CARPE II Revised Performance Management Plan

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

I.   Introduction

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

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

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

The Strategic Objective of CARPE is to reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national, and regional natural resource management capacity in nine central African countries: the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Burundi, Cameroon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome & Principe, and the DRC. This is to be done through three intermediate results focusing on (i) improving the sustainability of natural resources management (NRM), (ii) strengthening the governance framework for NRM (policies, institutions, laws), and (iii) institutionalizing monitoring of natural resources within the Congo Basin region. The current Strategic Objective for CARPE, Phase II, covers a period of eight years, running from FY2003 through FY2011.

In Section II, below, the Results Framework for CARPE, Phase II, is presented in graphical form.

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

was proposed by these partners for use in developing and implementing the Performance Management Plan.

Section III below contains Performance Indicator Summary Sheets for each of the SO- and IR-level indicators. These are the indicators that CARPE management is required to report to USAID.

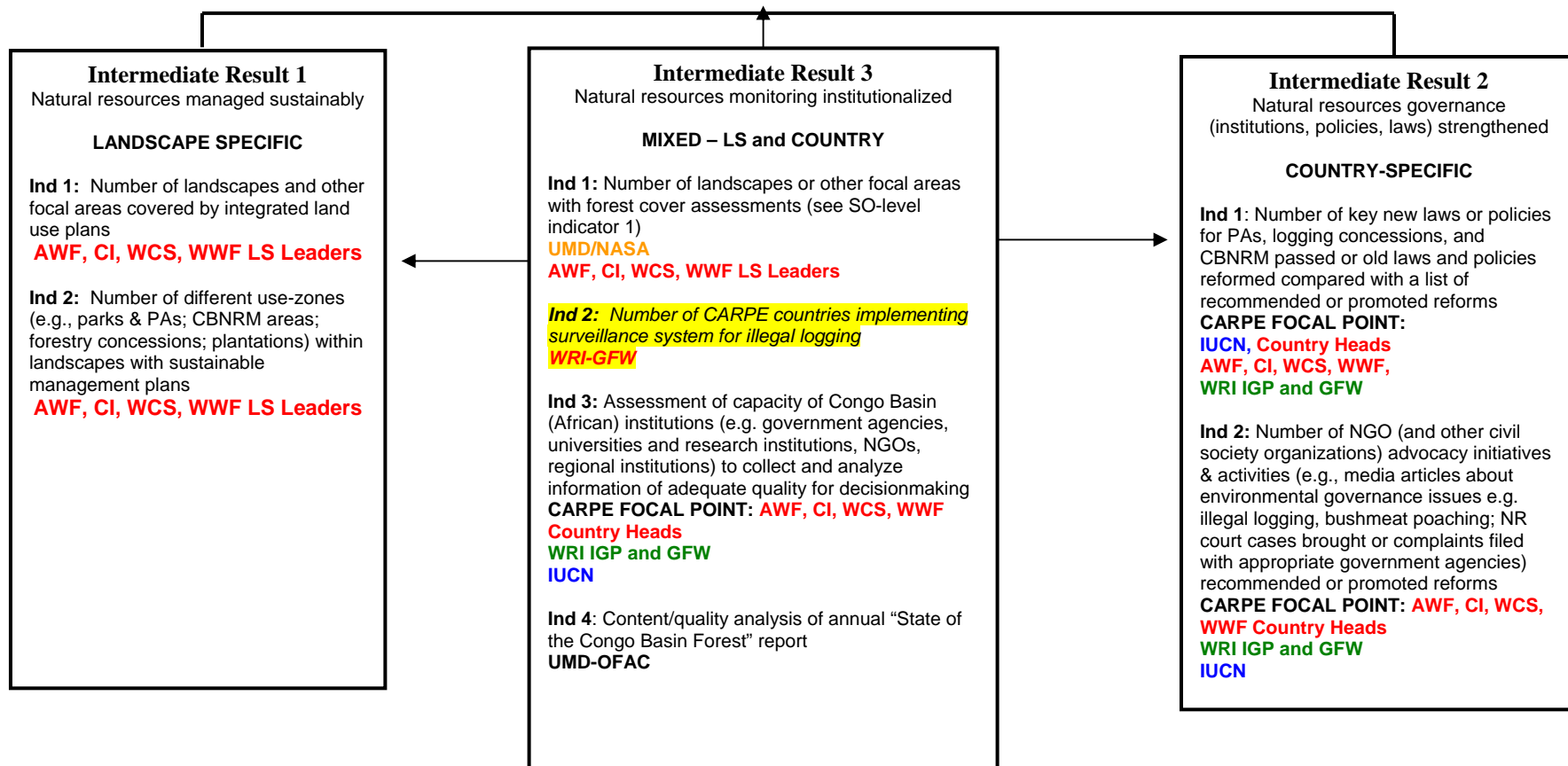# Results Framework for CARPE II – Revised for Performance Management Plan

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

SO Indicators:

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

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

Intermediate Results

Intermediate Result 1
Natural resources managed sustainably

LANDSCAPE SPECIFIC

Ind 1: Number of landscapes and other focal areas covered by integrated land use plans
AWF, CI, WCS, WWF LS Leaders

Ind 2: Number of different use-zones (e.g., parks & PAs; CBNRM areas; forestry concessions; plantations) within landscapes with sustainable management plans
AWF, CI, WCS, WWF LS Leaders

Intermediate Result 3
Natural resources monitoring institutionalized

MIXED – LS and COUNTRY

Ind 1: Number of landscapes or other focal areas with forest cover assessments (see SO-level indicator 1)
UMD/NASA
AWF, CI, WCS, WWF LS Leaders

Ind 2: Number of CARPE countries implementing surveillance system for illegal logging
WRI-GFW

Ind 3: Assessment of capacity of Congo Basin (African) institutions (e.g. government agencies, universities and research institutions, NGOs, regional institutions) to collect and analyze information of adequate quality for decisionmaking
CARPE FOCAL POINT: AWF, CI, WCS, WWF Country Heads
WRI IGP and GFW
IUCN

Ind 4: Content/quality analysis of annual "State of the Congo Basin Forest" report
UMD-OFAC

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

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC

Ind 1: Number of key new laws or policies for PAs, logging concessions, and CBNRM passed or old laws and policies reformed compared with a list of recommended or promoted reforms
CARPE FOCAL POINT:
IUCN, Country Heads
AWF, CI, WCS, WWF,
WRI IGP and GFW

Ind 2: Number of NGO (and other civil society organizations) advocacy initiatives & activities (e.g., media articles about environmental governance issues e.g. illegal logging, bushmeat poaching; NR court cases brought or complaints filed with appropriate government agencies) recommended or promoted reforms
CARPE FOCAL POINT: AWF, CI, WCS, WWF Country Heads
WRI IGP and GFW
IUCN

SO, Rate of Forest Degradation and Biodiversity Loss Reduced – SO-Level Indicator 1

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Change in area of forest from intact/pristine to "degraded," modified, or secondary forest or to non-forest; and from "degraded" forest to non-forest

Description

Precise Definition(s):	The indicator measures intact/degraded/non-forest areas using techniques pilot-tested during CARPE Phase I and to be developed during CARPE Phase II. Intact or "pristine" forest is forest with minimal evidence of human use or influence and natural composition of species. Degraded, modified, or secondary forest is still canopied forest, but shows evidence of major human use or influence at some time in the past (e.g. clearance for agriculture, logging or selective logging). Non-forest can be non-forested natural savanna, or areas from which natural forest has been cleared and not restored (agricultural lands, clear-cut logging areas, etc.)
Unit of Measure:	Hectares or sq. km.
Disaggregated by:	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas) Countries
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	The hypothesis is that there is an ongoing trend of forest degradation driven by logging which opens access to new forested areas, by unsustainable agricultural practices, and by new settlements and infrastructure construction. CARPE interventions would be of two major types: (i) in protected areas, this conversion trend would be halted, with no new areas of degraded or non-forest classes appearing within the PAs; (ii) in the rest of the landscape, land zoning and improved NRM practices would reduce this "background rate" of forest degradation, concentrating some unavoidable impacts in areas less important for biodiversity. The net result would be a large reduction in the loss of intact forest of high biodiversity value, and a more modest reduction in rates of degradation and conversion in other, much larger parts of the landscape outside the formally-designated PAs.

Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID

Data Collection Method:	Reports from implementing partners
Data Source(s):	Remote sensing analysis
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	Partners reports; "State of the Congo Basin Forest" report
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Annual
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	To be determined
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	UMD/NASA, other partners
Location of Data Storage:	UMD/NASA, eventually African institutions

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Coverage and reliability of CARPE Phase I methodologies for measuring forest degradation by remote sensing need to be verified for various landscape types to be included in CARPE II. Ground-truthing to validate assessments is also required.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	National-level deforestation statistics (published by FAO) are overly aggregated and of questionable reliability. The methods piloted during CARPE Phase I appear more promising, though this needs to be verified. One key issue concerns the time scale on which degradation trends can be accurately captured by remote sensing, and how this periodicity stands in relation to data needs for performance monitoring of CARPE II.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	CARPE Phase II program should include focused efforts to implement large-area remote-sensing analysis piloted during Phase I, with field surveys to ground-truth methodology in each designated landscape of operation.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	As needed
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	To be determined by implementing partners

Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table. Maps.
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	See above

Other Notes

Notes on Baseline and	Rough baseline for some countries from FAO or CARPE Phase I (FY 03); FY 04: baseline for 6 of 12 landscapes

Targets:	or focal areas based on recent imagery, and basin-wide estimate; FY 05 baseline for all 12 of 12 landscapes or focal areas based on recent imagery; FY 1*7*: forest change rates in landscapes and other focal areas less than actual rates determined between at least one pair of forest cover/condition assessments (3-5 years apart)
Other Notes:	

SO, Rate of Forest Degradation and Biodiversity Loss Reduced – SO-Level Indicator 2

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Population status for selected biodiversity "indicator" species such as: wide-ranging "landscape" species and/or ecological keystone species (e.g. elephants, large predators) and/or globally threatened species (such as, mountain gorillas, bonobos, etc.)

Description

Precise Definition(s):	Biodiversity is the variety and variability of life, a system consisting of diversity in genes, species, ecosystems, and ecological processes. Some species, because of their ecological roles – such as ecological keystone species – have a disproportionate influence on the structure and functioning of forest ecosystems. Some species, especially birds and some large mammals, require large areas of forest habitat to maintain viable populations, and can be called "landscape" species. Either of these kinds of species may be appropriate species to monitor as indicators of the overall biodiversity of the area.
Unit of Measure:	Estimated population (number of individuals of indicator species)
Disaggregated by:	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas) Countries
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	An assumption is that in most cases measuring trends in forest loss and degradation can also serve as a proxy measure of "biodiversity" within that landscape. Additional indicators of the status of biodiversity should also be monitored, however. If this is not done, for example, CARPE might be achieving its goal of reducing the rate of forest degradation, but the remaining forest might be losing key species that are necessary for ecological sustainability over time, or it may be moving toward the "empty forest syndrome," in which the trees are largely intact but the fauna are dramatically depleted.

Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID

Data Collection Method:	Partners working in each landscape or focal area collect information on the status of selected indicator species at the landscape scale.
Data Source(s):	Baseline for elephants (FY 03) from: IUCN African Elephant Status Report 2002, <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/sgs/afesg/aed/index.html>, Partners' workplans & reports; assessment or evaluation reports; State of the Congo Basin Forest report
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	Obtain partners' workplans & reports; obtain assessment or evaluation reports
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Bi- or triennial
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	To be determined
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	Partners representatives
Location of Data Storage:	Partners, eventually African institutions

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	By FY 04, for at least one indicator species selected per landscape.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Methods and systems for surveying populations of many of the potential biodiversity indicator species are not well developed, and currently have very large margins of error.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	The IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group and CITES Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) program are developing and testing methods and systems for monitoring elephant populations in Central Africa. Development of methods and systems will be needed for other biodiversity indicator species that will be selected.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	As needed
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	To be determined by implementing partners

Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table. Maps.
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	See above

Other Notes

Notes on Baseline and	Baseline information for elephants in 7 of 9 Central African countries now available from IUCN African Elephant

Targets:	Status Report 2002, and for mountain gorillas in Virungas. When one indicator species is chosen for each landscape (by FY 04), baseline population estimates may be available for some landscapes and species (e.g. elephants, mountain gorillas). Populations surveys underway in each landscape for at least one indicator species by FY 05. Population trend analysis available for one or more indicator species in each landscape by FY 1<mark>7</mark>.
Other Notes:	

IR 1, Natural Resources Managed Sustainably – IR-Level Indicator 1

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
Intermediate Result:	#1 Natural resources managed sustainably
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Number of landscapes and other focal areas covered by integrated land use plans

Description

Precise Definition(s):	Integrated land use plans are spatial plans for multisectoral land use zonation (i.e., zones within landscape designated for protected areas, community-based natural resources management (including agriculture), forest concessions, large-scale private agricultural plantations, mining, transportation and energy infrastructure, etc.) Integrated land use plans must be developed with full participation of all relevant stakeholder groups and local residents through their representatives, and these groups must approve the plan and agree to it. Here, *"Integrated land use plan" should be interpreted as an agreed upon LEGALLY recognized designation of all lands within the landscape, according to specified land use zone designations. The specific interventions and threats are regulated at the zonal-level, and are not reported here (see IR 1.2).* *More Definitions (see targets):* *"Data Quality Assessment of existing plans": A formal, thorough analysis of existing plan identifies strengths and weaknesses, resulting in a finished, formal strategy to allocate tasks and responsibilities for updating the existing plan within the next 1,2,3 years. Some preliminary tasks, % of total stated in report, have begun.* *"LU Planning Process Convened": A finished, written strategy exists that plans tasks and responsibilities for a specified timeframe, at the end of which the entire landscape will be macro-zoned and some of the preliminary tasks have already begun. (the LU plan is the ultimate product of the strategy).* *"LUP Implemented": All zonal plans are developed, strategically linked internally to each of the zonal plans, have mechanisms to address cross-land use zone threats, and most/all zonal plans are being implemented.* *An "Adopted Land Use Plan" is legally recognized by the legal controlling authorities that govern the specific land use types (Parks Services, Forestry Ministry etc).*
Unit of Measure:	Number
Disaggregated by:	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas)
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	The logic of the development hypothesis for this IR is that integrated, multisectoral land use plans developed with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders reflect a social and political will to manage natural resources sustainably, to use forest resources sustainably, and to provide secure habitat protection at the landscape scale for the conservation of biological diversity. Failing to involve relevant stakeholders and sectors in planning and gain agreement on spatial zoning of land uses will place any investments in protected areas, sustainable forestry, and community-based natural resources management in jeopardy in the future, so the planning process must keep ahead of or keep pace with more specific actions and investments. *This indicator implies that the land use planning process should begin with macro-zoning of the entire landscape, and that this process should engage all stakeholders. Formal large-scale zoning will augment the 'default zoning' that currently defines each landscape, usually comprised of already gazetted protected areas and extractive resource concessions (i.e. logging) that were previously granted by the government.*

Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID

Data Collection Method:	Lead partner in each landscape provides progress reports on progress of planning process; quality of integration and participation assessed by third-party (e.g. consultants) assessments or evaluations
Data Source(s):	*Partner LANDSCAPE Workplan, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices; Field visits and site evaluations by CARPE staff. Geo-referenced Mapping*
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*LANDSCAPE Workplan, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices sent in by partner per CARPE Reporting Calendar*
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	*Semi-Annually*
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	*Project Director*
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*AWF, CI, WCS, WWF Landscape Leaders – see reference sheet* * * Note, this will be reported by LANDSCAPE, not segment.*
Location of Data Storage:	USAID; partners

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	FY 04
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	An accepted plan either exists or not, so in this case the "limitation" relates to the quality of the plan (see notes on future data quality assessments below).

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	See below.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Upon completion of an integrated land use plan for any landscape, an assessment of its "quality" should be undertaken by an independent assessment team
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	A third-party assessment of the "quality" of each integrated land use plan for each landscape should include an assessment of how well the plan incorporates multi-sectoral interests; the extent and diversity of participation by stakeholders, and the plans for implementation.
Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Partners reports; integrated land use plans; independent assessments
Review of Data:	Review each plan with partners and independent consultants.
Reporting of Data:	Partners reports (re status of planning process and existence of plan); independent assessment of plan "quality" once adopted
Other Notes	
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	No such integrated land use plans now exist for any landscape or focal area. FY 05: convening of land use planning process expected in at least 2 out of 12 landscapes and focal areas. FY 06: convening of land use planning process expected in at least 8 of 12 landscapes and focal areas. FY 11: land use plans adopted in all landscapes and focal areas and implemented for at least 2 years.
Other Notes:	This indicator seeks to measure progress toward spatial zoning of multiple uses of land at the landscape scale. *Segment leaders should coordinate in this macro-zoning plan, and reporting on this indicator must be harmonized.* The next indicator for this IR seeks to measure progress toward sustainable management plans for each of the specific use zones within the landscape.

PARTNER	SEGMENT	FY05 Target Reporting due 8/1/05	FY06 Target Reporting due 8/1/06	FY11 Target Reporting due 8/1/11
		LU Planning Process Convened in >= 2 of 12 LSs	LU Planning Process Convened in >= 8 of 12 LSs	LUPs adopted in all LSs, 2 LS's implementing
Monte Alen - Mont de Cristal		**0**	**0, FY11**	**0**
CI	Eq G - Monte Alen NP			
WCS	Gabon- Monte de Cristal			
WWF	Gabon - Monte de Cristal			
Gamba - Conkouati		**0**	**1**	**TBD**
WWF	Gabon - Gamba Conkouati			
WCS	Gabon - Mayumba & Iguela			
WCS	ROC - Conkouati-Douli NP			
Lope - Chaillu - Louesse		0	0	1
WCS	Gabon/ROC			
Dja - Minkebe - Odzala Tri-national		**0**	**1**	**1 adopted, partially implemented across the landscpe**
WWF	Gabon - Minkebe			
WCS	Gabon - Ivindo sector subregion			
WWF	ROC - Odzala			
WCS	ROC – Odzala			
WWF	Cameroon - Dja			
Sangha Tri-national		**1**	**1 (carry over)**	**1**
WWF	CAR – Dzanga -Sangha			
WWF	Cameroon -Lobeke			
WCS	ROC - Ndoki			
Leconi - Bateke - Lefini		0	0	1
WCS	ROC - Gabon			
Lac Tele - Lac Tumba			**0, 1 in FY 07**	**1 implemented**
WCS	ROC - Lac Tele			
WWF	DRC - Lac Tumba			
Salonga - Lukenie - Sankuru		**0**	**0**	**1 convened not implemented**
WWF	DRC - Salonga Lukenie Sankuru			
WCS	DRC - Salonga Lukenie Sankuru			
Maringa – Lopori - Wamba		**1**	**1 (carry over)**	**TBD**
CI	DRC – MLW (shared area)			
AWF	DRC – MLW (shared area)			
Maiko - Tayna - Kahuzi Biega		**0**	**1**	**1 implemented**
CI	DRC - Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega			
WWF	DRC - Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega			
WCS	DRC - Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega			
Ituri Landscape		**1**	**1 (carry over)**	**1 implemented**
WCS	DRC - Ituri Epulu Aru			
Virungas		**1**	**1 (carry over)**	**1 implemented**
AWF	DRC/Rwanda – Virunga			
Landscapes total		**4**	**7**	**12 LUPs, 2 implementing**

IR 1, Natural Resources Managed Sustainably – IR-Level Indicator 2	
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
Intermediate Result:	#1 Natural resources managed sustainably
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Number of different use-zones (e.g., PAs; CBNRM areas; Extractive Resource Zones) within landscapes with sustainable management plans
Description	
Precise Definition(s):	*Specific Use Zone Definitions:* Protected area categories can be defined according to a classification system developed by IUCN. CBNRM areas are lands in which communities have tenure over natural resources and manage them for communal benefit through a variety of traditional and modern systems. *This may include local agricultural production.* Extractive Resource Zones *are here defined to include forest concessions, large-scale private plantations, mining, safari hunting zones, and energy and transportation infrastructure. More specifically,* forest concessions are state lands that have been leased to private companies for the purpose of harvesting timber or other forest resources, *and* large-scale private plantations are similar concessions made for the purpose of industrial agricultural production of crops, including tree crops. Sustainable management plans are temporal and spatial plans that guide the utilization *or protection* of resources *in the land use zone with the objective* that resources are used or harvested at sustainable rates *(managed for sustainability) or protected* for the benefit of those holding tenure over the resources. *The plans will address specific threats with applicable interventions, and will include enough flexibility for adaptive management of threats.* *More Definitions (see targets):* *"A use zone management planning process convened): A finished, written strategy exists that describes which tasks and responsibilities are required and in what timeframe in order to complete a final land management plan within a specified timeframe and some of these tasks have already begun. The "convening process" is completed when the partner has finalized the plan and focuses solely on implementation.* *An "Adopted Land Use Management Plan" is legally recognized by the legal controlling authorities which govern the specific land use types (Parks Services, Forestry Ministry etc). Specific use zones do not have to be mutually exclusive; e.g. hunting zones in a forestry concession, agricultural zones within a faunal reserve could constitute separate land use management plans.*
Unit of Measure:	Number
Disaggregated by:	Use zones (PAs, including national parks; CBNRM areas; forest concessions; large-scale private plantations) *within L*andscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	Sustainable management plans guide the spatial and temporal use of natural resources in such a way that these are not depleted or unsustainably harvested. Without such plans to regulate use, natural resources cannot be managed sustainably. The larger the area covered by such plans that have been developed with stakeholder representation and participation, the more likely it is that use of natural resources for economic development will not cause forest degradation and/or loss of biological diversity.
Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID	
Data Collection Method:	Partners provide information on development and implementation of such management plans within use zones (parks & PAs, CBNRM areas, forest concessions, etc.)
Data Source(s):	*Partner LANDSCAPE Workplan, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices; Field visits and site evaluations by CARPE staff; Base Maps, and Geo-referenced Mapping*
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*LANDSCAPE Workplan, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices sent in by partner per CARPE Reporting Calendar*
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	*Semi-Annually*
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	*Project Director*
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*AWF, CI, WCS, WWF Landscape Segment Leaders – see reference sheet*
Location of Data Storage:	USAID; partners
Data Quality Issues	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	FY 04
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	An accepted sustainable management plan either exists or not, so in this case the "limitation" relates to the quality of the plan (see notes on future data quality assessments below).

