



AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP

AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP FY 2019-2020 Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning Plan

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Partners: African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, the Jane Goodall Institute, The Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABCG	Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group
ANDM	Alfred Nzo District Municipality
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CI	Conservation International
CIFED	Centre for Information and Training for Environment and Development
CLA	Collaborating, Learning and Adapting
COP	Community of Practice
CSA	Conservation South Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
GCI	Global change Impacts
GIS	Geographic Information System
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
KACODA	Kidoma-Kabaale Community Development Association
KEWASNET	Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network
LRTR	Land and Resource Tenure Rights
LSLA	Large-Scale Land Acquisitions
LUM	Land Use Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PHE	Population Health and Environment
ROC	Republic of Congo
SA	South Africa
SA	Strategic Approach
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SCP	Systematic Conservation Planning
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference

TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USAID/AFR	USAID Bureau for Africa
USG	U.S. Government
FW-WASH	Freshwater Conservation and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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I. INTRODUCTION

ABCG is a voluntary coalition of seven US-based international conservation organizations with field-based programming in sub-Saharan Africa. Together with their African partners, they collaborate to advance understanding of critical conservation challenges and their solutions in sub-Saharan Africa.

In October 2015, USAID entered into a three-year, \$4.5 million Cooperative Agreement with ABCG, through the prime recipient, WCS, (African Biodiversity Collaborative Group II; Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-15-00060). ABCG II seeks to further integrate biodiversity conservation into human well-being and development and is pursued within the context of five thematic foci critical to effective conservation efforts: 1) Land and Resource Tenure Rights; 2) Land Use Management, 3) Managing Global Change Impacts on Biodiversity, 4) Global Health Linkages to Biodiversity Conservation: Population Health and Environment; Water Sanitation and Hygiene, and; 5) Emerging Issues. Thematic areas were determined following a deep threats analysis using the methodology of the Conservation Measures Partnership Open Standards for Conservation and considering members' capacity to address threats based on their work across sub-Saharan Africa.

In May 2018, USAID awarded an extension in the period of performance and increase in total estimated amount to two years and \$3 million. Through the FY 2019-2020 cost extension, ABCG will continue to serve as a thought leader in identifying important issues for biodiversity conservation in Africa, and constructing tools and strategies to address conservation challenges. Owing to the wide-ranging networks of its members, ABCG is in a unique position to inform and influence conservation practice by developing, testing, and promoting new practices and approaches with broad stakeholders ranging from local African communities to global conservation professionals, and particularly with policy and decision makers in Africa, the US, and beyond. In so doing, ABCG will provide support in program planning, implementation, evaluation, and knowledge management and outreach to USAID-supported biodiversity conservation programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

2. MONITORING PLAN

2.1 Strategic Approach: “Ideas to Adoption”

Performance Monitoring

2.1.1 Increasing Adoption of ABCG Approaches

Charged with generating and disseminating knowledge, ABCG seeks to spread information more broadly to potential users, especially in Africa, and to more strategically target audiences. An increased focus on both internal and external outreach will further increase adoption by: 1) Mainstreaming ABCG practices and tools within ABCG organizations themselves; and 2) Connecting ABCG outputs with critical actors who have the capacity and skills to implement best practices. ABCG will monitor and document uptake of ABCG tools and strategies via its M&E plan, to become more effective in assuming responsibility for turning conceptual products into conservation action.

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

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

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

2.1.2 Positioning ABCG for the Future

ABCG will determine a strategy to identify a sustainable funding model for building a reliable revenue base that will support ABCG's core programs and services, and increase its ability to respond to potential opportunities to further scale its approach from ideas to adoption. Options for this could include expanding membership, increasing member contributions, and seeking additional non-USAID funding.

Through joint-fundraising efforts and by expanding the role of the Secretariat to include partnership development, ABCG will cultivate and secure additional donors, allowing for flexibility in addressing new issues outside the scope of USAID workplan activities, and the possibility of generating the funds necessary to strengthen its programs, expand its influence, and further enhance its impact.

To guide ABCG's program development, we will create and implement a sustainable business plan, which outlines growth targets and charts a course to reach sustainability of its core programs while demonstrating value to its members and potential partners.

The cumulative effect of adjusting the roles of the working groups and Secretariat to improve ABCG's effectiveness in following in pursuing its mission to address conservation priorities will involve adapting to changing internal, as well as external conditions. These adaptations are likely to include:

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

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

2.2 Strategic Approach A: Land Use Management (LUM)

Performance Monitoring

2.2.1 Strategic Approach A.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

The LUM task targets three outcomes between two main activity groups. Strategic Approach 1 aims to have governments and stakeholders understand potential consequences and trade-offs between land use options as informed by scenario-based LUM process from the last phase. It also seeks to develop their technical capacity to utilize findings to systematically inform planning processes at various scales. The desired outcome (1.1) is that government and stakeholders demonstrate assimilation or uptake of LUM scenarios-based planning from in the last phase by using findings to influence planning processes at various scales. LUM task leads, Hedley Grantham of WCS and David Williams of AWF will measure progress towards this outcome by documenting the # of plans within each geography that feature one or more (≥ 1) citation of LUM processes.

Outcome 1.1 is supported by three outputs. Output 1.1.1 features the repackaging of scenario modelling results into stakeholder friendly materials. The LUM task leads will confirm this milestone with the finalization of the repackaged materials. There may be refinement of the materials with input from preliminary government/stakeholder screening before finalization.

Output 1.1.2 will involve presenting the finalized stakeholder materials at scenario planning outreach meeting(s) to ensure government decision-makers and stakeholders have an understanding of the potential consequences and tradeoffs between land use options and use that to guide integration of findings into country land use plans. LUM task leads will track progress towards this output by measuring the number of country stakeholders engaged at these outreach meetings.

Strategic Approach A.1, Outcome 1.2 aims to extend plans through to implementation by documenting sites that demonstrates application of land use plans influenced by LUM engagement. LUM task leads will review plan implementation reports to ascertain whether plan implementation reveals LUM influence.

Two outputs support Outcome 1.2. Output 1.2.1 involves the creation of a common monitoring and evaluation framework to be developed and applied across LUM engagement geographies for Activity 1. LUM task leads will mark this milestone by recording the finalization of the framework. Output 1.2.2 documents lessons learned by the LUM task from the last ABCG phase to help inform the development of the land use planning course. LUM task leads will mark this milestone by recording the finalization of the report.

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

The LUM task's second major activity is to ensure that critical actors (government, local NGOs, technical institutes) in select countries have capacity to launch and execute a LUM scenario-based land use planning process with a modicum of support. The activities sole

outcome (2.1) is that a group critical actors (e.g., government, technical institute, and local conservation NGO) have the capacity to execute a LUM scenario-based planning process. LUM task leads will track progress for this outcome by reviewing records of participants and organizations represented in workshops.

Outcome 2.1 is supported by three outputs. Output 2.1.1 involves the development of modular coursework in the LUM approach to land use planning in Africa. LUM task leads will mark this milestone by recording the finalization of the pilot course. This course is taught to representatives of critical actors in Output 2.1.2. in workshops in Tanzania, ROC or Gabon, and Madagascar. LUM task leads will review course records to track the number of participants and organizations represented in each workshop. LUM will target at least 30% female representation across the workshops. Output 2.1.3 features development of a business plan to source support to cover the costs of rolling out the training beyond USAID funding. LUM task leads will mark this milestone by recording the finalization of the plan.

2.3 Strategic Approach B: Managing Global Change Impacts (GCI)

Performance Monitoring

The work of the GCI working group of the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group will involve direct community interactions that consist of three main activities – developing best practices, testing/implementing best practices, and disseminating lessons learned and guidance. Community level engagement has been divided among four partner organizations across four geographies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

To develop best practices each organization will conduct community workshops; 4-6 in total. The aim of the workshops is to understand how climate change is affecting livelihoods and working with community members and government stakeholders and other partners identify interventions that can adapt livelihoods to climate change while maintaining sustainability and minimal impact to biodiversity. As each workshop is carried out the organization's lead for the GCI task will document and workshop process and outcomes and make them available on a shared web drive. The workshop reports will include reporting information on nature of climate change the community is experiencing, the effects on livelihoods, the number of livelihood interventions developed, and the number of interventions plans proposed. These workshop reports will be posted to a shared web drive by Q4 2019.

