



# 2020 ANNUAL REPORT



December 31, 2020



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL



the Jane Goodall Institute

The Nature Conservancy



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE



**AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP**

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# Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group

## 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 2019–September 30, 2020 (FY 2020)

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### III. ACRONYMS

ABCG	Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group
AFR/SD	Bureau for Africa/Office of Sustainable Development
ANDM	Alfred Nzo District Municipality
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CAZ	Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CFCL	Local Community Forest Concessions
CMP	Conservation Measures Partnership
CSA	Conservation South Africa
COFAV	Forest Corridor Ambositra-Vondrozo
CoP	Community of Practice
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DFGFI	Diane Fossey Gorilla Fund International
FODI	Foret pour le Développement Intégral
FY	Fiscal Year
DRC	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
DWSCC	District Water, Supply, and Sanitation Council
GCI	Global Change Impacts
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IDMS	Infrastructure Development and Municipal Services
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JGI	The Jane Goodall Institute
MEDD	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
LRTR	Land and Resource Tenure Rights
LUM	Land Use Management
LUP	Land Use Planning
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PHE	Population, Health and the Environment
PNAT	National Land Use Planning process
SODEPE	Société pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFMPs	Village Forest Management Plans
VLFs	Village Land Forest Reserves
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCC	World Conservation Congress
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report by the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) covers the activities implemented under United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-15-00060, for the annual period from October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020. ABCG is a voluntary coalition of seven international conservation non-governmental organizations (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 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 for fostering communities of practice (CoP). ABCG members cooperate through those CoPs 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 work streams 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):** The working group has nearly completed the development of the land-use planning training course that introduces the theory and practical starting points of integrating

biodiversity into land-use planning. A full draft of the course is now complete with efforts to pilot the course in different target countries underway. Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the working group is modifying the course to enable delivery of the training materials remotely. The training course will build capacity of African governments and stakeholders in the use of tools and methodologies, to influence land use planning. In Gabon, the working group has been building capacity within Gabon's National Land Use Planning process to evaluate the potential climate vulnerability on a subset of current land-use activities. In the Republic of Congo (ROC), the group has provided data layers and land-use planning results to the ROC government in GIS format. In DRC, the group has produced a draft publication comparing 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. And in Tanzania, the group carried out restoration plantings on degraded lands. Restored areas totaled 1960 ha, of which 160 ha involved agroforestry restoration on individual farms.

**Managing Global Change Impact (GCI):** The working group has conducted community level workshops to identify options and prioritize on-the-ground projects to address climate-driven impacts on livestock, agriculture and fisheries productivity in four sub-Saharan African countries. In Zimbabwe, project activities include: 1) implementing rainwater harvesting and installing a solar powered borehole pump to improve water access, 2) installing an improved drip irrigation system, 3) offsetting deforestation pressure by planting trees and providing fuel efficient stoves, and 4) installing a weather station to collect and automate upload of weather data. In Madagascar, project staff have selected sites for both the beekeeping and seaweed farming activities. In Kenya, the projects are focused on increasing water security for people and wildlife. And, in Tanzania, activities include: 1) restoration of 1,500 ha of priority forests, 2) development of a "living fence" to help prevent wildlife encroachment, 3) invasive species removal, and 4) and grass planting to prevent soil erosion.

**Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM):** The working group developed an operation guide for the development of simple management plans for local community forests concessions that was validated by experts and government representatives. The guide is now available as a reference tool to assist CFCL (Local Community Forest Concessions) user groups to set clear goals for management that will improve quality of life of communities whose forests constitute reserves of biodiversity and forest-dependent livelihoods. The working group continued to support both institutional and community-level conflict resolution for effective allocation and management of CFCLs. During this reporting period, the working group, through local partner Forêt pour le Développement Intégral (FODI), used stakeholder assessments and dialogues as conflict transformation tools with eight organizations.

**Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation—Population, Health and Environment (PHE):** The PHE task group engaged in thought leadership discussions and outreach efforts aimed at enhancing PHE awareness, and advanced the commitment to integrated programming. In these efforts, the working group participated in the USAID [Knowledge Success](#) Project PHE Co-Creation Workshop that enhanced knowledge exchange among the PHE community of practitioners across the globe. Additionally, the group provided thought leadership to a new learning initiative funded by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation through Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP), led by the International Crane Foundation. Lastly, the working group organized a PHE Expert meeting that resulted in the drafting of a PHE reference sheet for potential project design and implementation staff to use to address integration in cross-sectoral, PHE projects. The task group field activities in Cameroon were concentrated on mobilizing and sensitizing key stakeholders on the project's goals. The group carried out capacity building and trainings that were focused on addressing sensitive subjects, such as reproductive health, and maternal and child mortality, in communities. These activities reinforce the

PHE messaging and behavior change component of the larger ABCG goal to address threats to biodiversity. The trainings also provided an opportunity for the working group to include teachings on COVID-19 in order to prevent the spread of the virus.

### **Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation—Fresh Water Sanitation and Hygiene (FW-WASH):**

The FW-WASH task made significant progress in advancing efforts to translate on-the-ground successes into policy action. The task launched the [Advocacy Strategy Development Facilitation Guide](#) and supporting materials in an online webinar event. The facilitation guide and supporting materials serve as a useful reference for the teams piloting the methodology and means for replicating the advocacy strategy development process for FW-WASH projects. In South Africa and Uganda, the task group members presented the integrated FW-WASH approach to the local government in the project activity sites. In South Africa, the team presented the integrated approach to water service delivery to the Alfred Nzo District Municipality (ANDM) Infrastructure Development and Municipal Services (IDMS). The presentation to the IDMS Standing Committee created an enabling environment for decision makers within ANDM to begin understanding and adopting the proposed cost-effective, and sustainable methods of achieving water provision mandate, with a low environmental impact. In Uganda, JGI conducted engagement meetings on the integration of FW-WASH with the technical, administrative, and political leaders as well as with NGOs/CBOs within the Masindi District Local Government that comprises the District Water, Supply, and Sanitation Council (DWSCC). The meetings nurtured the partnership necessary for developing and implementing a collaboration to advance shared advocacy goals.

### **Integrating Gender and Vulnerable Populations in Activity Design and Implementation:**

During this reporting period, all ABCG task working groups addressed gender integration in different ways, based on the activities and structures the various task groups have in place in their projects. The gender experts engaged the respective task groups throughout the year to determine measurable progress in these activities. 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

**Program Design:** ABCG enlisted a third-party nonprofit consulting firm, Impact by Design, to conduct an internal and external (landscape) assessment to highlight challenges and opportunities for the coalition, facilitate critical decision-making processes, and help create a strategic business plan. The plan guides the development of a strategy for diversifying funding sources, outlines opportunities to engage new partners, and charts a course for ABCG to reach sustainability of its core programs while demonstrating value to its members and potential partners. ABCG has also developed a Membership Charter that defines the partnership agreement among the members of ABCG. The Charter serves as the key document describing shared principles for engagement and decision making, guiding the process of defining how ABCG can expand its membership, and engage other like-minded organizations from around the world in solving biodiversity challenges for greater impact.

**Response to COVID-19 Restrictions:** The implementation of activities involving interaction with local people, government and civil society partners has been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Staff of all ABCG partners are currently working under strict country restrictions. All of the countries where ABCG is working have implemented measures restricting travel, public meetings and other events that bring people together in groups where the virus can be easily spread. Activities in some countries slowly resumed towards the end of the reporting period under COVID-19 restrictions, however activities in

other countries are still on hold. All ABCG partners are closely monitoring the situation and exploring potential alternatives for completing activities while maintaining social distancing. However, it became clear that it would not be possible to complete planned activities before the scheduled end of this Cooperative Agreement in Sept 2020. ABCG therefore presented to USAID a request for a one-year no-cost extension in quarter three of FY 2020, the request was accepted and a new end date scheduled for September 30, 2021.

# 2. INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

**A**BCG 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 CoPs, 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 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 learning among international 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 US 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 CoPs 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.



*A Maasai man walking his herd of cattle back home to his boma in northern Tanzania where climate change is impacting the livelihoods of pastoralists and wildlife. Photo credit: Nick Hall, TNC.*



# 3. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

## 3.1 TASK ACTIVITY 1: LAND USE MANAGEMENT

### 3.1.1 Task Activity Description

**H**istorically, 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 address the complex realities and conservation challenges of today. The working group has found that every target landscape is being reshaped by a suite of inter-connected 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.

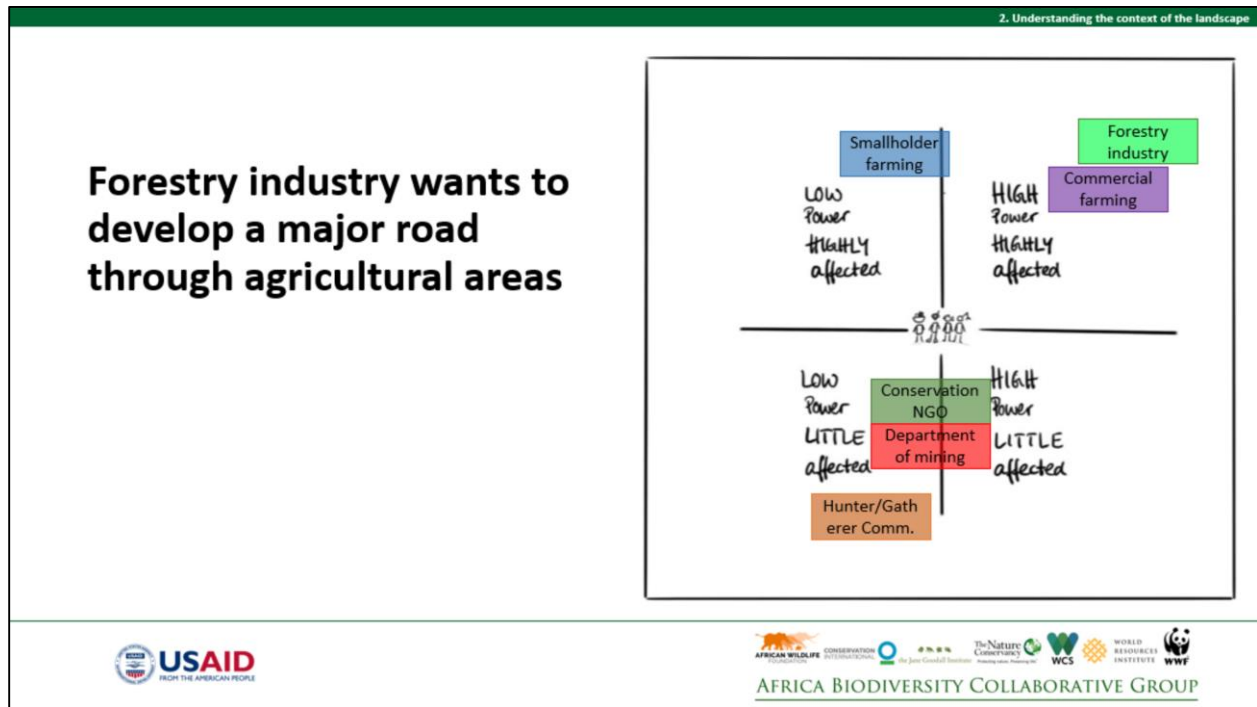
This working group is developing a methodological approach to conservation and land use planning based on scenario analysis, and guidelines for its application, to incorporate equitable and climate-smart alternatives into land use decisions for conservation. To do this, members have been working in several landscapes, applying and learning from different approaches and methodologies, 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 taught more broadly across Africa.

### 3.1.2 Key Achievements

#### *Course Development*

This working group is 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 group has finalized a course manual, presentations to be delivered by instructors, and group exercises to be undertaken by participants (see Figure 1, for example). The task group has also developed a fictional landscape (Figure 2) to use as a case study for the course, to avoid any preconceptions or biases that may come from using a real-world example.

