



Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Global Wildlife Program

GEF ID

10341

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas

Countries

South Africa

Agency(ies)

World Bank, UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Tourism, Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Biomes, Temperate Forests, Grasslands, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Capital providers, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Local Communities, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

1/19/2021

Expected Implementation Start

4/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

3/30/2025

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

1,208,518.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-2a	Global Wildlife Program?Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species (UNEP)	GET	3,500,000.00	10,684,166.00
BD-1-2b	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Global wildlife program for sustainable development (WB)	GET	8,990,826.00	39,261,904.00
BD-2-7	Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate (UNEP)	GET	937,156.00	9,862,306.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			13,427,982.00	59,808,376.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Overall Goal: To strengthen South Africa's capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade and improve protected area landscape management for increased community benefits. This project encompasses two pillars. UNEP is the implementing partner for Pillar 1 and the World Bank (WB) is the implementing partner for Pillar 2. The two pillars are defined through the following respective objectives: ? Pillar 1 focuses on strengthening South Africa's capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade, including through building anti-poaching capabilities, training, forensic and legal support. It will be executed by the Department Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). This includes components 1, 2 and 3 presented in the UNEP project document. ? Pillar 2 focuses on leveraging financial resources to increase investment in three target protected area (PA) landscapes in order to grow the biodiversity economy and benefits to local communities. This pillar will be executed by DEFF, SANBI and South Africa National Parks (SANParks). Components 4, 5 and 6 in this CEO ER correspond to Components 1, 2 and 3 in the WB Project Appraisal Document.