Following the workshops each GCI task partner organization lead will evaluate and select an intervention proposal that meets the criteria established during the previous community workshop. Each organization's lead will work with the selected community and initiate an intervention project providing resources and capacity as needed. During Q1-3 2020 each organization's lead will visit the community and establish a reporting scheme with the in-situ project lead. This reporting scheme will convey the following information: number and type of intervention project, number of community members involved, timeline of activities, outcomes

of the project, and monitoring plan. These project implementation reports will be posted to a shared web drive by Q3 2020.

In Q3-4 2020 the GCI task partner organization leads will consolidate their respective workshop reports and project implementation reports into one overarching report designed as a methodological framework for developing and implementation community level intervention strategies that enable communities in Sub-Saharan Africa adapt livelihoods to climate change while limiting impact on biodiversity. Each community, government stakeholder, and partner organization involved will receive a copy of the report. The report will also be distributed via the ABCG website and at least one webinar.

2.4 Strategic Approach C: Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM)

2.4.1 Strategic Approach C.I: Promote and understand best practices in the implementation of Community Based Forestry Management projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for improved conservation outcomes.

Performance Monitoring

Activities include:

1. Establish a Community Forestry Concession Community of Practice that will organize Round Table Meetings at multiple scales (e.g., Local, Provincial, National) with ABCG partners, local experts and State and customary authorities. The purpose will be to improve the standard of practice, through the development and application of best practices, by ABCG partners and other CFCL stakeholders across the eastern DRC landscape and advance innovation in the development of approaches to inclusive, democratic and participatory processes for community natural resource management for sustainable development and conservation. It is proposed that three such meetings take place during this extensions period, two in FY 2019 and 1 in FY 2020. Case studies will be developed, written up and disseminated widely.
2. JGI will pilot participatory management systems for two CFCLs in its area of operations. This exercise will aim to develop CFCL management systems 'lessons learned' as well as criteria for evaluating the social, economic, political and conservation impact of such projects.
3. JGI will also undertake a study to examine the political economy of CFCLs and how they might make a meaningful contribution to sustainable development and conservation.

4. Finally, WRI will provide two provincial level trainings on the Ministry's official guidance document for simple management plans for community forests. This will include the finalization and dissemination of a Manual to be used by stakeholders implementing community forestry projects in the DRC.

Eight indicators and targets have been developed to monitor all significant activities and outputs of SA-C.I. The eight indicators include:

- Number of community of practice meetings held
- Number of people attending CoP meetings
- Number of case studies produced
- Research paper produced
- Evaluation report produced
- Official guidance document on community forestry management plans finalized
- Number of training events held
- Number of people trained

For each indicator a baseline, target, data source, responsible party and timeline for collecting data/information is established (See Annex 1. CBFM 2019-20 MEL Plan and Annex 2/ Summary Performance Indicator Tracking Table).

JGI and WRI will implement the SAI activities, prepare the various outputs, and monitor the performance. Monitoring involves collecting data/information on the indicator from the designed source(s) at the establish time intervals.

2.4.2 Strategic Approach C.2: Better understand the impacts of CBFM on forest cover

Activities include:

1. Conduct research on the environmental (principally the forest cover change) outcomes of CBFM in several African countries. The research will be principally a GIS analysis and, as such, the research countries will be based largely on the existence of a formal (government) community forestry program and the availability of spatial data for the analysis. Possible countries include DRC, Namibia, Malawi, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, and Tanzania. WRI and other ABCG organizations hold the shape files of community forests in several countries. The forest cover change data will come from the University of Maryland. The list of research countries will be finalized in the next two to three months.
2. Prepare a written document that captures the principal findings and recommendations of the GIS analysis on the forest cover change outcome of community forests. This document, approximately 20 to 25 pages in length, will be prepared after the GIS analysis is complete and completed in the second quarter of 2020. WRI will be the lead

author of the report. The draft report will be shared with the participating ABCG members with the expectation that some within the organizations will review and provide comments.

3. When the report is finalized, it will be submitted to the ABCG Secretariat. Evelyn Namvua, ABCG Communications and Engagement Specialist, will format the report in the ABCG style, prepare a PDF file, and post it on the ABCG website for wider distribution. ABCG member organizations will also be encouraged to share the report with their networks.
4. WRI will prepare an 800-1000 word blog on the findings of the GIS analysis for posting on WRI Insights.

Four indicators and corresponding have been developed to monitor all significant activities and outputs of SA-C.2. The four indicators include:

- GIS analysis conducted for research countries
- Number of downloads of the CBFM assessment report
- Number of conservation strategies and investments influenced by the research findings
- Number of blogs

For each indicator a baseline, target, data source, responsible party and timeline for collecting data/information is established (See Annex 1. CBFM 2019-20 MEL Plan and Annex 2/ Summary Performance Indicator Tracking Table).

WRI will lead the implementation of all SA-C.2 activities, preparation of the various outputs, and monitoring of the performance. JGI and possibly other ABCG members will support SA-C.2 activities by making available/contributing needed data, such as the boundaries of Community Forests in Africa. Monitoring involves collecting data/information on the indicator from the designed source(s) at the establish time intervals.

2.5 Strategic Approach D: Freshwater Conservation and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (FW-WASH)

Performance Monitoring

The FW-WASH working group's primary goal is adoption of an integrated approach to water management among NGOs, governments and local stakeholders. In the previous FY 2015-2018 period of ABCG, CI and JGI made great strides in moving in the direction of adoption, but there are still existing gaps and challenges related to influencing local governance with successful pilots to advance adoption among ABCG members and partners. During this new phase of ABCG, CI, Conservation South Africa, JGI and WWF will promote integration of FW-WASH projects through partnerships and outreach to local governments. In South Africa and Uganda, ABCG member organizations have been implementing conservation programs for

many years in collaboration with local government authorities, civil society organizations, community members and other stakeholders. The local institutions for the pilots have already been identified and are close collaborators.

The FW-WASH group will use one strategic approach to promote integration of Freshwater Conservation and WASH projects through partnerships and outreach to local governments.

Indicators for this Strategic Approach include:

- Number of policy or funding changes made by local government to enable FW-WASH adoption
- Number of Training of Trainers (ToT) manuals produced
- Number of key resource people trained
- Number of workshops
- Number of individuals trained in application of advocacy strategy
- Number of case studies
- Number of people receiving information on case studies
- Number of lessons learned reported
- Number of webinars and in-person meetings of the Africa community of practice
- Number of people responding to survey of FW-WASH benefits

2.6 Strategic Approach E: Population, Health and Environment (PHE)

Performance Monitoring

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

Indicators for this Strategic Approach include:

- Number of outreach efforts to the target audience
- Number of assessments conducted
- Number of expert workshops held
- Number of PHE and gender integration reference sheets

- Number of target donors and policy makers commit to integration of PHE approach into their priority conservation work
- Number of outreach events conducted to increase awareness of identified target groups
- Number of reports on outreach events released

2.7 Strategic Approach F: Integrating Gender and Vulnerable Populations in Activity Design and Implementation

Performance Monitoring

During the November 2018 ABCG pause and reflect workshop, ABCG member organization staff recognized the need to implement a more systematic approach to responding to USAID requirements for gender integration into all programming in order to bolster sustainability of conservation actions. During the previous FY 2015-2018 period of ABCG, the Global Change Impacts and FW-WASH working groups did make efforts to address gender integration. In response to the November 2018 discussion, the PHE task working group members (CI, JGI and WWF) agreed to work with all working groups to employ to increase gender integration of critical actors and stakeholders in project activities and ensure ABCG's fourth pillar is efficiently addressed throughout all thematic areas.

