SADC TFCAs M&E Framework & update

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SADC TFCA M&E Framework background

Mandate: To create M&E Framework responding to the reporting needs of the SADC TFCA Programme, to be embedded in the SADC Results-based M&E system.

Timeframe: November 2016 – October 2017

Consultation process: Expert and TFCA SC workshop; Validation workshop; Wildlife Technical Committee, M&E CoP support.

Vision

How do TFCAs add value to the joint management of shared natural and cultural resources to support sustainable development, conservation and the promotion of regional integration in the Southern African Development Community?

Legal Appraisal for SADC TFCA M&E

▶ International legislation confirms the role of conservation, as a type of sustainable use of natural resources, as well as a catalyst for both international cooperation and rural development, for peripheral and marginalised groups;

▶ The SADC Legislation and Strategic documents have absorbed all the progress made in international soft and hard law, and have moved ahead with the TFCA Unit and Programme.

International Hard law

African law

International Soft Law

SADC Treaty

Regional Protocols
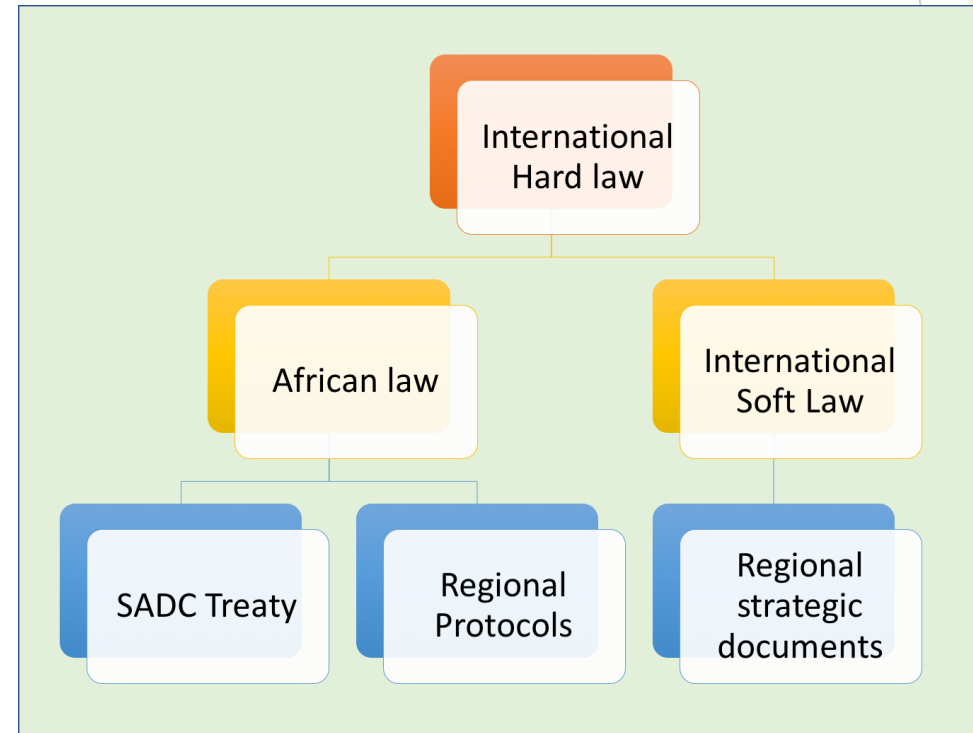
Regional strategic documents
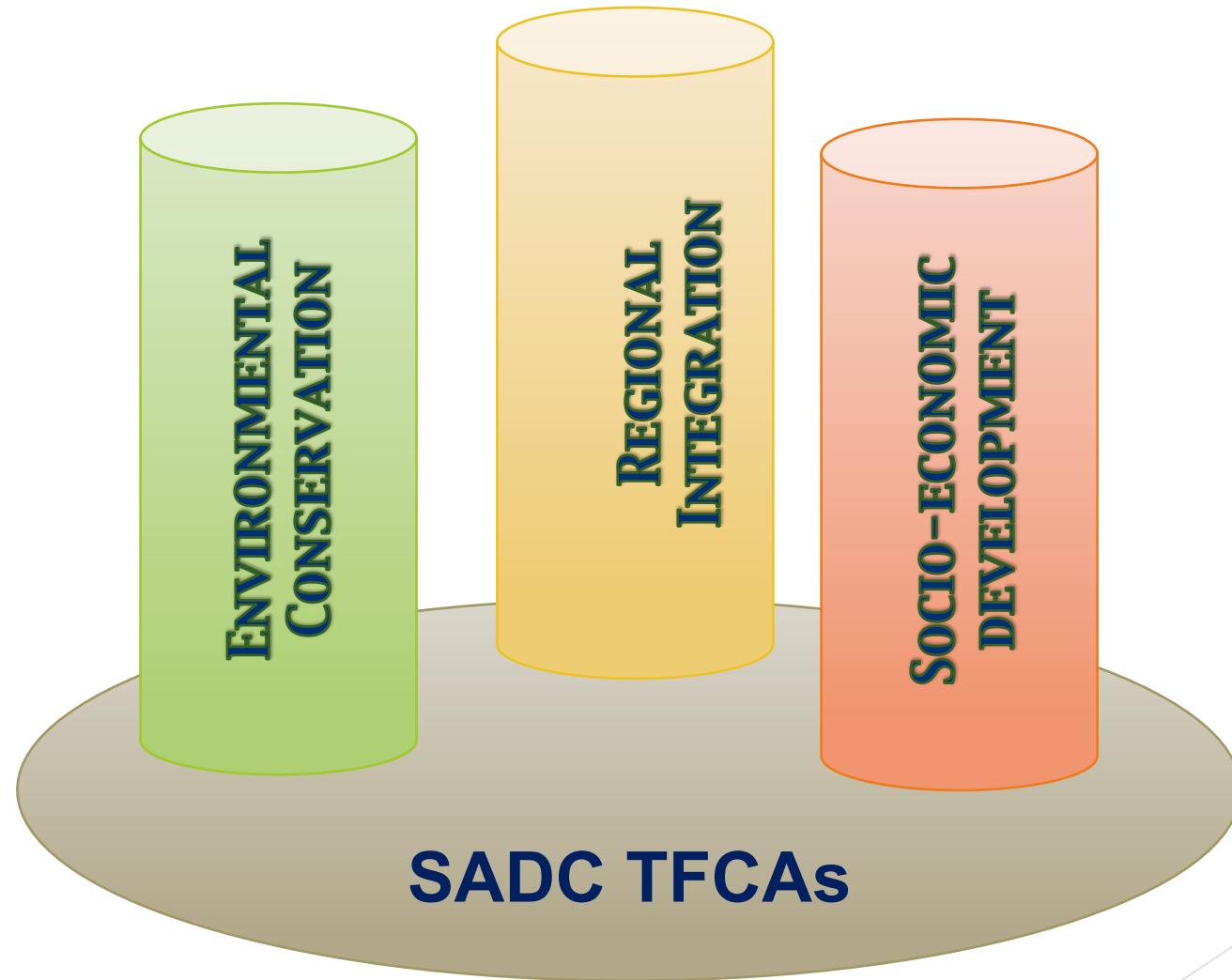
Appraisal of M&E tools applicable to TBC