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Consolidate and increase compliance and enforcement with wildlife-related legislation (UNEP)	Investment	<p>Outcome 1.1: Improved anti-poaching capabilities in the targeted state rhino PAs.</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Enhanced capacity of Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) and related law enforcement partners improves enforcement functions and compliance with environmental legislation.</p> <p><i>[1] National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking</i></p> <p><i>(This aligns with GWP Framework ? Component 3, Combat Wildlife Crime and outcome indicator,</i></p> <p><i>Enhanced institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime as a serious crime; Reduced poaching of key species; Increased arrests, prosecutions etc.)</i></p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Support provided to build the anti-poaching capabilities of targeted low-capacity state rhino PAs.</p> <p>Output 1.2.1: An EMI skills competency framework and comprehensive training programme/curriculum developed, and a suitable site/facility for the EMI National Training Centre identified.</p>	GE T	2,567,397.00	16,029,943.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Enhance forensic and scientific support services linked to wildlife trafficking investigations (UNEP)	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1: Increased successful use of forensic techniques in wildlife crime investigations and forensic evidence in prosecutions.</p> <p><i>This aligns with GWP Framework ? Component 3, Combat Wildlife Crime and outcome indicator,</i></p> <p><i>Enhanced institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime as a serious crime; Reduced poaching of key species; Increased arrests, prosecutions etc.</i></p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Support provided for strengthening the wildlife crime forensic analysis capabilities.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: The DNA barcode reference library and analyses of poached and traded wildlife are expanded.</p>	GE T	1,144,685.00	2,976,492.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Establish specialized prosecution and court capacity to focus on wildlife trafficking (UNEP)	Investment	<p>Outcome 3: Strengthening of the prosecution and court capacities for wildlife crimes contributes to strengthening the government ability to convict and sentence wildlife criminals.</p> <p><i>This aligns with GWP Framework ? Component 3, Combat Wildlife Crime and outcome indicator,</i></p> <p><i>Enhanced institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime as a serious crime; Reduced poaching of key species; Increased arrests, prosecutions etc.</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Capacity needs assessed for more effectively prosecuting wildlife trafficking cases.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Prosecution and court capacities strengthened to deal with high priority wildlife crimes in hotspot areas.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Specialized wildlife crime-related training delivered to investigating officers and prosecutors, and awareness-raising campaigns implemented for criminal justice officials.</p>	GE T	514,075.00	424,011.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Build biodiversity economy nodes for community stewardship and livelihoods (WB)	Investment	<p>Outcome 4.1 Area of community land brought under biodiversity stewardship in protected area landscapes is increased</p> <p>Outcome 4.2 Number of small businesses in Biodiversity Economy nodes supported to start or expand operations is increased</p> <p><i>This aligns with GWP Framework ? Component 2 (Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies) and Outcome Indicators: Increased agreements/investments in wildlife-based economy and Increased benefits realized by local communities</i></p>	<p>Output 4.1 Support multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to develop and/or strengthen a shared vision for biodiversity economy nodes on land use and economic development</p> <p>Output 4.2 Provide small, micro, and medium-sized enterprises (SMME) financial and capacity-building support across each node</p> <p>Output 4.3 Strengthen governance capacity and ownership of local communities for equitable benefit sharing</p> <p>Output 4.4 Provide technical assistance to the Stewardship Programme to expand wildlife habitat</p>	GET	7,480,339.00	35,073,659.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 5: Knowledge exchange across nodes and capturing learning on community stewardship and biodiversity economy (WB)	Technical Assistance	Outcome 5: Volume of public and private sector resources leveraged for wildlife sector <i>This aligns with GWP Framework ?Component 5 (Coordinate and Enhance Learning) and Outcome indicator Improved: coordination and learning among GWP countries and partners</i>	Output 5.1 Support knowledge exchange across nodes and capture learning on community stewardship and biodiversity economy	GE T	1,082,515.00	4,188,245.00
Component 6 - Project management and Monitoring (WB)	Technical Assistance	Outcome 6: Cost-efficient, timely, and quality delivery of project activities and results monitoring	Output 6.1: Project management activities (procurement, financial management, safeguards, annual work plans, organization of audit reports and coordination between the nodes) Output 6.2: Project Monitoring and reporting	GE T	95,200.00	
Sub Total (\$)					12,884,211.00	58,692,350.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	211,000.00	1,022,655.00
GET	332,771.00	93,371.00
Sub Total(\$)	543,771.00	1,116,026.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	13,427,982.00	59,808,376.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,228,093.00
Recipient Country Government	iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,066,667.00
Civil Society Organization	WILDTRUST	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,356,674.00
Civil Society Organization	Kruger to Canyons Biosphere (K2C)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	49,000.00
Others	University of Johannesburg (UJ)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	195,549.00
Recipient Country Government	Limpopo Dept. of Economic Development, Environment, and Tourism (LEDET)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	665,227.00
Civil Society Organization	Wilderness Foundation Africa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	71,960.00
Civil Society Organization	Wilderness Foundation Africa	Grant	Investment mobilized	351,047.00
Recipient Country Government	South Africa National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,163,460.00
Recipient Country Government	South African National Parks (SANParks)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,012,365.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	South African National Parks (SANParks)	Grant	Investment mobilized	572,985.00
Others	South African Wildlife College (SAWC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Civil Society Organization	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	730,000.00
Recipient Country Government	DEFF Infrastructure funding through EPIPntry Government	Grant	Investment mobilized	28,046,667.00
Others	Centre for Biodiversity Genomics, UoG	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	92,500.00
Civil Society Organization	Conservation South Africa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Recipient Country Government	DEFF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	93,371.00
Civil Society Organization	Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	63,000.00
Civil Society Organization	PPF	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,999,811.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				59,808,376.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Five financiers are providing grant sources to the project as investment mobilized. For Pillar 1, investment has been mobilized from Peace Parks Foundation, Wilderness Foundation Africa and iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority. For Pillar 2, investment mobilized comes from iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority, SANParks and SANBI, each of which also oversees one of the three project sites, as well as from DEFF's EPIP, which is an infrastructure budget to be leveraged for environmental investments such as this GEF7 project. (Commitments are made in South African Rand. An exchange rate of 15 Rand/US\$1 is used to calculate the US dollar amounts included in this table).

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
World Bank	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,990,826	809,174
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,437,156	399,344
Total Grant Resources(\$)					13,427,982.00	1,208,518.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

333,486

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

30,014

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
World Bank	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	183,486	16,514
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	13,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					333,486.00	30,014.00

Please provide justification

The project is designed to deliver high impacts and has been designed to capture the comparative advantage of both agencies which will implement specific aspects of the project. This request for PPG is based on discussions with the counterpart on the scope of interventions and extensive baseline work needed in the spread-out sites, to develop cost effective project component activities. In addition given that preparation will require travel and analysis through two respective agencies, the estimated costs are slightly higher than the threshold.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	666,878.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	666,878.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Several NPA in SA	125689	SelectNational Park		666,878.00		

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	26600.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	26,600.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	0	0	0

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	24827	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)		24,827		
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		131,202		
Male		131,846		
Total	0	263048	0	0