Indicators for this Strategic Approach include:

- Number of gender-related task activities in the workplans
- Number of people trained
- Number of ABCG tasks integrating gender
- Number of best practices on integrating gender into ABCG activities
- Percent of ABCG Working groups reporting on sex-disaggregated indicators

3. EVALUATION PLAN

No internal or external evaluations are foreseen as a part of the FY 2019-2020 extension period. ABCG will monitor progress against workplan objectives and deliverables throughout the life of the agreement, and manage adaptively through continuous learning. Revisions to the workplan or MEL plan constituting program adjustments in response to new information and changes in context will be reviewed and approved by the AOR.

4. COLLABORATING, LEARNING, AND ADAPTING PLAN

4.1 Learning Agenda

During the extension period, we will aggregate our successes from current activities in order to mainstream them into conservation and development practice. By bringing together best practices and lessons learned from across thematic areas, ABCG will ensure that its suite of activities leads to broad, cross-context applications, and not individual concepts employed at regional scales. In identifying synergies and systematically translating our experiences into program design or global knowledge, ABCG's overall impact becomes greater than the sum of its activities.

Moving forward, we envision a partnership that incorporates lessons to continuously adapt to new challenges and changing circumstances. Drawing on the adaptive management model, ABCG aspires to a cyclical, integrated approach where we:

1. Work with critical actor networks to identify common challenges, which includes explicit actions to involve women and vulnerable groups
2. Develop new knowledge and practical tools to address challenges within our networks
3. Synthesize and disseminate new knowledge
4. Apply lessons and tools to produce tangible results through pilot studies
5. Validate knowledge and tools to improve the global evidence base

Each ABCG working group will take a slightly different approach to CLA, depending on the nature of their respective learning questions, Results chains and expected outcomes for biodiversity conservation and human well-being. Using the community of practice and other learning mechanisms, the task leads will highlight learning questions throughout or activities and document successes through the stages of progress towards results. In general, task leads will share lessons and best practices with CoPs and beyond to garner improved understanding and refine the results chains and MEL plan. Each working group will regularly revisit and update the theory of change describing how strategic approaches are expected to achieve results, in collaboration with other activities and actors in consultation with a wide range of experts, either in person or online.

4.1.1 LUM

A learning question for Strategic Approach A.1 is: after LUM guidance/engagement with country stakeholders, what challenges or barriers remain to have plans influenced by LUM products and process? Applying a common M&E framework across the sites will facilitate cross-site comparisons and identification of contributing performance factors and enabling conditions. The indicators characterizing the plans influenced at various scales coupled with the monitoring of the engagement process (repackaged materials and stakeholders) could help illuminate performance factors and enabling conditions or impediments. Such findings will inform the lessons learned reporting. Similarly, for Strategic Approach A.2, after the workshops targeting

critical actors, what capacity gaps will exist among critical actors to execute the LUM planning process? The workshop outcomes and profiles of the critical actors who completed the course will help us evaluate the course design, execution, and identify areas for improvement.

4.1.2 GCI

Climate change directly impacts ecosystems. These linkages have been well-studied and documented. However, the effects of climate change may also indirectly impact biodiversity through human activity in response to changes in climate and weather. A major oversight of most climate impact assessments in Sub-Saharan Africa to date has been the inadequate consideration of the indirect impacts on biodiversity due to human adaptation responses to climate change.

Previous work by the GCI working group synthesized 652 key informant surveys reporting responses taken by communities, conducted analysis on observed trends in climate and modelled future crop suitability. From the 652 surveys analyzed, we identified 2,943 responses to the negative impacts of climate, mainly on water for human consumption, livestock production, crop production and fish availability. Responses were categorized into 46 types (Table 1), of those responses, 35% have a negative impact on biodiversity, 26% are context dependent, 25% have neither a clear positive or negative impact on biodiversity, and only 12% have a positive impact on biodiversity.

This will serve as a knowledge base for engaging with community members in Sub-Saharan Africa to develop a replicable methodological framework to systematically answer the following questions: a) What changes in weather and climate are communities facing in sub-Saharan Africa?; b) How are those communities responding to changes in weather and climate in this region?; c) How are those responses negatively impacting biodiversity?; and e) What alternative responses should be promoted and implemented to benefit both people and biodiversity in this region.

As each community and contributing stakeholders follow the three main activities – developing best practices, testing/implementing best practices, and disseminating lessons learned and guidance through scheduled workshops, intervention development, project implementation, and outcome/guidance reporting they will learn how to effectively adapt their livelihoods ensuring climate change resilience and minimal impact to biodiversity.

4.1.3 CBFM

The CBFM working group has identified six Learning Questions for Strategic Approach-C.1 and Strategic Approach-C.2. These include:

SA-C.1

- I. What are common characteristics of successful CBFM projects in the DRC?

2. What role does the political economy of the DRC have on the viability of CBFM projects?
3. What criteria can be developed to assess the criteria for evaluation of social, economic, political and conservation impact of CBFM activities?
4. What role does the political economy of the DRC have on the viability of CBFM projects?
5. What criteria can be developed to assess the criteria for evaluation of social, economic, political and conservation impact of CBFM activities?

SA-C.2

6. What evidence and strategies are needed to affect the approaches and investments of conservation organizations?

These Learning Questions are focused on better understanding the social and environmental outcomes of formal CBFM in DRC and other countries in Central Africa and in East and Southern Africa. The objective is to identify best practices – lessons that can be shared with governments, donors, NGOs and communities to improve the design and implementation of formal CBFM.

4.2 Collaborating, Learning and Adapting Methodology and Considerations

The monitoring framework is applied to track semi-annual progress on each task over the life of the ABCGII award. An annual pause and reflection session, which may be part of work plan review meetings, will evaluate the working group results chains in order to assess whether the Project is achieving its goals and exploring to what extent project activities have led to desired results. The working groups may also review targets, and progress toward the overarching goal—i.e., paying attention to both near and long-term effects.

4.2.1 GCI

Following our proposed framework development, ABCG member organizations, community members and key stakeholders will collaborate to understand how climate change is affecting livelihoods and identify interventions that can adapt those livelihoods to climate change while maintaining sustainability and minimal impact to biodiversity. Each workshop will be carried out and documented by the organization's lead for the GCI. By utilizing learning networks, we will ensure that a methodological framework for developing and implementation community level intervention strategies that enable communities in Sub-Saharan Africa to adapt livelihoods to climate change while limiting impact on biodiversity is broadly adopted.

4.2.2 CBFM

The CBFM working group involves three strategic collaborations. These include:

1. **Implementing Partner Collaboration.** The CBFM activities and outputs will be developed through a collaboration of JGI and WRI. Other ABCG partners may be involved in the implementation of specific activities/outputs. For example, other ABCG partners may have data or are conducting some of the research.
2. **ABCG Member Collaboration.** The CBFM working group will ensure that all ABCG members not involved in implementing the CBFM activities/outputs learn of the research findings, best practices and lessons learned. This can be achieved in various ways such as ABCG meetings and bilateral discussions.
3. **Stakeholder Engagement.** As the various activities/outputs of the CBFM working group are conducted or completed, a range of stakeholders will be involved. For example, communities, NGOs, and local government officials will participate in the various training exercises while the various written products (e.g., research reports and case studies) will be shared with the initiatives target audiences within DRC and across Africa. This will be achieved using various communication approaches, such as posting documents on the ABCG website or on the websites of ABCG members.

4.2.3 FW-WASH

The FW-WASH working group will take a slightly different approach to CLA than some of the other ABCG task teams, in light of the relative challenges with a new integrated approach and ongoing development of MEL tools. Using the CoP and other learning mechanisms, the task will highlight learning questions throughout or activities and document successes through the stages of advocacy messages and testing. The group will solicit multisectoral input into its activities and share lessons and best practices with CoP and beyond to garner improved understanding and refine the advocacy messaging.

The team will regularly revisit and update the theory of change describing how strategic approaches are expected to achieve results, in collaboration with other activities and actors in consultation with a wide range of experts in the two pilot sites and through the CoP, either in person or online.