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	See below
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Upon completion of each management plan, an assessment of its "quality" should be undertaken by an independent assessment team.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	A third-party assessment of the "quality" of each management plan for each use zone should include an assessment of the extent and diversity of participation by stakeholders within the zone, the extent to which it sustains the uses for which that type of zone is designated, and the plans for implementation.
Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Partners reports; integrated land use plans; independent assessments
Review of Data:	Review each plan with partners and independent consultants.
Reporting of Data:	Partners reports (re status of planning process and existence of plan); independent assessment of plan "quality" once adopted
Other Notes	
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	No sustainable management plans exist for currently designated zones (e.g. PAs, including national parks) in any landscape or focal area. FY 05: initial data quality assessment of any plans that exist; 2 management planning processes convened in at least 2 currently designated use zones per landscape or focal *area (for a total of 2, 1 per zone)*. FY 06: 2 additional management planning processes convened in designated or probable use zones in each landscape or focal area. FY 11: management plans have been adopted for the majority of use zones in each landscape or focal area, and are being implemented in at least 2 per landscape.
Other Notes:	This indicator seeks to measure progress toward sustainable management plans *for each of the specific use zones within each landscape.* The previous indicator for this IR seeks to measure progress toward spatial zoning of multiple uses of land at the landscape scale. *Completed written comprehensive management plans for each use zone will contribute to the landscape scale land use planning process.*

PART NER	SEGMENT	FY05 Target Reporting due 8/1/05	FY06 Target Reporting due 8/1/06	FY11 Target Reporting due 8/1/11
		Baseline created; >= 2 planning processes convened in >= 2 use zones	2 more planning processes convened, for a total of >=4 planning processes in >= 2 use zones	Majority of UZs in each LS have LMPs, >= 2 per LS being implemented
Monte Alen - Mont de Cristal		**3**	**2 additional**	**5 implemented**
CI	Eq G - Monte Alen NP	**1 ERZ (forestry concession)**	**Additional 1 PA**	**2**
WCS	Gabon- Monte de Cristal	**1 PA**	**Additional 1 ERZ**	**2**
WWF	Gabon - Monte de Cristal	**1 ERZ (forestry concession**		**1**
Gamba - Conkouati		**4**	**2 additional**	**3 implemented**
WWF	Gabon - Gamba Conkouati	**2 PA**	**2 PAs**	**2 implemented**
WCS	Gabon - Mayumba & Iguela	**0**	**1 PA**	
WCS	ROC - Conkouati-Douli NP		**1 PA ,1 CBNRM**	**2 implemented**
Lope - Chaillu - Louesse		**1 PA, 1 logging concession**	**2 additional PAs**	**4 implemented**
WCS	Gabon/ROC			
Dja - Minkebe - Odzala Tri-national		**1PA, 5 Forest,**	**6 PAs, 4 new concessions, 1 community hunting zone, and 2 community forests**	
WWF	Gabon - Minkebe	1 Forest concession, 2 CBNRM,	**2 PAs, 1 Forest concession**	**2 PAs, 2 forest concessions, 5 CBNRM**
WCS	Gabon - Ivindo sector subregion		**1 PA**	**1 PA**
WWF	ROC - Odzala			**1 CBNRM**
WCS	ROC – Odzala	1 forest concession	**1PA, 1 CBNRM**	**2 PAs, 1 concession, 1 CBNRM**
WWF	Cameroon - Dja	3 forest concessions, 1 PA	**2 forest concessions, 2 PAs, 3 CBNRM**	**5 concessons, 3 PAs, 4 CBNRMs**
Sangha Tri-national		**2 PAs, 9 logging, 5 community hunting zones**	**1 Additional PA, 1 additional logging**	**3 PAs, 11 ERZ (logging), 4 ERZ (safari), 7 CBNRM**
WWF	CAR – Dzanga -Sangha	**0**	**1 PA**	**1 PA, 1 Logging ERZ**
WWF	Cameroon -Lobeke	**1 PA, 4 logging ERZ, 5 CBNRMs**	**1 additional logging**	**1 PA, 5 logging ERZ, 4 SAF, 7 CBNRM**
WCS	ROC - Ndoki	**1 PA, 5 Logging**		**1 PA, 5 logging ERZ**
Leconi - Bateke - Lefini		**0**	**1 CBNRM, 1PA**	**3 PAs, 2 CBNRM implemented**
WCS	DRC			
Lac Tele - Lac Tumba		**1 PA**	**2 PA, 1 CBNRM**	**2 PA, 4 CBNRM**
WCS	ROC - Lac Tele			
WWF	DRC - Lac Tumba			
Salonga - Lukenie - Sankuru		**0**	**1 PA**	
WWF	DRC – Salonga Lukenie Sankuru			
WCS	DRC – Salonga Lukenie Sankuru			
Maringa – Lopori – Wamba		**3 CBNRM zones**	**1 logging**	
CI	DRC – MLW (shared area)			
AWF	DRC – MLW (shared area)			
Maiko - Lutunguru Tayna - Kahuzi Biega		**2CBNRM**	**2PAs, 4CBNRMs**	
CI	DRC - Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega	2 Community Reserve	4 community reserves	
WWF	DRC – Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega			
WCS	DRC – Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega			
Ituri Landscape		**4 CBNRM**	**2 CBNRM, 1 PA hunting zone**	
WCS	DRC - Ituri Epulu Aru		1 zone in FY07	
Virungas		**0**	**1 PA – Virunga NP**	
AWF	DRC/Rwanda/Bur - Virunga			
	Landscapes total	24	48	24 implemented

