

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10192	Umoja WBS: SB-017844
SMA IPMR ID: 85583	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000714
Project Short Title: North Western Zambia	
Project Title: Ecosystem conservation and community livelihood enhancement in North Western Zambia	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	35
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Zambia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 5,338,585.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 20,380,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2021-06-01
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2021-08-19
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2021-08-20
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-03-29
Date of First Disbursement:	2021-09-14
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 500,000.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 2,356,170.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2024-08-31
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-02-28
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2027-08-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-03-29
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-08-31

1.2 Project Description

Project Summary: The Ecosystem Conservation and Community Livelihood Enhancement in Northwestern Zambia project is a five-year project aimed at addressing the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and the degradation of forest and agricultural lands. The Project is also addressing the barriers to sustainable management of forests and other natural resources and the barriers to the development of sustainable agriculture. This aligns with the priorities of the GEF-7 Impact Program (IP) on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in Drylands Landscapes.

Project Objective: To strengthen community-based sustainable management of forest landscapes, and provide improved livelihood opportunities for targeted forest-dependent rural communities in Zambia's North West Province.

Implementation arrangement: The Implementing Agency of the Ecosystem Conservation Project is UNEP, with The Nature Conservancy as the executing agency and Forestry Department under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment as the main government partners. Other supporting partners include Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Agriculture, Trident Foundation Limited, West Lunga Conservation Project, WWF Zambia, and Kasempa Conservation Foundation.

Project Location The project operates in three specific sites, one in each of the three project districts in North-Western Zambia and each with distinct ecological features and community structures. The Ntambu CFMA (project site in Mwinilunga District) benefits from co-financing from WWF and the West Lunga Conservation Project and has high biodiversity. The Kelongwa Makaba CFMA (Kasempa District) is part of the Greater Kafue Ecosystem, including two large CFMAs and five community forest management groups. The Kamikolo CFMA (Kalumbila District) faces an influx of migrants but benefits from relatively undisturbed forests and co-financing from First Quantum Minerals for at least the life of the mine, projected for another 17 years.

Components Component 1: Developing the enabling regulatory, planning and governance frameworks for community-based, sustainable forest management: The Project supports forest communities with awareness raising on community forest management (CFM), has undertaken as assessment of forest biophysical conditions,

economic potential and the socio- economic importance of forest products and has supported the delineation of forests for community management based on the optimum geographic and economic scale. The Projects has further supported the development of forest management plans for equitable sharing of costs and benefits. All the CFMGs have so far been legally recognized by the government, 13 out 14 of which have had their user rights devolved through an agreement with government.

Component 2: Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in community-managed forests: The Project assists communities to develop business plans and investment plans, and has commenced providing catalytic funding for productive investments and for the interim hiring of professional staff for CFMGs, and is helping develop self- financing forest/natural resource management capacity. The Project is also providing training for developing capacities for good governance, natural resource management and enterprise development and is brokering commercial relationships between communities and private actors in forest-based markets, including forest carbon, honey and other non-timber forest products.

Component 3: Improved productivity, gender equality and climate resilience from sustainable agricultural practices: The Project has supported a network of agricultural extension officers, ‘lead farmers’ and other actors in the agricultural supply chain with knowledge and demonstrations to deliver extension and other market services in support of sustainable agricultural practices on the lands zoned for agriculture adjacent to community-managed forests. The aim of this component is to facilitate support to farmers to sustainably intensify production on existing agricultural lands, mitigating the need for agriculture to expand its horizontal footprint into forests and other wildlands.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	The Nature Conservancy
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Daniel Pouakouyou
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Charles Imbenzi
Manager/Representative	Robert Munro
Project Manager	Ethel Mudenda
Finance Manager	Charles Mbugua
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Ecosystem Management
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Strategic Priority 1: Property Strategic Priority 4: Planet
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws • 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average • 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status • 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning • 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities • 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote

	appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
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2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	50000	130000	130000	247000
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	3000	10000	10000	3645
11.1- Male	1950	5500	5500	1583
11.2- Female	1050	4500	4500	2062

Implementation Status 2023: 3rd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

The project's journey towards achieving its objectives continues to promise great outcomes. The project has demonstrated satisfactory implementation progress, with an average of 76% completion of planned outputs across its components into the Year 3 period. This is particularly evidenced by the recognition of 13 Community Forest Management Agreements (CFMAs), with 12 signed agreements, bringing the total to 13 Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) with signed agreements. All 14 CFMGs have enhanced forest protection efforts, including improved monitoring and reporting systems, adequate documentation for case management, and collaboration with the Forestry Department (FD) and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW).

The project successfully rolled out the Gender Action Plan through a gender toolkit, leading to the identification of community gender champions. Additionally, the project has successfully mapped communal lands and resources, which is key for the finalization of the Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs) to be incorporated into the District Integrated Development Plans (DIDPs). The project facilitated traditional land rights certifications along with the land use planning activities across the 3 project sites which is a big step towards securing tenure rights for the community members. The project further propelled 14 CFMGs in establishing viable nature-based enterprises and setting up market off-take, with the honey enterprise already generating income into its first honey flow season (Over 23,000 USD was generated from the sale of raw honey for beekeepers in only 1 of the 14 project sites, with the other sites yet to compile their reports). Development of a knowledge management system is underway to ensure Community Forest Management (CFM) learning is enhanced across the project sites and the Zambian landscape. Capacity building of farmers in climate-smart agriculture and establishing market off-take has been a key focus area, resulting in farmers generating profits from the sale of forest produce under the project's sustainable farming practices. Overall performance is in line with expectations and shows promising potential for successful project delivery.