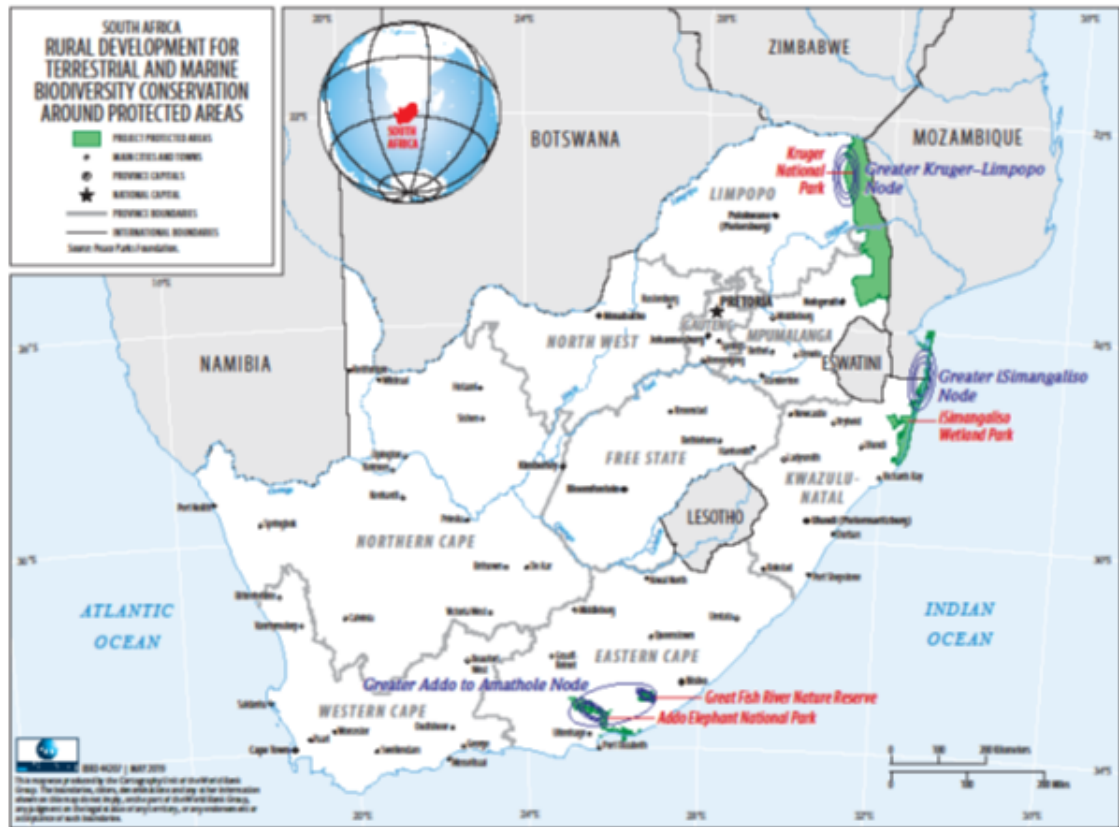
Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

This project is designed to contribute to the Aichi 2020 Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity^{32F}, specifically Targets 1 and 2 under Strategic Goal A, Targets 5 and 7 under Strategic Goal B, Target 11 under Strategic Goal C and Target 14 of Strategic Goal D. Core Indicator 1: (see Annex F for details of the protected areas and IDs): Pillar 1 (UNEP) 666,878 ha Core Indicator 4: Pillar 2 (WB) 26,600 ha - Greater iSimangaliso Node (13,600); Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node (8,000); and Greater Addo-Amathole Node (5,000) Core Indicator 6: An estimated net reduction of 24,827 tons CO₂e (1,241 tons CO₂e/year) could result from the successful implementation of this project. This assumes five years for project implementation and 15 years for capitalization (EXACT was used to model and calculate the estimated indirect values for GEF purposes only, as this was not proposed at concept approval stage). None of the project activities is designed to specifically reduce GHG emissions or increase carbon sink capacity; however, a secondary impact (indirect) of the project's activities could result in a minor reduced incidence of fire, specifically Pillar 2 activities. EXACT modelling indicated no GHG impact as a result of Pillar 1 activities. For the project site in Kruger National Park and Addo National Elephant Park, the management assumption reduces fire area from 20% every 5 years to 18% every 5 years. For the project site in iSimangaliso Wetland Park, the management assumption reduces fire area from 10% every 5 years to 9% every 5 years. For purposes of determining GHG impact of this project, forecasted transport cost was converted to litres of fuel assuming: i) 85% of maintenance is fuel; ii) 1/3 of travel costs is fuel; iii) 14.5 ZAR/litre fuel; and iv) diesel and gasoline are each ? volume. Core Indicator 11 (see Annex F) Women: Figure is a combined total for the two pillars: Pillar 1 (1,202) and Pillar 2 (130,000) Men: Figure is a combined total for the two pillars: Pillar 1 (1,846) and Pillar 2 (130,000)

