

Annex 3: Impact Matrix

BioInnovation Africa II – African-European partnerships for biodiversity conservation

Partner countries: Cameroon, Madagascar, Namibia, South Africa

Commissioned by: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Implementation phase: 01/2023 - 12/2025

Summary	Indicators of success
<p>Module objective</p> <p>The potential of biodiversity-based, African-European value chains is increasingly used for social-ecological change in partner countries.</p>	<p>1. 70% of 3,000 people receiving income from biodiversity-based value chains (VC) in partner countries, 50% of whom are women, confirm an improvement in their socio-economic working conditions.</p> <p>Baseline: 20% of 2,500 people who rate their socio-economic working conditions as 3 or more (estimated value).</p> <p>Target: 70% of 3,000 people (1,750 people), of whom 50% are women (875 women), who rate their socio-economic working conditions as 3 or higher.</p>
	<p>2. Industry partners contribute EUR 2.100.000 for the development of the supported biodiversity-based VCs.</p> <p>Baseline: 1.300.000 EUR partner contributions (BIA I).</p> <p>Target: 2.100.000 EUR partner contributions</p>
	<p>3. On 20.000 ha of land in the areas of origin of the cultivated or wild-collected biological raw materials of the VC, a recognised requirement for biodiversity conservation and sustainable production has been newly introduced.</p> <p>Baseline: Foundations for the introduction of biodiversity conservation and sustainable production are laid on 10.000 ha.</p> <p>Target: A target on biodiversity conservation and sustainable production is newly introduced on 20.000 ha.</p>

Summary	Indicators of success
	<p>4. 6 organisations in the partner countries have included gender-specific offers for the promotion of biodiversity-based VCs with equitable benefit sharing in their range of services.</p> <p>Baseline: 2 organisations, yet without gender-specific services to promote biodiversity-based VCs. Target: 6 organisations with gender-specific services to promote biodiversity-based VC.</p>
<p>Output 1 Selected biodiversity-based, African-European value chains in the partner countries have been further developed with a view to national and international market requirements.</p>	<p>1.1. The fulfilment of 13 market requirements for biodiversity-based products within the framework of the supported entrepreneurial partnerships has been confirmed by industrial customers.</p> <p>Baseline: 7 market requirements for biodiversity-based products. Target: 13 market requirements for biodiversity-based products.</p> <p>1.2. 13 VC actors in the partner countries confirm improvement of their entrepreneurial capacities for export (export readiness).</p> <p>Baseline: 7 VC actors. Target: 13 VC actors with improved entrepreneurial capacities.</p>
<p>Output 2 Capacities to promote biodiversity-based VCs and to reduce market barriers are strengthened at national level in the partner countries.</p>	<p>2.1 8 barriers to the marketability of biodiversity-based products identified in multi-stakeholder exchange formats are addressed by the responsible actors at national level.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 barriers identified (barriers always result from the respective needs articulated in the exchange formats). Target: 8 barriers to marketability are addressed.</p> <p>2.2 40 employees of service providers have been successfully trained through training modules on gender-equitable benefit sharing and sustainability in biodiversity-based VC.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 trained employees (in the previous module, training courses on the creation of ABS contracts and valorisation of biological resources were carried out, but no employees of service providers participated). Target value: 40 trained employees</p>

Summary	Indicators of success
<p>Output 3 In biodiversity-based VCs, biodiversity conservation and the participation of the local population in benefit-sharing agreements has been improved.</p>	<p>3.1 In 4 VCs, measures from the "National Guidelines on the Use of Benefit Sharing for Biodiversity Conservation" have been implemented. Baseline: 0 VC (National Guidelines are still under development; so far, in none of the supported VCs benefit sharing is used for biodiversity conservation measures). Target: 4 VC.</p> <p>3.2 For 6 local community organisations, an improvement in their capacity to negotiate gender responsive benefit-sharing and purchase prices is confirmed. Baseline: 3 organisations. Target: 6 organisations with improved negotiation skills.</p>