**Figure 1** | Stakeholder mapping exercise from land-use planning training course

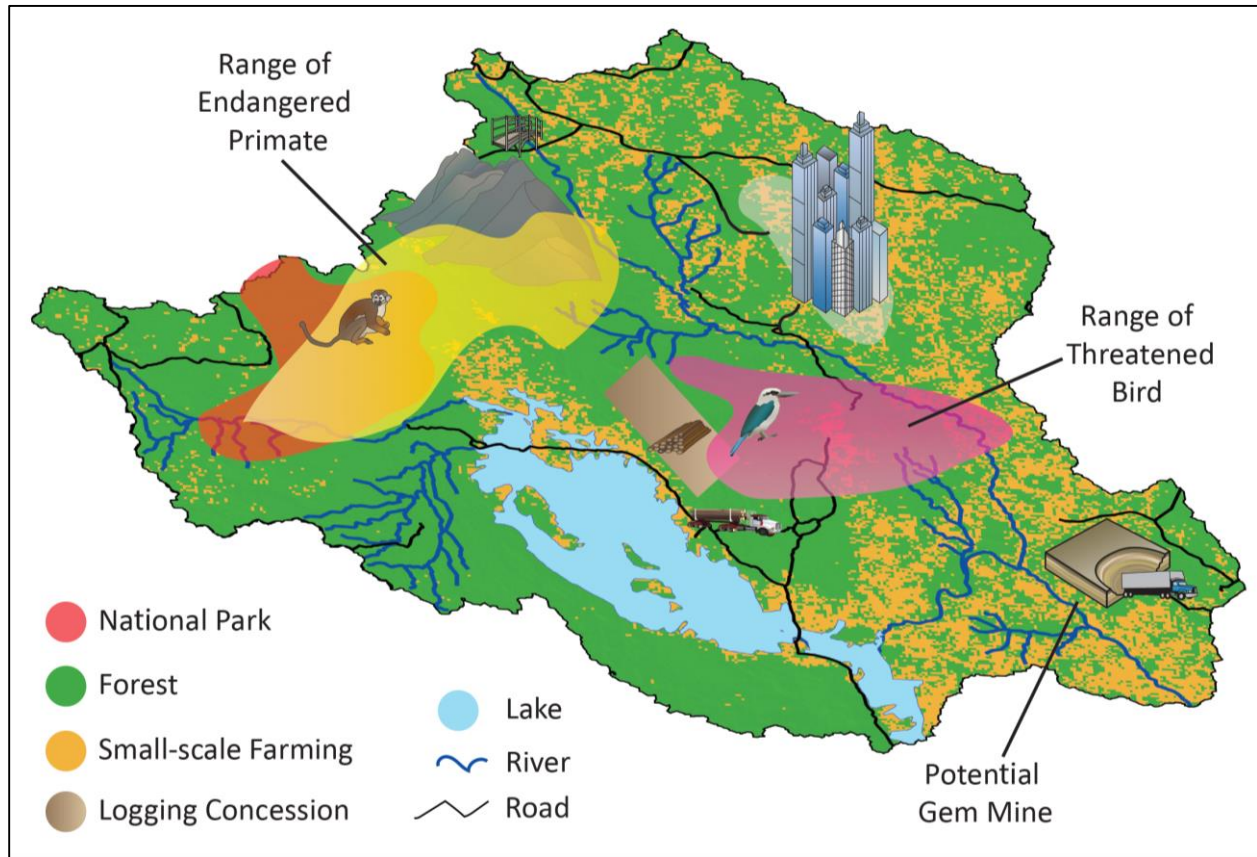


The course is modular in nature, such that the level of detail in the course can be tailored to the audience. For example, if the audience contains analysts and GIS technicians, the course material will include sections on useful software and analytical techniques. These sections will be omitted if the audience is composed of project managers, policy experts, etc.

Given the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, and the associated restrictions on travel, this working group has also decided to modify the course to enable delivery of the training materials remotely. This is likely to result in two additional versions of the course: one which will be led by in-country ABCG staff, but with pre-recorded video presentations from international trainers, and one which will be delivered fully online, with pre-recorded video presentations and modified group exercises using breakout video calls and online white boarding software. The group is currently re-designing course materials and investigating options for recording presentations, to make remote course delivery as effective as possible.

This group is beginning to identify key participants for each country, and trainings are tentatively planned for January-June 2021, although this is dependent on how Covid-19 continues to impact the group’s ability to deliver the course. Because the course is designed around group discussions and activities, the working group hopes that domestic travel will be possible in ABCG countries by next year, such that participants can gather in person and video recordings will be used for lectures only. However, given the uncertainty of this occurring, the working group will continue to prepare for online-only course delivery.

**Figure 2** | Fictional case study landscape “Lukab”



## Uptake of Scenario Results

### Gabon – TNC

In Gabon, TNC realized the following key achievements in building capacity within Gabon’s National Land Use Planning process to evaluate the potential climate vulnerability on a subset of current land-use:

1. Development of capacity building milestones with a TNC expert assigned to each milestone (see Table 1).
2. Identification of two key staff in the Gabonese government to generate the initial analysis and update any ongoing analyses as new climate and land-use information becomes available. These staff are:
  - i. Remote sensing engineer for urban planning at the Gabonese Agency for Space Study and Observation (AGEOS in French) who is in charge of the National Land Allocation Plan (PNAT), in support of the activities of the National Land Allocation Commission (CNAT).
  - ii. A GIS analyst working for Gabon’s National Park Service (ANPN in French).

**Table 1** | Milestones for Capacity Building/Training on Evaluating Potential Impacts of Climate Change on Gabon's Land-use Activities

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Lead at The Nature Conservancy</b>
<b>Identify two technical members of Gabon's government to assist in the analysis (completed)</b>	Emmanuel Mambela ( <i>Spatial Info Analyst; TNC Gabon Program</i> )
<b>Current land use data and map with key sectors generated</b>	E. Mambela
<b>Current climate data compiled</b>	Tracy Baker ( <i>Agriculture/Climate Scientist, TNC Africa Program</i> )
<b>Select global climate models, emission scenarios, and General Circulation Models for future climate conditions</b>	T. Baker
<b>Compile future climate data</b>	T. Baker with support from E. Mambela
<b>Identify key stakeholders to obtain input on the climate change analysis</b>	E. Mambela with support from Anne Trainor ( <i>Renewable Energy Strategy Director, TNC Africa Program</i> )
<b>Create climate change maps</b>	A. Trainor
<b>A preliminary analysis evaluating climate vulnerability for multiple scenarios on each land use sector</b>	T. Baker
<b>Targeted meetings with at least four key stakeholders to discuss primary results and potential modifications</b>	E. Mambela
<b>Revised evaluation of climate vulnerability for multiple scenarios on each land use sector</b>	T. Baker
<b>Create comprehensive presentation summarizing methods (data and analysis), results, and recommendations for PNAT.</b>	A. Trainor with support from E. Mambela and T. Baker
<b>Convene meeting where technical members of Gabon's government gives the above presentation on the potential impacts of climate change on land use sectors to the stakeholders, and staff from PNAT and climate change secretariat</b>	E. Mambela with support from A. Trainor and T. Baker

### **Republic of Congo – WCS, WRI**

WCS has provided data layers and land-use planning results to the ROC government in GIS format as, rasters and shapefiles. These data are to be included in an online data portal being developed by the Ministry of Land Use Planning and Major Works, to assist with land-use planning decisions and inform any future LUM analysis.

## **Tanzania – AWF**

The ABCG LUM scenario planning in the last phase contributed to the formation of the Kilombero Multi Stakeholder Platform to help “bridge the science and implementation gap” in the Kilombero landscape within the broader ABCG planning region. AWF presented the Multi Stakeholder Platform work at the African Landscapes Dialogue conference in Arusha, Tanzania held on November 7-10, 2019. The Multi Stakeholder Platform has shaped sub-national decision-making in part by contributing to the designation of the Morogoro region as a ‘Special Zone of Land Use Planning’ to enhance land use conflict resolutions. Kilombero Landscape is one of the key areas within this region, which paved the way to implement landscape approaches under the guidance of the National Land Use Planning Commission.

An initial implementation effort to implement LUM recommendations within Kilombero involved forest restoration. The restoration activities were carried out through ABCG’s GCI thematic area as ground activities on the LUM and GCI working groups intersect in this region. The AWF-chaired Environmental Feeder Group met on September 28-29, 2020 to discuss results from a multi stakeholder workshop held in Ifakara in June 2019 involving fieldwork and scenario modelling exploring futures for the Kilombero landscape for 2030 and 2063. The groups discussed collaborations and assessed the plausibility of maps and storylines, including where and why change occurs.

Discussions with the Kilombero landscape team informed how to deliver the LUM training course.



*Community members participating in the reforestation activity in Mngeta Valley, Tanzania, organized by the African Wildlife Foundation and the Tanzania Forest Working Group. Photo credit: Lilian Santos, TFCG and Damas Mbag, AWF.*

## ***Madagascar – CI, WCS***

The land-use planning course prepared by the working group provides methodological tools supporting territorial planning tools in Madagascar and are complementary to the tools already developed by the Ministry of Land Use Planning, habitat and public infrastructures, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Habitat et des Travaux Publics (MATHTP). Several meetings were held with the MATHTP to prepare the training itself, with a harmonization of the inputs brought by the working group and those from the MATHTP. This course will also allow opportunities to bring elements necessary for updating the management plan for protected areas included in the Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (CAZ) and Forest Corridor Ambositra-Vondrozo (COFAV) landscapes.

The participants identified for this training include those directly involved in the territorial planning process at the regional level, including technicians from agricultural, forestry, mining, land tenure, decentralization, industry, representatives of decentralized local authorities, and many others.

The group is working with the MATHTP team to determine how to deliver the course remotely via videoconference.

## ***DRC – JGI, WRI, WCS***

WCS has produced a draft publication comparing 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 publication contains important lessons for the rest of the task group, and will be published this year.

### **3.1.1 Best Practices and Lessons Learned**

#### ***Course Development***

Because Covid-19 is likely to prevent international travel for the foreseeable future, this group has investigated options for remote course delivery, as in-person gatherings are likely to be infeasible. The working group has explored a range of potential online tools, such as Zoom and Microsoft Teams, to determine which will be most suitable for course delivery and which can function best in areas of poor internet connection. The group has also investigated strategies used by other online courses to improve/maintain engagement, such as requiring the use of cameras and having scheduled time for participants to discuss learnings from each module. Finally, the group has also liaised with other organizations who deliver environmental training programs, and they have provided links to useful learning software (e.g. [www.mural.co](http://www.mural.co)). These techniques will be incorporated into the online version of the LUM training course as development occurs.

## 3.1.2 Challenges and Constraints

### **Course Development**

Because the original course materials were designed to be delivered in person, with interactive exercises conducted on whiteboards/poster paper, the working group found it difficult to design exercises that would work in an online-only setting. The group thus decided to revise some exercises and were forced to omit those that can only function with in-person instruction.

### **Uptake of Scenario Results**

#### ***Gabon – TNC***

Conducting activities and training to build Gabon’s capacity to evaluate the potential impacts of climate change on land-use has been hampered by Covid-19. Initial plans were to carry out a combination of teachings, virtual and in-person at the TNC Gabon office, by TNC staff. However, due to Covid-19 restrictions, the meetings and trainings will likely be entirely virtual. Because of this development, trainings have been delayed to ensure Gabonese partners/trainees have the appropriate broadband internet connection and equipment (e.g., laptops) in their current work situations that will allow them to attend the trainings and conduct the technical work.

#### ***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. The data portal which is currently under development will assist in mainstreaming biodiversity scenarios into land-use planning, by ensuring data are easily accessible to relevant stakeholders.

#### ***DRC – JGI, WRI, WCS***

No progress since last reporting period. Next scheduled activities will follow the training course redesign for remote delivery.

#### ***Tanzania – AWF***

AWF encountered governance challenges during implementation of LUM recommendations at the village level. Lack of Village Forest Management Plans (VFMPs) and approved bylaws make the whole system of managing reserves weak and prone to illegal activities. Once the culprits fail/disagree to pay fines, no further legal measures can be taken because the bylaws are not approved and cannot be used by primary courts at the local level. The availability of approved management plans and bylaws will provide opportunity for villagers to hold village governments to account for the condition of their Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFs). Capacity development via the LUM virtual training workshop targeting participatory creation and enhancement of VFMPs represents an opportunity to address this issue.

Currently VLFs are managed through voluntary basis and Village Natural Resource Committee (VNRC) members bear the most costs of the management especially in terms of time spent in the patrols. Voluntary management is the only possible approach at the moment because reserves are not generating any revenues. Consequently, it has been difficult to hold the VNRC members to account for the condition of the reserves.

Frequent transitions of government leaders sometimes reverse positive conservation-related decisions made previously. A lack of credible climate change information hinders informed decision-making.

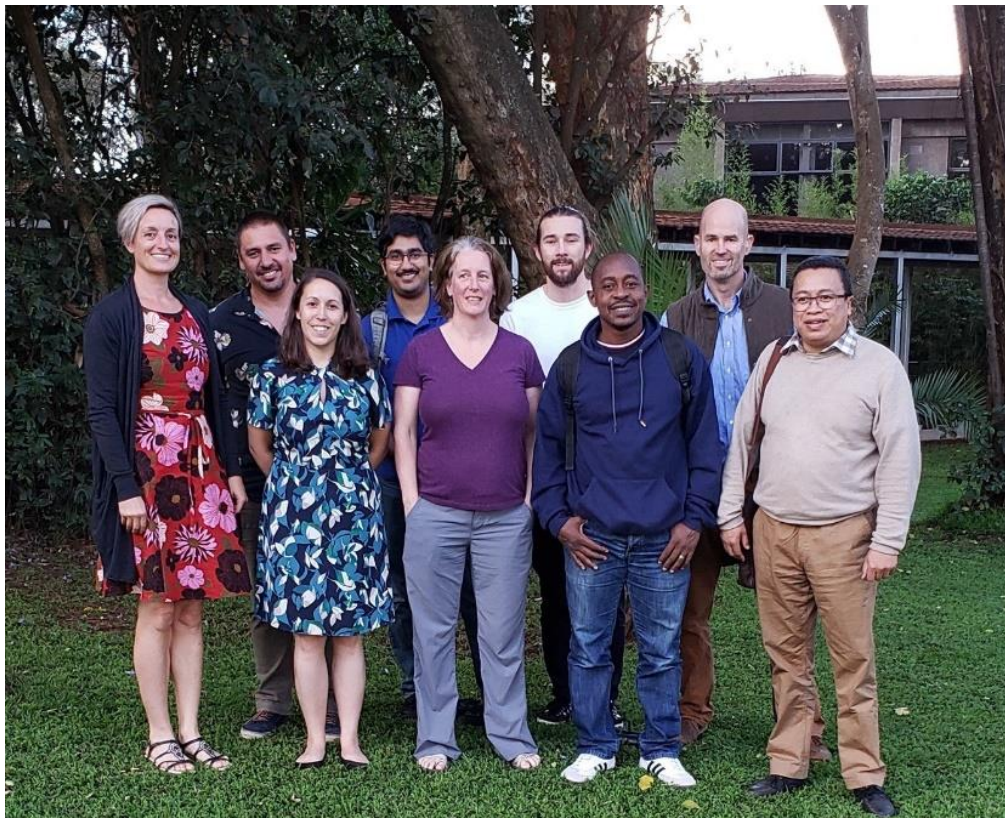
### ***Madagascar – CI, WCS***

The course was initially scheduled to be held in April 6-8, 2020 in Fianarantsoa for Forest Corridor Ambositra-Vondrozo (COFAV) landscape, and in May 5-7 in Moramanga for Corridor Ankeniheny Zahamena (CAZ) Landscape, but with the COVID-19 lockdown, everything has been postponed, probably until January 2021.