The overall project performance towards achieving outcomes is deemed satisfactory, with significant progress made across all project outcomes. Key results include 247,000 hectares of dryland forests now covered by 14 recognized CFMAs with viable forest management systems in place, surpassing the initial baseline of 78,374 hectares at the project's start. Additionally, nature-based enterprises have taken off, with one site already generating income from sustainable production to the tune of over USD 23,000. The CFMGs are set to begin investing in community enterprises to ensure equitable benefit sharing. A total of 3,645 farmers (1,583 males, 2,062 females) have begun utilizing climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices following training in conservation farming, with about 3,653 hectares of land under sustainable agriculture. The project established linkages to off-take markets, resulting in 20 farmers generating a significant profit of USD 4,000, a 316% rise in average income from last year's USD 1,233.93.

The project risk rating remains low, consistent with the risk assessment conducted during project development. No new risks were identified since the last Project Implementation Report (PIR), which is a positive outcome. Project implementation has been smooth and has not encountered any significant issues that could lead to a shift in the risk rating. The project team will continue to diligently monitor and track these risks as implementation progresses to ensure timely mitigation measures are applied if needed. The low risk rating reflects the project's effective risk management strategies and its ability to maintain a stable course towards achieving its objectives.

Despite generally satisfactory implementation performance, the project faced several challenges that required attention to ensure optimal progress. Firstly, poor rainfall impacted community farmers, prompting the need to diversify CSA technologies to include irrigation and alternative drought-resistant crops. Secondly, the high illiteracy rate in the communities impedes effective communication and understanding of key project information, leading to limited engagement. Addressing these challenges with

targeted solutions will foster better implementation, ensuring the project's success in strengthening sustainable forest management and improving livelihoods for forest-dependent rural communities in Zambia's North West Province.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 20,380,000
Actual to date:	48,776,411
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>This progress is as a result of the govts and cooperating partners continued support in terms of staff time, office space . During the period under review more activities were implemented as compared to the previous period resulting in a significant cofinancing.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-04-04
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>Stakeholder Engagement Progress Summary</p> <p>Significant progress has been made in implementing the stakeholder engagement plan, with the various stakeholders fully involved in the project activities</p> <p>1. Councils and Municipalities:</p> <p>Town Councils have been actively involved as key members of the District Implementation Team, playing a crucial role in the development of Integrated Land Use Plans. Ward Development Committees (WDCs) are also engaged at the Community Forest Management Group (CFMG) level, participating in all key activities. This collaboration ensures that the project activities are intergrated into local governance structures for the project's success and sustainability.</p>

2. Communities, Traditional Leadership, and Marginalized Groups:

Participatory Land Use Planning: Communities and traditional leaders have been actively involved in participatory land use planning, ensuring that land rights are recognized and respected through the issuance of land rights certificates.

Capacity Building: Communities have received training in business planning and business proposal writing, empowering them to identify and develop bankable enterprises at CFMG level and at community and individual entrepreneurial champions within their groups. Under sustainable farming, the farmers have been supported partnership brokering and have entered into several agreements with outgrowers and offtakes.

Validation and Awareness: Communities have engaged in the validation of CFMG business and investment plans. Awareness-raising activities on Community Forest Management (CFM) have been conducted, following the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures. Communities have reaffirmed their interest in CFM by writing consent letters and signing the CFM agreements.

Community Engagement: Regular meetings are held between the communities and the local conservation partners (Project Sub awardees). Communities in Kelongwa Makaba were supported to review their CFM constitution to address the gaps and all CFMGs held their annual review and planning meetings to assess their performance of the CF management plans and plan for the year ahead. Consent is always sought before taking photos at community engagements. Efforts are made to meet community members in their respective zones to reduce the burden of traveling long distances to meeting places. The community in the Ntambu project site participated in the Forestry Department led International Day of Forests to create awareness of the value of forests and conservation and general awareness about the project successes.

Regular Updates: All stakeholders, particularly communities and traditional leadership, are updated on project implementation progress through quarterly meetings, newsletters, and fliers. Traditional leaders receive briefings on project implementation on a quarterly basis through newsletters and implementation leaflets.

Participatory Approach: All project activities on-site are undertaken through a participatory approach, including the formation and formalization of CFMA, boundary mapping, value chain identification, and biophysical assessments.

Gender Inclusion: A gender strategy and action plan have been completed to strengthen the participation of marginalized groups.

Awareness-raising meetings on the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the Environmental and Social Management Plan have also been conducted.

3. External Stakeholders:

Inclusive Planning: Stakeholders have been involved in the development of the gender action plan and annual planning meetings. They have also participated in engagements with consultants, such as inception and validation meetings.

Regular Communication: The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) holds monthly virtual meetings with key stakeholders to plan, share information, and address any challenges in project implementation. Additionally, the PIU holds quarterly physical meetings with stakeholders at all project sites, which are combined with monitoring visits. A quarterly newsletter is sent to all project stakeholders to keep them informed.

4. Ministries and Government Departments:

Government Engagement: Various ministries and government departments, including Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Local Government, Provincial Administration in Northwestern Province, Gender Department, and Ministry of Community Development have been actively engaged. The project has facilitated Project Technical Committee meetings and monitoring visits, involving key stakeholders such as communities, traditional leadership, provincial and district government teams, and local implementation partners.

Steering Committee: The project also held the second Project Steering Committee meeting, which was attended by six Permanent Secretaries, demonstrating high-level government support and oversight.