The IUCN TBC Specialist Group Diagnostic Tool	SMART tool
The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development M&E system	CITES MIKE and MIKES
Ramsar: Wetlands Inventory, Assessment and Monitoring Framework	The METT for Protected Areas
UNESCO: World Heritage Site and Man and Biosphere M&E tools	The PPF Performance Assessment Tool
The Aichi Targets	The Kavango Zambezi TFCA M&E System
The Sustainable Development Goals	The Great Limpopo TFCA Preliminary Progress

Critical elements of TBC for M&E

▶ *Cooperation*: evidence of cooperative instruments and mechanisms being established to begin and develop TBC initiatives (Diagnostic Tool, Ramsar WIAM, UNESCO tools, and PPF PAT);

▶ *Good governance*: evidence of inclusive and participatory systems support the multi-scalar nature of TBC and help conflict resolution on land uses (ITTO tool, UNESCO tools, Ramsar WIAM);

▶ *Environmental protection*: importance of showing progress in achieving strict species and ecosystem conservation targets (Ramsar WIAM, CITES tools, METT);

▶ *Sustainable development*: evidence of a vision for TBC to support sustainable development processes to ensure that rural populations in TBC have opportunities to improve their livelihoods (Aichi Targets, SDGs, GLTFCA model);

▶ *Sustainable financing*: ensure that the TBC project has a model to sustain its activities and projects (Diagnostic Tool, PPF PAT, SDGs).

Experts and SC recommendations

▶ The M&E framework, responding to Component 4 of the SADC TFCA Programme, should **speak directly to the programme**, using its Outputs and Objectives to define indicators.

▶ The Framework should consider that **SADC TFCAs are at different implementation stages and cater for individuality**, whilst maintaining a regional standardised process.