## **3.1.4 Deliverables**

### ***Course Development***

- Land-use planning course manual
- Land-use planning course PowerPoint slides



*ABCG task members at a training course exercise at AWF Headquarters in Nairobi, November, 2019. Photo credit: ABCG.*



## 3.2 TASK ACTIVITY 2: GLOBAL CHANGE IMPACTS

### 3.2.1 Task Activity Description



*Community members in Madagascar discussing climate adaptation strategies. Photo credit: Nikhil Advani, WWF.*

**F**rom 2015-2018, the GCI working group identified how changes in climate are affecting livelihoods and how communities' responses to those changes are affecting biodiversity. Results showed 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, and Zimbabwe. 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.

## 3.2.2 Key Achievements

### *Develop Community Livelihood Climate Adaptation Strategies*

#### *Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Kenya – WWF*

The project in Zimbabwe received the necessary congressional approval to move forward. Project activities are currently underway including: 1) Implementing rainwater harvesting and installing a solar powered borehole pump to improve water access, 2) Installing an improved drip irrigation system, 3) offsetting deforestation pressure by planting trees and providing fuel efficient stoves, and 4) Installing a weather station to collect and automate upload of weather data. The project in Madagascar is also now underway. Based on consultations with local communities and verification of the technical feasibility, project staff have selected sites for both the beekeeping and seaweed farming activities. Due to COVID-19, the project in Kenya was stalled and a new timeline agreed upon ending in May 2021. Nonetheless, project staff have managed to press ahead with several activities. Water committees, for example, have been established, with good representation of women and youth, and are currently drafting by-laws to guide water usage and management.

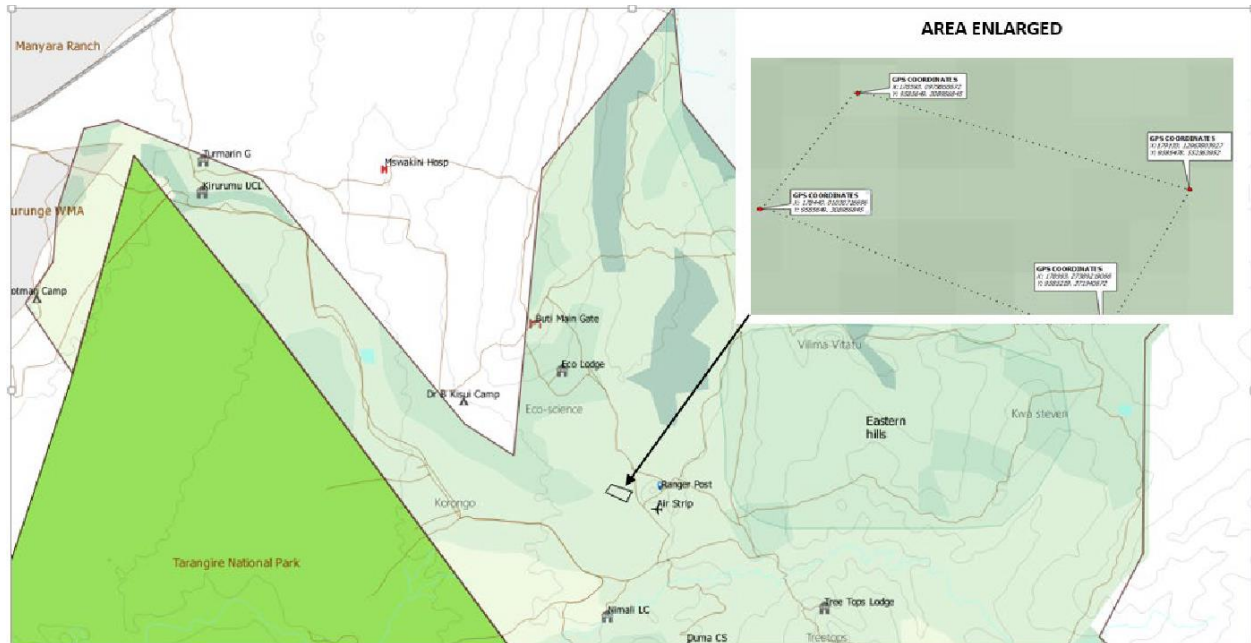
#### *Tanzania – TNC*

In October 2019, TNC hosted a workshop in the town of Monduli in Monduli District, Tanzania. Forty-three participants (25 women, 18 men) representing four community regions led by TNC staff recounted recent challenges to livelihood sustainability and biodiversity conservation brought on by a changing climate. Members of the community regions divided into four individual groups, 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. Through a vote, the group members identified the interventions they would design and implement with available funds during the next 12-18 months such as: (1) development of a “living fence” to help prevent wildlife encroachment, (2) invasive species removal, and (3) grass planting to prevent soil erosion.

Following the October 2019 workshop, one of the two groups from Selela village developed a detailed action plan and budget for achieving agreed upon outcomes. Group 1 from Selela planned to control (by uprooting) the invasive *Dichrostachys cinerea* (currently dominating 75% of grazing lands) and to plant trees in eroding areas. Whereas Group 2 developed a plan to plant trees in the areas which are highly eroded. After revision of the budget the group opted to plant not only trees, but also grass seeds.

In the Randilen, Wildlife Management Area planned activities to control the invasive species *Dichrostachys cinerea* began on August 10 and finished on August 23, 2020. The main objective of the project is to uproot *Dichrostachys* within 8 hectares as a pilot area. During the initial execution process a total of 12 hectares were uprooted mechanically. By the project’s end, a total 16 hectares in the entire project had been cleared of invasive.

**Figure 3 |** Randilen WMA project area



*Invasive species removal at Randilen, November 2019. Photo credit: Alphonse Mallya, TNC.*

Following approval from USAID, TNC purchased a drone to capture video and real-time monitoring, including the ability to plan and share results and methods with communities in a visual format more compatible with community members perceptions and experiences.

### **Madagascar – CI**

Unfortunately, CI has made limited progress in the implementation of adaptation strategies due to inability to go to the field as a result of COVID-19, and to a budget alignment submitted to USAID. All the actions to be implemented and their revised timeline are specified in Table 2. As soon as the budget

modification is approved by USAID and CI agrees that it is safe to visit the communities, CI will resume the implementation of the adaptation strategies.

**Table 2** | List of actions, activities, their descriptions and status completed, in progress and on hold as part of Conservation International tasks

Actions	Activities	Description	Status
Sharing Survey results	Sharing the results of data analysis after surveys within Vinanitelo Municipality	Preparation of materials and organization and delivery of workshop with communities	Completed
	Identification and sensitization (awareness raising) of the beneficiaries	Use the results of the workshop to identify beneficiaries	
		Prepare materials and meetings to discuss the activities with beneficiaries	
Implementation of sustainable agriculture	Implementing "farmer to farmer" extension approach	Communication and training of local technicians and communities to implement sustainable agriculture practices	On hold
		Training of farmer trainers on sustainable agriculture practices to be implemented	
	Implementation of System of rice intensification and system of rice improvement (SRI/SRA),	Acquisition of inputs (Plow, Harrow, Weedy, Spade, Nylon rope, Rake, Bowl)	
		Delivery of inputs to beneficiaries	
Restoration, reforestation, protection of natural habitats	Preparation and implementation of the plant nursery	Acquisition and delivery of the equipment for nursery	In progress
	Identification of the beneficiaries	Use the results of the workshop to select beneficiaries	Completed
		Prepare materials and meeting to discuss activities with beneficiaries	
	Implementation of Agroforestry and forest restoration	Training of farmers to do the plantation	On hold
		Seedlings planting	
	Patrolling	Patrolling system already exists for COFAV Protected Area	In progress
Monitoring and evaluation of implemented activities	Site visit and monitoring	Identify indicators to be used to monitor the actions implemented	In progress
		Develop a protocol for the monitoring and evaluation of the actions implemented (frequency of the monitoring activities, identification of which farms and areas will be monitored)	

## **Tanzania – AWF**

An initial implementation effort to implement LUM recommendations within Kilombero involves forest restoration. At a July 2019 workshop in Ifakara, Tanzania, the AWF team and stakeholders agreed to restore at least 1,500 ha of priority forests in the Mngeta valley area within the Kilombero landscape to bolster resilience against increasingly frequent droughts by improving water quantity and quality. Guided by application of the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) process to prioritize degraded areas warranting restoration, the AWF field team, and the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group staged reforestation tree plantings involving communities (Village Natural Resource Committees, Village Councils and Water User Associations) and other partners in the Mngeta valley in February involving two phases in beacons across eight villages. Restored areas totaled 1,960 ha of which 160 ha involved agroforestry restoration on individual farms using mango, avocado, and orange trees. Native species used in the replanting included: *Khaya anthothea*, *Milicia excelsa*, *Faidherbia albida*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Azizelia quenzensis*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Cordia africana*, *Albizia gummifera*, *Albizia schimperiana*. A transect through the restoration areas estimated a survival rate of more than 70% for the more than the 600,000 trees planted. In addition to improving water provisioning, the reforested area will help reestablish ecological connectivity between the Kilombero Nature Reserve and Udzungwa Nature Reserve.

In collaboration with Kilombero District extension officers, AWF developed a training manual for cocoa value chain which entails good agricultural practices and conservation enterprise development strategies for small-holder farmer training programs as part of climate change adaptation. By diversifying crops, this effort will avoid shifting cultivation leading to conversion of forests, water source degradation, and siltation of rivers.

### **3.2.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned**

#### **Tanzania – TNC**

Whereas field activities around direct removal of invasive species removal did not involve women, female members of the community were involved in the planning and operational reporting, including organizing payments to field workers and developing progress reports for TNC staff. Direct digital payments were very successful and provided immediate compensation, which in turn catalyzed enthusiastic motivation by our field teams, which is evident in Randilen WMA where initial invasive species removal goals were exceeded by 100%.

#### **Tanzania – AWF**

Collaboration between project and local government brought positive synergies and consistent program delivery. Farmers were motivated to participate in the trainings to learn how to better manage water resources and exploit alternative livelihood opportunities as methods to increase climate change resilience. A women-only session to discuss village-level issues of development, gender and governance helped ensure critical female input to strengthen project implementation.

### **Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Kenya – WWF**

Efforts to mainstream gender have largely been successful to date in the Kenya project as evidenced by the high participation of women in the water committees, and the focus on project interventions which reduce the time burden on women collecting water. In Madagascar, seaweed farming will be primarily driven by local women, helping to reduce existing gender inequities including the current lack of involvement of women in income-generating activities.



*Left: feasibility test being carried out for seaweed farming by women from the community. Right: community consultation.*  
Photo credit: WWF Climate Crowd.

### **Madagascar– CI**

Project beneficiaries were extremely engaged during the selection of target areas and target adaptation actions to be implemented. Twenty-five percent of the households where the adaptation actions will take place are led by women.

## **3.2.4 Challenges and Constraints**

### **Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Kenya – WWF**

Waiting for congressional approval for on-the-ground activities in Zimbabwe set the project timeline back. Also, COVID-19 created delays for the Kenya project team due to restrictions on travel.

### **Tanzania – TNC**

COVID-19 created delays for the Tanzanian project teams due to restrictions on travel. In the Randilen WMA invasive species removal site, the main challenge encountered during the exercise was broken equipment due to the hard-compacted black cotton soil.

### **Madagascar– CI**

CI requested a budget modification from USAID, which has taken longer than expected to get the final approval. In any case, on the ground activities (implementation of agroforestry, activities to improve rice farming and reforestation) are still on hold due to inability to go to the field due to COVID-19.

### **Tanzania – AWF**

A lack of climate change knowledge within the community hinders informed decision-making to address it. While this project helped to address the knowledge gap, it remains a challenge. Human population increases drive environmental degradation and counters project efforts.

### 3.2.5 Deliverables

#### *Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Kenya – WWF*

Project staff completed site identification reports for the Zimbabwe and Madagascar projects showing where project activities will occur, justification for selection of each location, and summaries of community consultations including who was in attendance.



*Left: location of borehole to be upgraded and irrigation to be installed in Zimbabwe. Right: community in which clean cookstoves will be distributed to reduce deforestation pressure currently being exacerbated by alternative livelihood activities. Photo Credit: WWF Climate Crowd.*

#### *Tanzania – TNC*

Field activities have proven very successful and widely supported by the communities. Invasive species removal in two of three field sites have exceeded initial targets. Local planning workshops have been well attended and were relatively equitable in their gender balance. Field teams have completed four scheduled field activities and have produced planning and post activity reports for review and comment.

#### *Madagascar – CI*

The dissemination of information collected through key informant interviews is now complete. Households where the adaptation strategies will be implemented were identified. Construction of the nursery that will hold the native species to be used for the agroforestry and restoration activities has commenced.

### 3.3 TASK ACTIVITY 3: COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT

#### 3.3.1 Task Activity Description

The CBFM thematic area is a new priority for ABCG that emerged from progress under the Land and Resource Tenure Rights (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<sup>1</sup>, and 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 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 is 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.