5. Private Sector Players:

Business Opportunities: Various engagements have been held with private sector partners to create collaboration for conservation and other business opportunities. The PIU has signed contracts with Impulse Africa Limited to support livestock production capacity building and Edgewise Business Solutions to provide capacity needs assessment and training in business and financial management. These partnerships aim to enhance the economic viability and sustainability of the project. The PIU has further signed MOUs with Good Nature Agro and Hermaton Agro (agro based outgrowers and offtakers); with Wuchi Wami (Beekeeping out grower and offtaker) who have in

	<p>turn signed agreements with the CFMGs on collaboration including extension service provision, input supply and offtaking.</p> <p>Overall, the stakeholder engagement plan has resulted in enhanced collaboration and involvement of various stakeholders, increased awareness and participation among communities, and strengthened partnerships with external stakeholders and private sector players. Regular information sharing, addressing of concerns, and proactive policy review have contributed to the successful implementation of the project and the achievement of its goals.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Gender mainstreaming efforts in the project are progressing as planned. Following a gender assessment and analysis at the project sites, a comprehensive gender strategy and action plan were formulated. Rigorous stakeholder review and validation have ensured that gender mainstreaming is guided by well-defined and appropriate actions. The gender action plan roll out has commenced with gender champions from the communities identified and trained.</p> <p>To achieve gender balance in project activities, deliberate measures have been incorporated. For instance:</p> <p>During training sessions in the critical areas of fire management a total of 608 CFMG members, with 344 being males (57%) and 264 females (43 %)</p> <p>During business planning and investment training, efforts were made to engage more women. As a result, 251 CFMG executive committee members participated, with 136 males (53.7%) and 115 females (46.3%).</p> <p>The project trained a total of 210 CFMG members in beekeeping of which 165 (79%) were males and 45 were female (21%). Efforts were made to ensure balance was made in the value chain and as a result 464 CFMG members received beehives and PPE of which 282 were males (61%) and 182 were females (31%). 176 beekeepers have begun generating income of which 120 are males (68%) and 56 are female (32%)</p> <p>The project trained 3645 follower farmers (1,583 males (43%), 2,062 females (57%) across the sites with an impressive participation of women.</p> <p>Similarly, in governance, administrative, and operational systems training, additional outreach to women resulted in 264 elected CFMG representatives participating, with 130 females (49%) and 134 males (51%).</p> <p>Overall a total of 3,645 CFMG members are benefitting from the project of which 1,583 are male (43.5%) and 2,062 are female (56.5%) indicating significant progress in mainstreaming gender as a result of the gender responsive business plans and Forest Management Plans.</p>

	<p>The project has made some progress towards addressing the previously identified gender disparities in recruiting and training Honorary Forest Officers (HFOs), 68 males (78%) , 19 females (22%). Currently the HFO recruitment stands at 77 HFOs, 58 (75%) males, and only 19 (25%) are females. This imbalance is primarily due to cultural norms associating protection activities with physical attributes traditionally considered male tasks. The project seeks to recruit more HFOs in Kamikolo with the aim of boosting forest protection efforts and also addressing the gender disparity</p> <p>To address the disparities identified in some activities such as Forest Patrols, the project actively implements a gender toolkit and action plan. Implementing partners and CFMG executive committee members/gender champions receive training in gender mainstreaming. The primary aim is to enhance women’s participation in natural resource governance. Twenty gender champions (5 males; 15 females) have been trained across the three sites. The gender champions are expected to roll out gender mainstreaming activities at the community level in the first quarter of FY25.</p> <p>With a steadfast commitment to inclusivity and gender sensitivity, the project aims to create an environment where all individuals have equal access to resources, opportunities, and decision-making processes. By addressing gender disparities and implementing targeted actions, the project strives for gender equality and social equity, empowering communities to thrive harmoniously with nature.</p>
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2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions</p>

	were taken?
Environmental and social safeguards management	The project has successfully has developed and put in place an Environmental and Socioeconomic Management Plan (ESMP) to address any potential social or environmental impacts that may arise from implementing the project activities. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is in place to address complaints raised during project implementation. See attached documents

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	The project engaged Miombo Investment, led by a Copperbelt University (CBU) Lecturer to facilitate the development of a knowledge management system. An inception meeting was held to present the methodology and approach which was well received by the participating stakeholders which included implementing partners, tertiary institutes, govt departments and the PIU. The project has since begun preparation of the first official newsletter for the FY2024 period to be uploaded on the MGEE website. Furthermore, development of an internet discussion forum for CFM knowledge sharing is near completion. An initial survey to capture and share lessons of past and present CFM initiatives is underway and being led by Miombo Investment. Knowledge management products will begin materializing in the first quarter of FY2025.
Main learning during the period	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance of government involvement: The official handing over of the Forest User Rights has reinvigorated the community belief that the Government of the Republic of Zambia meant well in their efforts to devolve forest management to the community. The presence of the senior government officials during the official handover helped the communities develop a clear sense of direction and belief that the government was not there to grab land from them but to enhance their benefits from sustainable forest management. 2. Continuous awareness-raising is crucial to project success: It is always important to raise awareness about the potential benefits of CFM to get a good community buy-in. Furthermore, continuous awareness of CFM to local livelihoods helped across the Ntambu landscape to own the project activities. Awareness raising should never be a one-off event but must be routine and conducted prior to the main planned activity for every engagement in the community. 3. Continuous engagement of traditional leadership helps build strong implementation foundations: GEF 7 project implementation in Ntambu has so far been very smooth and thriving because of the strong support that the local traditional leadership has been providing. 4. Bringing tangible benefits to the community builds a strong sense of belonging and ownership. In these two years, it's been an up-and-down journey as, at some point, community voices were becoming loud, asking when the real tangible benefits would start trickling in. These sentiments were also coming from the traditional leadership as they felt that there were too many

