CEBioS Logframe 2020-2023

INTERVENTION LOGIC	Ind Nr.	INDICATORS	SoV	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	2020	2021	2022	2023	Accumu - lated value	Target value	Assumptions	Ind Nr.
						2020	2021	2022	2023				
<u>General objective :</u> The protection of ecosystems and their biodiversity in partner countries of the Belgian Development Cooperation, is implemented in order to strengthen their capacity to generate benefits essential for sustainable development of rural populations	1	Positive trends of benefits that humans derive from ecosystem services in a sustainable way in the partner countries are better known, understood, disseminated and are increasing	National reports, statistics about decrease of logging, poaching, encroachment, pollution, overgrazing, conservation conflicts, illicit traffics, increase of respect for indigenous communities, valorization of traditional knowledge, respect for the law, adapted legislation, more co-management options around protected areas, agreements between the state and local communities for sustainable exploitation of resources, responsibilisation of all parties, implementation of Nagoya Protocol, increased cooperation and more mutual benefits between science, agriculture and conservation, increased revenues from bee-keeping, mushrooms and other activities or products from ecosystem services and value chains	NA						This column is for monitoring afterwards, do not fill in now.		Political and institutional stability	1
	2	Partner countries show positive trends in the implementation of their biodivesrity and development policies (e.g. NBSAP) with tangible results and good indicators	Indicators in NBSAP and national reports for CBD and other development plans show a positive evolution for biodiversity and sustainable development	NA								Proactivity and capacity of the partners to implement and report the progress at national level, functioning national MRV system Monitoring capacity of CEBioS	2
<u>Specific objective 1 (SO1):</u> The scientists of the partner countries of the Belgian development cooperation	*3*	Publications and databases produced by beneficiaries in e.g. scientific papers, Ms and PhD theses etc…, policy or popular media with direct or indirect reference to biodiversity, ecosystem services	Tracer study (year 2021 and 2023)	Number	estimated min. 8/year		20		20		40	Willingness of scientific community to work in a more applied way towards livelihoods and value chains Networking and transparency amongst academic community	*3*

acquire knowledge, understand, apply and disseminate results useful for sustainable management, use and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services		benefits or value chains derived from biodiversity											
	4	Share of alumni that remains research-active after the support of the programme (at least one participation in an international congress, publication, external fund acquired, PhD defended or academic promotion)	Tracer study (year 2021 and 2023) Unit of measurement: share research active/ total number in alumni database	Number of active scientists	estimated >60%		70%		70%		70%	Support by university authorities, faculties, departments, openness of local authorities and communities to scientists and vice versa	*4*
	5	Number of indicators developed by the MRV projects to be used to feed into NBSAP or other strategies and plans	Project reports	Number	0		10				10		*5*
	6	Number of e-visitors to newly digitised grey literature (scanned pages) available on CHM, GBIF and the archives of the national parks of former Belgian Congo (www.apncb.be)	Websites data & google analytics	Number of visitors	220000	250000	250000	260000	270000		1250000		*6*
<u>Specific objective 2 (SO2):</u> Implementing authorities in the south and their partners improve sustainable management and use of ecosystem services to conserve biodiversity and support the livelihood	*7*	Number of Management plans of regional and local authorities, agencies, their local civil society partners taking into account results of CEBioS activities	Management plans	Number	NA	0	1	2	2		5	Good governance by partner institutions Efficient administrative and financial procedures by RBINS and CEBioS in particular	*7*
	8	Number of tools developed by CEBioS-MRV alumni used for awareness raising, and influencing policies	Project reports of awareness projects	Number	3/year	0	0	2	15		17		*8*