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IR 2, Natural Resources Governance Strengthened – IR-Level Indicator 1	
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
Intermediate Result:	#2. Natural resources governance (institutions, policies, laws) strengthened.
Indicator:	Number of key new laws or policies for PAs, logging concessions, and CBNRM passed or old laws and policies reformed compared with a list of recommended or promoted reforms.
Description	
Precise Definition(s):	Legal and regulatory reforms which provide basis for more sustainable use of forest and forest resources *on a national scale. This indicator does not include small legal or regulatory changes that impact one or two NP, CBR, or ERZ. Those changes would be listed under IR 1.2, where they are part of the land management plan that not only responds to threats with interventions, but also ensures that the zoning is recognized by the government.*
	More Definitions (see targets):
	"Initiated": A finished, formal plan exists that describes which tasks and responsibilities are required and in what timeframe in order to eventually pass a proposed law or reform. The plan will include creating draft language in a participatory manner, posting this in a circular, lobbying and networking, debating the language and opening it to public comment, and provisional approval ("Arreté," presidential decree). The steps listed above are roughly sequential.
	"Passed": Approved and adopted by the final authority.
Unit of Measure:	Number
Disaggregated by:	Country
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	The legal and regulatory environment plays a key role in establishing incentives for sustainable resource use and sanctions against improper practices. An important component of this process is the release of implementation regulations without which laws which have been passed may not be implemented. Issues on which proposed reforms have stalled can become focus on USAID, State, and other donor interventions with senior levels of host country government to overcome obstacles.
Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID	
Data Collection Method:	Monitoring of legal and policy reforms, together with implementation regulations, by specialist partners.
Data Source(s):	Government publications formally announcing regulations and laws.
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*CARPE FOCAL POINT organizes information from CROSS-CUTTER and COUNTRY-HEADS Workplans, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices and sends them in per CARPE Reporting Calendar for their countries.*
	Other Countries harmonized by country-heads.
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	*Semi-Annual*
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	*Project Director*
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*CARPE FOCAL POINTS will integrate reporting for this indicator. They will blend reporting from:*
	WRI Institution and Governance Program and GFW
	IUCN
	(AWF, CI, WCS, WWF Country Heads)
Location of Data Storage:	Partner offices*; USAID*
Data Quality Issues	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	2004
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	None known
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	NA
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	2005
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	To be determined based on 1st year experience
Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review	
Data Analysis:	Review of legal and regulatory texts by specialist partner staff
Presentation of Data:	Synthesis reports

Review of Data:	Review by partner agencies and USAID
Reporting of Data:	Annual
Other Notes	
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	FY 05: analysis identifies a list of new laws & policies (or reforms) needed, and prioritizes those for action; FY 06: at least one law or policy promotion or reform initiated per CARPE country; FY 11: at least one new law or policy (or reform) passed per country; at least 3 other new law or policy promotions or reforms initiated per country
Other Notes:	Country Targets Below

Country and Partner	FY05 Target Reporting due 8/1/05	FY06 Target Reporting due 8/1/06	FY11 Target Reporting due 8/1/11
	Id list (what should a list comprise of?) of new laws/policies or reforms needed, prioritize	>= 1 law/policy promotion/reform initiated (definition??) per country	>= 1law/policy/reform passed per country. >= 3 other new laws/policies/reforms initiated per country
Cameroon	Yes	Will initiate actions to support the promotion of new laws and support implementation and enforcement of existing laws	Promote the adoption of 1 law
IUCN WRI WCS WWF			
Equatorial Guinea		1	3
IUCN CI			
Gabon		1	2
IUCN CI WCS WWF			
ROC	Yes	1	1 passed, 3 initiated
IUCN WCS			
CAR		1	3
WWF			
DRC		1	3
IUCN AWF CI WCS WWF			
Rwanda		1	3
IUCN AWF			
Burundi		1	3
IUCN AWF			
Sao Tome/Principe		1	3
IUCN			
Total	2 of 9	12	36

IR 2, Natural Resources Governance Strengthened – IR-Level Indicator 2

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
Intermediate Result:	#2. Natural resources governance (institutions, policies, laws) strengthened.
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Number of NGO (and other civil society organizations) advocacy initiatives & activities (e.g., media articles about environmental governance issues e.g. illegal logging, bushmeat poaching; NR court cases brought or complaints filed with appropriate government agencies).

Description

Precise Definition(s):	NGO/civil society initiatives which specifically address illegal logging, bushmeat poaching, and other natural resource governance abuses by bringing public attention to a given problem and generating public support *on a national scale* for remedial action by government. *This indicator does not measure local NGOs, CSOs, or specific CBR initiatives and activities that raise awareness locally or work toward specific land tenure. It should involve collaboration between NGOs and CSOs.* *More Definitions (see targets):* *"workshop held": This must be a workshop held with the express purpose of forming a consensus and planning which initiative to address, as well as designating who is responsible for which tasks.* *"initiative underway": A finished, formal plan exists that describes which tasks and responsibilities are required and in what timeframe in order to raise awareness, generate public support, and lobby the government for action, and some preliminary actions have begun.*
Unit of Measure:	Number
Disaggregated by:	Country and project area
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	Transparency has proven to be an important factor in holding both officials and resource-users more accountable for their actions, and civil society organizations and media attention play a key role by bringing abuses to light and generating pressure for remedies and reforms. These activities will help to identify issues and locations where abusive resource exploitation is particularly important and help USAID and partners to focus attention on them.

Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID

Data Collection Method:	Monitoring of information and advocacy campaigns by NGOs/civil society.
Data Source(s):	Media reports, reports by advocacy groups.
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*CARPE FOCAL POINT organizes information from CROSS-CUTTER and COUNTRY-HEADS Workplans, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices and sends them in per CARPE Reporting Calendar for their countries.*
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	*Semi-Annual*
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	*Project Director*
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*CARPE FOCAL POINTS will integrate reporting for this indicator. They will blend reporting from:* *WRI Institution and Governance Team, GFW* *IUCN* *(AWF, CI, WCS, WWF Country Heads)*
Location of Data Storage:	Partner agencies; *USAID*

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	2004
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Self-reporting by advocacy groups may inflate their impact and audience. Method also needs to be developed to avoid double-counting of same initiative over time, or by groups collaborating on a given initiative.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	*Track Initiatives by an agreed-upon name to avoid duplication within region. Partners must report together to avoid duplication. FOCAL POINT media clippings should help balance inflation from self-reporting.*
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	

Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review

Data Analysis:	
Presentation of Data:	

Review of Data:		
Reporting of Data:		

Other Notes		
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	FY 05: at least one workshop held per CARPE country involving existing NGOs (and other CSOs) and partners to plan initiatives and activities; FY 06: at least one national-level initiative or activity relating to forest or biodiversity advocacy underway in each country; FY 11: Several advocacy initiatives annually in each CARPE country, planned and implemented by a network of functioning environmental NGOs (and other CSOs)	
Other Notes:	Country Targets Below	

Country and Partner	**FY05 Target** Reporting due 8/1/05	**FY06 Target** Reporting due 8/1/06	**FY11 Target** Reporting due 8/1/11
	>= 1 workshop held per country w/existing NGOs/CSOs and partners to plan initiatives/acts	>= 1 national-level initiative activity relating to forest/biodiv advocacy underway per country	>= 1law/policy/reform passed per country. >= 3 other new laws/policies/reforms initiated per country
Cameroon	**1**	**1**	**2**
IUCN WRI WCS WWF	**5**	**2**	**?**
Equatorial Guinea	**1**	**1**	**2**
IUCN CI			
Gabon		**1 national initiative underway**	
IUCN CI WCS WWF			
ROC	**FY 06, 1**	**FY07, 1**	**3**
IUCN WCS		**FY07, 1**	
CAR	1	1	3
WWF			
DRC	1	1	3
IUCN AWF CI WCS WWF			
Rwanda	1	1	3
IUCN AWF			
Burundi	1	1	3
IUCN AWF			
Sao Tome/Principe	1	1	3
IUCN			
Sub-Regional (Gabon, Congo, DRC) – WRI/IGP	**1**	**1**	
Total	12	12	36