	<p>capacity-building pieces of training, which were not translating into resolving the local poverty levels. However, with the development of enterprises and evidence of tangible benefits, the mood has dramatically changed from sulky to jubilation and with a strong sense of resource ownership</p> <p>5. Where CSA practices are inadequate climate change emergency response mechanism is key: While Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies are designed to adapt to various climate conditions, extreme climatic events such as severe droughts can overwhelm these practices. This was evident across the project sites, where despite the timely implementation of CSA practices, many farmers still suffered from the effects of the drought. This highlights the necessity for projects to adapt and incorporate climate emergency response mechanisms to ensure communities receive timely relief during such events as well as integration of small irrigation schemes.</p>
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2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>1. Community-Led Beekeeping Ventures Flourish: A Sweet Success Story</p> <p>The Kelongwa-Kamanama Community Forest Management Group (CFMG) members are buzzing with excitement as their long-awaited beekeeping enterprises yield sweet results. The first honey harvest season has produced an impressive 39 Tones yield, translating into a total of over US\$23,000.00 injected into the community economy from honey sales. This represents a significant milestone for sustainable forest management.</p> <p><u>A Strategic Partnership</u></p> <p>Thanks to collaborative efforts, TNC (The Nature Conservancy) and the Forestry Department facilitated a strategic business partnership between the CFMGs and Wuchi Wami. Here’s how it works:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wuchi Wami supplies the CFMG with bee-hives, essential training, beekeeping gear, and a market outlet for the honey at a highly competitive price. 2. The CFMGs manage beekeeping activities within their natural forest areas. 3. The CFMG ensure the forest is well protected and managed. <p><u>Market Agreements and Positive Impact</u></p> <p>Market agreements were recently signed between the off-taker (Wuchi Wami) and the CFMGs of Kelongwa-Kamanama (in Kasempa) and Kamikolo (in Kalumbila). This collaboration brings several benefits:</p>
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- Many community members have shifted from destructive bark hives to top-bar beehives. These modern hives offer advantages such as increased honey production and reduced impact on cutting down of trees.
- The market initiative has not been restricted to those who benefitted from the top bar hives only, but also traditional beekeepers on condition that they sign an agreement with the CFMG, committing to fully transition to modern hives within 3 years.
- Top-bar beehives utilize exotic, non-threatened tree species, minimizing deforestation.
- Increased honey production translates to more income for households, supporting livelihoods.
- By embracing sustainable beekeeping, the CFMGs contribute to improved community-led forest conservation.

A Sweet Future

As the honey flows and the forests thrive, the Kamikolo and Kelongwa-Kamanama communities demonstrate the power of collaboration, innovation, and environmental stewardship. Their beekeeping success story inspires others to protect nature while reaping the sweet rewards.

2. Seeds of Success: Kamikolo’s Journey to Sustainable Agriculture

Despite the challenges posed by drought in many parts of the country, the Ecosystem Conservation and Livelihood Enhancement (ECCL) project is making significant strides toward sustainability. A recent partnership between Good Nature Agro (GNA) and Kamikolo CFMG, resulted in 21 bean farmers celebrating a good harvest.

The Partnership

Under the agreement, GNA provided essential support to the community, including training, seeds, and competitive farm-gate prices for the harvest. This collaboration was a tremendous boost for participating households. GNA purchased the entire 4 tonnes of sugar beans produced by the 21 farmers at a competitive price of K25.00 per kilogram, injecting a total of K101, 375.00 (US\$3900) into the local community economy. Weather patterns notwithstanding, this initiative has the potential to increase the number of beneficiaries in the upcoming 2024/25 farming season.

Smooth Progress

During the last quarter, the ECCL project faced no significant challenges. Engagements continued with private sector market partners, including 260 Brands for soybeans, Good Nature Agro for beans and soybeans, and Hermaton Agro and Havillah Gardens for horticulture. Despite limited funds for seed support, the project is actively working to establish a sustainable model.

As we celebrate this success, let us recognize the resilience and hard work of Kamikolo’s farmers. Their dedication contributes not only to their own livelihoods but also to the broader goal of conservation and sustainable agriculture.

3. Empowering Communities: Recognition and Devolution of Rights for CFMGs in Zambia

In a significant stride toward community-led governance, all 14 Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) in Zambia have achieved government recognition. This milestone marks the devolution of tenure and user rights, granting communities the authority to manage and utilize their natural resources sustainably.

The CFMGs underwent capacity-building initiatives, equipping them with essential skills for community-level engagement. These efforts focused on:

- Educating community members about their rights, responsibilities, and the value of sustainable resource management.
- Empowering CFMGs to create strategic plans for forest conservation and livelihood enhancement.
- Encouraging community-led business ventures that align with nature, fostering economic growth while safeguarding the environment.

Transforming Livelihoods

As a result, livelihoods within these communities have shown promising improvement. The shift from resource exploitation to sustainable practices benefits both people and the ecosystem. By actively participating in decision-making and planning, community members contribute to their own well-being and the preservation of their natural heritage.

Annual General Meetings: A Key Practice

One notable initiative is the CFMGs’ practice of holding annual general meetings. These gatherings serve as platforms for reporting progress, sharing experiences, and collectively shaping the future. Through transparent communication and collaboration, the CFMGs continue to drive positive change.

A Brighter Future

With recognition, rights, and a commitment to community-led governance, Zambia’s CFMGs pave the way for sustainable development. Their journey exemplifies the power of local action in safeguarding forests and promoting well-being.

4. Empowering Communities: How Incentives Transformed Lives in Kelongwa Makaba

In the heart of Kelongwa Makaba, where community forests once struggled against illegal forest activities, now stands a testament to the power of empowerment through community forest management. Three individuals, once facing the harsh realities of poverty and environmental degradation, found hope and transformation through their roles as Honorary Forest Officers (HFOs) and the incentives provided by the GEF VII Project.