of rural populations through the development of best practices and value chains	*9*	Number of persons reached through CHM networking events	Networking event attendance list	Number	6-8/year	8	6	8	8		30		*9*
	10	Number of staff of implementing authorities reached through awareness raising projects (number of persons)	Project reports	Number	10/year	15	15	15	20		65		*10*
<u>Specific objective 3 (SO3):</u> The authorities, decision makers and policymakers develop and implement pertinent policies, strategies and action plans for a sustainable management of the national biodiversity in service of the livelihoods of the local populations in the South	*11*	Number of CEBioS alumni participating in international bodies under the CBD (COP, SBSTTA, SBI, IACs and more) and related MEAs	List of participants in conferences and international bodies (presence of CEBioS alumni)	Number	2/year	COP year, 5	3	3	COP year, 4		15	Proactive and open attitude of leadership in administrations	*11*
	12	Number of scientists requesting Nagoya PIC and MAT to the competent authorities as a result of CEBioS training	Nagoya PIC and MAT requests	North scientists	not measured	10	15	15	15		55		*12*
				South scientists	not measured	12	12	12	12		48		
	13	Number of CEBioS mandates in international advisory bodies and technical committees	Meeting minutes of CBD, IPBES and IUCN advisory bodies and technical committees	Number	2/year depending on policy agenda	2	2	2	2		8		*13*
	14	Number of contributors to CHM of partner countries	CHM	Benin	8	8	8	8	8		32		*14*
				Burundi	12	12	12	12	12		48		
				RDCongo	5/year	7	7	7	7		28		

					Other countries	20	25	30	35	40		130		
	15	Number of staff members of authorities, decision makers and policymakers reached through awareness raising activities (number of persons)		Project reports	Number	average 10/year	11	11	11	16		49		*15*
					Benin	n/m.	3	3	3	5		14		
					Burundi	n/m.	5	5	5	6		21		
					RDCongo	n/m.	3	3	3	5		14		
	16	Number of official documents of authorities, decision makers and policy makers effectively using MRV results for reporting		Tracer study at the end of the programme (after MRV awareness projects-2023)	Number	1in five years				3		3		*16*
<u>Specific objective 4 (SO4):</u> Enhanced synergy between the partners of the Belgian Development cooperation, civil society and the private sector to achieve sustainable development by mainstreaming biodiversity issues	*17*	Number of effective synergies and complementarities (collaborations, joint activities) on North-South, South-South, triangular regional and international cooperation to enhance access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing		project reports		not measured	5	5	5	5		20	Openness with other Belgian actors towards biodiversity mainstreaming Support of Belgian embassies Demand by Enabel for advice on indicative programmes, mixed commissions, Active role of CEBioS in strategic dialogues with ACNGs for priority countries Benin, Vietnam, RDC and Burundi, next to the secundary countries Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina faso, Guinée, Palestina	*17*
					Benin		1	1	1	1		4		
					Burundi		1	1	1	1		4		
					RDCongo		1	1	1	1		4		
					Other countries		2	2	2	2		8		

	18	Number of people (ultimate beneficiaries) reached through the supported awareness projects	Project reports	Number/ disagregate per profile!	50-100/year	100	150	200	250		700		*18*
	19	Number of cases with a verified positive change in awareness	Perception surveys	Number	not measured	0	0	0	10		10		*19*
Result 1 -The capacities of scientists, (implementing) authorities, decision makers and policymakers are strengthened to enable them to contribute to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity (CB 1.1 ; 2.1 ; 3.1 ;AW1.4)	20	Number of persons of which the capacities have been strengthened (per CB type) (for all results)	Participant registration	Number of men	80-90%	80	48	120	60		308	Willingness of scientific community to work in a more applied way towards livelihoods and value chains Full support by the university, rector, faculty, department, valorisation of outreach component in academic careers Mutual openness of the administrations and the local communities towards academic world ability of CEBioS M& E to capture these success stories Willingness and capacity to maintain databanks, to monitor protected areas, to keep science-base as a priority in the management at the environmental agencies, and to make the right choices concerning the promotion of selected ecosystem services and their value chains good cooperation with actors of other sectors and local communities Good cooperation with CBD	20
				Number of women	10-20%	10	12	30	20		72		
				Total number	40/year	90	60	150	80		380		
			Institutional cooperation	Benin		8	8	5	5		26		
				Burundi		15	15	15	15		60		
				RD Congo		20	20	20	20		80		
	21	Number of trainings (per CB type) (for all results)	Training report	Number		10	10	12	10		42		21
	22	Level of satisfaction with the quality of capacity building (per CB type) (for all results)	Evaluation form	Average score / 10 (total number of respondents)	not measured	7	7	7	7		7		22
	23	Level of self-reported motivation and ability to apply new knowledge and skills (per CB type) (for all results)	Evaluation form	Average score / 10 (total number of respondents)	not measured	7	7	7	7		7		23
	24	Number of **AbcTaxa** publications produced with support of the programme	AbcTaxa pubications	Number	4 for 4 years	1	1	1	1		4		24
	25	Number of presentations or posters presented by South researchers (participation supported by CEBioS) at scientific congresses related to biodiversity and development	Congress programmes/reports	Number	1-5/year	3	3	3	3		12		25