*A mission of the Community Forestry Division of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development in Maniema province, DRC to present the guidelines to local stakeholders on management plans for local community forests concessions.*

<sup>1</sup> Trupin, R., Morgan-Brouwn, T, Doulton, H. and Nelson F. 2018. *Making Community Forest Enterprises Deliver for Livelihoods and Conservation in Tanzania*. Unpublished publication



### 3.3.2 Key Achievements

#### *Best Practices in the Implementation of CBFM Management Plans in DRC – WRI, JGI*

To achieve Strategy 1 objective to, promote and understand best practices in the implementation of CBFM management plans in DRC for improved conservation outcomes, the following six activities were accomplished in FY 2020:

1. The operational guide for the development of simple management plans (PSG) for local community forest concessions (CFCLs) developed by WRI was validated by 50 experts and government representatives (93 men, 24 women):
  - a. In 2019, WRI supported a mission of the Community Forestry Division of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development to Maniema province, DRC to present the PSG to 52 (8 women, 44 men) provincial stakeholders including community beneficiaries, civil society officials and provincial and local government authorities. This activity was funded by GIZ and provided the project with a tool for Land Use Management. This tool provides a standardized methodology that facilitates the elaboration of simple Management Plan by all the actors.
  - b. After delays due to COVID-19 prevention measures that resulted in travel and meeting restrictions, a national validation workshop was held in Kinshasa on June 13-14, 2020 with 35 participants (10 women, 25 men) from civil society organizations, representatives from Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), and technical and financial partners supporting the CFCL process in DRC.
  - c. The guide is now available as a reference tool to assist CFCL user groups to set clear goals for management that will improve quality of life for communities whose forests constitute reserves of biodiversity and forest-dependent livelihoods.
    - JGI will use the guide as a best practice tool to pilot creation of simple management plans in the 3 CFCLs that they support.
    - Translation into local languages is ongoing in collaboration with the MEDD. The translated guide will serve as the basis for WRI led distribution to local actors and awareness raising on its application.
2. In 2019, JGI aligned the planned ABCG supported CFCL CoP meetings of the CBFM task force (2 task force members and 1 additional ABCG member) with a CFCL management capacity building committee of the Ushiriki Consortium (8 organizations) aiming to build capacity of community associations and structures for customary forest management, and management of >22 local CFCL and two community reserves (funded by the Arcus Foundation). Actors from the Ushiriki consortium collectively represent more than 4,500,000 ha of territory for classification as customary forest. This activity is a first step in responding to the strategic collaboration outlined for CBFM task force. The WRI guide for the creation of CFCL simple management plans serves as the best practice tool for actors of the Ushiriki consortium, and these actors will be among the first to pilot usage of the guide. The planned ABCG CoP meetings in 2020 have been postponed since March 2020. As lead of the CBFM working group, JGI is considering how to achieve the intended networking and sharing of expertise and lessons learned without travel.
3. JGI continued to support both institutional and community-level conflict resolution for effective allocation and management of CFCLs. During this reporting period, JGI, through local partner,

Foret pour le Développement Intégral (FODI), used stakeholder assessments and dialogues as conflict transformation tools with eight organizations:

- a. On behalf of the Société pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement (SODEPE), JGI and FODI facilitated conflict transformation through dialogues between the Banankusu clan, who contested the limits of the CFCL Motondo, and the five communities (Bangandula, Banamwesi, Kibeke, Olomba, Babomongo) whose forests constitute the CFCL Motondo. As a persistent conflict dynamic in the region, this conflict risked escalating from an interpersonal/family level conflict to an ethnic one that could have subsequently led to violence between armed members of ethnic groups. Risks of violent conflict, as well as blockage of other conservation activities was avoided.
  - b. Along with the Union des Associations de Conservation de Gorilles pour le Développement Communautaire à l'Est de la République du Congo (UGADEC), FODI held three separate conflict transformation dialogues (funded by a private donor). Teams of community monitors engaged in ground-truthing of the revised forest delimitations.
  - c. Along with WCS, Reserve de Gorilles de Punia Reserve Communautaire d'Oku and Réseau CREF, FODI provided technical and process advice to transform the conflict of land tenure and community representation incited by the incursion of agents from Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI) into the customary forests of Basengele and Oku. Using the Ushiriki Consortium as a basis for collaboration, the concerned actors agreed to proceed through the process of allocation of customary forests as CFCLs, and to address the primary threat of commercial hunting to great apes together. The actors view these sites as a Basengele-Nkuba-RGPu triangle and believe that this geographic peculiarity can help address the threat of commercial hunting by allowing for multiple entry points accessible to all actors.
  - d. As a result of the aforementioned collaboration under the Ushiriki consortium framework, DFGFI reached out to implicate JGI and FODI in the delimitation process for BongoBongo bordering CFCL Banisamasi under FODI.
  - e. As a result of the aforementioned collaboration, WCS reached out to JGI and DFGFI to ensure the inclusion of members of the communities under support of DFGFI for Nkuba Conservation Area were included in the awareness raising activities for the borders of a community reserve situated between Walikale and Punia territories of North Kivu and Maniema provinces.
  - f. As a result of the collaborations, DFGFI is seeking to learn from WCS's experience in creating the community co-managed Kabobo Wildlife Reserve for the formal allocation of customary forests of the Nkuba Conservation Area. Previously, ABCG through the LRTR working group supported the Kabobo work and played a critical role in the establishment of the community co-managed Kabobo Wildlife Reserve.
4. JGI and FODI continued to accompany MEDD monitoring the progress of three CFCL applications (under SODEPE) through the provincial ministry system. JGI facilitated the technical evaluation of the applications by the environmental advisory team of MEDD. During this reporting period, these three CFCLs were given a favorable recommendation and notifications posted in 16 communities.
  5. Ensuring development of best practice and harmonized global methodology, JGI USA and DRC teams designed the methodology for biodiversity surveys for the JGI supported SODEPE CFCLs, the results from which will inform the development of the simple management plans using the

guide prepared by WRI and validated by the government. Equipment was purchased and teams of community monitors led by JGI biomonitoring technician were formed. Surveys will begin in October 2020.

### **Impacts of CBFM on Forest Cover in DRC – WRI, JGI**

To achieve Strategy 2 objective ‘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’, the following activities were conducted in FY 2020:

6. WRI collected community forest shapefiles from seven countries in Africa (Madagascar, Cameroon, Tanzania, Gabon, Congo, Uganda, DRC). Data was collected through online data portals, webmaps and files from NGO and government open sources. Consultations were done with partners and expert organizations per country. WRI is analyzing the context for each community forest and establishing a baseline of community forests with legal recognition (more CFCLs in DRC will be added as the administrative process for their legal designation is completed). This baseline will be used to determine forest cover change annually and eventually determine the scope of countries to be included in the report on forest cover change due to community-based forest management. Data on forest cover change between 2000 – 2018 will serve as the data source for assessing forest outcomes.

### **3.3.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned**

Best practices and successes on which to build the CBFM working group come from progress of WRI and JGI under ABCG’s LRTR and LUM working groups. In 2018, WRI led the process to produce government validated guidelines (following the law) for international and national NGOs on participatory processes to guide communities through the process to compile a dossier and design and implement a simple management plan. In 2018, JGI applied broader land use management strategies and tools at the local level to demonstrate the importance of community managed forests in territorial level management of land for sustainable development and conservation using matching funds. Three CFCLs have dossiers and are under consideration at provincial level.

The CBFM working group is led by WRI and JGI DRC representatives. Investing in the perspective of field-implementation (including successes and challenges) to lead the group will ensure that the successes and challenges are clear. Working in a complex context, such as DRC requires nuanced contextual knowledge and adaptive strategies.

- The participatory nature of the WRI-led process to create and validate a guide for development of simple management plans, which included close collaboration with the Community Forestry Division and other services of MEDD, facilitated the acceptance and validation of the guide by the highest political level- the Minister of MEDD. The Minister personally made a symbolic presentation of this tool to community forestry stakeholders in the DRC.
- Many of the early discussions of the community forest policy process were dominated by national stakeholders and took place in Kinshasa. Recent efforts to carry out more consultations

at the provincial level have been helpful in collecting practical feedback on field realities, which in turn informed more realistic policy design;

- This process, led by WRI, involved JGI and their technical local partners. These partners succeeded 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. In this regard insights from different levels are integrated into national policy discussions:
  - Efforts include capacity building of authorities to understand the Ministerial Decree and operational elements of the four-organ family structure and broader community associations and structures.
  - Capacity building for 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.
- As a new process in eastern DRC, the compilation and submission of an application for a CFCL is, by decree, free, but in practice involves many steps that require a significant budget. The idea of creating a CoP from the CBFM working group to share lessons learned and successes across the actors supporting CFCLs, including those outside of the east who have successfully completed the process, would address the dearth of information among actors in the east. Details on the progress of this activity will be shared during the next reporting period. In addition to costs on the ground to compile the application, there is significant funding required for sector and provincial level actions, including funding the review of the applications and the meeting of the Comité Consultatif pour la Protection des Forêts to declare the official allocations. Without funding from the stakeholders, these official steps will not occur. JGI is currently at this step of the process and is convening a meeting of stakeholders to share the costs of this official meeting, which is USD\$20,000. JGI invested USD\$40,000 in the participatory processes to compile the applications, USD\$10,000 in conflict transformation dialogues at community level, more than USD\$1,000 in government evaluation of applications, more than USD\$8,000 per CFCL for surveys (ongoing), and more than USD\$5,000 per CFCL to create management plans (January 2021).
- On-ground contestations of customary forest limits for a CFCL constitute the main community conflict. The number of stakeholders that must be engaged in the selection and delimitation of a forest for CFCL allocation have been underestimated. In addition, the actual families whose forests will constitute the CFCL, all the neighbors whose land borders, or is in the vicinity of, the customary land under discussion must also be included. This will reduce the number of community-level contestations that derail the evaluation of the application. Many of the contestations addressed by JGI and FODI during the process for three SODEPE CFCLs were symbolic of larger issues concerning borders of customary forests.

### **3.3.4 Challenges and Constraints**

Over the course of the current reporting period significant challenges from the 2018 presidential election, Ebola outbreak and the 2020 COVID-19 outbreak, were encountered:

- The 2018 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

MEDD brought activities with the Community Forestry Division of MEDD to a standstill for many months.

- With a new Minister in place, and after the COVID-19 meeting and travel restrictions were eased in DRC, the guide has been validated, adopted and distributed (albeit with reduced participation of provincial ministry representatives). WRI also overcame challenges from certain stakeholders who were trying to thwart the official adoption of this guide. The personal involvement and engagement of the new Minister himself was key to maintaining the integrity of the official validation.
- The workplan for JGI was reinforced once the WRI guide for simple management plans was validated and distributed.
- Rainforest Foundation UK are now managing the community forest database in DRC and as such new CFCLs (even those still in process at provincial level) are being added to the database, including the three SODEPE CFCLs supported by JGI.
- WRI notes the challenge of receiving geospatial data of formally allocated community forests. Although WRI has the global data set of forest cover change for 2002-2018, at the time of reporting, WRI has received only partial community forest data from seven countries.

### 3.3.5 Deliverables

- Operational guide to the development of simple management plans for local community forests concessions is available:
  - A mission of the Community Forestry Division of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development was conducted in Maniema province, DRC to present the guidelines to local stakeholders. Results from this mission will further refine the guideline document.
  - Final Communiqué of the validation workshop is available (annex to this report in separate Word file).
- Three CFCLs passed through provincial level approval processes and notifications posted in 16 communities.
- CFCLs from eastern DRC, including the three SODEPE CFCLs supported by JGI, are being integrated into the official community forest database for DRC now managed by Rainforest Foundation UK.
- Shapefiles of official allocation customary forests have been collected in seven African countries (Madagascar, Cameroon, Tanzania, Gabon, Congo, Uganda, DRC).

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

### 3.4.1 Task Activity Description

According to Population Reference Bureau's 2019 World Population data sheet, 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 will dramatically increase the threats of habitat destruction, water and soil pollution, and deforestation.

In direct response to these threats, the PHE working group is piloting 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 on 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 to ultimately conserve the health of the ecosystem and of humans who depend on it, including understanding how actions taken in one sector influence the other two.

### 3.4.2 Key Achievements

#### ***PHE Learning Initiative by Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP)***

In the past 12 months, the ABCG PHE working group has witnessed increased awareness, discussion and support of the benefits of the PHE approach among conservation, health and development practitioners. Despite the postponement of the World Conservation Congress (WCC) from June 2020, more than 100 organizations have signed on to a motion for the WCC members promoting voluntary family planning by conservation organizations as a sustainable development measure. This represents an unprecedented agreement by these multisectoral actors in support of addressing human population growth as a driver of biodiversity loss, especially in Africa.

Leveraging this important statement of support, the ABCG PHE working group members were invited, in June 2020, to provide thought leadership for a new, limited time learning initiative funded by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation through CMP, led by the International Crane Foundation (ICF).

ICF is starting a new PHE project in Uganda, funded by the Margaret Pyke Trust (organizers of the WCC 2020 motion on reducing barriers to family planning for improved conservation). As part of their

introduction to PHE, ICF is working with 20 PHE experts to produce a PHE conservation intervention package for the CMP Open Standards library of conservation actions. This will help conservation practitioners design PHE projects to achieve conservation outcomes, using the Open Standards methodology/software. Participating PHE experts include JGI, WWF-US, CI, Population Reference Bureau, Pathfinder International, John Snow International, and USAID. Discussions started in August 2020, and the group will produce a document for CMP and Moore Foundation by end of November 2020. This product will help advance the ABCG PHE group objectives for outreach to policymakers and donors to increase commitment to integrated programming.