4.2.4 PHE

The PHE task team will approach CLA with a robust set of MEL tools to use adaptive management and revisit its assumptions about the benefits of PHE approaches throughout the life of project. With PHE having been practiced for now over 20 years, a fair amount has been written about the approach and its successes and challenges, what works and what does not. However, as with any field or discipline, it is important to challenge assumptions periodically and re-test the waters. Over the years, the contexts, issues, stakeholder attitudes or awareness

and donor attitudes or awareness have likely changed, pointing to the need for changes in practice and adaptive methods.

Therefore, the working group will periodically (semi-annually) revisit the PHE results chain and how, when, where and why it works best to inform and benefit the global CoP. This is regardless of whether what is “found” in the revisiting confirms past findings and thinking or whether it advances new theories or best practices. A clear theory of change describing how strategic approaches are expected to achieve results, in collaboration with other activities and actors.

4.2.5 Gender Integration

Based on the respective ABCG working group workplans, the Gender Integration group will share responsibility for documenting and sharing learning on gender integration into existing workplans and activities. These activities are covered in the CLA sections of the respective task activity.

4.3 Pause, Pivot and Proceed (Or Pause and Reflect) Schedule

In the first quarter of FY 2019 (the first year of this extension) ABCG conducted a pause and reflect workshop comprising a threats-based assessment and priority-setting exercise, the outcomes of which determined critical areas of activity during the extension period.

The objectives of the threats-based assessment were to:

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

Following the workshop, the assigned working groups formulated recommendations and drafted actions plans for each issue. The recommendations and draft action plans were shared across the program, and a final meeting was held to make final decisions on thematic foci, the number of working groups required under the extension and their respective terms of reference, the roles of ABCG members in the final working groups, and the roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat going forward.

Based on these decisions, the Task Leads drafted detailed FY 2019 work plans, which specify objectives, expected outcomes, indicators that the outcomes have been achieved, activities that will lead ABCG to achieving the desired outcomes and their implementation schedule, a

monitoring plan to track performance and harvest lessons learned, and a detailed budget. The Secretariat also drafted a strategic work plan, which reflects what it expects ABCG to have accomplished by the end of the extension period.

5. DATA MANAGEMENT

The main component of the MEL plan is the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, a management tool that supports ABCG's overall implementation. It summarizes the links between the results, expected outcomes, actions, the indicators, the data collection program, the definitions/calculation methods, the data sources and needs, the frequency of data collection, and the person(s) in charge of collecting or obtaining data. The MEL plan framework is designed to accommodate change over time. ABCG members and Secretariat staff will engage the USAID team in regular reviews of the MEL plan in order to assess progress and targets. If a change in an indicator or a result is deemed necessary to address changing needs over the project's life, the team will refer to USAID and will document any change made in the project's reports.

5.1 Data Collection

ABCG Task Leads will use the MEL plan and monitoring system to consolidate performance data to report on output and outcome indicators. In addition, the task leads will analyze trends in outcome indicators and their relationship with the implementation of activities to help identify what activities are generating the most positive results and which are not having the intended impact. Program leadership will use these "real time" analyses to strengthen the Program's technical approach, as well as share concrete successes and challenges with USAID.

Additional data collection methods are indicated below according to thematic working groups where applicable.

5.1.1 LUM

Data collection for LUM activities involves straightforward recording of stakeholders, course attendees, and achievement of milestones (e.g., completion of course materials). We will do this using conventional methods (e.g., meeting/workshop logs) and then transcribe figures to Excel spreadsheets.

5.1.2 GCI

Data collection in the context of the GCI working group's activities will consist of the following:

1. Documented workshop process and outcomes and make them available on a shared web drive. The workshop reports will include reporting information on nature of climate change the community is experiencing, the effects on livelihoods, the number of livelihood interventions developed, and the number of interventions plans proposed. These workshop reports will be posted to a shared web drive by Q4 FY 2019.

2. Each organization's lead will visit the community and establish a reporting scheme with the in-situ project lead. This reporting scheme will convey the following information: number and type of intervention project, number of community members involved, timeline of activities, outcomes of the project, and monitoring plan. These project implementation reports will be posted to a shared web drive by Q3 FY 2020.

A methodological framework report for developing and implementation community level intervention strategies that enable communities in Sub-Saharan Africa adapt livelihoods to climate change while limiting impact on biodiversity.

5.1.3 CBFM

Data sources for monitoring the indicators of the CBFM Working group activities/outputs will vary by SA.

- SA-C.1 data sources include meeting reports, various documents (case study, research paper, and evaluation report), official government guidance documents, and training reports.
- SA-C.2. Data sources include Google Analytics, reports and media coverage of conservation decisions by governments, NGOs and donors, and WRI Insights as well as other websites with blog postings.

Given the 18-month timeframe of the cost-extension data on several indicators will only be collected once at the conclusion of the activity or delivery of the output. Data on a few indicators, however, will be collected several times during the 18-month project period. For example, data on the indicator: "Number of community of practice meetings held" will be collected twice in FY 2019 (Q3 and Q4) and once in FY 2020 (Q2). For several indicators, the data will be disaggregated by sex and/or geographic location (within a country and across African nations).

The specific data source(s) and collection interval for each SA-C.1 and SA-C.2 indicator can be found in Annex 1 and 2.

5.2 Data Quality Assurance

According to the ADS 203.3.5.1, performance data needs to meet five data quality standards. ABCG Task leads and members will ensure the following quality measures:

- **Validity:** Data will clearly and adequately represent the intended result. It will also be clear whether the data reflect a bias.
- **Integrity:** Data will be collected, analyzed, and reported through established mechanisms in place to reduce the possibility that they are intentionally manipulated for political or personal reasons.
- **Precision:** Data will be sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels.

- Reliability: Data will reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods from over time.
- Timeliness: Data will be timely enough to influence management decision-making at the appropriate levels.

Some of the indicators and targets measured through the ABCG tasks are simple and straight forward (e.g. materials published, and individuals trained). For these indicators, we will follow the semi-annual reporting schedule; with deliverables and artifacts used as data sources and evidence that the targets have been met. Other indicators and targets are more complex, such as the number of policies adopted and new funding allocations as a result of ABCG actions. To ensure that they are appropriately measured, ABCG task leads and the Secretariat will use data quality assessment checklists.

5.3 Data Storage

Data will be collected and stored on ABCG member hardware according to their respective institutional protocols and shared semi-annually at reporting intervals. The Task Lead will collect and synthesize data from group members in preparation for submission to the ABCG Secretariat. The ABCG Secretariat maintains a cloud based storage system to which only ABCG staff have upload/editing access.

Information such as reports, guidance documents, maps, project proposals, and other data will be accessible and shared via web drive services to all relevant stakeholders.

5.4 Data Security

ABCG working group members will follow their respective institutional data security protocols to ensure that information is appropriately safeguarded during storage and transferred to USAID. In particular, all ABCG task members have institutional policies for protecting personally identifiable information (PII) through surveys and other data collection methods. As the prime recipient of USAID funds, WCS's research ethics policy is key to ensuring PII protection and task leads are responsible for following appropriate reviews. Any information deemed sensitive or proprietary will be accessible by invitation of project leads and USAID.

5.5 Data Analysis and Use

In line with USAID reporting requirements, data from the MEL plan will regularly analyzed and used to determine progress toward expected results in the workplan.

6. ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND SCHEDULE

6.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Responsibility for data validity, collection, and consolidation lies at every level of implementation. Information is collected from the field by ABCG member technicians. Landscape leads oversee country specific program implementation and compile data for transmission to organizational representatives, who collate inputs from the field. Task Leads then incorporate organizational activity components for the ABCG Secretariat who aggregates the working group contributions into the collective ABCG report.

Working group members maintain front line responsibility for verifying data flow from field while Task Leads are accountable for ensuring that indicator data is complete. The ABCG Secretariat is responsible for collecting reporting inputs from thematic working groups, aggregating components and composing semiannual technical reports for submission to USAID.

