG co-hosted events	10 per year	10 events	11 events	Secretariat leveraged influence in the planning of the Africa Landscape Dialogue to be held in Tanzania in November 2019.
		Number of ABCG organized annual cross-sector dialogues	NA	NA	How useful are larger roundtable events at engaging new audiences and potential partners	ABCG organized events	0	1 event	1 event	

| ABCG's online presence enhanced through active web content updates and social media | Number of listserv subscribers | Geographic location (country) | NA | Which communications workstream produces the most engagement?

Where can ABCG concentrate to increase its followship? | subscribers | 2,365 "active" subscribers in Sept 2018 | 2,600 "active" subscribers – FY 2020 | 2,683 Total subscribers | . |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Average open rate for listserv emails | NA | NA | | NA | 35 percent email open rate | 35 percent email open rate– FY 2020 | 36 percent average open rate | |
| | Number of visits to website | NA | NA | | Website visits | 350 visits per month | 1,500 visits per month– FY 2020 | 438 visit per month | Target for life of project with a steady increase in number of visits. |
| | Number of downloads from website | NA | NA | | Download | 450,000 total downloads | 500,000 total downloads– FY 2020 | | Missing statistics from the ABCG website due to technical website issues. Secretariat is working with the web developers to resolve the issue. |
| | Number of "likes" of Facebook page | NA | NA | | Facebook "like" | 1,089 Facebook "likes" in September 2018 | 2,000 Facebook "likes" – FY 2020 | 1214 | Target for life of project with a steady increase in likes. |

		Number of Twitter followers	NA	NA			771 Twitter followers in September 2018	1,000 Twitter followers – FY 2020	847	Target for life of project with a steady increase in followers.
ABCG's core programs and services are sustained by a reliable revenue base, and its ability to respond to potential opportunities to further scale its approach from ideas to adoption is increased	Strategic partners have been identified and are being cultivated	Number of potential partners (local and international NGOs, Governments, Donors) identified	Geographic location (country)	NA	What is ABCG's value proposition for each type of potential partnership?	organizations	0	0	0	FY 2020 deliverable
		Strategic business plan	NA	NA	How can ABCG by a dynamic, responsive, evolving network of African institutions and other global partners promoting	Strategic business plan	0	0	0	FY 2020 deliverable

		Membership charter	NA	NA	How can we define structures that support the achievement of success, which also enable ongoing learning and adapting?	Membership charter	0	0	0	FY 2020 deliverable

4.2.2 Indicator Progress Table: Land Use Management

Table 5 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2019

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2019 TARGETS		COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
								Planned	Actual	
Activity 1: Government/ stakeholders demonstrate uptake of LUM scenarios by using findings to influence planning processes	Within 18 months,>18 country stakeholders demonstrate understanding and >=3 government planning process are influenced by LUM engagement (at least 1/country)	# government plans influenced by LUM engagement; measured by # plans with multiple citations of LUM products and process	# of plans influenced at various scales (national, regional, local)	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance	Given LUM guidance/engagement, what challenges or barriers remain to have plans influenced by LUM products and process	# of government plans at various scales	0	1 government planning process are influenced by LUM engagement	0	All training is now planned for next calendar year, as course development took longer than anticipated.
		# Repackaged scenario modelling results into stakeholder friendly materials	NA	NA		# of completed repackaged results	0	1 set of repackaged results per landscape	1	Republic of Congo have repacked results and compiling data into an atlas
		# of country stakeholders trained/engaged to understand LUM process/findings	# of country stakeholders, sex, geographic location trained/engaged	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management		# Stakeholders within country trained/engaged	0	3 country stakeholders	0	All training is now planned for next calendar year, as course development took longer than anticipated
		# Common M&E frameworks across engagement geographies	NA	NA		Common M&E framework finalized	0	1 framework	0	The common M&E framework will draw on learning experiences

									from across geographies gathered during trainings now planned for FY 2020
		# Report on learning experience	NA	NA		# Learning reports created	0	0 reports	A report on learning will be derived from training experiences now planned for FY 2020
Activity 1: Planning processes influenced by LUM engagement are implemented	Within 18 months, 1 site demonstrates influence by planning process influenced by LUM engagement	# sites that demonstrate adoption by planning process influenced by LUM engagement	# of sites influenced by implemented plans at various scales (national, regional, local)	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation)	Given LUM guidance/engagement, what challenges or barriers remain to plan implementation by government/ stakeholders?	# of sites at various scales (national, regional, local)	0	0 sites that demonstrate influence	0	
Activity 2: Course in LUM planning process developed; critical actors complete course & develop capacity to execute LUM planning process	Within 30 months, representatives from 4 governments, 4 NGOs, and 1 technical institute completed LUM course	# of modular courses on land use planning in Africa developed	# of modular courses developed & translated into French and English	NA	After LUM workshop, what capacity gaps exists among critical actors to execute LUM planning process?	# of courses created	0	1 course	0	Course nearly completed. Discussions in late Oct 2019 will occur and finalize.
		# of country critical actors trained in execution of scenario-based planning process	# of country critical actors representatives trained/engaged by organization, disaggregated by sex, geographic location	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance		# of critical actors/representatives within country	0	20 country critical actors	0	All training is now planned for next calendar year, as course development took longer than anticipated.
		# business plans created	NA	NA		# business plans created	0	0 plans	0	All training is now planned for next calendar year, as course development took longer than anticipated.