### ***Preparation for World Conservation Congress 2020/2021***

During this reporting period the PHE lead and Pathfinder International planned the PHE speaker pitch session for the WCC, originally scheduled in June 2020 to be held in Marseille, France. The speaker pitch is designed to give participants a short overview of the conservation and health benefits of the PHE approach and to showcase an example from the Tuungane Project in Tanzania (where TNC is an implementing partner.) USAID PHE Technical Advisor Clive Mutunga agreed to serve as moderator for the session to demonstrate support for ABCG and the PHE working group.

WCC 2020 has been postponed indefinitely due to the pandemic. The speaker pitch session is scheduled virtually for January 2021. This may provide an opportunity to reach more people than previously planned.

### ***USAID Knowledge Success Project PHE Co-Creation Workshop in February 2020***

On February 24, 2020, the PHE lead participated in the USAID [Knowledge Success](#) Project PHE Co-Creation Workshop in Washington, DC. The purpose of the workshop was to streamline and enhance PHE knowledge exchange among the PHE community of practitioners across the globe. The PHE task lead and 14 representatives from health, development and conservation organizations (including four participants from the November 2019 PHE Experts workshop) worked together to craft innovative solutions to improving PHE communications among practitioners across the globe. Given the synergies with the ABCG PHE working group, the lead and Knowledge for Success staff agreed to collaborate on upcoming outreach activities. A follow up call with Knowledge for Success in May 2020 was postponed due to COVID-19.

### ***PHE Experts Workshop***

Earlier in this reporting period, the PHE task members planned and delivered a [PHE Experts meeting](#) on November 21, 2019 at WWF-US offices in Washington, DC. JGI led the planning for the PHE workshop, engaging Foundations of Success facilitator Ashleigh Baker to help design the agenda and key learning questions. More than 20 health, development and conservation experts provided insights, research and evidence on the benefits of integrated Population, Health and Environment programs for the African context recognizing that human population growth is a main threat to biodiversity loss in sub-Saharan Africa.

The expected output of the workshop was a PHE Reference sheet (“cheat sheet”) or check list for potential project design and implementation staff to use to address integration in cross-sectoral, PHE projects. The workshop objectives were very ambitious, and participants explored the various ways to measure integration and approaches to promote integrated PHE successes.

Based on the feedback received at the workshop, the PHE task team drafted a reference sheet and circulated for review. Due to delays in the field-based work caused by COVID-19, the reference sheet is still being refined. In November-December 2020, as the pilot activities produce lessons learned, the task team will incorporate these and finalize the reference sheet.



*PHE Experts Workshop held at WWF-US, November 21, 2019. Photo credit: Ashleigh Bake, Foundations of Success.*

### **Western Tanzania – JGI**

The JGI team had planned to conduct a research activity informed by the PHE reference sheet in the 3rd quarter of FY 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all field activities in Western Tanzania have been halted since early March 2020. The JGI team is currently in the process of designing the study and hoping to be able to return to the field later this year. JGI anticipate the study to be completed by the end of March 2021.

### **Lobeke National Park, Southeast Cameroon – WWF**

#### ***Mobilization and sensitization phase of key stakeholders on the project’s goals***

One of the most important phases of the project is the mobilization of different stakeholder groups around the project. These mobilization events ensure sufficient and clear understanding of the project’s goals, specific project objectives and expected results.

During this past year, the project team concentrated on activities to:

- Mobilize the appropriate actors of the health system at the level of Moloundou and Salapoumbé subdivisions to request their technical support for the project.
- Mobilize and educate the conservation service staff (also a target group for this project) to ensure their full understanding of the project objectives and engagement to get their support into its implementation.
- Sensitize the administrative, health and municipal authorities of the various subdivisions so that they adhere and communicate at their levels to the target audience coherently and effectively.
- Mobilize the community leaders, both women and men, Baka and Bantu, so that they understand the goals of the project and accept that women are at the heart of leading the project implementation.



- Inform Baka Indigenous Association (ASBABUK) managers on the goal, objectives, expected results of the project, but also collect their opinions and obtain their prior and informed consent in writing.
- Inform the main stakeholder groups (women, men, youth) gathered in village women’s associations of the objectives and goal of the project. Speaking directly with women was the best opportunity to answer questions, and address some rumors and misconceptions about the real purpose of the project (see Table 3 below).

**Table 3** | Stakeholders in the WWF-Cameroon Project Target Area

Stakeholder Targets	Number of women	Number of men	Total
Health Personal	14	13	27
Conservation staff (WWF and MINFOF)	2	18	20
Administrative, municipal, military authorities	3	17	20
Community and traditional leaders	30	25	55
Broken stick talks within the Baka and Bantu key groupings	268	70	338
Baka organized within the ASBABUK association	3	11	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>474</b>

***Mobilization caravan and knowledge campaign to enroll Baka women into prenatal visits at their local health center***

The aim of this activity was to provide information and strengthen capacity of pregnant women on topics relating to the importance of attending prenatal visits at the health center to help reduce pregnancy-related complications and to improve pregnancy outcomes and maternal and infant overall health. The target health centers included: Moloundou, Nguilili and Salapoumbé. From April to September 2020, 107 expectant mothers were informed and trained in the three target health centers on the following topics: the importance of medical monitoring of pregnancy; the various risk factors during pregnancy, which may lead to complications; and how to best prepare pregnant women for assisted delivery.

***Male and female condom distribution***

During this reporting period, the project distributed a total of 36,930 condoms (922 female and more than 36,000 male condoms) at the three health centers and through conservation services. This represents a significant outreach in the communities especially in the face of COVID-19 challenges, to continue service delivery and improve access to services.

**Table 4** | Distribution of Contraceptives to Health Centers (October 2019 to September 2020)

Relay structure concerned and types of condoms	Moloundou Health Center	Yenga Health Center	Salapoumbé Health Center	Conservation services	Total
Female condoms	255	246	221	200	922
Male condoms	12,562	10,778	10,668	2,000	36,008
TOTAL	12,817	11,024	10,889	2,200	36,930

From April to September 2020, male and female condoms were acquired and strategically distributed among the project stakeholders, in the various community health centers as part of the family planning and reproductive health educational efforts of the project. Table 5 shows the quantities of condoms received in participating health center and numbers distributed within communities associated with each health center, and the rates of use of each type of barrier contraceptive method in the project area during that 6-month period.

**Table 5** | Receipt and distribution of condoms in the three target health centers

	Moloundou Health Area			Nguilili Health Center			Salapoumbé health Area			Conservation service and other partners		
	Quantity received	Quantity distributed	Use rate	Quantity received	Quantity distributed	Use rate	Quantity received	Quantity distributed	Use rate	Quantity received	Quantity distributed	Use rate
Period	March 20	Sept 2020	%	March 20	Sept 2020	%	March 20	Sept 2020	%	March 20	Sept 2020	%
Female condom	200	55	28%	200	46	23%	200	21	11%	200	0	0
Male condom	6912	5650	82%	6912	3866	56%	6912	3756	54%	1000	1000	100

During the April to September 2020 reporting period, family planning and reproductive health educational campaigns were conducted in each target health area to promote healthy birth spacing through the use of barrier contraceptive methods, such as the condom, as well as for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including information on the prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The campaigns resulted in the distribution of 21,736 male condoms among the target health centers and 14,272 have been distributed to the project stakeholders within communities, as seen in Table 5 above. The number of female condom distributed is negligible as compared to the male condom being the preferred contraceptive method.



*Practical demonstration of the correct wearing of the male condom in Moloundou health area during a training session. Photo credit: Olivier Njounan Tegomo, WWF.*

### ***Capacity building in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic***

In FY 2020, the team delivered two training sessions for women’s groups and women focal points, in Moloundou and Nguilili health areas, despite the COVID-19 crisis. Hygiene and sanitary guidance and recommendations from the Health Ministry were observed throughout these small group training sessions, to minimize the impact and potential virus spread.

### ***Training session for Baka and Bantu women focal points from October 2019 to March 2020***

WWF staff organized 12 capacity building sessions in three health center areas. Adult women, youth and teenage girls were the target group for these trainings, from nine villages bordering the three health areas. The team highlighted three themes: human reproduction and reproductive health, prevention of unwanted pregnancies in teenage girls, youth and adult women, the prevalence of early pregnancies, and prevention of maternal and child mortality during childbirth.

The methodological approach focused particularly on group discussions, brainstorming, short presentations, sharing and exchanges among participants and trainers as well as the use of posters and leaflets. A total of 282 Baka and Bantu women, youth and teenage girls participated in the training sessions among which 162 Baka women and teenage girls (80 adult women and 82 teenagers) participated. Similarly, 120 Bantu women and teenage girls were invited to the capacity building sessions (60 adult women and 60 teenagers).

### ***Training session for Baka and Bantu women focal points between May 15 through July 5th, 2020***

A total of 20 women between the ages of 15 and 55 years of age, including single mothers, teenage girls from surrounding high schools and colleges, and female heads of households, participated in a training session on: basic physiological concepts of the menstrual cycle; reproductive health; best practices during pregnancy and post-natal; and unwanted pregnancies and their consequences on the mother, infant and the whole family. Additional training was included in these sessions on topics relating to the COVID-19 virus, in particular information on the nature of the virus and how to prevent its spread. This topic was added to the training sessions to take advantage of the fact that women focal points are community-level information disseminators, and this was the perfect context to increase knowledge about this new threat facing the Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the project area. Consequently, all training sessions took place in the context of Coronavirus disease with strict respect for physical distancing between participants and compulsory wearing of a protective masks.

A second training session took place during this reporting period, to build the capacity of a newly formed women's social association in the villages at the outskirts of Lobéké National Park. The training session brought together two groups of 25 women in separate training sessions. The training topics focused on the anatomy and pathophysiology of the female reproduction system and the menstrual cycle, demonstration of the correct use of female and male condoms, the preparation of enriched nutritious complementary food made from products available locally and at a lower cost, and discussions on the pandemic and the means of prevention.

### **3.4.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned**

#### ***Western Tanzania – JGI***

JGI did not report best practices or lessons learned due to lack of field activities conducted during this reporting period.

#### ***Lobeke National Park, Southeast Cameroon – WWF***

The project's lessons learned during this reporting period include:

- The urgent demand for the male condom by women of childbearing age and the rejection of the female condom, including by the Baka traditional birth attendants who are community focal points.
- There are still quite a number of prejudices within the community on both the signs and the actual existence of the Coronavirus, therefore it was observed that women focal points and especially the young women, who use more regularly social networks, were a great source of information on the pandemic and were able to disseminate current information about the prevalence of COVID-19 cases, nationally and in their region.
- Two main reasons observed in the project area leading to unwanted pregnancies are: the lack of knowledge and understanding of the menstrual cycle by women of all ages; the pervasive issues relating to sexual harassment of young girls and married women by men or teenage boys, which

lead to the recommendation that more consistent and regular awareness raising should also be focused on teenage boys and men alongside the capacity building efforts of women and girls.

### **3.4.4 Challenges and Constraints**

The Coronavirus has disrupted everyday life around the globe and the PHE working group members have encountered challenges in continuing activities, both in the US and the field programs. The PHE working group has remained active and engaged in numerous thought leadership discussions to advance PHE objectives, but the PHE reference sheet relies on input from the field activities. As mentioned above, these field activities are delayed due to the new reality of cautious implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

#### ***Western Tanzania – JGI***

JGI experienced significant delays in conducting a data collection study due to travel and gathering restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### ***Lobeke National Park, Southeast Cameroon – WWF***

A major part of the planned activities being linked to the regrouping of people in meetings and training workshops, made these activities risky and several had to be cancelled or modified to adhere to the government pandemic safety measures. Consequently, the project was forced to modify or postpone activities, events and adapt budgets to be more flexible to meet the financial and strategic constraints imposed by the pandemic.

### **3.4.5 Deliverables**

- a. Lessons learned and best practices from assessments and outreach to minority groups – in progress
- b. PHE and gender integration reference sheet – in progress

#### ***Western Tanzania – JGI***

No planned deliverables for this reporting period.

#### ***Lobeke National Park, Southeast Cameroon – WWF***

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

Due to delays in project activities as a result of COVID-19, the working group will report on these indicators in the following reporting period.

### ***Success Story***

Over this reporting period, WWF training sessions focused on addressing sensitive subjects, such as reproductive health, and maternal and child mortality, in communities. One useful and efficient engagement method was to have trainees explore the root causes of the high maternal and child mortality rates in communities in the project area. Health center staff partner Mr. Gabi used a highly participatory and efficient method to help men and women identify the root causes of several health issues observed in the communities. He perfected this method and suggested its use in all other training sessions as a tool that has proven to be essential to frame the discussions on reproductive health, family planning, sexually transmitted infections, malnutrition and food security.

The method requires community members in the training to draw a map and list all cases of morbidity and mortality they know occurred within the past 12 months (or whatever timeframe that is appropriate for the training). The trainees work in groups to do this exercise and develop a list with potential reasons for the morbidity and mortality cases, as they know them, and the conditions and situation of the families where these events occurred.

At the end of the exercise, the groups come back together and compile their data and start a discussion on their findings. Most participants quickly realize that patterns occur around the morbidity and mortality cases that they identified in their respective communities, which quickly lead them to better understand the root causes of these events. Most of these cases revolve around maternal and child mortality and are most often associated with such situations as high frequency of pregnancies; several young children in the household; teen pregnancies; lack of means to provide for the pregnant mother and young children in the family; complications during pregnancy and at birth; poverty and lack of means to feed the whole family, etc. This exercise leads to discussions around reproductive health, family planning, prevention of teen pregnancies, nutrition and food security issues. This method has proven very efficient and effective in training community health focal points to better understand their role in disseminating information about these topics and being a resource for their community for knowledge dissemination and distribution of family planning commodities (male and female condoms), and for referring cases on various issues ranging from family planning counselling to pre- and post-natal visits, and other health-related issues to the nearest health centers.