In collaboration with WCS finance and grants management staff, the ABCG Secretariat oversees all reporting processes including the preparation of annual workplans and budgets, as well as financial and technical reports, ensuring that all WCS and USAID financial/administrative policies and procedures are adhered to

6.2 Schedule

The FY 2019-2020 extension period will follow the same semi-annual reporting schedule outlined in the original agreement. Standard Form 425 (SF-425) financial reports will be due on a quarterly basis to the Agreement Officer and the Agreement Officer's Representative within 30 calendar days after quarter-end. Semi-annual progress reports will be due 30 days after the end of the reporting period. Annual progress reports will be due 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The final cumulative (of 5 years) report is due 90 days after the end of the award and replaces the FY 2020 annual report.

Financial and technical progress reports will be due to USAID as follows.

Report	Date
FY 2019 Q1 Financial report	January 31, 2019
FY 2019 Q2 Financial report	April 30, 2019
FY 2019 Semiannual report	April 30, 2019
FY 2019 Q3 Financial report	July 31, 2019
FY 2019 Q4 Financial report	October 30, 2019
FY 2019 Annual report	December 31, 2019
FY 2020 Q1 Financial report	January 31, 2020
FY 2020 Q2 Financial report	April 30, 2020
FY 2020 Semiannual report	April 30, 2020
FY 2020 Q3 Financial report	July 31, 2020
FY 2020 Q4 Financial report	October 30, 2020
FY 2020 Final life of project (5 yr) report	December 31, 2020

All reports will be submitted electronically to the Agreement Officer and the Agreement Officer's Representative by the signatory to the agreement. Final technical reports will be posted to the [USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse](#).

6.2.1 GCI

Schedule of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning reports to USAID

Report	Frequency	Transmission to USAID	Description of Content
Community Workshop progress report	I	Q1 2020	Update and status of community workshops and project proposals
Final report	I	Q4 2020	Framework report for developing and implementation community level intervention strategies

6.2.2 CBFM

JGI and WRI have different responsibilities under SA-C.1 and SA-C.2.

In support of SA-C.1, JGI will be responsible for collecting data on the following indicators (number of times the data will be collected during the 18-month no-cost extension):

- Number of community of practice meetings held (three times)
- Number of people attending CoP meetings (one time)
- Number of case studies produced (one time)
- Research paper produced (one time)

WRI will be responsible for collecting data on three indicators under SA-C.1. These include:

- Official guidance document on community forestry management plans finalized (one time)
- Number of training events held (one time)
- Number of people trained (one time)

Key resource people will be responsible for collecting data on one SAI indicator:

- Evaluation report produced (one time)

In support of SA-C.2, WRI will be responsible for collecting data on all four indicators:

- GIS analysis conducted for research countries (one time)
- Number of downloads of the CBFM assessment report (one time)
- Number of conservation strategies and investments influenced by the research findings (one time)
- Number of blogs (one time)

See ANNEX I.III Community Based Forest Management MEL Summary Table for the timing of the data collection by indicator.

7. CHANGE LOG

The activity MEL plan should be updated if adjustments are made to the activity in response to new information and changes in context. This section includes a table to describe the changes that are made to the Activity MEL plan over time.

Date	Change by:	Change to:	Description of change:
<i>Effective date of change</i>	<i>Person who made the change</i>	<i>Section of the Activity MEL plan changed. If an indicator has been changed, include the indicator number.</i>	<i>Summarize the change that was made to the Activity MEL plan and the reason the change was made.</i>

8. ANNEXES

Begin on next page.

ANNEX I: ACTIVITY MEL SUMMARY TABLES

ANNEX I.1 “Ideas to Adoption” MEL Summary Table

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?
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	10 per year	10 per year	ABCG event announcements and summaries	10-September 2019 10-September 2020	ABCG Secretariat

on non-ABCG work, by non-ABCG people) that occurred and were broadcast					
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
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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

ANNEX I.II Land Use Management MEL Summary Table

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 “ “ Q2 FY 2020: 1 “ “ Q3 FY 2020: 1 “ “	#of plans with multiple citations of LUM process.	Post engagement processes with decision-makers and stakeholders in FY 2020	LUM task leads
Output 1.1.1: Repackaged scenario modelling results into stakeholder friendly materials					
# Repackaged scenario modelling results into stakeholder friendly materials	2018: 0	Q1 FY 2019: 0 framework Q2 FY 2019: 1 “	Finalization of repackaged scenario materials	Completion June 2019	LUM task leads
Output 1.1.2 Scenario planning outreach meeting(s) with decision-makers and stakeholders for mainstreaming and integration of methods and results					
# of country stakeholders engaged through outreach to understand LUM process/findings	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2019: 0 stakeholders Q4 FY 2019: 3 “ Q2 FY 2020: 6 “ Q3 FY 2020: 9 “	Track # of country stakeholders engaged through outreach	Completion end Q3 FY 2020	LUM task leads
Outcome 1.2: Sites demonstrates adoption through planning process influenced by LUM engagement					
# sites (villages, districts, regions) where LUM-influenced plans implemented	2018: 0	Q2 FY 2020: 0 plans implemented Q3 FY 2020: 1 “ “	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 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 “ “ Q2 FY 2020: 0 “ “ Q3 FY 2020: 10 30% female overall.	Review records of participants and organizations represented in workshops	3 workshops in East/Central Africa: Q3 FY 2019: 0 Q4 FY 2019: 1 Q1 FY 2020: 1 Q2 2020: 1	LUM workshop leads
Output 2.1.3 Business plan for rolling out training beyond USAID funding					
# business plans created	2018: 0	Q3 FY 2020: 0 report Q4 FY 2020: 1 report	Plan finalization	Completion August 2020	LUM task leads

ANNEX I.III Global Change Impacts MEL Summary Table

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?
Activity Purpose 1: Develop best practices framework that can be adapted and applied across community contexts					
Outcome 1.1: Communities increase their knowledge on how to adapt their livelihood activities/practices to minimize negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their resilience					
# of communities where livelihood climate adaptation strategies have been developed	0	4 communities	Livelihood adaptation action plans	April-May 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations
Output 1.1.1: Livelihood adaptation action plans					
# of community workshops conducted and resulting action plans produced	0	4 workshops and action plans	Workshop report, livelihood adaptation action plans	April-May 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations
Outcome 2.1: Communities are equipped to measure livelihood adaptation strategies' impact on biodiversity over time					
Output 2.1.1: Indicators to track the adaptation and biodiversity benefits					
# of sets of indicators developed	0	4 sets of indicators	Established MEL methodologies	July-Sept 2019	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations

Activity Purpose 2: Field test climate adaptation strategies within pilot communities for proof of concept					
Outcome 3.1: Adapted or alternate community livelihoods are established and supported by community members					
# of communities implementing livelihood climate adaptation strategies	0	2 communities	Community members agree on established actions to adapt livelihoods	Oct 2019- July 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations
Output 3.1.1: Communities are trained in implementation of adaption action plans					
# of community workshops on implementation of action plans	0	2 community workshops	Workshop report	Oct 2019- July 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff, community members, and partner organizations
Activity Purpose 3: Disseminate methodology for creating community livelihood adaptation action plans to key stakeholders through-out Sub-Saharan Africa					
Outcome 4.1: Stakeholders engaged in community development have increased knowledge on creating community livelihood adaptation action plans					
# of conservation practitioners, policy makers and key government representatives have information needed for climate smart planning	0	3 relevant stakeholders in 3 implementation countries	Established livelihood adaptation principles and practice materials	July-Sept 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff and partner groups

Output 4.1.1: Decision tree and guidance tools consisting of outreach documents, training materials, posters, and webinars					
# of materials and information disseminated	0	1 final report and 2 webinars	Established livelihood adaptation principles and practice materials	Aug-Sept 2020	ABCG-GCI working group staff and partner groups