IR 3, Natural Resources Monitoring Institutionalized – IR-Level Indicator 1

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional natural resource management capacity.
Intermediate Result:	#3 Natural resources monitoring institutionalized
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Number of landscapes or other focal areas with forest cover assessments (see SO-level indicator 1)

Description

Precise Definition(s):	Forest cover assessments (see SO-level indicator 1) will estimate area of forest by condition. Condition will be of three types: intact/pristine forest; "degraded," modified, or secondary forest; and non-forest (see "Precise Definitions" for SO-level indicator 1). *This will be done via remote sensing, with verification by partners on the ground.* *More Definitions (see targets):* *"baseline": all remote sensing data finished, and verification begun, with remaining areas of the LS to be ground-truthed within the following year.*
Unit of Measure:	Number
Disaggregated by:	Landscapes (the eleven CARPE/CBFP eleven landscapes) and other CARPE focal areas (e.g. Virungas) Countries
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	Because one of, or perhaps the main, Strategic Objective of CARPE is to reduce the rate of forest degradation in the Congo Basin and Central Africa, especially in focal landscapes and other focal areas, information on forest cover is needed for adaptive project management, monitoring, and evaluation. Such information is also needed to inform the integrated land use planning and sustainable management planning processes that are part of IR 1.

Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID

Data Collection Method:	Reports from implementing partners
Data Source(s):	Remote sensing analysis, *Verification by landscape partners.*
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*Remote Sensing: UMD/NASA CROSS-CUTTERs Workplan, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices sent in per CARPE Reporting Calendar.* *Verfication: LANDSCAPE Workplan, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices sent in by partner per CARPE Reporting Calendar.* *Synthesized: "State of the Congo Basin Forest" report*
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	*Semi-Annual*
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	*Project Director*
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*Remote Sensing: UMD/NASA* *Verification: Landscape Leaders (WCS, WWF, CI, AWF).*
Location of Data Storage:	UMD/NASA, eventually African institutions

Data Quality Issues

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Coverage and reliability of CARPE Phase I methodologies for measuring forest degradation by remote sensing need to be verified for various landscape types to be included in CARPE II. Verification of remote sensing data is also required.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	National-level deforestation statistics (published by FAO) are overly aggregated and of questionable reliability. The methods piloted during CARPE Phase I appear more promising, though this needs to be verified. One key issue concerns the time scale on which degradation trends can be accurately captured by remote sensing, and how this periodicity stands in relation to data needs for performance monitoring of CARPE II. Cloud coverage in the tropics means that certain areas will not be able to be mapped through optical remote sensing. In these landscapes only partial forest cover assessments will be possible. The data collection beyond 2003 will only be partial sampling through remote sensing because the landsat is now only partially operational.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	CARPE Phase II program should include focused efforts to implement large-area remote-sensing analysis piloted during Phase I, with field surveys to verify methodology in each designated landscape of operation.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	As needed
Procedures for Future Data Quality	To be determined by implementing partners

Assessments	
Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table. Maps.
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	See above
Other Notes	
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	FY 05: baseline for 6 for 12 landscapes or focal areas based on recent imagery, and basin-wide estimate; (in addition should have forest cover change data from 1985-1995 maps) FY 06 baseline for 8 of 12 landscapes or focal areas based on recent imagery; FY 07: baseline for all 12 of 12 (the last 4 are in landscapes with heavy cloud cover so will be partial) FY 11: forest change rates in landscapes and other focal areas less than actual rates determined between at least one pair of forest cover/condition assessments (3-5 years apart). The data collection beyond 2003 will only be partial sampling through remote sensing because the landsat is now only partially operational.
Other Notes:	Partner Targets below

PARTNER	SEGMENT	FY05 Target Reporting due 8/1/05	FY06 Target Reporting due 8/1/06	FY07 Target Reporting due 8/1/06	FY11 Target Reporting due 8/1/11
UMD / NASA	Basin-wide	4, basin-wide est.	8	12	Forest change rates in LS < actual rates
Monte Alen - Mont de Cristal				1	
CI	Eq G - Monte Alen NP				
WCS	Gabon - Monte de Cristal				
WWF	Gabon - Monte de Cristal				
Gamba - Conkouati				1	
WWF	Gabon - Gamba Conkouati				
WCS	Gabon - Mayumba & Iguela				
WCS	ROC - Conkouati-Douli NP				
Lope - Chaillu - Louesse				1	
WCS	Gabon/ROC				
Dja - Minkebe - Odzala Tri-national			1		
WWF	Gabon - Minkebe				
WCS	Gabon - Ivindo sector subregion				
WWF	ROC - Odzala				
WCS	ROC – Odzala				
WWF	Cameroon - Dja				
Sangha Tri-national			1		
WWF	CAR – Dzanga -Sangha				
WWF	Cameroon -Lobeke				
WCS	ROC - Ndoki				
Leconi - Bateke - Lefini			1		
WCS	DRC				
Lac Tele - Lac Tumba			1		
WCS	ROC - Lac Tele				
WWF	DRC - Lac Tumba				
Salonga - Lukenie - Sankuru		1			
WWF	DRC - Salonga Lukenie Sankuru				
WCS	DRC - Salonga Lukenie Sankuru				
Maringa – Lopori - Wamba		1			
CI	DRC – MLW (shared area)				
AWF	DRC – MLW (shared area)				
Maiko - Tayna - Kahuzi Biega		1			
CI	DRC - Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega				
WWF	DRC – Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega				
WCS	DRC - Kahuzi Biega NP				
Ituri - Epulu - Aru		1			
WCS	DRC - Ituri Epulu Aru				
Virungas				1	
AWF	DRC/Rwanda - Virunga				
Landscapes total		4	8	12	