Exercises like this reinforce the PHE messaging and behavior change component of the larger ABCG goal to address threats to biodiversity.

## 3.5 TASK ACTIVITY 5: GLOBAL HEALTH LINKAGES TO BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: FRESH WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### 3.5.1 Task Activity Description

**B**y 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 phase I and the implementation pilot period under ABCG II.

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

### 3.5.2 Key Achievements

#### *Advocacy Strategy Development Methodology*

This task focused on three main activities during this reporting period: 1) finalizing the Advocacy Strategy Development Facilitation Guide and supporting materials; 2) in-country implementation of advocacy strategies produced for South Africa and Uganda; and 3) continuing the engagement of FW-WASH leaders in Africa through the CoP. After the implementing teams reviewed the manual draft and added gender-sensitive recommendations, IRC contributed leverage funding for the methodology guide and supporting materials to be reviewed by a professional copyeditor. CI contributed additional leverage funding for a graphic designer to lay out the guide and materials. Updates on the in-country implementation and CoP activities are below.

#### *South Africa – CSA*

Following the July 2019 Advocacy Strategy workshop in Durban, South Africa, the first milestone was presenting to the ANDM Infrastructure Development and Municipal Services (IDMS) Standing Committee on March 25, 2020, a day before the nationwide COVID-19 lockdown. This is the only

Department within the municipality that deals with water services (water and sanitation) and Environmental Management. IDMS must approve the integrated planning approach and mandate action for ANDM to adopt the approach piloted by CSA. CSA's presentation was well received, and the following points were agreed upon:

- Officials would attend a site visit with CSA and partners to learn about proposed interventions.
- Bilateral meetings will occur every two or three months between ANDM and CSA (including UMzimvubu Catchment Partners at CSA's invitation).
- CSA will assist ANDM in areas where there are water supply backlogs (in existing, not new areas).
- ANDM will allocate additional budget funds for district level follow-up of alien invasive plant clearing efforts, which support natural resource management strategies (and linkages to water supply).

The presentation to the IDMS Standing Committee created an enabling environment for decision makers within ANDM to begin understanding and adopting the proposed cost-effective, and sustainable methods of achieving water provision mandate, with a low environmental impact. This resulted in new streams of revenue for equipment, materials, and technical support, after CSA facilitated site visits with key ANDM officials.



*Msukeni Spring Site Inspection, South Africa, September, 2020. Photo credit: Zola Mbuyana, ANDM*



## **Uganda – JGI**

Following the advocacy workshop, JGI conducted three engagement meetings with the technical, administrative, and political leaders as well as with NGOs/CBOs within the Masindi District Local Government that comprises the District Water, Supply, and Sanitation Council (DWSCC). The meetings included: District Water Office, District Natural Resources Office, Chief Administrative Officer’s Office, District Health Office, Administrators for Local Water Supply and Sanitation, National Water and Sewerage Cooperation Masindi Office, and development partners including Smile For All and the Water Trust. The meetings nurtured the partnership necessary for developing and implementing a collaboration to advance shared advocacy goals.



*Workshop to train the sectoral committee on tools developed by the FW-WASH task group, Uganda. Photo credit: Isabirye Edirisa, JGI.*

The team identified three advocates to champion FW-WASH and conservation in the district, they include the Senior Environment Officer, Water Officer Masindi, and the Chairperson for Natural Resources, Technical Works, and Social Services Committee (a district councilor). A key outcome from these meetings was the package of tools for integrating environmental conservation into FW-WASH at the level of the Masindi District, following the January 2020 workshop to develop and approve the tools. The next step was presenting the tools to the DWSCCs for review and thereafter to the council for adoption. The Council also resolved to conduct bi-annual water coordination meetings. The Sectoral Committee approved the tools adopted by the DWSSC with a few changes and that Council has developed penalties to be levied on staff who implement projects without undergoing FW conservation screening. The end result is a district level mandate for FW-WASH, mechanisms for coordination and tools to facilitate the delivery of water projects that include both WASH and environmental conservation.

## **Integrated Freshwater Conservation and WASH Community of Practice – CI**

The Integrated FW-WASH CoP hosted an in-person meeting on the theme, *Rapid Urbanization, Infrastructure Development, and Water Conservation in Kenya*, on February 25, 2020. It was co-convened in Nairobi by the Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network and ABCG. The meeting attracted 60 participants from the public, private, and civil society sectors, as well as university students. Discussions revolved around three key themes:

- 1) An understanding of water resource management and the value of freshwater ecosystems;
- 2) The role of water governance and urban planning in mediating urban water demand and supply, and environmental protection; and

3) The cost of meeting FW-WASH challenges in the face of rapid urbanization.

A detailed summary can be found here: [Getting Urban Infrastructure and Sustainable Water Resource Management Right](#)

The CoP also held two webinars. On August 20, 2020, the CoP hosted a [webinar to launch](#) the “FW-WASH Advocacy Strategy Facilitator’s Guide”. This enabled ABCG to share its guide with the 150 webinar registrants. The Watershed Programme returned to the CoP to present “IWRM and WASH Linkages: How CSOs can Advocate for their Integration in Policy and Planning,” on September 23, 2020. The summary and links to resources shared can be found here: [Linking Integrated Water Resource Management and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#). This event had 37 participants.



*Participants to the ABCG Community of Practice meeting held on February 2020, Nairobi, Kenya. Photo Credit: Peter Chira, AWF.*

### **3.5.3 Best Practices and Lessons Learned**

At the start of the advocacy strategy implementation process, only one of the CSA team members knew about the municipal functions and operations. As a result of implementing the strategy, other team members greatly increased their knowledge of and interactions with municipal actors. For long term sustainability, CSA learned that this process needs to involve more people, to ensure the achievement of the strategy goal is not solely dependent on one person and their contacts and connections.

Another lesson in South Africa was how important allies within ANDM and other structures were to advancing the advocacy goal. These connections were instrumental in achieving the successes to date. The JGI-Uganda team also felt that identifying a small number of champions and educating them about your advocacy goal, can help to form a dependable team of advocates that can reach a greater number of stakeholders.

Following the mandate from the meeting with the IDMS in March, CSA gained increased access to technical knowledge from ANDM Area Managers and Technicians. This greatly enhanced the process by bringing knowledge of the existing infrastructure layout into plans for linking the low costs structures to the municipal infrastructure.

The impact of CSA's learning from the advocacy strategy process is being adopted and integrated into other aspects of CSA's approach. As a result, CSA set a national level goal this fiscal year to develop custodians of water resources who are empowered to engage more confidently with government structures. This furthers CSA's goal of anchoring environmental stewardship in local people and reduces the need for CSA to facilitate the engagements between community and municipality levels.

In Uganda, the staff also recognized the value of conducting field visits. They found that providing opportunities for decision makers and champions to observe and gain greater understanding of the work for which they were advocating was an effective tool.

### **3.5.4 Challenges and Constraints**

In South Africa, restrictions to reduce the spread of COVID-19, greatly slowed community and municipal engagement, starting from the end of March 2020 and prevented the scheduling of important plenary meetings. This is now easing but some restrictions remain in place.

In some villages, CSA also encountered a lack of trust in the municipality, making collaboration between them more challenging. However, those communities who exhibited a desire to participate, and not be passive recipients of government services, are showing more positive results. The level of motivation and commitment to the collaborative process differs within the communities and between villages. Due to the evolving nature of the strategy process and despite the willingness of the ANDM to engage with villages around their water supply, no formal memorandum of understanding outlining the various roles have been signed thus far. Minutes of meetings are kept as records.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused delays with the Government of Uganda, and this limited implementation of planned project activities causing a delay in achieving the project targets. Additionally, this year coincided with political campaigning season, which kept most targeted participants busy.

### **3.5.5 Deliverables**

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

- Developed Advocacy Strategy Workshop Facilitator's Guide for leveraging integrated FW-WASH, [FW-WASH Advocacy Strategy Workshop Guide](#).
- Eight men and seven women trained in the USA, South Africa and Uganda on the advocacy strategy 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.

- Pilot tested two site-specific strategies for influencing policy gaps in South Africa and Uganda.
- Tools collaboratively developed to be adopted for use in Uganda; Thirteen men and six women were trained on these tools:
  - Environment Management Plan Tool
  - Planning/Interim/Final Payment Environment Certification
  - Environment Impact Monitoring Form
  - Environment Impact Report Form
- The CoP held one in-person event in February 2020 and two webinars in August and September 2020.

## 3.6 TASK ACTIVITY 6: INTEGRATING GENDER AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN ACTIVITY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

### 3.6.1 Task Activity Description

**W**omen 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 greater inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups, ABCG working groups are employing a participatory approach that provides 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 is more explicitly addressing 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 designed a data collection methodology, aimed at a representative gender balance.

During the August 2019 Gender Integration Workshop, ABCG task leads agreed to incorporate at least two gender indicators for 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.?**

### **3.6.2 Key Achievements**

During this reporting period, all ABCG task working groups addressed gender integration in different ways, based on the activities and structures the various task groups have in place in their projects. The gender experts engaged the respective task groups throughout the year to determine measurable differences in these questions.

#### ***Land Use Management***

The LUM task group developed the Land Use Planning training course materials, which spotlight gender issues in several areas. One of the principles of effective planning is consideration of social equity. The guidance calls for consideration of gender in the land-use planning process noting that women often traditionally take a quieter role than men in community discussions, despite being significantly impacted by land-use planning decisions. The training material also includes stakeholder mapping as a critical tool to reveal gender-based power imbalances, among men and women and communities and institutions, that should be considered in a planning process. Another example was included in the training materials to illustrate the different equities of a fictional women's smallholder farming cooperative and a fictional international commercial farming company.

The LUM task group is monitoring gender participation and leadership in the LUM workshops, designed to introduce the coursework. The WCC 2020 presentation will also highlight gender impacts of LUM.

#### ***Global Change Impacts***

During this reporting period, the GCI working group addressed gender through two field-based activities.

#### ***Madagascar – CI***

Building on the outcomes of previous community workshops in Madagascar, participants and the project leaders decided to focus on the diversification and intensification in rice farming to reduce forest conversion, and to implement the following activities: 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 diversify their rice production. The implementation of some of those activities started in November of 2019 in 254 households (208 led by men and 46 led by women). The implementation of nursery and agroforestry and the training on those activities were conducted in 11 farms, but other activities such as those aiming to improve rice farming are forthcoming.

## **Tanzania – TNC**

In October 2019, TNC hosted a workshop in the town of Monduli in the Monduli District of Tanzania. Forty-three participants (25 women, 18 men) representing four community regions led by TNC staff recounted recent challenges to livelihood sustainability and biodiversity brought on by recent climate conditions. Members of the community regions divided into four break-out groups 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. Through a vote, the group members identified the interventions they would design and implement with available funds during the next 12-18 months such as: (1) development of a “living fence” to help prevent wildlife encroachment, (2) invasive species removal, and (3) tree planting to prevent soil erosion.

### **Community-Based Forest Management**

In order to identify best practices that can be shared with diverse stakeholders to improve the design and implementation of community-based forest management in DRC, research and piloting, and analyzing approaches to answer the four learning questions are inclusive and gender sensitive. It is an assumption that in order to understand successful CBFM projects for example, both women and men are equal constituents in forest management but with specific social, economic and political considerations. In order to understand the gender sensitivities of CBFM, the task force developed indicators to demonstrate inclusion as a first-step towards gender transformation. Performance indicators are disaggregated by gender and complemented by 3 women-centric participation indicators: percentage of women who participate in the CBFM community of practice (JGI – 30%) and who engage in local management systems and governance structures for local community forest concessions (JGI – baseline 12% not relevant for this reporting period) and who participate in provincial level trainings guiding the development of management plans (WRI – 26%). Beyond participation, actors of the task force including those recently brought in through complementary platforms including the committee for capacity building of community associations and structures managing community forests of the Ushiriki Consortium target an increased percentage of women in leadership roles for local governance structures for CBFM.

### **Freshwater Conservation and WASH**

To reduce freshwater ecosystem pollution and link to WASH services, this task group developed resource materials (including a guide for workshop facilitators and supporting materials) for ABCG member organizations and partners to promote improved policies and plans for conservation, health, and development in Africa. The training materials contain three specific gender-sensitive recommendations and best practices. CSA, with technical assistance from CI, is applying the methodology in ANDM of South Africa’s Eastern Cape Province. JGI is piloting the methodology in local villages in Uganda’s Albertine rift region of Hoima and Masindi Districts, also known as the Budongo-Bugoma Corridor. During the implementation phase, CSA and JGI activities will include gender-sensitive indicators to measure progress.

### ***Population, Health, and Environment***

During the November 2019 PHE Experts meeting, the participants explored the definition of integration with respect to PHE, the various ways to measure integration and approaches to promote integrated PHE successes. The participants agreed a key learning question to be addressed by the task group in the proposed PHE Reference sheet is: **Through what pathways can PHE support gender-responsive programming that leads to direct and measurable benefits on health and environment for households, communities, and ecosystems?**

The PHE task group is drafting a PHE Reference sheet and plans to finalize it by May 31, 2020. It will contain at least two gender-specific recommendations or best practices.

### **3.6.3 Deliverables**

- At least two indicators were selected per task for eight total indicators.