▶ The Framework should consider that at **TFCA level** information is also collected through other **M&E-type of processes**, so it should seek to use the information without duplication of efforts in data collection.

▶ The selection of indicators should consider that they will be **inserted in the SADC M&E system** and, as such, need to cater for the infrastructure being built in terms of definition, disaggregation and other forms of data collection.

▶ The selection of indicators should also take into consideration that the **data collection process cannot be overwhelming** for both the SADC TFCA Unit and the TFCA coordinating agency, considering their human resources capacity.

Experts and SC recommendations

- The M&E Framework and the indicators should use a **mixed results-based and impact-assessment approach**.

- The **first M&E framework cycle should be of 5 years**, using the rest of 2017 and 2018 to create the baseline data collection against which to show progress, thus completing the cycle in 2022.

- In the first cycle, the indicators for the priority will strongly borrow from a **Rapid Assessment approach**, mainly seeking to assess progress against the three pillars.

- The other requirements should have **mixed indicators of a quantitative nature**, to provide a baseline upon which standardisation of data can be built.

- From the mid-term internal assessment, **a process of data integration with the other regional applicable M&E Systems should be thought** and a process of engagement with the people responsible for those systems should begin.
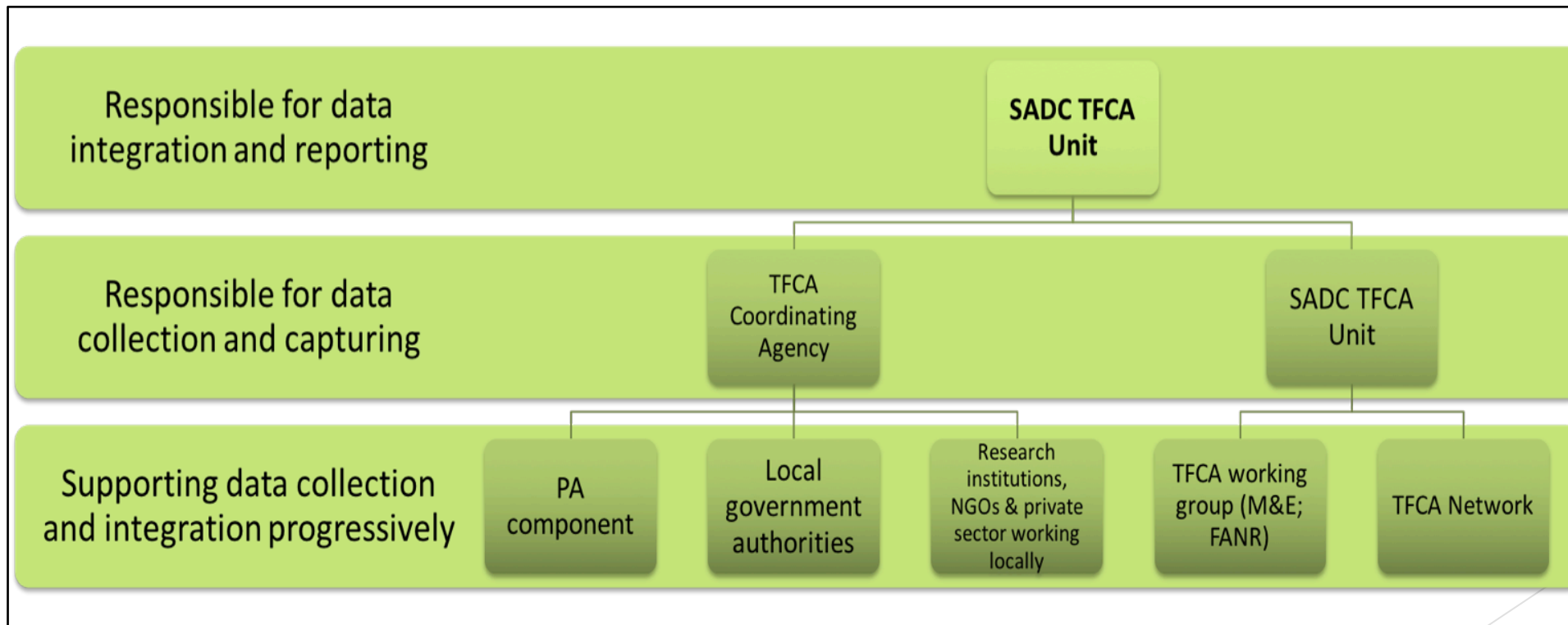
SADC TFCA M&E Cycle