Milton Kisomo, a devoted family man, recalls the days when putting food on the table was a daunting task. With a grass-thatched house barely providing shelter for his family, and meagre income from occasional odd jobs, Kisomo's dreams for a better life seemed distant. However, the GEF VII Project changed the trajectory of his life. Through advanced training in sustainable natural resource management and law enforcement, Kisomo and his fellow HFOs received the tools they needed to protect their environment effectively.

The incentives provided by the project served as a beacon of hope for Kisomo and his family. With newfound income, he was able to renovate his home, ensuring his children had a safe and comfortable place to live. The ability to afford school uniforms and shoes brought smiles to his children's faces, instilling confidence and hope for a brighter future. Moreover, increased agricultural productivity allowed Kisomo to expand his farm, leading to improved food security for his family and community.

Hildah Miyengo, a Senior HFO, echoes Kisomo's sentiments, emphasizing the profound impact of incentives on women's empowerment. Through her increased income and decision-making authority, Miyengo not only supported her family but also became a beacon of strength and leadership in her community.

Frenchard Kilanga's journey from poacher to conservationist exemplifies the transformative power of incentives. With the ability to afford a bed and mattress, Kilanga found comfort not only in physical comfort but also in the knowledge that he was contributing to the preservation of his environment.

The collective efforts of these HFOs, fueled by incentives and training, have led to tangible results in Kelongwa Makaba. Intensified patrols and law enforcement have curbed illegal activities, leading to the recovery of lost biodiversity and the preservation of natural resources. Furthermore, the ripple effects of these efforts are felt throughout the community, with plans for diverse business enterprises emerging from the sustainable management of their environment. Through dedication, collaboration, and a little incentive, the residents of Kelongwa Makaba have proven that positive change is possible, even in the face of adversity.

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To strengthen community-based sustainable management of forest landscapes, and provide improved livelihood opportunities for targeted forest- dependent rural communities in Zambia's North West Province	a. Hectares of dryland forests and lands under improved, more sustainable management	189,339ha transferred to CFMG, but without viable SFM systems	50000	130000	247000	During the period under review the total area under recognized CFMA has increased from 78,374ha with no viable SFM systems at project start to a current value of 247,000 ha of dryland covered by 14 recognized CFMAs with established and improved SFM systems. The 14 CFMGs have developed forest management plans that comprise activities that include law enforcement, fire management, beekeeping and area specific activities. Forest protection is on-going through 77 Honorary Forest Officers (59 males, 18 females) deployed to support protection activities. This signifies an improvement from the baseline strides towards achieving more viable SFM systems. The project will continue working towards ensuring sustainable management of dryland forests and lands	HS
	b. % change in the income of women, men and youth from forest-based products and services.	ZMW 2,100	No Target	2,415 (15%)	35	To date the project, has scored an increment of 35% from the calculated average annual income of ZMW 2,100 at baseline to a current income of ZMW	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						2,827, from NTFPs which include honey and sugar beans. For the honey enterprise, 147 beekeepers (100 males, 47 females) generated a significant profit of K532,724 from a yield of 29.5MT of honey. For the sugar beans, 20 farmers generated an income of ZMW101,375 from a yield of 4 Metric Tonnes	
1. Sustainable forest management (SFM) mainstreamed in local development plans in target Community Forest Management Areas (CFMAs)	a. Area covered by recognized CFMAs with operational forest/NR management systems	78374ha covered by existing CFMA in Kasempa District, but w/o viable management systems	120000	120000	247000	During the period under review the total area under recognized CFMA has increased from 78,374ha with no viable SFM systems at project start to a current value of 247,000 ha of dryland covered by 14 recognized CFMAs with established and improved SFM systems. The 14 CFMGs have developed forest management plans that comprise activities that include law enforcement, fire management, beekeeping and area specific activities. Forest protection his is on-going through 77 Honorary Forest Officers (59 males, 18 females) deployed to support protection activities.	HS
	b. Number of District Integrated Development Plans with SFM mainstreamed addressing gender equality	0	1	2	2	Towards this indicator, the project has began mapping and zoning the communal lands of CFMG communities to develop Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs). This was as a result of the successful	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						stakeholder engagement, training of ILUP facilitators and ILUP awareness raising at community level. All CFMGs have approved and finalized forest management plans. The project has further began training of DIDP CFM planning Sub-teams to support participatory processes of integrating CFM in the existing DIDPs. The project will complete integration of FMP and CFM into the existing DIDPs by Quarter 1 of FY2025.	
2. Improved management of forest resources enhances gender equality and contributes to enhanced welfare and livelihoods	a. Number of CFMG receiving funds from their investments and dispersing funds in accordance with their benefit sharing plan and investment plan.	0	3	6	0	Significant progress has been made as one CFMG has begun generating income from honey, a nature-based enterprise. The CFMG will begin investing from the income generated a milestone to be reported in the next reporting period. So far, the CFMG has generated ZMW 59,191 revenue from the honey enterprise which has seen 147 beekeepers generate a gross of ZMW591,916 with a significant profit of K532,724.	S
	b. % of men, women and youth satisfied with the current CFMG plan for equitable sharing of costs and benefits	N/a	Men 50% Women: 40% Youth: 30%	Men: 50% Women: 60% Youth: 50%	0	Mechanism for equitable sharing of costs and benefits has been developed for all 14 CFMGs embedded in their respective constitutions across the three project sites. While all CFMG members were happy with the cost and benefit sharing mechanism, the project plans to	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						undertake take a survey now, as the CFMGs have begun generating income. This poses the best conditions to undertake a satisfaction survey with actual tangible benefits being realized by the CFMGs.	
	c. Amount of investments in community businesses made by Project and by CFMG Beneficiaries disaggregated by gender	0	\$600,000 by Project \$20,000 by CFMG Men: 55%, Women 30%, Youth 15%	\$1,259,000 by Project and \$100,000 by CFMG Gender targets: Men 45% Women 35% Youth: 20%	365,000	To date the project has invested US\$365,000 in Honey value chain across the project sites. This has included the purchase of beehives, engagement of honey production capacity building services, construction of a modern honey processing plant in Ntambu. The CFMG will begin investing in community businesses this coming reporting period as this is when they have started generating revenue from the honey and beans enterprises.	S
3. Improved productivity, gender equality and climate resilience from sustainable agricultural practices on the lands zoned for agriculture adjacent to community- managed forests:	a. Number of farmers (disaggregated by sex and age) adopting gender sensitive sustainable agricultural practices	156 (69% Men, 11% Female, 50% youth)	3,000 new farmers; (60% men, 30% women, 10% youth)	10,000 45 % men, 35% women, 20% youth:	3,645 (43 % men), 57% women, 48% youth:	A total of 3645 farmers (1,583 males, 2,062) have begun utilizing CSA practices following training in conservation farming, and participation in the farmer field schools facilitated by the project. While utilization was attained this reporting period, adoption can be only measures in the second farming season. In addition to this, the project also facilitated crop-specific production trainings provided by seed companies and private	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>market off-takers. To encourage adoption, the project introduced outgrower schemes through private sector players such as Good Nature Agro and Hermaton Agro, that collectively onboarded 560 farmers to grow sugar beans and chilly respectively, using conservation farming. To build on last season's trial, the project undertook an expanded roll out of the out-grower scheme with Good Nature Agro, to include a total of 520 farmers across the project sites. The average yield was 0.32MT, similar to last season. This was mainly affected by the drought experienced across the country. The Kamikolo site had the more favorable rainfall pattern, and a combined yield of 4 Metric Tonnes, which the off taker purchased at ZMW25 per kilogram translating ZMW101,375, which is significant rise (316%) in average income from the last year's price of ZMW10 per kilogram (ZMW32,000).</p>	
	b. Area under more sustainable agricultural practices in number of hectares	52	3000	10000	3536	To date a total estimate of 3,563 ha is under more sustainable agriculture. This is land belonging to 3,645 farmers trained in CSA pending verification once GEO spatial monitoring kicks off during FY2025Q2.	MS