Part II. Project Justification

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

A wide range of stakeholders from government agencies, civil society, private sector and communities were consulted in the development of both Pillars 1 and 2. The key stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities for Pillars 1 and 2 activities are elaborated in the table below. In addition, Annex H details the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed under Pillar 2. The SEP is a living document that will be updated and adjusted as needed during project implementation. Under Pillar 1, a national-level communications, education and public awareness plan (CEPA) will be prepared to address the CEPA needs (see activity 1.1.1.3 in the project document). This CEPA plan will include:

- ? Objectives.
- ? Audiences, including an analysis of issues requiring behavioural changes, and barriers affecting the adoption of good practices by the targeted audiences.
- ? Key messages.
- ? Methods of delivery suitable for the target audiences.

- ? Timing and cost of methods.
- ? Means for evaluating the effectiveness of methods and making improvements.

The scope of the CEPA plan will include:

- ? Information sharing among national and provincial law enforcement and PA agencies and their staff, prosecutors, SAPS offices, forensic laboratories, private rhino reserve owners and other partners to enable effective anti-poaching operations and to deter IWT.
- ? Targeted communications to politicians, boards and executives to promote an understanding of the risks and needs for a motivated front-line staffing cadre, and to promote the importance of ongoing motivation of front-line staff.
- ? Soliciting community support in the fight against rhino poaching by providing information about the impacts of poaching on economic and social development opportunities, ecosystems, safety and security. Community members should be encouraged to share anti-poaching messages in their communities (e.g., through civil society organizations, schools, government committees, etc.) and to put pressure on poachers and poaching syndicates operating in their areas.
- ? Raising awareness among decision makers and the public on the value of wildlife protection and the need to combat illegal wildlife activities, through a concerted campaign.
- ? Supporting law enforcement networks with timely information to enable rapid and effective response to illegal wildlife activities.
- ? Educating policymakers on the need to link reconstruction policies and programs with wildlife protection and protected area management, so that development and assistance projects achieve sustainable results, secure the resource base, and do not precipitate further wildlife declines or environmental damage.
- ? Community awareness campaigns and programmes.
- ? Awareness raising about the use of forensic sciences, biobanking and DNA technologies in the IWT sector.
- ? Awareness raising and development of information materials to support prosecutors.
- ? Awareness about wildlife trafficking and the impact on flagship species such as rhinoceros and elephants, including subsequent economic and ecological effects. There is a need to continue communication and awareness raising work to all relevant audiences in South Africa, including government, as well as corporate and civil society, to inform people about the effects and what they can do to assist in preventing wildlife trafficking.

- ? Compiling and disseminating lessons learned activities.
- ? Generating and sharing knowledge, lessons learned and best practices derived from project activities will enable sustainability and replicability of project achievements, including upscaling and innovation.
- ? Further understanding of these needs and actions will be informed through the experience gained from the completed GEF-5 rhino project (and the terminal evaluation), and GEF-6 project currently underway, including its mid-term and end of project evaluations.

The relevant stakeholder consultation reports describe how their results were applied in developing the proposed project interventions for the UNEP Project Document and the World Bank Project Appraisal Document.

Table: Summary of Key Stakeholders: Pillars 1 and 2

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in the Project
Government of South Africa	
Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)	<p>Lead government executing agency for the GEF Project (Chair of Project Steering Committee). Key participant in, and beneficiary of, project outcomes and outputs.</p> <p>Overall responsibility for biodiversity conservation at the national level as well as environmental compliance and enforcement and co-ordination of the EMI and national wildlife crime programme.</p>
Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)	DIRCO should provide international diplomatic support to the SAPS regarding any interaction (including the development of bilateral and multilateral agreements) between the SAPS and DEFF and the law enforcement and conservation agencies of other governments on the investigation and prevention of wildlife trafficking.