	26	Number of datasets on biodiversity established by National Parks and other important biodiversity hotspots as a results of capacity development CEBioS		Datasets produced by researchers supported by CEBioS	Number	1-2	1	2	2	2		7	national focal point and SPF Environment and Belgian platform Biodiversty Proactive and open attitude of leadership in administrations Good cooperation with CBD national focal point and SPF Environment efficient implementation of Nagoya protocol in North and South synergies can be identified and worked out in detailed realistic plans, Risk: identifying synergies is barely or not possible	26
	27	Number of agenda items led by CEBioS staff for Belgium in OECD, IPBES, SBSTTA, COP, expert meetings of CBD, EU and other organisations		Agenda of meetings	Number	5-10 over 5 years	3	2	2	3		10		27
	28	Number of partner country staff supported by CEBioS activities, attending international policy conferences		List of participants	Number	2-3/year	3	0	0	3		6		28
Activities														
· Coaching of students in terrestrial/freshwater biology and ecosystem services directly by CEBIOS staff to apply for grants, write abstracts for conferences, write papers														
· Coaching of students directly by CEBIOS staff for marine modelling (SDG 14.2 & A) to apply for grants, write abstracts for conferences, write papers														
· GTI call and coaching of students by RBINS and external scientists through "N-S" calls														
· Coaching of students through GTI call and earmarked budgets through "S-N" calls														
· Organising, co-organize by CEBioS (direct or indirect) or participate to larger events (symposia , summer schools, uptake meetings)														
· Coordination of editors and Publication Support Unit (RBINS-RMCA) for production of abcTaxa														
· Attending juries by CEBioS staff														

· Attending congresses by CEBioS staff with poster or oral presentation to consolidate scientific credibility and present results and publishing scientific papers co-authored by CEBioS staff, assessing/analysing ecosystem services approach and capacity building (put budget)					
· Supporting South scientists to attend international scientific congresses					
· Supporting South partners to organise (inter)national scientific congresses					
· Disseminate abcTaxa to South partners or North partners (sales) by the secretariat of CEBioS					
· Organize closing MRV workshops explaining policy brief, eventually back to back with other events					
· Organise awareness methodology and communication workshops for CEBioS-alumni					
· Implement South trainings in habitat monitoring					
· Identify, formulate and implement research projects related to value chains of ecosystem services					
· Collect data on transects in protected areas					
· Co-produce lexica with local partners					
· Attend international policy meetings for OECD, IBPES					
· Attend SBSTTA and COP of CBD					
· Support and promote South attendance to SBSSTA, COP etc..					
· Organise NP trainings in North					

Result 2 (CHM-IT): CHM and other IT tools in service of national research, monitoring and management are functional and used by scientists, authorities, their partners, and target publics ((CHM 1.2, 2.2, 3.2)	29	Number of scanned pages/items (digitised scientific literature, photos and more) available on CHM, GBIF and the archives of the national parks of former Belgian Congo (www.apncb.be) through the direct support of CEBioS	CHM websites	Number of scanned pages/items	40-50	50	50	50	50		200	Hypothesis: the national CHM focal point manages to activate the partners, civil society and the private sector in the country. Access to documents	29
	30	Number of CHM technical and IAC meetings participation attended by CEBioS staff	CHM technical and IAC meeting minutes	Number	2/year	2	2	2	2		8	Hypothesis: the national CHM focal point manages to activate the partners, civil society and the private sector in the country.	30
	31	Number of people enabled to train contributors to the CHM in partner countries	Participant registration	Number of men	8	8	8	8	8		32	CHM is functioning in the partner countries	31
				Number of women	2	2		2	2		6		
				Total number	10	10	8	10	10		38		
	32	Number of national trainings organised by CHM trainees	Project reports and questionnaire each second year of the programme	Number	2-4	4	4	4	4		16	Hypothesis: In contracts with partners there is the obligation to post the results on the national CHM of their country.	32
	33	Number of persons reached in national trainings organised by trainees	Project reports and questionnaire each second year of the programme	Number	40-60	50	50	50	50		200	Risk: implementing authorities do not want to cooperate if not paid/ internet connection	33
-	34	Number of visitors to CHM web sites	CHM stats	Number	250.000	270000	290000	310000	330000		1200000		34
Activities													
· Organising national content management workshops for scientists													
· Encouraging scientific posts on the CHM/ CHM call													
· Doing scanning sessions of archives at RBINS and in the countries													

