

SADC TFCAs Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop

Agenda of the workshop

Time/Hrs	Item	Format	Responsible
0830-1030	Introduction from host country – Seth Maphalala SADC TFCA M&E Framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the Consultancy and progress report; • Presentation of the Situation Analysis Report; • Identifying the key question(s) for the M&E framework 	Presentation and feedback; working groups	C. Bocchino
1030-1100	Tea Break		
1100-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the SADC M&E framework and reporting system; • Discussion on incorporation of TFCA M&E System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What needs to be reported on? ○ How to avoid duplication? 	Presentation and discussion	SADC M&E team; C. Bocchino
1300-1400	Lunch Break		
1400-1530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring TFCAs for SADC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The KAZA example (Jason Gilbertson) ○ What is the end goal? ○ What are the critical elements of SADC TFCAs 	Presentation and Working Groups	C. Bocchino
1530-1600	Tea break		
1600-17:30	Agreements on critical elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Structure;</i> • <i>Elements;</i> • <i>Ownership;</i> • <i>Responsibility</i> Closing: way forward and milestones	Plenary	C. Bocchino

Session 1

SADC TFCAs M&E framework

PLENARY SESSION – 2HOURS



The SADC TFCA M&E consultancy

Objective: to use a participatory approach to define an M&E framework for the SADC TFCA programme, that is able to capture

- the essence of TFCAs,
- their added value to the region, and
- their ability to meet the SADC TFCA programme objectives.

Timeframe: January to August 2017

Outputs:

- The Inception Report
- The Situation Analysis Report;
- The SADC TFCAs M&E Framework

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Final inception report	✓☐							
Draft SAR	→	→	x					
Fieldwork		✓☐	→	✓☐				
Final SAR				→	✓☐			
Draft M&E Framework				→	→	✓☐		
Final documents for SADC approval						→	→	✓☐

There is a delay with the draft SAR due to delay in fieldwork and amount of literature review.

Feedback from stakeholders

FIELDWORK PRIORITIES

Country	Namibia	Swaziland
TFCA 1	KAZA	Lubombo
TFCA 2	Kgalagadi TP	
TFCA 3	ARTP	

No response from: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

No contact details from other SADC Countries.

M&E IN SADC TFCA

Country	M&E system	Type
Lesotho	Yes	METT v3
Malawi/Zambia	Yes	SMART
Mozambique	Yes	Own, with SMART
Namibia	Yes	KAZA M&E
Swaziland	Yes	PPF KPA

No response from: Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

No contact details from other SADC Countries.

The Situation Analysis Report

Monitoring transboundary conservation and natural resource management initiatives

Draft zero deadline: 13 April 2017, pending additional fieldwork

Review from CoP: 14 – 21 April 2017

Draft 1 deadline: 28 April 2017

Review of Focal Points: 2-12 May 2017

Final version: 19 May 2017

1. Introduction

- Objectives and goals
- Contextualization (Legal framework and Common Property Principles)
- Report outline
- Note on literature and data collection

2. Legal framework for TFCAs

- A historical progression of TFCAs (MEAs and conflict resolution)
- The Legal Framework for TFCAs, including reporting instruments

3. Monitoring and Evaluating TFCAs and TBNRM initiatives

- Setting the M&E scene
- The status of reporting for TFCAs
- Lessons learnt

4. M&E for SADC TFCAs

- Assessing the evolution of TFCAs in the region
- Existing M&E systems in the region
- What are the critical indicators?