ANNEX I.IV Community Based Forest Management MEL Summary Table

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?
Activity Purpose 1: Provide financial and logistical support for 3 rounds of Local Community Forest Concessions (CFCL in French) Community of Practice Round Table Meetings to present and share best practices based on experiences to date.					
Number of Community of Practice Meetings Held	0	3 at Local, Provincial and National Levels	Meeting Reports	Two in FY 2019 (Q3 and Q4) and one in FY 2020 (Q2)	JGI
Outcome 1.1: ABCG partners and partner organizations implementing CBFM in the DRC will have access to documentation and knowledge to improve and harmonize current and future CBFM activities.					
Number of people attending CoP Meetings	0	38	Meeting Records	By end FY 2020	JGI
Output 1.1.1: Best Practice Case Studies and other documents published for ABCG partners and others to use when designing and implementing CBFM projects in the DRC					
Number of Case Studies Produced	0	3 Case Studies produced, 3 Meeting Reports	Case Study and Meeting Report Documents	By end Q2 2020	JGI
Output 1.1.2: Research paper identifying the key challenges to making community forestry work for people and conservation inc. private sector engagement and 2 x provincial land use maps					
Number of Research Papers Produced	0	1	Research Paper Document	By end FY 2020	JGI

Output 1.1.3: Evaluation Report of management systems impacts produced					
Number of Evaluation Reports Produced	0	1	Evaluation report Document and Dissemination Plans	By end FY 2020	Key Resource People
Outcome 1.2: Official guidance on community forestry management plans is finalized and used by stakeholders implementing community forestry in DRC					
Number of official guidance document on community forestry management plans finalized	0	1	Publication of Official Guidance Document	Q4 2019	WRI
Output 1.2.1: At least two provincial level trainings have taken place on the Ministry's official guidance document for simple management plans for community forests reaching at least 40 people					
Number of Training Events held	0	2	Training Reports	Q4 2019	WRI
Number of people trained	0	40	Training Reports	Q4 2019	WRI
Activity Purpose 2: Provide financial and logistical support for conducting an assessment of the conservation/forest cover outcomes of CBFM in Africa, and for sharing/communicating the research results and recommendations.					
Number of Assessments conducted	0	3 country level assessments and 1 assessment of CBFM across the research countries	Assessment Report	FY 2020 (Q2)	WRI

Outcome 2.1: ABCG partners and other stakeholders will have access to the Assessment Report with the findings/recommendations to improve current and future CBFM activities.					
Number of downloads of the Assessment Report PDF from the ABCG website	0	35 downloads	Google Analytics	By end FY 2020	WRI
Output 2.1 GIS analysis of the forest cover change in community forests in 3-4 countries in Africa. Possible focal countries include DRC, Namibia, Malawi, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Liberia. JGI, TNC and AWF are potential partners in this analysis.					
Number of country CBFM experiences included in the GIS analysis	0 countries	3 countries	GIS analysis at the country level and across the research countries	Q1 2020	WRI
Output 2.2 Written document that captures the findings of the GIS analysis of community forests.					
Number of downloads of the CBFM Assessment report	0	35 downloads	Google Analytics	By end of FY 2020	WRI
Number of conservation strategies and investments influenced by the research findings	0	1 conservation decisions	Reports, articles in popular media, etc.	Q2 2020	WRI
Output 2.3 Blog on the report posted on WRI's webpage (<i>WRI Insights</i>).					
Number of blogs	0	1 blog	Blog posted on <i>WRI Insights</i>	Q2 2020	WRI

ANNEX I.V Freshwater Conservation and WASH MEL Summary Table

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?
Activity Purpose 1: Local government actors adopt FW-WASH experience into policy or funding changes					
Outcome 1.1 ABCG member organizations increase institutional capacity to address policy gaps and challenges.					
Number of policy or funding changes made by local government to enable adoption aspects of FW-WASH approach.	2 bylaws in Uganda; 0 in South Africa	2 in South Africa; 2 in Uganda	Evaluation by local policy/government liaison	September 2020	Local policy/government liaison in each field office
Output 1.1.1 Training-of-Trainers (ToT) Advocacy Strategy Manual, adapted to integrated FW-WASH project context					
Number of ToT manuals produced	0	1 ToT manual	ToT manual	May 2019	Task Lead
Output 1.1.2: Key resource people trained at ABCG partner institutions (CI, JGI, WWF)					
Number key resource people trained in DC	0	6 people	Headcount	May 2019	Task Lead
Activity Purpose 2: Local stakeholders are trained in and implement the advocacy strategy at the field-level					
Outcome 2.1: FW-WASH best practices inform local-government decision making in South Africa and Uganda					

Number of best practices documented by ABCG member organization field staff	0	2	Workshop reports	July -August 2019	Key Resource People from ABCG member organizations
Output 2.1.1: Site-specific advocacy strategies and targets are produced and piloted in South Africa and Uganda					
Number of site specific advocacy strategies developed in South Africa and Uganda	0	2	Reports	July to December 2019	Task Lead
Activity Purpose 3: Case studies demonstrate application of ABCG Framework for addressing policy gaps and challenges in influencing local governments to adopt integrated FW-WASH approach.					
Outcome 3.1: Stakeholders in Africa increase awareness of lessons learned from two case studies that applied the advocacy strategy in South Africa and Uganda					
Number of people who can name FW WASH benefits from case studies from pilot sites	0	50	Survey results of target communities Workplan	June 2019 – June 2010	Task Members
Output 3.1.1: Report on lessons learned from application of ToT methodology and pilot period					
Number of case studies documented	0	2	Lessons Learned Report	September 2020	Task Members
Output 3.1.2 Case studies disseminated to stakeholders at community and national levels in South Africa and Uganda, and regionally in Africa					
Number of people receiving information on case studies	0	200-300	Number of downloads of Lessons Learned	August 2019- September 2020	Task Members

			Document on ABCG.org		
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

ANNEX I.VI Population, Health and Environment MEL Summary Table

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?
Activity Purpose I: Donors and policy makers are aware of the benefits of PHE integration and positive conservation outcomes					
Outcome 1.1: Donors, policy makers, and PHE actors have access to PHE and gender integration lessons and best practices					
1.a. Number of outreach efforts to target audience and PHE Network	0	8 outreach efforts (1 per identified network group)	Outreach done through email announcements and social media; face-to-face meetings with DC-based target audience; Data source: PHE and gender integration reference sheet	First and second quarter FY20	PHE Task Group members – DC-based and field-based as appropriate
Output 1.1.1 Lessons and best practices are recorded from assessments on outreach to minority groups in various geographies, plus compilation of lessons from previous ABCG phase					
1b. Number of assessments conducted	0	4 assessments (Cameroon; Tanzania; South Africa)	Data collected through surveys and focus group discussions with the target audience	Third/fourth quarter FY 2019	PHE Task Group members – DC-based support to field-based staff and PHE champions in the target regions
1c. Number of expert workshops held	0	1 expert Workshop	Workshop deliverables report	Third/fourth quarter FY 2019	PHE Task Group members

Output 1.1.2 PHE and gender integration reference sheet is developed based on the lessons and best practices recorded					
1d. Number of PHE and gender integration reference sheets produced	0	1 reference sheet	Data source from assessments and compilation of data obtained in the previous phase of ABCG pilot projects and Experts Workshop.	First/Second quarter FY20	PHE Task Group members – DC-based and field-based; PHE champions in target regions
Activity Purpose II: Donors and policy makers commit to the integration of gender-responsive PHE approaches into their future programming					
Outcome 2.1 Target donors and policy makers have increased awareness of the PHE integration benefits and positive conservation outcomes, to make an informed decision on integrating PHE in future programming					
2a. Number of target donors/policy makers who integrate PHE approaches into their priority conservation work	0	3 (Donors/policy makers in Congo Basin; Tanzania/Kenya; South Africa)	Webinars/Meetings/presentations on PHE to inform and influence donors and policy makers in target regions; Data source: written commitment from donors/policy makers following the event.	Third/fourth quarter of FY20	PHE Task Group partners, DC-based and field-based
Output 2.1.1 Outreach events are conducted with donors and policy makers (webinars, face-to-face meetings and presentations)					
2b. Number of outreach events conducted to increase awareness	0	5 outreach events conducted	Webinars, face-to-face presentations to share best practices on PHE and gender integration; Data	Third quarter of FY20	PHE Task Group partners, DC-based and field-based; PHE champions in target regions

of identified target groups			source: reference sheet, other ABCG documents from pilot projects, other PHE data sources		
Output 2.1.2 Report on outreach events is produced and shared with ABCG partners and stakeholders, including commitment from donors and policy makers to integrate PHE into future programming					
2c. Number of reports on outreach events	0	1 report (all events are summarized in one report)	Summary of all outreach events into a report; report on the commitment by donors/policy makers to integrate PHE into programming	Third quarter of FY20	PHE Task Group partners, DC-based and field-based; PHE champions in target regions