4.2.3 Indicator Progress Table: Global Change Impacts

Table 6 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2019

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2019 TARGETS		COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
							Planned	Actual	
Community livelihood climate adaptation strategies developed	By May 2019, 4 communities will develop at least 3 strategies on how to adapt their livelihood activities/practices to minimize negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their resilience	# of community livelihood climate adaptation strategies developed	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance	How is climate change effecting livelihoods?	Climate adaptation strategies	0	4 communities, 4 workshops and action plans	CI: 1 workshop and action plan completed in Madagascar (conservation International) WWF: 2 community meetings held, 1 pending. Strategies developed for 1 site so far. TNC: 1 workshop and 4 project plans AWF: 1 workshop	Target exceeded
Improved ability to track community climate adaptation and biodiversity benefits	By Sept 2019 4 communities will develop 4 metrics to measure livelihood adaptation strategies' impact on biodiversity over time	# of communities who have developed metrics for measuring climate adaptations and biodiversity benefits	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or	How is climate change effecting livelihoods	Communities and community members	0	4 communities July-Sept 2019	CI: Metrics to be used include % increase in household income from rice, Volume increase in agricultural production per unit, # of new farmers	Target achieved

			biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance					subscribing to producer organizations, # of farmers adopting suggested practices, # of hectares of forest encroached (conservation International) TNC: Monthly reporting by project representatives	
Communities implement livelihood climate adaptation strategies	By July 2020 2 communities will implement 1 alternate community livelihood that is supported by community members	# of community members implement action plans	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance	What actions can be taken to enable livelihoods to cope with climate change	Communities and community members	0	None	WWF: Implementation in Kenya due to start in Oct 2019 TNC: Implementation to begin November 1, 2019	FY 2020 deliverable
Conservation practitioners, policy makers and	By sept 2020 in 3 stakeholders engaged in community	# of conservation practitioners, policy makers and	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained	What is the established approach to	Community, district government,	0	None		FY 2020 deliverable

key government representatives have information needed for climate smart planning	development will have received 1 final report and taken part in 1 webinar on creating community livelihood adaptation action plans	key government representatives have information needed for climate smart planning	in sustainable natural resources management	engage with communities and improve their ability to build climate resilient and biodiversity friendly livelihoods	NGO/Dev organizations				

4.2.4 Community-Based Forest Management

Table 7 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2019

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2019 TARGETS		COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
							Planned	Actual	
ABCG member organizations and their partners adopt improved and harmonized approaches to CBFM programming in DRC by sharing of experiences and best practices in Land Use Management	Within 18 months, the CBFM Task Group will promote, understand and disseminate best practices in the implementation of Community Based Forestry Management projects in the DRC for improved conservation outcomes.	# of Community of Practice Meetings held	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. (disaggregated by sex)	What are common characteristics of successful CBFM projects in the DRC? What role does the political economy of the DRC have on the viability of CBFM projects?	CoP meetings	0	2	0	Decision to wait to finalize guide in 2019 before starting COP meetings. 3 meetings planned 2020 : January, April, August.
		# of people attending CoP Meetings			People	0	32	0	As above
		# of case studies and number of lessons learned reported and disseminated		What criteria can be developed to assess the criteria for evaluation of social, economic, political and conservation impact of CBFM activities?	Case studies	0	2	0	1 political economy study planned January – March 2020, 3 CFCL management plan case studies April – June 2020
		# of research papers produced		What role does the political economy of the DRC have on the viability of CBFM projects?	Research papers	0	0	0	1 political economy study planned January – March 2020

# of evaluation reports produced			What criteria can be developed to assess the criteria for evaluation of social, economic, political and conservation impact of CBFM activities?	Reports	0	0	0	
# of people trained in training events on official guidance document for simple management plans for community forests	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. (disaggregated by sex)			Participants	0	40	0	Re-planned for 2020 once WRI guide is finalized and validated by government

ABCG Organizations involved in Community Based Forest Management have improved understanding of the effectiveness of CBFM in maintaining and expanding forest cover across Africa	With the findings of CBFM Task Group research on the forest cover change impacts of formal community forests, ABCG members and the wider development and conservation community will better understand the usefulness of community forests as a conservation strategy and make more informed conservation investments.	# of downloads of the CBFM assessment report	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	What evidence and strategies are needed to affect the approaches and investments of conservation organizations?	Downloads of the report	0	0	0	FY 2020 deliverable
		# of conservation strategies and investments influenced by the WRI research findings (including the land use allocation maps to be produced by JGI at territory level)			Conservation decisions influenced by the research findings	0	0	0	FY 2020 deliverable