IR 3, Natural Resources Monitoring institutionalized – IR-Level Indicator 2	
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional NRM capacity in 9 central African countries.
Intermediate Result:	#1 Natural resources managed sustainably
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	*Number of CARPE Countries implementing surveillance system for illegal logging.*
Description	
Precise Definition(s):	Surveillance system to detect logging outside approved concession areas and irregularities within the logging concessions' title.
Unit of Measure:	Number of logging concessions.
Disaggregated by:	CARPE Countries
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	Global Witness has implemented pilot programs to inspect logging concession titles and conduct field visits for validation that logging is being carried only where proper titles have been issued. Where violations are detected, enforcement action is then initiated by forestry authorities. This indicator tracks the presence of illegal logging and provides an independent check on the integrity of timber harvesting. Special zoning plans will be developed utilizing, amongst others, resources and data generated by WRI, GFW, IGP. *More Definitions (see Targets):* *"Systems in place": A finished, formal interactive web-based atlas containing all information required to monitor all vulnerable logging concessions in CARPE to reinforce good practices and to sanction fraudulents in the countries and monitoring has begun in a structured way.*
Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID	
Data Collection Method:	Inspection of concession titles followed by validation visits to logging sites.
Data Source(s):	Forestry agency records.
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*WRI/GFW reports (semi and annual Report), Logging concessionaires, ministry in charge of forest database in each CARPE country*
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	*Semi-Annual*
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	*Project Director*
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*WRI*
Location of Data Storage:	Forestry agency for concession titles; partner offices for validation reports; *USAID*
Data Quality Issues	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	2004
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Willingness of forestry agencies to disclose logging concession titles has been a problem even where signed agreements have been reached. In some cases records are also out-of-date.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	USAID, State, and other donors can intervene with high-level host country officials to ensure access to concession titles, and to maintain records in reasonable state.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	2008
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	Assessment of 1st year experience will include review of data quality.
Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review	
Data Analysis:	NGO partners will perform analysis of titles and site visits.
Presentation of Data:	(i) titles investigated, (ii) infractions detected, and (iii) violations issued.
Review of Data:	By forestry agency and partners.
Reporting of Data:	Annual synthesis report to USAID and copy to forestry agency.
Other Notes	
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	*Baseline year 03: no systems in place in any CARPE;* *FY 05: 1 (Cameroon);* *FY 07: 2 (Cameroun and Congo Brazzaville);* *FY 11: System in place in 5 most forested CARPE Countries (Cam, Gabon, 2Congos and CAR)*
Other Notes:	

Country	FY05 Target Reporting due 8/1/05	FY07 Target Reporting due 8/1/07	FY11 Target Reporting due 8/11/11
	1 country with Illegal Logging Surveillance systems in place	2 countries with Illegal Logging Surveillance systems in place more, for a total of 4 systems in place	5 CARPE Countries have systems in place
Cameroon	1		1
Congo Brazzaville		1	1
Gabon			1
CAR			1
DRC			1
Total			5

IR 3, Natural Resources Monitoring Institutionalized – IR-Level Indicator 3	
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional NRM capacity in 9 central African countries.
Intermediate Result:	#3 Natural resources monitoring institutionalized.
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Assessment of capacity of Congo Basin (African) institutions (e.g. government agencies, universities and research institutions, NGOs, regional institutions) to collect and analyze information of adequate quality for decisionmaking.
Description	
Precise Definition(s):	*There are two components to this indicator:* (i) "Capacity to collect and analyze information" refers to technical capacity in specified areas of expertise. *This is done at two levels: Government employees on the ground who collect wildlife data, and Ministries of Forestry who collect forestry data;* (ii) "adequate for decisionmaking" means that the amount of information collected is not more than is needed for use by decisionmakers (i.e., not necessarily as much as needed for peer-reviewed scientific studies), but that sufficient analysis makes the causes and implications of trends understandable to decisionmakers, etc., and presentation of results is accessible to relevant decisionmakers. *More Defintions (see targets):* *"workshop hosted": A workshop that is convened with the express purpose of strategizing to improve region-wide monitoring.* *"Advanced Training": Graduate level training.*
Unit of Measure:	Index based on qualitative assessment of technical capacity.
Disaggregated by:	Country, type of institution (government agency, NGO, university).
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	This indicator is needed to track the technical capacity to collect appropriate information for forest and biodiversity management. This indicator can help to steer resources toward countries and/or types of institutions where technical capacity is lagging, and where that jeopardizes the ability of certain countries or institutions to contribute fully to forest and biodiversity management. It will also ensure that capacity-building is focused on increasing ability to positively influence decisionmaking, rather than basic scientific research or training programs which remain removed from the policy process. A good example of this is WRI's Forest Atlas for Cameroon.
Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID	
Data Collection Method:	Partners' reports, third-party assessments
Data Source(s):	Agencies and institutions.
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*CARPE FOCAL POINT organizes information from CROSS-CUTTER and COUNTRY-HEADS Workplans, Semi-Annual Report, and Annual Report Matrices and sends them in per CARPE Reporting Calendar for their countries.* *Other Countries harmonized by country-heads.*
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	*Semi-Annually*
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	Project director

Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*CARPE FOCAL POINTS will integrate reporting for this indicator. They will blend reporting from:*
	   WRI Institution and Governance Program and GFW
	   IUCN
	   (AWF, CI, WCS, WWF Country Heads)
	   OSFAC

Location of Data Storage:	WRI; *USAID.*
Data Quality Issues	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Index for measuring capacity of institutions will be developed *by USAID* during 1st year of operations, based on partner's existing methodology as well as relevant experience from similar USAID initiatives in other countries.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Qualitative assessments need careful benchmarking to minimize subjectivity and ensure comparability of results across countries and types of institutions, and to accurately track improvements over time.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	1st y ear assessment will include detailed benchmarking process and solicit input from specialists engaged in similar tasks in other countries.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	As needed based on input from partners and new information from similar efforts in other USAID programs.
Procedures for Future Data	Analysis of benchmarking data and input from independent specialists.

Quality Assessments	
Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table.
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	See above
Other Notes	
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	FY 05: at least one regional workshop hosted by a regional institution to plan strategy for improving region-wide monitoring capacity; FY 06: at least 3 staff members of appropriate institutions receive advanced training in some aspect of forest, biodiversity or social impacts monitoring; FY 11: institutions monitoring forests and biodiversity are collecting and sharing information in a region-wide GIS system; "State of the Congo Basin Forest" and other reports are being disseminated annually to a range of target audiences
Other Notes:	Country Targets Below.

Country and Partner	FY05 Target Reporting due 8/1/05	FY06 Target Reporting due 8/1/06	FY11 Target Reporting due 8/1/11
	>= 1 regional workshop hosted by a regional institution to plan strategy for improving region-wide monitoring capacity.	>= 3 staff members of institutions receive advanced training in forest/biodiv/social impacts monitoring	Institutions monitoring forests and biodiv are collecting/sharing info in a region-wide GIS system. "SOF" Report and others disseminated annually.
Cameroon	1 country index	1 country index, 8 staff receiving training	2 institutions
IUCN WRI WCS WWF		20	1
Equatorial Guinea	1 country index, 30 staff trained	60???	yes
IUCN CI			
Gabon	1 country index		
IUCN CI WCS WWF			
ROC	2 workshops	1 national level initiative, 3 staff receiving training	2 institutions
IUCN WCS			
CAR	1 country index	1 country index, 3 staff receiving training	2 institutions
WWF			
DRC	2 regional workshops	9 institutions	1
IUCN AWF CI WCS WWF			
Rwanda	1 country index		
IUCN AWF			
Burundi	1 country index		
IUCN			
AWF			
Sao Tome/Principe	1 country index		
IUCN			
Total			