## **3.7 SECRETARIAT**

### **3.7.1 Key Achievements**

#### ***Strategic Business Plan Development***

In December 2019, ABCG enlisted a third-party nonprofit consulting firm, Impact by Design, to conduct an internal and external (landscape) assessment to highlight challenges and opportunities for the coalition, facilitate critical decision-making processes, and help create a strategic business plan.

Though previous efforts have enabled ABCG to coalesce around a theory of change, vision, and other elements of strategic planning, the articulation of a business plan provided a setting to prioritize actions that build on existing strengths while also considering additional investments in institutional development. The plan guides the development of a strategy for diversifying funding sources, outlines opportunities to engage new partners, and charts a course for ABCG to reach sustainability of its core programs while demonstrating value to its members and potential partners. This process has offered a critical opportunity to ensure that the organization has the financial, structural, and operational foundation to be successful into the future.

Through the business planning process, ABCG brought together key stakeholders, analyzed its competitive advantage, explored governance needs, mapped a new approach to fundraising, and built a road map for additional partner engagement. The result is a better, more strategic, more sustainable ABCG that includes:

- A new emphasis on African leadership
- An updated value proposition that articulates how and why our collaborative is unique
- A governance structure that can meet future needs
- Fresh fundraising strategies to ensure we have the resources to achieve our goals

- A new budget that demonstrates how we will remain financially stable in the years ahead

### ***Membership Charter***

The ABCG Secretariat and Steering Committee developed a Membership Charter that defines the partnership agreement among the members of ABCG. The Charter outlines conditions for participating in the coalition, roles and responsibilities of the member organizations and governing bodies, and defines how the coalition operates. It serves as a guiding document and describes shared principles for engagement and decision making. It also provides guidance for how ABCG can make changes in structure and organization in response to opportunities and issues identified as part of the business planning exercise. The Charter was approved and signed by all members in March 2020 for execution.

### ***Programmatic Meeting Coordination***

The Secretariat coordinated regular, formal assemblies of representatives from each of the seven member organizations.

The first quarterly Steering Committee meeting was held on December 4, 2019. The Steering Committee discussed fundraising prospect updates, strategies for diversified funding, and how to better position ABCG for future funding. Members provided suggestions on foundations and contacts to reach out to for opportunities. It was agreed that the ABCG Director develops a list of contacts that the Steering Committee can reach out to. The group discussed the development of the Membership Charter and listed the amendments required to be incorporated in the final version, which was to be passed to the finance and legal department of the member organizations for signing by March 2020. The Steering Committee discussed the business planning process requirements and approved the proposal submitted by Impact by Design as the consultant to carry out the task.

A second Steering Committee meeting was held on March 10, 2020. The Steering Committee reviewed the Strategic Business Plan development process thus far, noting that the process was advancing well and reviewed priorities for next steps. The need to incorporate the perspectives of other partners who are not directly involved with ABCG was noted as important in order to develop a good understanding of the perceived value of ABCG. A discussion on quarter two pipeline analysis, and a no cost extension request was held. The Steering Committee members provided implementation updates on their activities which were on course, however there was concern on how the COVID-19 pandemic would impact implementation of the remaining tasks. Due to the uncertainty caused by the pandemic, the group agreed to request a 12-month no-cost extension from USAID. The request was approved with the project now scheduled to end in September 2021. The Steering Committee discussed ABCG's participation and coordination at WCC2020 that was scheduled for June 2020. The group agreed to coordinate with the congress leads in other organizations in order to identify areas of synergy at the congress.

In the latter half of the year, the Steering Committee met virtually to advance the business planning process over the course of six workshops facilitated by IbD. These workshops explored potential business structures where IbD presented options with implications of adopting a new model. IbD also shared the results of internal and external/landscape assessments. Learning objectives centered around understanding opportunities and challenges faced by members, identifying new information needs to inform decision-making, and ensure alignment with current members in ABCG's future structure,



mission, vision, and priorities, as well as gathering external input into ABCG’s problem statement and value add, fundraising, and governance models. The results of the internal and external assessments provided an opportunity to summarize key strengths, challenges, and opportunities for ABCG III, a new two-year award of USAID funding. These discussions finalized the critical path and operational guidance elements of the business plan.



*Giraffe. Photo credit: Simon/Pexels.*

## **Global Communications and Engagement**

### **International Conference Participation**

#### **Africa Landscapes Dialogue**

ABCG supported the planning of the [African Landscapes Dialogues](#) organized by EcoAgriculture Partners and held on November 12-15, 2019, in Arusha, Tanzania. ABCG contributed to regular planning meetings shaping the design of the dialogue, and supported to broaden the dialogue participation by reaching out to ABCG members who were able to nominate individuals they were collaborating with in Africa for their participation. Task members from the GCI and LUM working groups, and ABCG’s communications and Engagement specialist attended the event and informed the dialogue on the activities being carried under the two thematic areas as well as other relevant activities being carried out in the sub-Saharan landscape. ABCG’s communications and Engagement specialist also supported in the communications and media engagement of the dialogue. The dialogue brought together 136 landscape leaders from 18 sub-Saharan countries implementing different initiatives in the landscapes to share knowledge, experiences and lessons on the integrated landscape management approach.

## **ABCG's IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) Participation**

The Secretariat supported the working groups in submitting proposals for the IUCN WCC2020 scheduled to take place in January 2021 in Marseille, France. As the congress is coming at the end of the current implementation phase, the congress offers ABCG a platform to disseminate activity findings and explore opportunities for future work. Four proposals, listed below, were accepted for presentation at the congress. The Secretariat also reached out to members and partners to determine their participation at the congress and explore common areas for broader collaboration. The Secretariat submitted a proposal to host a social event at the congress that will create an opportunity for ABCG to network and build new partnerships. The organizers have not yet communicated the feedback on the submission status of this proposal. As result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the congress has been postponed indefinitely. Accepted proposals for the IUCN WCC include:

- [Helping people and nature adapt to a changing climate](#) (GCI working group)
- [Engaging Stakeholders to Mainstream Land Use Planning in Africa for Sustainable Development](#) (LUM working group)
- [Competing Needs – how we address both conservation and health needs throughout the African landscape](#) (PHE working group)
- [Water for People & Nature: Lessons from Integrating Freshwater Conservation and WASH in Africa](#) (FW-WASH working group)

## ***Speaker Series, Washington, DC***

ABCG has co-hosted two 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:

- [The Pearl of Africa: Uganda's Future Through the Lens of Conservation, by Sudi Bamulesewa, African Wildlife Foundation](#) (November 14, 2019)
- [Scaling Up Community Conservation in The Greater Mara Ecosystem by Daniel Sopia, MMWCA](#) (October 29, 2019)

## ***Online Communications***

ABCG continues to share news, event updates, publications and other highlights through its [website](#) ([www.abcg.org](http://www.abcg.org)). The number of ABCG website visitors this reporting period was 4,674, down from 5,260 visitors in FY 2019. Users from Africa represented 28% of the total users, an increase from the 24% users recorded in the last reporting period. ABCG's email marketing platform, Constant Contact that disseminates event announcements, career opportunities, report releases and news highlights continues to serve as an important means for reaching audiences. The platform has been gaining attraction with increasing requests from different stakeholders on cross-promotion of events, news alerts and career posts. The platform gained 185 news subscribers this year bringing total subscribers to 2868. Twitter followers on [ABCGconserve](#) have increased by 8% from 847 as at September 30, 2019 to 914 followers.

The ABCG website has been developed on a proprietary Content Management System (CMS) that has made updating of new features and the improvement of functionality challenging. The company that

designed the website and that had been providing back-end support also informed ABCG of its decision to wind down its operations in April 2020. All these factors made it necessary for ABCG to initiate a process of looking for a new company to redesign the website using a more user-friendly CMS. ABCG started the process of redesigning the website in July 2020. The website is being designed with a friendlier CMS, WordPress, which will make the website more interactive with an easy to navigate back-end system for updating. The redesign is expected to be completed in December 2020.

## *Africa Engagement*

### **Nairobi Member and Partner Meetings**

As part of the ABCG's efforts to nurture relationships with African stakeholders, the ABCG Director and Communications and Engagement Specialist met with the TNC Kenya Country Director and BirdLife's Africa Region Director in November 2019, in Nairobi. The meetings were aimed at sharing ABCG's activity updates, fostering relationships with existing members, and exploring opportunities for expanding ABCG's membership.

### **Nairobi Speaker Series**

ABCG in collaboration with other organizations organized a two-part webinar series on COVID-19 and Adaptive leadership. The webinars were aimed at discussing key leadership practices that leaders of conservation organizations in Africa are employing in dealing and responding to the global pandemic. The webinars drew on the expertise of Africa directors of ABCG member organizations and other organizations who served as webinar panelists. The [first webinar](#) was held on August 11, 2020 and discussed key leadership practices that leaders of conservation organizations in Africa are employing in dealing and responding to the global pandemic. The second part of the webinar will be held on October 13, 2020.

## **3.7.2 Challenges and Constraints**

There was very short notice given by the company that designed the website and which had been providing back-end support on their intention to wind down operations. In addition, getting regular website maintenance from the company was also challenging with delayed responses to requests or none at all. This negatively impacted the desired communication impact on the website. The new website will greatly ameliorate the challenges posed by its predecessor.

# 4. APPENDICES

## 4.1 ABCG PHASE II MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

**Table 6** | 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
<b>Land Use Management</b>					
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 framework	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 <i>engaged</i> 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 >25% female participants	Track # of country stakeholders engaged through outreach stratified by gender	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
# of female participants in workshop who felt the coursework reasonably addressed gender issues.	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2019: 0 CAs satisfied  Q4 FY 2019: %40 Q2 FY 2020: %50 Q3 FY 2020: %60	Post workshop survey of female participants	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
<b>Global Change Impacts</b>					
<b>Activity Purpose 1:</b> Develop best practices framework that can be adapted and applied across community contexts					

<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> 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
# men and women attending meetings to develop strategies	NA	50/50 ratio	List of participants of meetings	April-May 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> 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
# of men and women attending workshops	NA	50/50 ratio	Participants list	April-May 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Communities are equipped to measure livelihood adaptation strategies' impact on biodiversity over time					
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> 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
<b>Activity Purpose 2:</b> Field test climate adaptation strategies within pilot communities for proof of concept					
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> 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
# number of farm/households led by men and women where adaptation strategies have been implemented	NA	50/50 ratio	List of beneficiaries of adaptation strategies	Oct 2019- July 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> 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

# of men and women attending workshops	NA	50/50 ratio	Participants list	Oct 2019- July 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff
<b>Activity Purpose 3:</b> Disseminate methodology for creating community livelihood adaptation action plans to key stakeholders through-out Sub-Saharan Africa					
<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> 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
# of men and women beneficiaries from project implementation	0	50/50 ratio	List of men and women receiving final report and attending webinar	July-Sept 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff post implementation survey
<b>Output 4.1.1:</b> 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
<b>Community-Based Forest Management</b>					
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	Zero in FY 2019 and three in FY 2020 (Q1, Q2, Q3)	JGI
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> 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
Percentage of women who participate in the Community Forestry Concession	5%	20%	Meeting Records	By end FY 2020	JGI
<b>Output 1.2.:</b> 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

Percentage of women who engage in the pilot participatory management systems for three pilot community forests	15%	40%	Meeting Records	By end of FY 2020	JGI
<b>Output 1.3:</b> 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
<b>Output 1.4:</b> 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
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Visibility on results of political economy study, land use allocation maps and testing management plan guidelines in 3 CFCLs through JGI blog ( <a href="http://news.janegoodall.org">news.janegoodall.org</a> ) and Ushiriki consortium Facebook page					
Number of blog and social media posts	0	3 blogs, >9 Facebook posts	Blog and Facebook	By end of FY 2020	JGI
<b>Outcome 1.6:</b> 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



<b>Output 1.7:</b> 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
Percentage of women who participate in the two provincial level trainings on the Ministry's official guidance document for simple management plans for community forests	0	40%	Training Reports	By the end of FY 2020	WRI
<b>Activity Purpose 2:</b> 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
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> 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
<b>Output 2.2:</b> 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
<b>Output 2.3:</b> 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
<b>Output 2.4:</b> Blog on the report posted on WRI's webpage ( <i>WRI Insights</i> ).					
Number of blogs	0	1 blog	Blog posted on <i>WRI Insights</i>	Q2 2020	WRI
Population, Health and Environment					

<b>Activity Purpose I:</b> Donors and policy makers are aware of the benefits of PHE integration and positive conservation outcomes					
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> 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
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> 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

1d. Number of women participated in focus group discussions/surveys in project sites	0	10-15 women per focus group/survey per project site	Data collected through surveys and focus group discussions (e.g. attendance sheets, survey documents)	Third/fourth quarter FY2019	PHE Task Group members and field staff in project sites
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> PHE and gender integration reference sheet is developed based on the lessons and best practices recorded					
1e. 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
1f. Number of gender-focused recommendations/considerations included in the PHE reference sheet	0	2-3 gender-focused gender recommendations	Data collected, analyzed and synthesized through the process of compiling the PHE reference sheet draft	First/Second quarter FY20	PHE Task Group members- DC-based and field-based
<b>Activity Purpose II:</b> Donors and policy makers commit to the integration of gender-responsive PHE approaches into their future programming					

<b>Outcome 2.1</b> 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
<b>Output 2.1.1</b> 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
<b>Output 2.1.2</b> 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
<b>Freshwater Conservation and WASH</b>					
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	December 2019	Task Lead
Number of gender-sensitive recommendations included in the manual.	0	2-3	ToT manual	December 2019	Task Lead