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Developing the enabling regulatory and planning frameworks for community-based, sustainable forest management	Output 1.1 Comprehensive assessment of forests and communities in the project area – sex and age disaggregated.	2024-02-24	78	100	During the period under review, the project completed the biophysical and social economic data collection and analysis for the three project sites and a validation workshop took place. The reports have been shared with the Forestry Department for approval before sharing with all stakeholders. The reports confirmed the feasible scale of operations both economically and Geographically for each site and allowed for the adjustment of the Kamikolo site from 20,000 ha to 40,000 ha.	S
	Output 1.2. In-depth awareness raising on inclusive, gender sensitive CFMA creation leading to the declaration by government of the new or modified CFMG	2024-03-03	92	100	All 14 CFMGs have been formally recognized by government of which 13 CFMGs have signed CFMA agreements. Furthermore, the project completed a Gender assessment which led to the development of Gender Action plan and Gender toolkit for mainstreaming gender in the CFMGs. To date 20 CFMG members (15 male, 5 female) were identified as Gender Champions and trained to support gender mainstreaming in the community.	HS
	Output 1.3. Sustainable forest and natural resource management promoted in gender responsive District Integrated Development Plans and CFMA management plans	2025-02-05	39	75%	The project has began mapping and zoning the communal lands of CFMG communities to develop Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs). This was as a result of the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					successful stakeholder engagement, training of ILUP facilitators and ILUP awareness raising at community level. All CFMGs have approved and finalized forest management plans. The project will complete integration of FMP and CFM into the existing DIDPs by Quarter 1 of FY2025	
	Output 1.4. Knowledge management (KM) system developed in support of gender sensitive community management of forests and natural resources	2024-08-12	30	67	The project engaged Miombo Investment, led by a Copperbelt University (CBU) Lecturer to facilitate the development of a knowledge management system. An inception meeting was held to present the methodology and approach which was well received by the participating stakeholders which included implementing partners, Tertiary institutes, govt departments and the PIU. The project has since begun preparation of the first official newsletter for the FY2024 period. Furthermore, development of an internet discussion forum for CFM knowledge sharing is near completion. An initial survey to capture and share lessons of past and present CFM initiatives is underway and being led by Miombo Investment. Knowledge management products will begin materializing in the first quarter of FY2025.	MS
	Output 1.5. Subsidiary legislation for forestry reviewed and revised in	2025-06-06	0	0	Output yet to be undertaken as the	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	support of gender responsive sustainable forest management				project awaits review of the of the Forest act. However, PSC during the second meeting guided that the project could instead consider supporting the review of the forest act as a deliverable which will require approval from UNEP	
2 Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in community-managed forests	Output 2.1. Training and deployment of a corps of gender sensitive community forest guards in targeted CFMAs	2023-10-10	80	100	77 HFOs (59 males, 19 females) have been recruited and Deployed to undertake forest patrols. 67 have been officially gazetted by government with the remaining 10 HFOs in Kamikolo awaiting formal recognition as HFOs. HFOs actively conducting forest patrols in the 14 CFMAs covering 247,000ha of recognized CFMA. For the 2024 period, 979 patrol days were completed with an estimated 175,604 patrol coverage. The project has begun development of comprehensive forest patrol monitoring system that will improve forest protection efforts of the CFMGs. A training in the use of GPS and e-tools is underway for the deployed HFOs.	HS
	Output 2.2. Gender responsive business plans developed in support of each community forest management group	2023-10-10	74	100	Following the successful application for recognition by the Kamikolo CFMG, the project proceeded to support the community with training in business plan development and eventual development of the CFMG business plan. With the	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Kamikolo CFMG business plan completed, all the CFMGs now have their business plans in place. This has further paved way for investments into various nature-based enterprises based on the business plans.	
	Output 2.3 Gender responsive community-based enterprises developed based on the business plan	2024-10-10	65	81	The project facilitated investments into the honey value chain in all the project sites to support beekeeping activities for 600 beekeepers across the three project sites. With investment in training, modern bee hives, protective wear and harvest equipment, and market development, the project has contributed to improved productivity from a baseline of 9 tons per season (from traditional beekeeping), to 29.5 Tonnes in one of the project sites (Kelongwa in Kasempa). The project further supported market access through partnerships developed with Wuchi wami, a local honey processor and exporter. Wuchi Wami signed a market agreement with the CFMG, offering competitive price of K20.00 per kilogram, with the CFMG business unit retaining K2.00 of that value, as a market facilitation fee. Wuchi Wami paid a total of K591,916 for the 29.5 Tonnes of honey produced, which was a significant injection into the community	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>economy. Furthermore, the project facilitated the onboarding of traditional beekeepers onto the program, as a way of transitioning them into sustainable practices. The traditional beekeepers signed an agreement with the CFMG, committing not to increase their stock of bark hives, and transition into modern practices within three years as a pre-requisite to access the market. A total of 9 tons was purchased by Wuchi Wami, at a lower price of K15.50 per kilogram, with the CFMG retaining K0.50/kilogram of this value. Additionally, the project had already invested in the construction of a honey processing factory in the Ntambu site with annual capacity of 700 tons, which is now near completion, and will provide market off-take for beekeepers in Ntambu.</p>	
	<p>Output 2.4. Capacities developed for gender responsive good governance, NRM and business management.</p>	<p>2024-12-12</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>63</p>	<p>During the period under review, the project engaged a consultant to undertake capacity needs assessment for good governance, NRM, and business management, which assignment is just commencing. Outside this assignment, the project has facilitated various capacity building activities that include trainings in Participatory Integrated</p>	<p>S</p>