ANNEX I.VII Gender Integration MEL Summary Table

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETS	METHODS & DATA SOURCE	WHEN?	WHO COLLECTS & ANALYZES DATA?
Activity Purpose 1: 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

<p>Percent of ABCG Task Groups reporting on sex-disaggregated indicators</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100 percent (4) task groups reporting at least on sex-disaggregated indicators</p>	<p>Review of task groups' performance indicator table achievements; Data Source: Task groups' results framework</p>	<p>September 2020</p>	<p>Lead of each task group, key resource person of ABCG member organizations and gender Leads</p>
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ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR PROGRESS TABLES

Annex II.I “Ideas to Adoption” Performance Indicator Progress Table

Key Result	Outcome Statement	Performance Indicator	Disaggregation	Related Standard Indicator	Learning Question	Unit	Baseline	Targets		
								FY 19	FY 20	EOP
ABCG practices and approaches are adopted within its member institutions, as well as the broader conservation and development communities through effective communications and outreach.	ABCG practices and approaches are mainstreamed within ABCG member institutions and adopted by partners	Number of ABCG practices and approaches incorporated into ABCG member institution or partner programming	NA	NA	What are the barriers to adoption within ABCG member programming and to outside partners?	Member institutions and partner organizations	NA	7- FY 2020	7- EOP	
		Number of technical reports on activities distributed	NA	NA	How can dissemination plans be improved so that working group results be taken up and embedded in ABCG’s community of practice?	Reports	1 per working group per year	9- FY 2020	9- EOP	

		Number of blogs, articles, thought pieces created and posted to abcg.org	NA	NA	How can communications be tailored to more deeply engage ABCG audiences?	Communications pieces	NA	12- FY 2019 12- FY 2020 24- EOP
		Number of non-ABCG brown bag talks (i.e., by member-NGO staff on non-ABCG work, by non-ABCG people) that occurred and were broadcast	NA	NA	How useful do DC audiences find these knowledge sharing events?	ABCG co-hosted events	10 per year	10- FY 2019 10- FY 2020 20- EOP
		Number of ABCG organized annual cross-sector dialogues	NA	NA	How useful are larger roundtable events at engaging new audiences and potential	ABCG organized events	0	1- FY 2019 1- FY 2020

ABCG's online presence enhanced through active web content updates and social media	Number of listserv subscribers	Geographic location (country)	NA	Which communication workstream produces the most engagement? Where can ABCG concentrate to increase its followship?	subscribers	2,365 "active" subscribers in Sept 2018	2,600 "active" subscribers – FY 2020
	Average open rate for listserv emails	NA	NA		NA	35 percent email open rate	35 percent email open rate– FY 2020
	Number of visits to website	NA	NA		Website visits	350 visits per month	1,500 visits per month– FY 2020
	Number of downloads from website	NA	NA		Download	450,000 total downloads	500,000 total downloads– FY 2020
	Number of "likes" of Facebook page	NA	NA		Facebook "like"	1,215 Facebook "likes" in September 2018	2,000 Facebook "likes" – FY 2020

		Number of Twitter followers	NA	NA			771 Twitter followers in September 2018	1,000 Twitter followers – FY 2020
<p>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</p>	<p>Strategic partners have been identified and are being cultivated</p>	<p>Number of potential partners (local and international NGOs, Governments, Donors) identified</p>	<p>Geographic location (country)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>What is ABCG's value proposition for each type of potential partnership?</p>	<p>organizations</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>3– FY 2020</p>
		<p>Strategic business plan</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>How can ABCG be a dynamic, responsive, evolving network of African</p>	<p>Strategic business plan</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1– FY 2020</p>

to adoption is increased		Membership charter	NA	NA	How can we define structures that support the achievement of success, which also enable ongoing learning and adapting	Membership charter	0	I– FY 2020
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Annex II.II Land Use Management Performance Indicator Progress Table

Key Result	Outcome Statement	Performance Indicator	Disaggregation	Related Standard Indicator	Learning Question	Unit	Baseline	Targets		
								FY 19	FY 20	E O P
Activity I: Government/ stakeholders demonstrate uptake of LUM scenarios by using findings to influence planning processes	Within 18 months, >18 country stakeholders demonstrate understanding and >=3 government planning process are influenced by LUM engagement (at least 1/country)	# government plans influenced by LUM engagement; measured by # plans with multiple citations of LUM products and process	# of plans influenced at various scales (national, regional, local)	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance	Given LUM guidance/engagement, what challenges or barriers remain to have plans influenced by LUM products and process	Government plans at various scales	# of government plans influenced at various scales (0)	FY 2019= 1 government planning process are influenced by LUM engagement FY 2020=2 EOP= 3		
		# Repackaged scenario modelling results into stakeholder	NA	NA		# of completed repackaged results	# of completed repackaged results (0)			

		friendly materials						
		# of country stakeholders trained/engaged to understand LUM process/findings	# of country stakeholders, sex, geographic location trained/engaged	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management		# Stakeholders within country trained/engaged	# Stakeholders within country trained/engaged (0)	#-change from baseline FY 2019= 3 country stakeholders FY2020= 15 country stakeholders EOP= 18 country stakeholders
		# Common M&E frameworks across engagement geographies	NA	NA		Common M&E framework finalized	# Stakeholders within country trained/engaged (0)	#-change from baseline FY2019= 1 framework EOP= 1 framework
		# Report on learning experience	NA	NA		# Learning reports created	# Learning reports created (0)	#-change from baseline FY 2019= 0 reports FY 2020= 0 reports EOP= 1 report
Activity I: Planning processes influenced by LUM	Within 18 months, 1 site demonstrates influence by	# sites that demonstrate adoption by planning process	# of sites influenced by implemented plans at various scales	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or	Given LUM guidance/engagement, what challenges or barriers remain	Sites at various scales (national,	# of sites influenced by implemented plans at	FY 2019= 0 sites that demonstrate influence FY 2020=

engagement t are implement ed	planning process influenced by LUM engagement	influenced by LUM engagement	(national, regional, local)	regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation)	to plan implementation by government/ stakeholders?	regional, local)	various scales (0)	
Activity 2: Course in LUM planning process developed; critical actors complete course & develop capacity to execute LUM planning process	Within 30 months, representativ es from 4 governments, 4 NGOs, and 1 technical institute completed LUM course	# of modular courses on land use planning in Africa developed	# of modular courses developed & translated into French and English	NA	After LUM workshop, what capacity gaps exists among critical actors to execute LUM planning process?	# courses created	# courses created (0)	FY 2019= 1 FY 2020= 0 EOP= 1 course
		# of country critical actors trained in execution of scenario- based planning process	# of country critical actors representative s trained/engage d by organization, disaggregated by sex, geographic location	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance		Critical actors/repre sentatives within country	# of country critical actors/repr esentatives trained/eng aged (0)	FY 2019= 20 FY 2020= 10 EOP= 30 country critical actors
		# business plans created	NA	NA		# business plans created	# business plans created (0)	#-change from baseline FY 2019= 0 plans FY 2020= 1 plan EOP= 1 plan