A 5 year reiterative cycle, which uses an Adaptive Management approach, including:
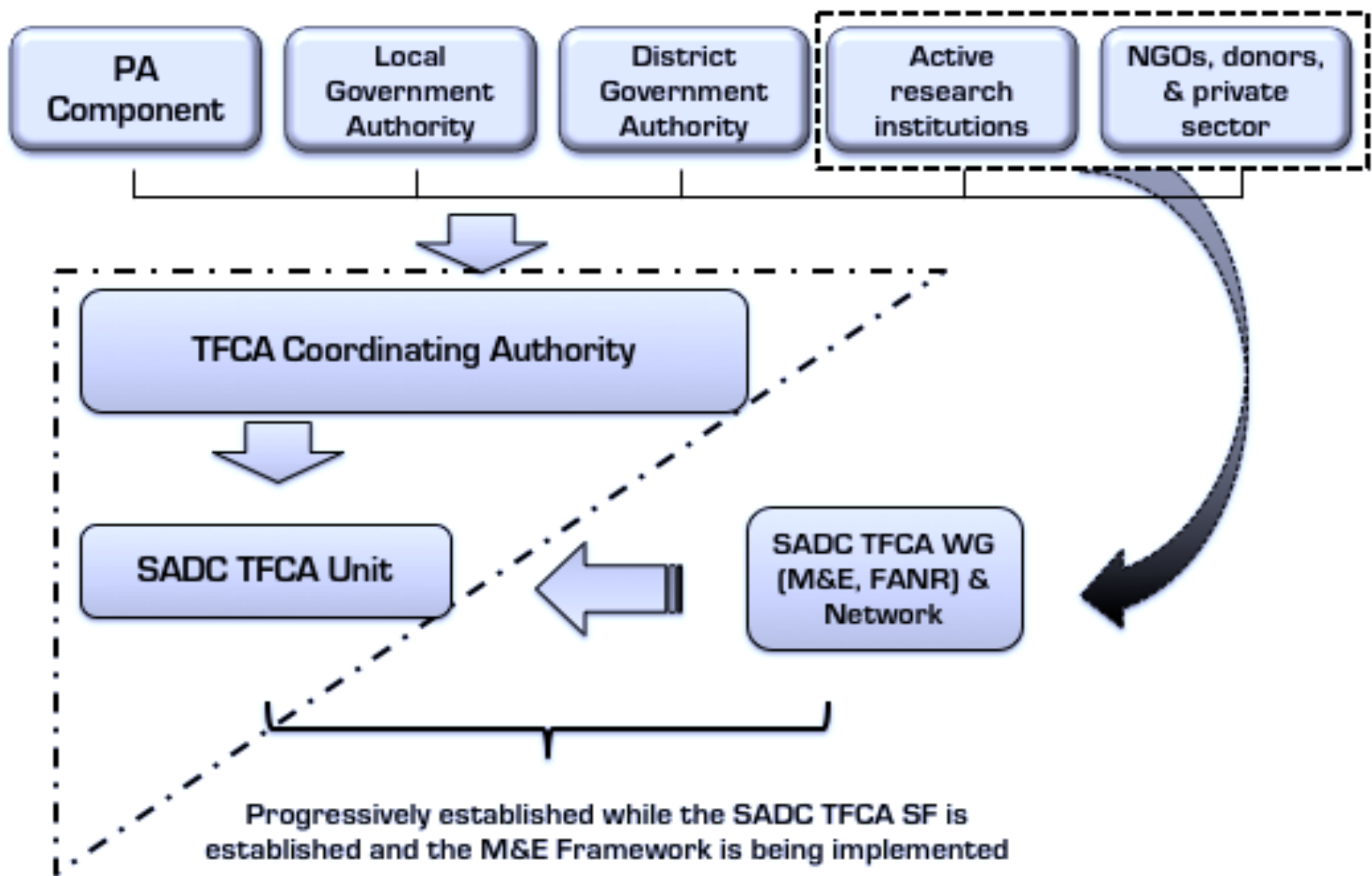
- Periodical review of feasibility and indicators used;

- Phased out implementation with indicators being chosen every year in an incremental phase;

- Allows for TFCA individuality, whilst maintaining a regional approach

SADC M&E Framework Data Collection and Management

SADC TFCAs M&E Role and Access to Data

Role	Person	Responsibility
Data manager and reporting officer	SADC TFCA Technical Advisor	This person is responsible to collect data at the regional level directly, in response to the relevant indicators. He/she is also responsible to collect and evaluate the reporting provided by each TFCA, and compile the final report.
Data collection per TFCA	Coordinator or Coordinating Unit for the TFCA (or person appointed thereof)	Each TFCA Coordinating entity or person is responsible to report on most of the indicators of the framework. If secondary data is needed, this person is responsible to verify the source and accuracy of the information.
Data validation and system reporting	SADC M&E officer	Throughout the piloting phase and every year, before reporting is completed, this person is responsible to verify that all data is entered and that it is entered correctly, and seek rectification when needed.