IR 3, Natural Resources Monitoring Institutionalized – IR-Level Indicator 4	
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Strategic Objective:	To reduce the rate of forest degradation and loss of biodiversity through increased local, national and regional NRM capacity in 9 central African countries.
Intermediate Result:	#3 Natural resources monitoring institutionalized.
Sub-Intermediate Result:	N.A.
Indicator:	Content/quality analysis of annual "State of the Congo Basin Forest" report.
Description	
Precise Definition(s):	Technical quality and relevance of contents of each annual report will be assessed using scoring system prepared by partners and reviewed by independent specialists.
Unit of Measure:	Qualitative assessment.
Disaggregated by:	Country, gender (authorship), area of technical expertise, type of institution (government agency, NGO, university).
Justification (i.e. why this indicator) & Management Utility (i.e. how will this indicator guide management):	This indicator will help USAID to assess *the extent to which African technical and policy specialists are taking ownership of the process* of preparing an annual synthesis of technical data concerning forest degradation and biodiversity trends in the Congo Basin. The assumption is that in addition to the technical quality of such reports, it is important to track the degree to which these are being prepared by African specialists and institutions, to ensure long-term sustainability beyond the immediate context of donor-financed projects. In the past nearly all such reports have been prepared and published by international organizations, and little regional capacity has been developed to take over responsibility for such a function.
Plan for Data Acquisition by USAID	
Data Collection Method:	Qualitative assessment
Data Source(s):	Qualitative assessment
Method of data acquisition by USAID:	*Partners' SOF Report Breakdown sent in per CARPE Calendar.*
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Annual
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Unknown at this time
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	Project director
Individual(s) responsible for providing data to USAID:	*All partners involved in the production of the SOF Report*
Location of Data Storage:	Partner agency; *USAID*
Data Quality Issues	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Procedure for assessing technical contents and verifying authorship will be developed during 1st year of operations.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Care needs to be taken to ensure objectivity of assessment of technical standards, and to ensure that increases reported in African authorship are based on meaningful and sustainable criteria.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	1st year assessment will include detailed benchmarking process and solicit input from specialists with relevant expertise.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	As needed
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments	Analysis of benchmarking data and input from independent specialists
Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Display targets and actual performance data in Summary Data Performance Table.
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	See above
Other Notes	
Notes on Baseline and Targets:	FY 05: First "State of the Congo Basin Forest" report being compiled; FY 06: First report released; FY 11: Third biennial "State of the Congo Basin Forest" report released; at least 50% of content prepared by Congo Basin

LANDSCAPE SEGMENTS AND LEADERS REFERENCE SHEET

Landscape, segment, partner, and country		Name	Email	Telephone	Address
Monte Alen Mont de Cristal					
CI	Eq G, Monte Alen	Christopher Kernan	ckernan@conservation.org	+240203138; +2024316828	INDEFOR, Bata, Eg 1919 m street NW. Washington DC, 20036
WCS	GN, Monte de Cristal				
WWF	GN, Monte de Cristal	Pauwel de Wachter	Pauwel_dewachter@hotmail.com	+241840034	WWF. BP 9144, Libreville
Gamba Conkoati					
WWF	GN, Gamba Conkoati	Bas Huijbregts	Huijbregts_bas@hotmail.com	+241840020	WWF-Gabon. P.O.BOX 9144
WCS	GN, Mayumba & Iguela				Libreville
WCS	ROC, Conkoati-Douli	Hilde Vanleeuwe	conkouati@uuplus.com; hvanleeuwe@wcs.org		
Lope					
WCS	Gabon/ROC				
TRIDOM					
WWF	GN, Minkebe	Pauwel de Wachter	Pauwel_dewachter@hotmail.com	+241840034	WWF. BP 9144, Libreville
WCS	GN, Ivindo				
WWF	ROC, Odzala	Pauwel de Wachter	Pauwel_dewachter@hotmail.com	+241840034	WWF. BP 9144, Libreville
WCS	CAM, Dja	Leonard Usongo	lusongo@wwfcarpo.org	+2372216267	WWF CARPO
TNS					
WWF	CAR, Sangha	Leonard Usongo	lusongo@wwfcarpo.org	+2372216267	
WWF	CAM, Lobeke				
WCS	ROC, Sangha	Emma Stokes	estokes@wcs.org		
Leconi Bateke					
WCS	ROC	Norbert Gami	ngami@wcs.org		
Lac Tele Lac Tumba					
WCS	ROC, Lac Tele	Hugo Rainey	hrainey@wcs.org; wcslactele@uuplus.com		
WWF	DRC, Lac Tumba	Inogwabini	bin@kinpost.com	+243816501766	WWF-DRC
Salonga					
WWF	DRC, Salonga NP	Lisa Steel	lisasteel@gis.net	98961651	WWF-DRC
WCS	DRC, Salonga Lukenie Sankuru				
Maringa Lopori Wamba					
CI	DRC, MLW	Karl Morrison	kmorrison@conservation.org	97701071	Goma
AWF	DRC, MLW				
Maiko Tayna Kahuzi Biega					
CI	DRC, Maiko Tayna NP	Karl Morrison	kmorrison@conservation.org	97701071	Goma
WWF	DRC, Kahuzi Biega NP				
WCS	DRC, Kahuzi Biega NP				
Ituri Epulu Aru					
WCS	DRC, Ituri Epulu Aru				
Virungas					
AWF	DRC/Rwanda - Virunga				

COUNTRY HEAD, CROSS CUTTER, and FOCAL POINT
REFERENCE SHEET

Country and Partner	Name	Email	Telephone	Address
Cameroon				
Focal Point IUCN WRI WCS WWF	**EYEBE Antoine Justin** **Pierre Méthot**	**aeyebe@wwfcarpo.org aeyebe2004@yahoo.fr** **pmethot@wri.org**	**+237 221 97 12 +237 750 00 46** **+12027297779**	**BP: 6776 Yaounde Cameroon** **10 G Street, NE. Washington, DC 20002 USA**
Equatorial Guinea				
Focal Point IUCN CI	**Diosdado Obiang MBOMIO** **Christopher Kernan**	**ckernan@conservation.org**	**+240203138; +2024316828**	**INDEFOR, Bata, Eg 1919 m street NW. Washington, DC 20036**
Gabon				
Focal Point IUCN CI WCS WWF	**Constant Allogo** **Bryan Curran** **Brigitte Carr-Dirich**	**ca.obame@iucn.org** **bcurran@wcs.org** **carrbrigitte@hotmail.com**	**+241 07352074** **+241539911** **+241574966**	**Bat. OAB Libreville** **WCS-Gabon. B.P. 7847 Libreville** **WWF-Gabon. P.O. BOX 9144 Libreville**
ROC				
Focal Point IUCN WCS	**Marcelin AGNAGNA** **Paul Elkan**	**marcelinagnagna@yahoo.fr** **pelkan@wcs.org**	**+242 5325644 or 6590285** **+2425226542**	**WCS Congo**
CAR				
WWF	**Gregor Schwarzer**	**bayanga@uuplus.com**	**236-614299**	**B.P. 1053, Bangui**
DRC				
Focal Point IUCN AWF CI WCS WWF	**Serge Omba Osu** **Jef Dupain** **Karl Morrison**	**osodus@iucn.org** **jdupainawfdrc@micronet.cd** **kmorrison@conservation.org**	**+243 990683948** **+243816602685** **97701071**	**DRC-Kinshasa** **Kinshasa-Gombe. Blvd 30 Juin #2515. Goma**
Rwanda				
Focal Point IUCN AWF	**Yabiyambere Thaddee**	**yabiyambereth@yahoo.fr**	**+250 08501844**	
Burundi				
Focal Point IUCN AWF	**Sabumukiza Savin**	**sabumukiza@yahoo.fr**	**+257 968 838**	
Sao T & Principe				
Focal Point IUCN	**De MENEZES Jose**	**Jdl.menezes@iucn.org**	**+239 904097**	30

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