Output 1.1.2: Number of men and women trained at ABCG partner institutions (CI, JGI, WWF)					
Number of men and women trained in DC	0	5 men, 5 women	Headcount	May-July 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	Site specific Advocacy Strategies	July to 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	Site specific Advocacy Strategies	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 men and women who can name FW WASH benefits from case studies from pilot sites	0	30 men, 20 women	Workplan	June 2019 – September 2020	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	Documents distributed at community level and downloads from abcg.org	August 2019- September 2020	Task Members and ABCG website
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
<b>Gender Integration</b>					
<b>Activity Purpose I:</b> 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 INDICATOR PROGRESS TABLES

### 4.2.1 Indicator Progress Table: Secretariat

**Table 7** | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2020

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2020 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	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 Q3 and Q4 FY 2021 in line with no cost extension workplan revision
		Number of technical reports on activities distributed	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	1 reports	Working group activities and related reports development were delayed due to COVID 19. Working group deliverables are expected in Q3 and Q4 FY 2021
		Number of blogs, articles, thought pieces created and posted to abcg.org	NA	How can communications be tailored to more deeply engage ABCG audiences?	Communications pieces	NA	12 articles	14 articles available on the ABCG website : <a href="http://www.abcg.org">http://www.abcg.org</a>	

		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	How useful do DC audiences find these knowledge sharing events?	ABCG co-hosted events	10 per year	10 events	3 events	Travel and social gatherings restriction that have resulted from the COVID-19 situation will affect the planning of the brown-bags
		Number of ABCG organized annual cross-sector dialogues	NA	How useful are larger roundtable events at engaging new audiences and potential partners	ABCG organized events	0	1 event	0 event	
ABCG's online presence enhanced through active web content updates and social media		Number of listserv subscribers	NA	Which communications workstream produces the most engagement?	subscribers	2,365 "active" subscribers in Sept 2018	2,600 "active" subscribers – FY 2020	2,868 Total subscribers	
		Average open rate for listserv emails	NA	Where can ABCG concentrate to increase its followship?	NA	35 percent email open rate	35 percent email open rate– FY 2020	35 percent average open rate	
		Number of visits to website	NA		Website visits	350 visits per month	1,500 visits per month– FY 2020	390 visits per month	Target for life of project with a steady increase in number of visits.
		Number of downloads from website	NA		Downloads	450,000 total downloads	500,000 total downloads– FY 2020	NA	Missing statistics from the ABCG website due to website design issues. Secretariat is working with the web developers to resolve the issue.

		Number of "likes" of Facebook page	NA		Facebook "like"	1,089 Facebook "likes" in September 2018	2,000 Facebook "likes" – FY 2020	1611	Target for life of project with a steady increase in likes.
		Number of Twitter followers	NA			771 Twitter followers in September 2018	1,000 Twitter followers – FY 2020	914	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	NA	What is ABCG's value proposition for each type of potential partnership?	organizations	0	3	6	Multiple potential new member NGOs have been identified based on strategic selection criteria. Potential donors have been engaged through discussions and fundraising roundtables.
		Strategic business plan	NA	How can ABCG be a dynamic, responsive, evolving network of African institutions and other	Strategic business plan	0	1	1	The business plan was completed in Oct 2020 just following the close of this reporting period
		Membership charter	NA	How can we define structures that support the achievement of success, which also enable ongoing learning and adapting?	Membership charter	0	1	1	Charter has been signed by all members; executed in Q4 of FY 2020

## 4.2.2 Indicator Progress Table: Land Use Management

**Table 8 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2020**

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2020 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	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	Government plans at various scales	# of government plans influenced at various scales (0)	1 government planning process are influenced by LUM engagement	0	All 2020 trainings had to be cancelled due to COVID-19, and development of online course is underway.
		# Repackaged scenario modelling results into stakeholder friendly materials	NA		# of completed repackaged results	# of completed repackaged results (0)	1 Repackaged results	1	Republic of Congo have repackaged results and compiling data into an atlas
		# of country stakeholders trained/engaged to understand LUM process/findings	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management		# Stakeholders within country trained/engaged stratified by gender	# Stakeholders within country trained/engaged (0)	3 country stakeholders	0	All 2020 trainings had to be cancelled due to COVID-19, and development of online course is underway.
		# Common M&E frameworks across engagement geographies	NA		Common M&E framework finalized	# Stakeholders within country trained/engaged (0)	1 framework		
		# Report on learning experience	NA		# Learning reports created	# Learning reports created (0)	0 reports		
Activity 1: Planning processes influenced by LUM	Within 18 months, 1 site demonstrates influence by planning	# sites that demonstrate adoption by planning process	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or	Given LUM guidance/engagement, what challenges or	Sites at various scales (national,	# of sites influenced by implemented plans	1 sites that demonstrate influence	1	Kilombero, Tanzania

engagement are implemented	process influenced by LUM engagement	influenced by LUM engagement	regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation)	barriers remain to plan implementation by government/stakeholders?	regional, local)	at various scales (1)			
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	NA	After LUM workshop, what capacity gaps exists among critical actors to execute LUM planning process?	# courses created	# courses created (0)	1 course	1 course	Course complete and additional online-only course currently in development.
		# of gender-sensitive recommendations in LUM coursework	NA		# of gender-sensitive recommendations made	# of gender-sensitive recommendations made (0)	3 Recommendations	2 recommendations	
		# of country critical actors trained in execution of scenario-based planning process	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance		Critical actors/representatives within country	# of country critical actors/representatives trained/engaged (0)	10 country critical actors trained per country	0	In person training not possible due to COVID-19. Online course currently in development.
		# of female participants in workshop who felt the coursework reasonably addressed gender issues	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance		# of female country critical actors/representatives satisfied by gender-consideration	% of female country critical actors/representatives satisfied by gender-consideration (0)	80% of female actors satisfied by gender consideration	0	In person training not possible due to COVID-19. Online course currently in development.
		# business plans created	NA		# business plans created	# business plans created (0)	±	0	Business plans were to be developed after course delivery, drawing on experiences learned from staging the course. COVID has prevented course delivery from occurring in 2020.

## 4.2.3 Indicator Progress Table: Global Change Impacts

**Table 9** | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2020

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2020 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 April-May 2019	8 communities, 6 workshops and 6 project implementation plans developed  Northern Tanzania workshop (25 women, 18 men)  Southern Tanzania workshops: 19 women, 41 men  Zimbabwe: 30:70, men to women  Kenya: 80:20, men to women  Madagascar: 60:40, men to women	
Improved ability to track community climate adaptation and biodiversity	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 and 4 metrics July-Sept 2019	8 communities and 6 MRV methodologies established  Madagascar project implementation (208	



benefits			biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance					led by men and 46 led by women).	
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	2 communities, 2 community action plans Oct 2019- July 2020	Ongoing implementation activities in 8 project sites	Progress continuing following delays due to Covid-19 travel restrictions
Conservation practitioners, policy makers and key government representatives have information needed for climate smart planning	By sept 2020 in 3 stakeholders engaged in community development will have received 1 final report and taken part in 1 webinar on creating community livelihood adaptation action plans	# of conservation practitioners, policy makers and key government representatives have information needed for climate smart planning	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management	What is the established approach to engage with communities and improve their ability to build climate resilient and biodiversity friendly livelihoods	Community, district government, NGO/Dev organizations	0	3 relevant stakeholders in 2 implementation countries, 1 final report and 2 webinars Aug-Sept 2020	Ongoing:	Progress continuing following delays due to Covid-19 travel restrictions

## 4.2.4 Community-Based Forest Management

**Table 10** | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2020

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2020 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	3	4	In addition to the 3 planned this was an extraordinary meeting of 8 organisations of the Ushiriki Consortium who are supporting capacity building activities for community associations and structures managing community forests and will align with the ABCG Community of Practice
		# of people attending CoP Meetings			People	0	38	157 (110M/47F)	Extraordinary meeting of actors who will join the community of practice + community-level conflict transformation dialogues (targeting 30% women participants minimum)
		# of case studies and number of lessons learned reported and disseminated			Case studies	0	3	0	Based on political economy research report (planned for January 2021) and CoP meetings which have not been convened.  *Delayed due to COVID19

		# of research papers produced		What role does the political economy of the DRC have on the viability of CBFM projects?	Research papers	0	1	0	Planned for November 2020 – January 2021  *Delayed due to COVID19
		# 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	1	0	Based on political economy research report and CoP meetings which have not been completed yet.  *Delayed due to COVID19
		# 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	203 national /provincial level actors in 3 separate events (2 meetings in Kinshasa, 1 field visit in Maniema) (169men/34women)	Mission reports provided
ABCG Organizations involved in Community Based Forest Management have improved understanding of the effectiveness of CBFM in maintaining and	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	# 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,	What evidence and strategies are needed to affect the approaches and investments of conservation organizations ?	Downloads of the report	0	50	0	GIS analysis is still on-going  *Delayed due to COVID19

expanding forest cover across Africa	will better understand the usefulness of community forests as a conservation strategy and make more informed conservation investments.	# 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)	or implemented as a result of USG assistance.		Conservation decisions influenced by the research findings	0	2	0	GIS analysis is still on-going  *Delayed due to COVID19
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## 4.2.5 Indicator Progress Table: Global Health—Population Health and Environment

**Table II | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2020**

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2020 TARGETS		COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
							Planned	Actual	
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  1e. Number of women participated in focus group discussions/surveys in project sites  1f. Number of gender-focused recommendations/considerations included in	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  Number of women  Number of gender-focused recommendations	No lessons and best practices reference sheet available  No focus groups or surveys to date	1a. 4-6 donors reached  1c. 1 expert workshop  1d. FY19 1 reference sheet	1a.14 capacity building sessions (12 from October 2019 to March 2020), 2 from April to September 2020  1b. 1 assessment completed (Lobeke)  1c. 1 expert workshop	All PHE task team members are concerned that COVID-19 closures will inhibit progress on outreach targets. The planned target of 4-6 donors will be reached by EOP.  1b. least 1 to 2 more assessments will be done to see where we are at the end of the project (health center assessment but also a community assessment to gather perspectives and attitudes in the project area).

		the PHE reference sheet						1.d in progress 1e. Total number women and teenage girls trained = 459 total - 70 women community focal points and 107 expecting mothers from April to September; 282 (162 Baka and 120 Bantu) from October 2019 to March 2020	1c. 1 PHE expert workshop attended by 20 PHE experts  1d. Reference sheet draft developed and circulated for review, to be completed in January/February 2021
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  2b. Number of outreach events conducted to increase awareness of identified target groups  2c. Report on outreach events released	N/A	N/A	Target donors and policy makers   Outreach events  Report	TBD	2a. 4-6 donors and policy makers reached  2b. 4-6 outreach events  2c. 1 report on outreach events	0	Webinars- activity delayed due to COVID-19. Planning started for spring 2021.  WCC 2020 planning for PHE speaker pitch in progress, postponed to January 2021 due to COVID-19.  Report to be disseminated by August 2021.

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

**Table 12 | Progress Indicators: Achieved progress versus planned for FY 2020**

KEY RESULT	OUTCOME STATEMENT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RELATED STANDARD INDICATOR	LEARNING QUESTION	UNIT	BASELINE	FY 2020 TARGETS		COMMENTS ON TARGET ACHIEVEMENT
							Planned	Actual	
(1) Local government actors adopt FW-WASH experience into policy or funding changes	<p>Within 18 months of advocacy strategy implementation, 2-4 policy or funding changes are made at the local level.</p> <p>For example, funding allocations for FW-WASH resource protection, local policy mandates for ecosystem restoration, or creation of new water resource group.</p>	<p># of policy or funding changes made by local government to enable FW-WASH adoption</p> <p># ToT manuals produced</p> <p># men and women trained</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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)</p>	Are there unanticipated barriers to governmental level adoption of FW-WASH integration?	<p>policy changes, funding changes</p> <p>manuals</p> <p>people/participants</p>	0	<p>2 policy, funding, or planning changes</p> <p>1 manual</p> <p>5 women and 5 men</p>	<p>1 policy, funding, or planning changes</p> <p>1 manual, launched August 2020</p> <p>13 women and 21 men</p>	<p>CSA – Surprisingly, the pandemic created an enabling environment for FW-WASH responses and unlocked a very small funding change for water projects through the municipality.</p> <p>13 people trained in Uganda on screening tools for enabling FW-WASH sensitivity.</p>
(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	<p># site specific advocacy strategies</p> <p># of gender-sensitive recommendations in the manual</p>	NA	What type of messages and storytelling media motivate and convince policymakers to adopt integrated programs and policies?	<p># site specific advocacy strategies</p> <p># of gender-sensitive recommendations in the manual</p>	0	<p>2 site specific advocacy strategies</p> <p>2-3 gender-sensitive recommendations</p>	<p>1 advocacy strategy for South Africa; 1 advocacy strategy for Uganda</p> <p>3 gender-sensitive recommendations in manual.</p>	

(3) Best practices and lessons learned disseminated to key stakeholders at community and regional levels	By September 2020, stakeholders 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 (online sources)  30 men, 20 women survey respondents	0 Case studies  0 people receiving information  0 men, 0 women survey respondents	The case studies will be included in the lessons learned report (in progress)  Information will be distributed online when the lessons learned report is launched in January 2021.  In-person surveys are delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions.
(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	NA	What strategies are most effective for influencing policy with on-the-ground experiences?	Webinars or meetings	0	4-6 lessons learned  2 in-person meetings, 2 webinars	0 lessons learned  1 in-person meeting, 2 webinars	The lessons learned report is in progress and expected to be completed by January 2021.  It's highly unlikely for the CoP to meet in-person again before planned end of task activities in January 2021.