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Land Use Planning, Women in Leadership, and the Training of Trainers for Business Proposal Writing.	
3 Enhancing the sustainability and productivity of agricultural practices in community-managed forests	Output 3.1. Gender responsive network of actors developed and capacity built to deliver sustainable agricultural practices on the lands zoned for agriculture adjacent to community-managed forests	2024-10-12	55	66	The project developed a network of 54 lead farmers across the site that were trained various climate smart agriculture practices and went on to train 3645 follower farmers (1,583 males, 2,062 females) across the sites. The lead farmers were supported with bicycles for ease of movement and smart phones for easier access and dissemination of information. Furthermore, the project has now engaged another contractor, Impulse Africa Limited to support capacity building for climate smart livestock production. IAL is also expected to contribute to this network of change agents by bring in extension officers and also identification of livestock lead farmers.	MS
	Output 3.2. Capacity building provided to encourage the adoption of gender responsive, sustainable agricultural practices in agricultural zones in villages adjacent to community forests	2025-10-08	10	42	A total of 3645 farmers (1,583 males, 2,062 females) received training in conservation farming, and attended the farmer field schools facilitated by the project. In addition to this, the project also facilitated crop-specific production trainings provided by seed companies and private market off-takers.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					To encourage adoption, the project introduced out grower schemes through private sector players such as Good Nature Agro and Hermaton Agro, that collectively onboarded 560 farmers to grow sugar beans and chilli respectively, using conservation farming.	
	Output 3.3. Crop and livestock male, female and young farmers adjacent to CFMAs equally assisted to sustainably improve their productivity and net income	2025-04-05	15	45	To build on last season's trial, the project undertook an expanded roll out of the out-grower scheme with Good Nature Agro, to include a total of 520 farmers across the project sites. The average yield was 0.32MT, similar to last season. This was mainly affected by the drought experienced across the country. The Kamikolo site had the more favorable rainfall pattern, and a combined yield of 4 Metric Tonnes, which the off taker purchased at ZMW25 per kilogram translating ZMW101,375, which is significant rise (316%) in average income from the last year's price of ZMW10 per kilogram (ZMW32,000).	MS