4.2.5 Indicator Progress Table: Global Health—Population Health and Environment

Table 8 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2019

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2019 TARGETS Planned	FY 2019 TARGETS Actual	COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
Donors and policy makers are aware of the benefits of PHE integration and positive conservation outcomes	1.1 By the end of 2nd quarter of FY 2020, 4-6 donors, policy makers, PHE actors and other stakeholders have access to PHE/gender integration lessons, performance indicators and best practices	1a. Number of outreach efforts to the target audience 1b. Number of assessments conducted 1c. Number of expert workshops held 1d. PHE and gender integration reference sheet	EG.10.2-4 Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	Lesson learned and best practice reference sheet	No lessons and best practices reference sheet available	1 reference sheet	0	Due to delays in USAID approvals of the FY 2019 workplan, these activities were delayed until FY 2020. The PHE experts workshop is scheduled for November 2019 and the assessments were delayed to early FY 2020.
Donors and policy makers commit to the integration of gender-responsive PHE approaches into their future programming	2.1 By the end of FY 2020, 4-6 targeted donors and policy makers can name at least three PHE integration benefits and positive conservation outcomes, to make an informed decision on integrating PHE in future programming	2a. Number of target donors and policy makers commit to integration of PHE approach into their priority conservation work	N/A	N/A	Target donors and policy makers	TBD	4-6 donors and policymakers 2-3 events	0	This set of activities relies on outputs from previous activity (e.g. reference sheet) so these activities will occur in FY 2020.

		2b. Number of outreach events conducted to increase awareness of identified target groups			Outreach events				
		2c. Report on outreach events released			Report		1 report		

4.2.6 Indicator Progress Table: Global Health—Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Table 9 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2019

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2019 TARGETS		COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
							Planned	Actual	
(1) Local government actors adopt FW-WASH experience into policy or funding changes	Within 18 months of advocacy strategy implementation, 2-4 policy or funding changes are made at the local level. For example, funding allocations for FW-WASH resource protection, local policy mandates for ecosystem restoration, or creation of new water resource group.	# of policy or funding changes made by local government to enable FW-WASH adoption # ToT manuals produced # men and women trained	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. (disaggregated by sex)	Are there unanticipated barriers to governmental level adoption of FW-WASH integration?	policy changes, funding changes manuals Men/women participants	0	0 Policy/funding changes 1 ToT manual produced 5 men, 5 women trained	1 draft manual completed 8 men, 7 women	The number of people trained includes key resource people (based in DC) and field staff. Previously these two categories were separated.

(2) Local stakeholders are trained in and implement the advocacy strategy at the field-level	By June 2020, CSA, JGI and key stakeholders are trained and have applied the Policy Advocacy Strategy Framework in integrated FW-WASH project context in South Africa and Uganda	# site specific advocacy strategies # of gender-sensitive recommendations in the manual	NA	What type of messages and storytelling media motivate and convince policymakers to adopt integrated programs and policies?	# of site specific advocacy strategies 2-3 recommendations	0	2 site specific advocacy strategies	0	Site-specific strategies were drafted and validated for influencing policy gaps in South Africa and Uganda.
(3) Best practices and lessons learned disseminated to key stakeholders at community and regional levels	By September 2020, local community members, government officials and other development actors in Africa can name 2 benefits or lessons learned from two case studies that applied the advocacy strategy in South Africa and Uganda	# of case studies # people receiving information on case studies # of people responding to survey of benefits	NA	What are the benefits for biodiversity of integrating FW and WASH?	Case studies Social media posts, Email lists	0	2 Case studies 200-300 People receiving information on case studies 30 men, 20 women responding to survey	0	Due to delays in USAID approvals of the workplan, this phase of the task workplan is delayed until FY 2020.
(4) Strengthen conservation and development partnerships for the application of best practices from pilot implementation and policy integration through the integrated FW-WASH Community of Practice	By September 2020, stakeholders from conservation and development sectors in Africa increase awareness of 4-6 lessons learned from two case studies that applied the advocacy strategy in South Africa and Uganda	# of lessons learned reported # of webinars and # in-person meetings of the Africa community of practice of FW-WASH approach	NA	What strategies are most effective for influencing policy with on-the-ground experiences?	Webinars or meetings	0	4-6 Lessons learned 2 Webinars 2In-person meetings		Because of staff turnover, there is not currently capacity within AWF to support the task. A plan for delivery of webinars and in person meetings has been drafted by the task members for implementation in FY 2020.

5. REFERENCES

Global Health—Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Advocacy Strategy Planning Training Presentations

- ABCG Freshwater Conservation (FW) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Integration Advocacy Strategy Planning Training, held on July 15-19, 2019, Durban, South Africa – presentation slides

- ABCG Freshwater Conservation (FW) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Integration Advocacy Strategy Planning Training, held on July 22-25, 2019, Kampala, Uganda – presentation slides