5. Recommendations for SADC M&E Framework

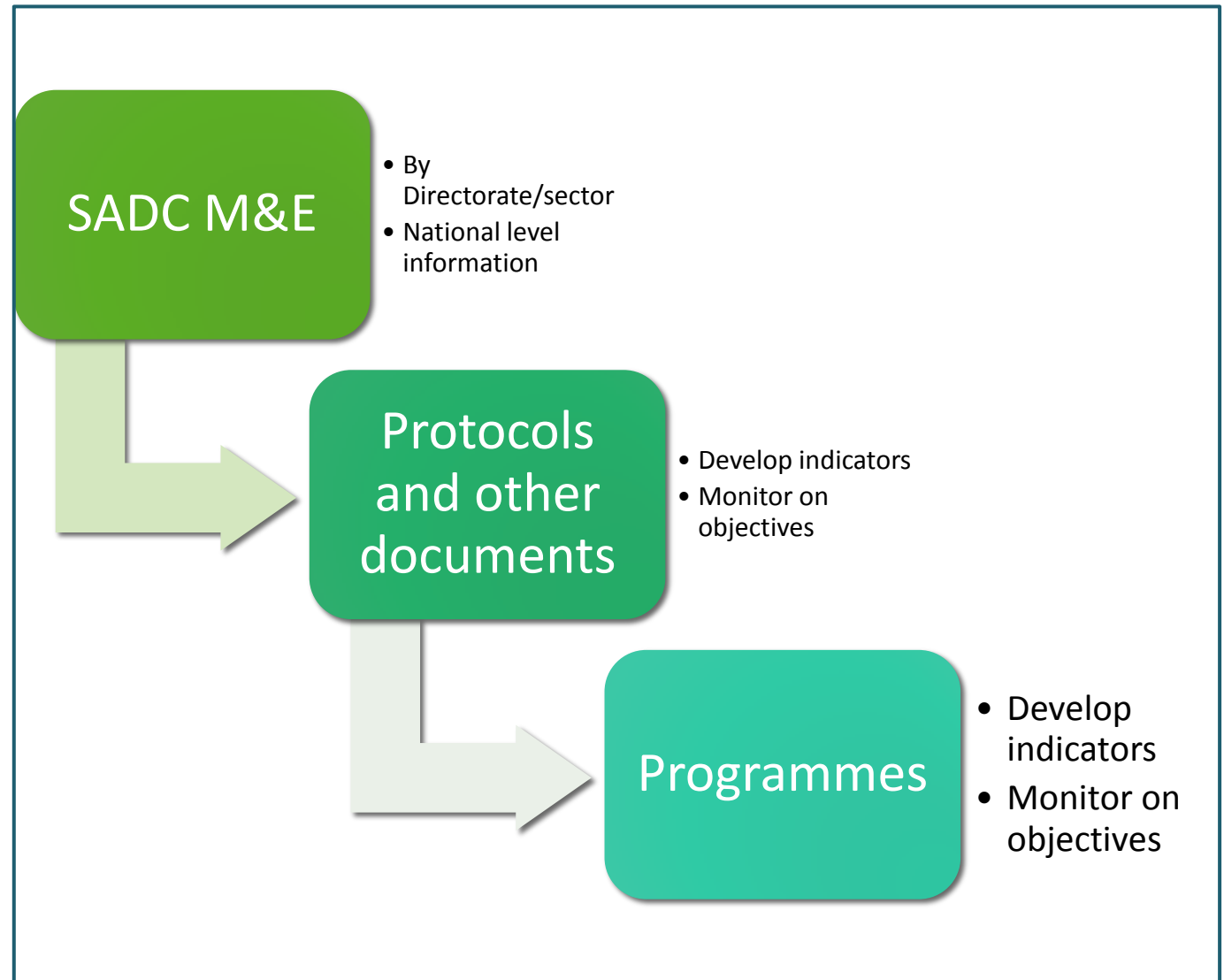
Fieldwork planning

Country	Agency	Implemented TFCAs	Visit
Angola			
Botswana	KAZA Secretariat	KAZA TFCA	Completed
Democratic Republic of Congo			
Lesotho			
Malawi			
Mozambique	ANAC; MozBio	Lubombo, GLTFCA, Chimanimani	Completed
Namibia			
South Africa			
Swaziland	NTC	Lubombo	Completed
Tanzania			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

SADC TFCAs M&E Framework

Identifying and agreeing on the critical elements of the framework:

- Key question(s)
- End goals of the framework
- Indicators
- Critical elements:
 - *Structure;*
 - *Elements;*
 - *Ownership;*
 - *Responsibility*



Q1: How does reporting for SADC TFCAs happen?

By country

By TFCA

By sector

Key Question(s)

What are we trying to achieve with the SADC TFCA M&E System?

The use of a results-based approach requires us to agree on why are we doing this, in order to define the how.