· Organisation of networking and training events for national CHM														
· Participation in meetings for development of IT tools in the framework of CBD and EU														
· Involvement in development or application of mainstreaming tools														
· Attend CHM technical and IAC meetings														
· Attend CHM-related activities such as contests, prices														
· Organise CHM trainings in partner countries														
· Stimulate partners to participate in in CHM related activities														
Result 3 - Scientists and implementing authorities are able to valorize and communicate about their research related to monitoring and managing ecosystems and services, among authorities and decision makers (MRV 1.3 – 2.3, AW2.4)	35	Number of tools (**Policy Briefs, lexica,** etc) published that facilitate the application of scientific knowledge to ensure the monitoring of habitats and of ecosystem health	Policy briefs / project reports/ lexica etc	Number disagregated per type of product: total	3/year	4	4	4	3		15	Hypothesis: identifying the right expertise and experts N and S for training can be done and is adapted to the local level of understanding Hypothesis : scientists are able to identify data suited for reporting and authorities responsible for reporting to the different biodiversity related plans are willing to consult scientists and accept their input	35
				Lexica	1/1.5 year	1	1	1	0		3	Risk: experts and expertise fit to this purpose cannot be found Risk: scientists do not understand the potential of their work in the framework of biodiversity related plans and authorities responsible for reporting to the different biodiversity related plans do not consult scientists	
				Policy Briefs	12 in 4 years	2	2	4	4		12	Capacity of CEBioS to transfer methodology of GBIF and others	

	36	Number of CEBioS trainees that become involved in the production of lexica and policy briefs with the support of CEBioS	Project reports	Number	estimated 10-20 per product	30	30	50	30		140	MRV alumni still interested to continue cooperation	36
	37	Number of projects on MRV awareness raising completed	Project reports	Number		0	0	0	12		12	Hypothesis: authorities competent for monitoring and managing ecosystem services are interested in the topic and open for advise	37
Activities													
· Create flyers, posters, video's, by and with alumni or partners													
· Organise local meetings with specific target groups													
· Assure the targeted dissemination of the tools produced													
· Publish activity reports to CHM													
· Organise MRV formulation and training workshops Fr and Engl													
· Organise MRV calls Fr and Engl													
· Implement and follow up on MRV projects													
· Organise MRV closing workshops Fr and Engl, back to back with awareness methodology workshops													
· Organise MRV awareness calls Fr and Engl													
· Implement and follow up on awareness projects													
· Create policy briefs with and by CEBioS-alumni													

Result 4 - The awareness about governance, monitoring, sustainable use and management of biodiversity is raised (AW3.3, 4.2; 2.4)	38	Number of awareness raising meetings with different target groups, organised by CEBioS partners		Meeting reports	Number	ca 3-5/year	14	5	5	25		49	Risk: : authorities competent for monitoring and managing ecosystem services do not want to cooperate if not paid	38
	39	Number of vulgarizing documents effectively published (videos ; posters ; flyers ; or articles in popular media) by partners, with support of CEBioS		Publications	Number	5	14	7	7	27		55	Green light by competent authorities and active links between sectors and ability of partners and CEBioS to report on it	39
	40	Number of projects on awareness raising carried out (except MRV,see ind. 37)		Project reports and participants lists	Number	2-5/year	11	4	4	11		30	Risk: there is no partner country interested in working with these sectors Hypothesis: identifying the right expertise and experts N and S for training can be done and is adapted to the local level of understanding, Risk: experts and expertise fit to this purpose cannot be found	40
Activities														
· Attend/organise national or regional deciders meetings														
· Attend/organise side events and CEPA sessions at COPs and other national and international meetings;														
· Promote biodiversity and development														

with private sector in the South							
· Promote biodiversity and related tools in strategic dialogue and learning trajects							
· Organise training on awareness							
· Calls to raise awareness of target groups							
· Calls and surveys to measure change in perception of target groups.							
· Organise GTI awareness calls Fr and Engl							