Officer	Access data	Access report
SADC TFCA officer	Access to all raw data for the TFCA M&E Framework; Progressive access to raw data for other sectors.	Access to all reports in the SADC Results-based M&E system.
TFCA Coordination authority	Access to raw data for own TFCA.	Access to all report in TFCA M&E system.
TFCA Data validation officer	Access to raw data from own TFCA(s)	Access to all reports in TFCA M&E system.

TFCA M&E FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVE:
TO ENSURE THAT TFCAS ADD VALUE TO THE JOINT MANAGEMENT OF SHARED NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN SADC

SADC TFCA Programme Strategic Objectives

Protocol WCLE and Forestry

COMPONENT 1 OSR: TO PROMOTE POLITICAL WILL FOR TFCAS

COMPONENT 2 OSR: TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE TFCA FINANCING MECHANISMS

COMPONENT 3 OSR: TO ENHANCE CAPACITY FOR SUCCESSFUL TFCAS DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

COMPONENT 4 OSR: TO ESTABLISH DATA AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

COMPONENT 5 OSR: TO ENHANCE LOCAL LIVELIHOODS

COMPONENT 6 OSR: TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY OF ECOSYSTEMS AND PEOPLE TO CC

COMPONENT 7 OSR: TO DEVELOP TFCAS INTO MARKETABLE REGIONAL TOURISM PRODUCTS

COMPONENT 8 OSR: TO SUSTAINABLY MANAGE SHARED NATURAL RESOURCES IN TFCAS

Component 1:
- To support policy harmonisation for TFCA management
- To support integrated legal frameworks for TFCA management
- To promote cross-sectoral dialogue on TFCA development at regional level
- To promote cross-sectoral dialogue on TFCA development at national level

Component 4:
- To establish platforms for data and knowledge management
- To establish platforms for information exchange
- To establish M&E frameworks for TFCA development and management at TFCA level
- To establish M&E frameworks for TFCA development and management at regional level

Component 5:
- To empower local communities (esp. women) to participate in TFCA decision-making process
- To facilitate private and public investment in TF infrastructure, trade and tourism
- To increase opportunities for investment in income-generating activities for communities
- To facilitate mainstreaming of gender and HIV/AIDS issues into TFCA development

Component 6:
- To support the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures within TFCAs

Component 7:
- To increase the value of sustainable natural-based tourism flows in the region
- To increase the volume of sustainable nature-based tourism flows in the region
- To create more equitable partnerships between private sector and communities in the tourism industry

Component 8:
- To promote the conservation of shared wildlife and forestry resources
- To promote the sustainable use and management of shared wildlife and forestry resources
- To enhance programming for natural resources conservation and management
- To enforce available legal instruments for conservation

Update on M&E implementation

2017-2018

- The Framework was approved during the Ministers' Meeting held in November 2017;

- Implementation should happen at the pace of the SADC Results-based M&E System;

- The M&E CoP and the TFCA Unit are considering a way to pilot the system using alternative tools.

- The SADC TFCA Unit has piloted their components of the Framework

2018 - 2019

- Complete the design of the pilot phase and indicators by December 2018, using Survey Monkey;

- Send to TFCAs Coordinating Agencies the Survey Monkey form to complete by mid February 2019;

- Prepare the first M&E report by the 2019 SADC TFCA Network meeting (planned for March 2019)

SADC TFCAs Reporting back

This section contains the preliminary results of a small qualitative open-ended survey conducted with all TFCAs Coordinating Agency.

Progress overview

- There have been changes in the legal status of TFCAs, with some having signed the MoU and Establishing Treaties:

- Established Cross border activities continue with increased success:
  - GMTFCA: Tour de Tuli and Safari on the Run
  - KAZA TFCA: Golf Tournament, extended to Botswana (2017) and Zambia (2018)
  - GLTFCA: Cross-border community learning
- The KAZA UniVisa system now includes Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Upgrade of facilities in TFCA/PA, ie Swimuwini Camp Lodge (GLTFCA:GNP)

Constraints to current and future work

- ▶ (Sustainable) funding for direct and indirect activities;
- ▶ Loss of momentum at international level;