End of session 1: Summary of decisions

Fieldwork countries/TFP&CAs:

How do we report for the M&E system:

What is/are the Key Question(s):

Session 2

The SADC M&E framework and reporting system

A. MURADZA AND P. ELAGO FOR SADC

PLENARY AND WORKING GROUPS – 2 HOURS

SADC M&E integration

The SADC TFCA M&E Framework needs to integrate with the overarching SADC architecture.

How do we best achieve this?

Informing documents

System integration

Access to system for data input

Access to system for data and reporting

Link to SADC TFCA portal

Session 3

Monitoring TFCA's for SADC

J. GILBERTON PRESENTS THE KAZA M&E SYSTEM
PLENARY AND WORKING GROUPS – 1.5 HOURS

M&E systems available and used

GLOBALLY

The only systems referring to the (shared) management of natural resources are those linked to the reporting systems of international conventions, such as CBD, Ramsar, UNESCO WHS and MAB, and CMS.

Europarc offer a regional alternative but it is done as a certification system.

Overall, TFCAs are not monitored as one unit, but each component becomes part of national reporting, thus missing out on regional impact.

Exceptions to this are once-off exercises, in North America.

REGIONALLY

Most SADC countries use METT and SMART for data collection and reporting.

So far the only exception is Mozambique, which has its own M&E system under its CA strategy, which is aligned with international and regional objectives and legal framework.

The most widespread tool, however, is the PPF **PAT** system, which enables a standardised regional view of TFP/CA and provides critical baseline information. However, it is entirely quantitative and focuses on documentation as the only output source.



KAVANGO-ZAMBEZI (KAZA) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Jason Kane Gilbertson

*SADC TFCA Network Meeting
(22-24 March 2017)*

Introduction (Personal)

- Jason Kane Gilbertson (MSc Applied Geo-Informatics)
- KAZA Monitoring & Evaluation Technical Officer
- Based at Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) Stellenbosch.
- Started working early January.
- Working for KAZA Secretariat, WWF (World Wildlife Fund) and PPF.



Introduction (General)

- Focused on KAZA countries:

- Angola

- Botswana

- Namibia

- Zambia

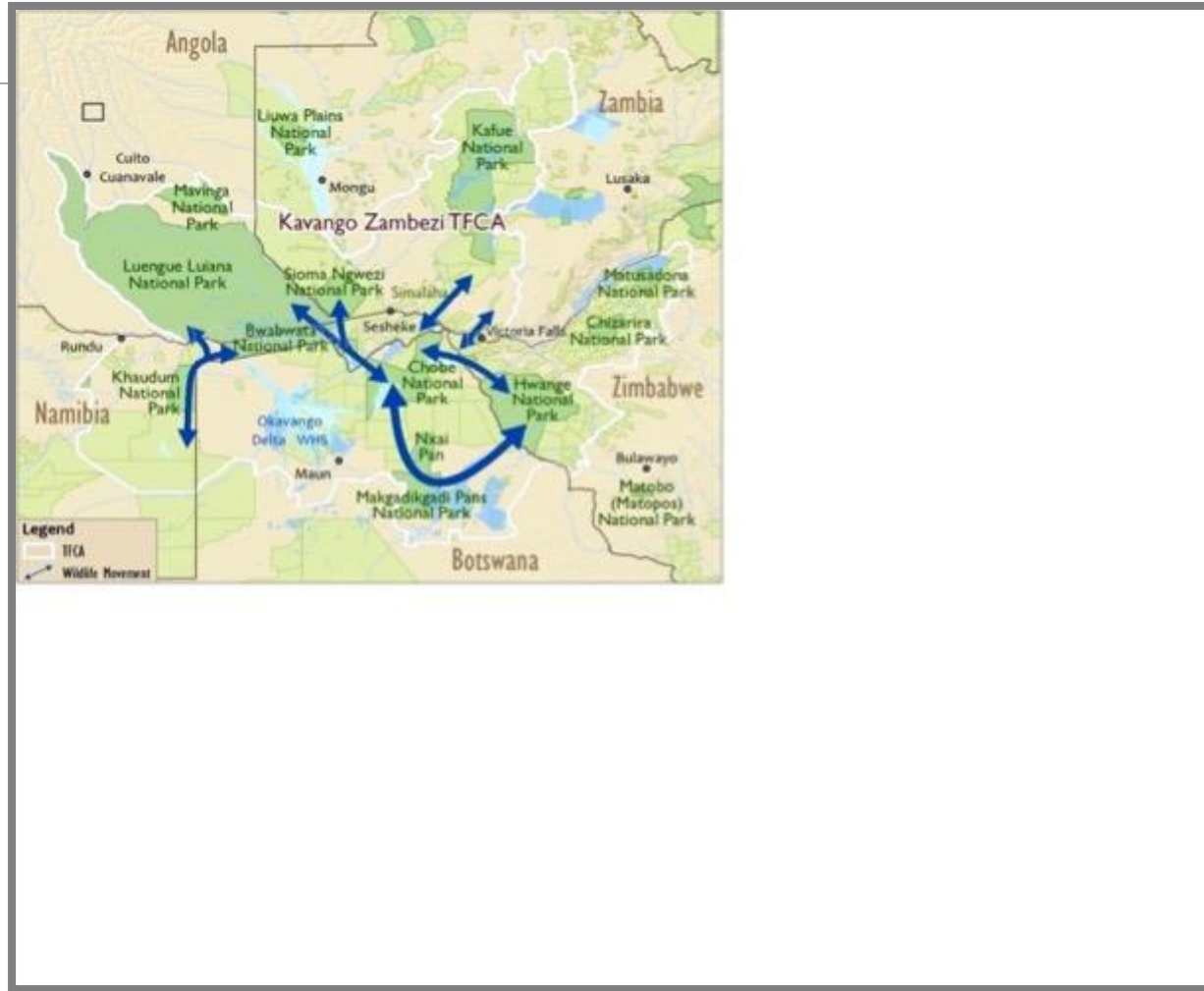
- Zimbabwe




- In the process of developing a framework/document to structure all data collection

- Acquire data: Remotely, electronically, and in-situ.

KAZA Region



Indicator Framework

- Stored as a MS Word Doc on PPF serves. 
- Serves as the base structure for M&E in the KAZA Region.
- Currently has 58 indicators.
- An indicator is something that is used to show the health state of KAZA, be it social, economic, environmental etc.
- Updated regularly based on educated and professional input. Will remain dynamic and evolve over time.

Framework Structure

- Divided in 5 categories:

- 1) Species
- 2) Impact
- 3) Outcome
- 4) Enabling
- 5) Management



- Each Category contains a number of relevant indicators.
- Each indicator has a predefined structure to make sorting and organising efficient (*On Next Slide*).

Indicator Structure

Code. Indicator name: (Descriptor Code and Name)

Theme: (species, impact, outcome, enabling conditions, management)

Indicator Description: (General Description of what is collected)

Method of collection: (How data can be obtained)

Baseline Year: (Earliest Possible data collection)

Data Frequency: (How often data can be obtained)

Target: (Goal for the specific achievement)

Units and data format: (Geo-Spatial Data Description - Raster/Vector/Non-Spatial)

Collection Area: (The Geographic Scope - Country, Protected Area, Conservancy Etc.)

Data Source or Point of Contact: (How data will be collected)

Party responsible for collection: (Party to collect data)

Contributing Parties

Many Data sources for all indicators. Wide detailed network has to be developed in order to consistently update database. A few current contributors include:



Examples

- 1) Google Sheets (Update System)
- 2) KAZA by Numbers
- 3) Fire Mapping.
- 4) Elephants (Namibian Components).

Concluding Remarks

- Difficulties with Angolan Collection.
- Data Collection is on Track.
- System show a lot of promise.

M&E indicators

Bearing in mind our end goal, as defined by the Key Question(s), we need to define the elements of the Framework.

In consideration of the SADC M&E systems, indicators need to speak directly to the objectives of the SADC TFCA Programme, the Wildlife and Law Enforcement Protocol, and the RISPD.

SADC TFCA Programme objectives	Indicators
Advocacy and harmonization	
Enhancement of financing mechanisms	
Capacity building for TFCAs stakeholders	

M&E elements

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In consideration of the SADC M&E systems, indicators need to speak directly to the objectives of the SADC TFCA Programme, the Wildlife and Law Enforcement Protocol, and the RISPD.