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: Communities fail to develop capacities for accountability. transparency. sound management of funds and equitable sharing of costs and benefits.	Outcome 1: Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) mainstreamed in local development plans in target	L	L	L					=	No variation. CFMGs have developed capacity to manage funds and have benefit sharing mechanisms in place as agreed by all community members.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	Community Forest Management Areas (CFMAs)									
Risk 2: Inadequate support from district councils towards CFM development.	Outcome 1: Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) mainstreamed in local development plans in target Community Forest Management Areas (CFMAs)	M	M	L					↓	During the period under review since the inclusion of the MLGH in the PSC and PTC. there has been overwhelming support from the district councils in project implementation as evidenced by the significant progress made under output 1.3. The district teams have played a critical role in supporting the Consultant - Petauke Land Alliance in facilitating the development of ILUPs for the CFMA and also the integration of the CFM in the DIDPs.
Risk 3: Communities fail to develop profitable enterprises and hence no equitable sharing of benefits.	Outcome 2: Improved management of forest resources enhances gender equality and contributes to enhanced welfare and livelihoods	L	L	L					=	No variation. CFMGs have developed profitable enterprises as evidenced by Kelongwa Makaba CFMG and they have an equitable benefit sharing mechanism in place
Risk 4: Communities choose to organize at a small scale as opposed to a large enough economic/geographic scale.	Outcome 2: Improved management of forest resources enhances gender equality and contributes to enhanced welfare and livelihoods	L	L	L					=	No variation. All CFMGs have maintained a large enough scale. The Kamikolo CFMG which was lower has adjusted the CFM area from 20.000 ha to 40.000 ha to operate at a feasible scale. The biophysical report indicated abundance of Natural resources for both sustainable management and development of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										profitable enterprises to be undertaken.
Risk 5: CFM has no benefits to provide incentives for enforcement of SFM ban on deforestation;	Risk 5: CFM has no benefits to provide incentives for enforcement of SFM ban on deforestation;	L	L	L					=	CFMGs have begun accruing the rewards of implementing CFM which has incentivized enforcement of forest protection.
Risk 6: Non- participation of women and youth in adopting gender sensitive sustainable agricultural practices	Outcome 3: Improved productivity. gender equality and climate resilience from sustainable agricultural practices on the lands zoned for agriculture adjacent to	L	L	L					=	Participating of women in CSA has been overwhelming with 57% (2062) of trained participants being women while 43% (1.583) are males.
Risk 7: Suitable technologies not adequate. varied for Sustainable Agriculture and climate smart agriculture.	Outcome 3: Improved productivity. gender equality and climate resilience from sustainable agricultural practices on the lands zoned for agriculture adjacent to community- managed forests	L	L	L					=	Farmers have begun accruing the benefits of practicing CSA. Evidenced by 20 farmers from the beans value chain receiving a total ZMW101.175.00 This has attracted farmers to adopting the CSA practices and opting into the beans value chain. This is a milestone amidst the drought that has devastated the country.
Risk 8: Cabinet approval to review of the Forest Act poses the risk of not delivering output 1.5 on time.	Output 1.5: Subsidiary legislation for forestry reviewed and revised in support of gender responsive sustainable forest management	N/A	M	M					=	The project is yet to begin implementation of output 1.5. pending approval to support review of the Forest act from UNEP as guided during the second PSC meeting.
Risk 9: Disruption in traditional governance	Output 1.2. In-depth awareness	N/A	L	L					=	Despite the challenges with the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
systems affecting CFM implementation	raising on inclusive. gender sensitive CFMA creation leading to the declaration by government of the new or modified CFMA/CFMG									traditional governance system. the Kamikolo Community Forest Management Group (CFMG) is finally back on track and the government has officially recognized their efforts in community-led conservation and given them a letter of recognition as a CFMG. Despite challenges and setbacks. the Kamikolo community's unwavering commitment has paid off.
Risk 10: High: Major budget reallocation (>10%) across components or significant changes in budget lines (including any increase >5% from original budget)and Poor budget utilisation or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Output 1.2. In-depth awareness raising on inclusive. gender sensitive CFMA creation leading to the declaration by government of the new or modified CFMA/CFMG	N/A	H	L					↓	A budget reallocation was undertaken to ensure lines that were under budget and those that were over budget were normalized. This has since reduced the risk significantly from high to low.
	M	L	L	L					=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Risk 8: Cabinet approval to review of the Forest Act	Presented to PSC for approval to revise	During second PSC meeting the Project was guided to	Engage UNEP on the possibility of changing the	April 2024 through December 2024.	PIU through the Project Manager

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
poses the risk of not delivering output 1.5 on time	implementation period of activity 1.5 from Year one to year 4 after the principal legislation and Policy have been reviewed. The request was approved by the PSC	consider supporting current review of the Forestry act as a deliverable.	scope of output 1.5 to shift to support the review of the current Forest act		

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Kelongwa Makaba CFMA	-13.804391	26.307556	12492700		Community Forest Management Area within Kasempa District
Kamikolo CFMA	-11.94881	25.67374	12547092		Community Forest Management Area within Kalumbila District
Chulu CFMA	-12.4712143	24.7961687	12547155		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Kahundula CFMA	-12.3537631	24.9508801	12547156		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Kanyamisovu CFMA	-12.3676641	25.0342282	12547157		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Kayonge CFMA	-12.3523909	24.6601626	12547159		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Kema CFMA	-12.3196491	24.9084903	12547161		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Kewundu CFMA	-12.414254	24.9733585	12547162		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Kimba CFMA	-12.4162615	24.8125849	12547163		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Makuya CFMA	-12.3396005	24.9950283	12547164		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Mumpulumba CFMA	-12.4937229	24.6073445	12547166		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Muyange CFMA	-12.3751408	24.9587794	12547168		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Ntambu Central CFMA	-12.3992241	24.9606909	12547170		Community Forest Management Area Within Mwinilunga District
Ntambu Honey Processing Plant	-12.3939958	24.9540439			Ntambu honey processing plant
Ntambu Livestock Demo plot	-12.3939958	24.9540439			Ntambu Livestock Demo plot
Honey storage facility	-12.4703739	24.8768707			Honey storage facility
Mumpulumba market area	-12.4661594	24.8801774			Mumpulumba market area
Tabula market	-12.4081726	24.9779318			Tabula market
Kelongwa makaba CFMG	-13.6790399	26.3451746			Kelongwa makaba

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
office					community forest office
Proposed Kelongwa Makaba Bulking center	-13.6790399	26.3451746			Proposed Kelongwa Makaba Bulking Center
Shibalangi Stone hill	-13.6785044	26.303667			Shibalangi Stone hill
Sub chief Makungu Palace	-13.5441933	26.2734343		Sub chief Makungu Palace	
Kamikolo Agriculture area	-11.9700976	25.6252997	12954037		Kamikolo Agriculture area
Kamikolo Agriculture area_2	-12.0010156	25.7617462	12954038		Kamikolo Agriculture area2

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

Please see Excel file attached.

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
ECCLE GEF 7 HFO Patrol Database.xlsx	Executing Agency	2024-07-22 19:08:46	Download
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