Annex II.II Global Change Impacts Performance Indicator Progress Table

Key Result	Outcome Statement	Performance Indicator	Disaggregation	Related Standard Indicator	Learning Question	Unit	Baseline	Targets		
								FY19	FY20	EOP
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	NA	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		
Improved ability to track community climate adaptation and	By Sept 2019 4 communities will develop 4 metrics to measure livelihood	# of communities who have developed metrics for	NA	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, strategies,	How is climate change effecting livelihoods	Communities and community members	0	4 communities July-Sept 2019		

biodiversity benefits	adaptation strategies' impact on biodiversity over time	measuring climate adaptations and biodiversity benefits		plans, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance				
Communities implement livelihood climate adaptation strategies	By July 2020 2communities will implement 1 alternate community livelihood that is supported by community members	# of community members implement action plans	NA	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	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

				adopted as a result of USG assistance				
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	NA	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

Annex II.III Community Based Forest Management Performance Indicator Progress Table

Key Result	Outcome Statement	Performance Indicator	Disaggregation	Related Standard Indicator	Learning Question	Unit	Baseline	Targets		
								FY 19	FY 20	EOP
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	Geographic location	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. (disaggregated by sex)	What are common characteristics of successful CBFM projects in the DRC?	CoP meetings	0	2	1	3
		# of people attending CoP Meetings	Sex		What role does the political economy of the DRC have on the viability of CBFM projects?	People	0	32	6	38
		# of case studies and number of lessons learned reported and disseminated	Geographic location		What criteria can be developed to assess the criteria for evaluation of social, economic, political and conservation impact of CBFM activities?	Case studies	0	2	1	3

		# of research papers produced	N/A		What role does the political economy of the DRC have on the viability of CBFM projects?	Research papers	0	0	1	1
		# of evaluation reports produced	N/A		What criteria can be developed to assess the criteria for evaluation of social, economic, political and conservation impact of CBFM activities?	Reports	0	0	1	1
		# of training events on official guidance document for simple management plans for community forests	Sex and geographic location	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservatio		Events Participants	0	40	0	40

		# of people trained		n as a result of USG assistance. (disaggregated by sex)						
<p>ABCG Organizations involved in Community Based Forest Management have improved understanding of the effectiveness of CBFM in maintaining and expanding forest cover across Africa</p>	<p>With the findings of CBFM Task Group research on the forest cover change impacts of formal community forests, ABCG members and the wider development and conservation community will better understand the usefulness of community forests as a conservation strategy and make more informed</p>	Number of downloads of the CBFM assessment report	Geographic - Impacts will be assessed at the country level	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	What evidence and strategies are needed to affect the approaches and investments of conservation organizations?	Downloads of the report	0		50	50
		Number of conservation strategies and investments influenced by the research findings				Conservation decisions influenced by the research findings	0	0	2	2

Annex II.IV Freshwater Conservation and WASH Performance Indicator Progress Table

Key Result	Outcome Statement	Performance Indicator	Disaggregation	Related Standard Indicator	Learning Question	Unit	Baseline	Targets		
								FY19	FY20	EO P
(1) Local government actors adopt FW-WASH experience into policy or funding changes	Within 18 months of advocacy strategy implementation, 2-4 policy or funding changes are made at the local level. For example, funding allocations for FW-WASH resource protection, local policy mandates for ecosystem restoration, or creation of new water resource group.	# of policy or funding changes made by local government to enable FW-WASH adoption # ToT manuals produced # key resource people trained	Geographic – South Africa and Uganda Sex and geographic location	EG.10.2-5 Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG	Are there unanticipated barriers to governmental level adoption of FW-WASH integration?	policy changes, funding changes manuals people/participants	0	Policy/funding changes FY 2019 – 0 FY 2020 – 2-4 EoP – 2-4 ToT manual produced FY 2019 – 1 FY 2020 – 0 EoP – 1 Key resource people trained FY 2019 – 6-10 FY 2020 – 0 EoP – 6-10		

				assistance. (disaggregated by sex)				
(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	# of workshops # of individuals trained in application of advocacy strategy	Sex and geographic location	EG.10.2-4 Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance. (disaggregated by sex)	What type of messages and storytelling media motivate and convince policymakers to adopt integrated programs and policies?	# of workshops # of people trained	0	Workshops FY 2019 – 2 FY 2020 – 1 EoP – 2 People trained FY 2019 – 6-10 people FY 2020 – 10-20 EOP – 16-30 people
(3) Best practices and lessons learned disseminated to key stakeholders at community and regional levels	By September 2020, local community members, government officials and other development actors in Africa can name 2 benefits or	# of case studies # people receiving information on case studies # of people responding to survey of benefits	South Africa, Uganda, ABCG member staff	NA	What are the benefits for biodiversity of integrating FW and WASH?	Case studies Social media posts, Email lists	0	Case studies FY 2019 – 0 FY 2020 – 2 case studies EOP – 2 case studies People responding to survey FY19-15 FY20 – 25 EOP- 40

	lessons learned from two case studies that applied the advocacy strategy in South Africa and Uganda							
(4) Strengthen conservation and development partnerships for the application of best practices from pilot implementation and policy integration through the integrated FW-WASH Community of Practice	By September 2020, stakeholders from conservation and development sectors in Africa increase awareness of 4-6 lessons learned from two case studies that applied the advocacy strategy in South Africa and Uganda	# of lessons learned reported # of webinars and in-person meetings of the Africa community of practice # of people responding to survey of benefits of FW-WASH approach	Africa-wide	NA	What strategies are most effective for influencing policy with on-the-ground experiences ?	Webinars or meetings	0	Lessons learned FY19 – 0 FY20 – 4-6 lessons, EOP – 4-6 lessons, Webinars/In-person meetings FY19 – 1 webinar FY20 – 2-3 (1 webinar and 2 in person meetings) EOP – 2 webinars and 2 in person meetings People responding to survey FY19-15 FY20 – 25 EOP- 40

Annex II.V Population, Health and the Environment Performance Indicator Progress Table

Key Result	Outcome Statement	Performance Indicator	Disaggregation	Related Standard Indicator	Learning Question	Unit	Baseline	Targets		
								FY19	FY20	EOP
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	Disaggregated by sex	EG.10.2-4 Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	Lesson learned and best practice reference sheet	No lessons and best practices reference sheet available	FY19 = 1 reference sheet FY20 = 4-6 donors reached EOP = 4-6 donors		
Donors and policy makers commit to the integration of gender-	2.1 By the end of FY 2020, 4-6 targeted donors and policy makers can name at least three PHE integration	2a. Number of target donors and policy makers commit to integration	Disaggregation by type of donors and policy makers	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	FY19 = 0 FY20 = 4-6 – Third and fourth quarter EOP = 4-6 - All Target donors/policy makers; 3 donors/policy		

<p>responsive PHE approaches into their future programming</p>	<p>benefits and positive conservation outcomes, to make an informed decision on integrating PHE in future programming</p>	<p>of PHE approach into their priority conservation work</p> <p>2b. Number of outreach events conducted to increase awareness of identified target groups</p> <p>2c. Report on outreach events released</p>						<p>makers commit to integration of PHE</p>
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Annex II.VI Gender Integration Performance Indicator Progress Table

Key Result	Outcome Statement	Performance Indicator	Disaggregation	Related Standard Indicator	Learning Question	Unit	Baseline	Targets		
								FY19	FY20	EOP
All ABCG Working groups increase gender integration of critical actors/stakeholders in project activities	1.1 By the end of FY20, all ABCG Tasks Groups will have integrated gender dimensions into their project activities and project life cycle	Working groups workplan contain gender-related activities I a. Number of people trained I b. Number of task indicators	Disaggregated by sex	EG.10.2-4 Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation (disaggregated by sex) GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social,	N/A	People Tasks	None	FY19 = 10-15 people trained, 4 tasks have one gender indicator each FY20 = 0 EOP = 10-15 people trained		

				economic, and political resources and opportunities				
All ABCG Working groups demonstrate impacts of activities on men and women by the end of project	2.1 By the end of FY20, existence of best practices on approaches to integrate gender into conservation	Number of best practices on integrating gender into ABCG activities 2 Number of best practices on integrating gender into ABCG activities	Disaggregation by sex	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	FY19 = 0 FY20 = 2-4 Third and fourth quarter EOP = 2-4

ANNEX III: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

For major data collection efforts, such as household surveys or expert panel review, the data collection instruments may be attached as an annex.