SADC TFCA Programme objectives	Indicators
Establishment of data knowledge and management systems	
Enhancement of local livelihoods	
Reducing vulnerability of people and ecosystems to CC	
TFCAs into marketable regional tourism products	

Session 4

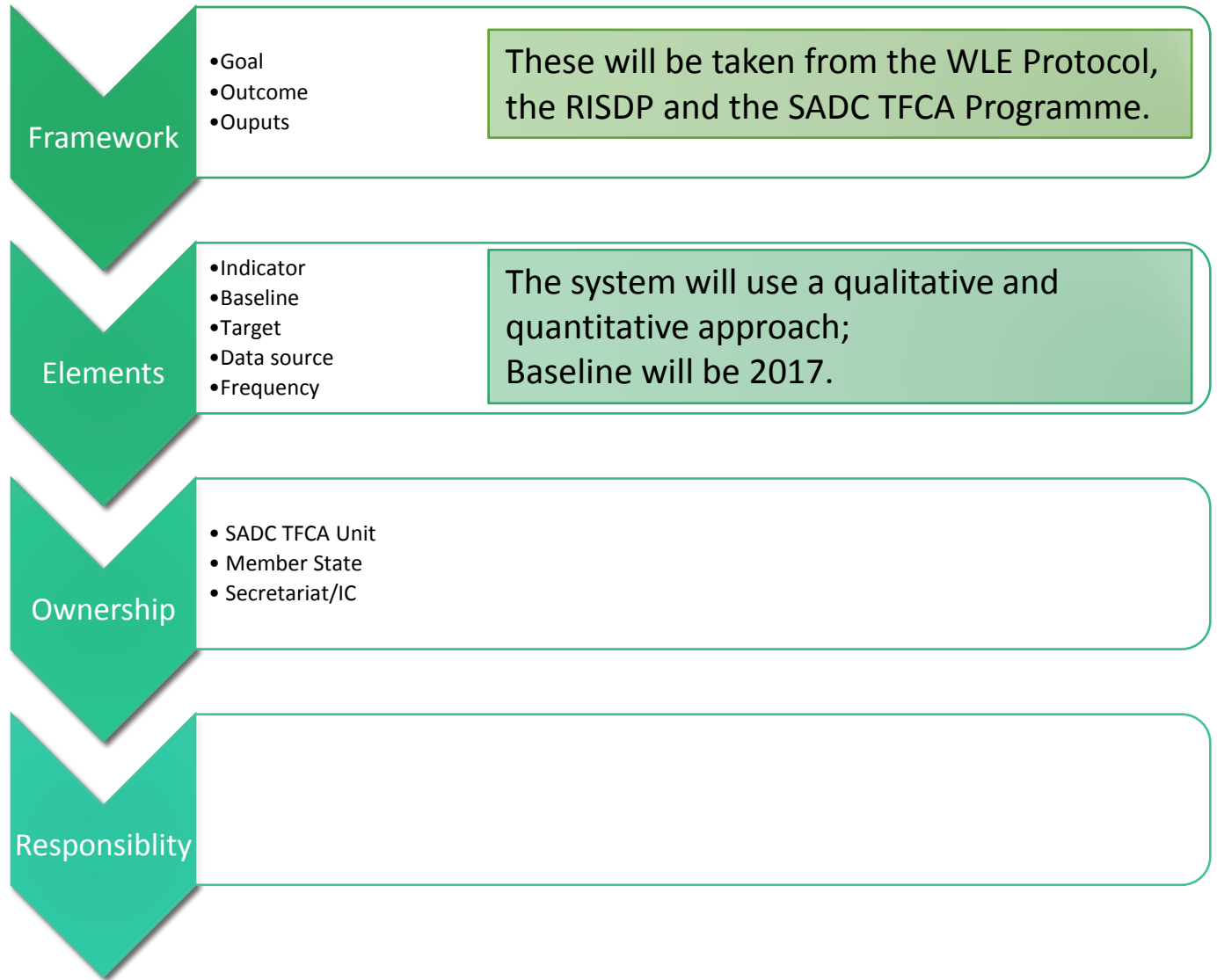
Final system decisions

PLENARY – 1.5 HOURS

M&E framework structure

The contents of the framework will be directed by the agreement over this structure.

The structure needs to be directly integrated in the SADC M&E system to allow for data input and collection.



Final comments and way forward