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in the Project
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ & CD)	The DOJ & CD should assist all relevant government role players in the development or amendment of legislation or any other legal frameworks where necessary, as stipulated in the objectives of the NISCWT, and assist with the provision of relevant appropriate courts to deal with the expedited prosecution and adjudication of matters of this nature.
National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)	The NPA should provide specialised and dedicated prosecution direction and support to investigations into wildlife trafficking. Experienced prosecutors should be allocated to deal with these prosecutions and to help prioritise and expedite such matters. The NPA and the department should also communicate successes achieved regarding the prosecution, conviction and, where appropriate, heavy sentences to the public so as to assist in deterring these crimes. The NPA's Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) should play a more prominent role in the prosecution of wildlife trafficking syndicates.
Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC)	The FIC should provide SAPS's criminal investigators with financial intelligence on issues such as money laundering and illicit money flows relating to wildlife trafficking.

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in the Project
<p>Provincial Authorities</p> <p>Eastern Cape Province Department of Economic Development & Environmental Affairs</p> <p>Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency</p> <p>Free State Province Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs</p> <p>Gauteng Province Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>KwaZulu Natal Province Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development</p> <p>Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW)</p> <p>Limpopo Province Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism, LEDET</p> <p>Mpumalanga Province Department of economic Development, Environment & Tourism,</p> <p>Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA)</p> <p>North West Province Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation & Tourism, NWPB</p> <p>Northern Cape Province Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation</p> <p>Western Cape Province Department of Environmental Affairs and development Planning</p> <p>CapeNature</p>	<p>Key participants in the Project as they will be recipients of the capacity building and institutional strengthening activities under Component 1.</p> <p>Provincial Management Authorities responsible for conservation management and enforcement and managing provincial reserves; should provide input to SAPS investigations with tactical support relating to poaching incidents in and around their parks/reserves (detection, information, etc.) which will lead to the detection, arrest and prosecution of wildlife trafficking syndicates operating in and outside provincial parks/reserves. EMIs responsible for wildlife investigations at DEFF, SANParks and within these provincial authorities should also play a force multiplier role to the SAPS.</p>

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in the Project
South African National Parks (SANParks)	<p>Recipient of funding for implementation in national parks.</p> <p>Responsible for management of national parks in South Africa and the People & Parks Programme. SANParks should provide input to SAPS investigations with tactical support relating to poaching incidents in and around their parks/reserves (detection, intelligence, etc.) which will lead to the identification, arrest and prosecution of broader wildlife trafficking syndicates operating outside national/provincial parks/reserves.</p>
South African Revenue Service (SARS)	<p>SARS should increase the government's ability to detect wildlife smuggling through South Africa's ports by continuing to provide customs detector dogs imprinted for wildlife contraband and by supporting the SAPS in possible controlled-delivery operations and World Customs Organisation (WCO) liaison. In the context of its revenue mandate, SARS should strengthen government's ability to detect and investigate possible tax evasion and tax-related money laundering for the purpose of tax evasion during all criminal investigations of wildlife trafficking enterprises. SARS should continue to support the wildlife contraband detection capacity of other departments and neighbouring customs authorities.</p>
South Africa National Defence Force (SANDF)	<p>Take part in inter-departmental initiatives as members of the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) and provide support to SANParks in the KNP with patrols on the borderline with Mozambique.</p>
South Africa Police Service (SAPS)	<p>Provide strategic input and take part in inter-departmental initiatives as members of the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS).</p> <p>The SAPS, which is fundamentally the lead Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster department responsible for the implementation of the NISCWT strategy. It is the SAPS's mandate to detect, investigate and prevent all forms of organised crime in South Africa.</p> <p>SAPS chairs the NATJOINTS and Priority Committee on Wildlife Trafficking. Specialised units have been established within the Detective Service (Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit) and the DPCI (Wildlife Trafficking).</p>

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in the Project
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	<p>SANBI will be the main recipient of funding and capacity building activities under the project for component 2.</p> <p>SANBI is mandated to collect, generate, process, coordinate and disseminate information about biodiversity and the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources, and establish and maintain databases in this regard. Furthermore, SANBI is to provide scientific and policy support to DEFF and monitor and report on biodiversity.</p>
State Security Agency (SSA)	The SSA should assist by playing a domestic and foreign intelligence gathering support role regarding wildlife trafficking investigations (as a form of transnational organised crime and a subsequent threat to national security).
Research Institutions	
<p>South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB), National Research Foundation.</p> <p>African Centre for DNA Barcoding (ACDB), University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Will provide inputs in support of component 2: SA-BOLD database, advancement of biobanking and application of DNA technologies.</p> <p>They will also benefit from the SA-BOLD database and LIMS development.</p>
Veterinary Genetics Laboratory, University of Pretoria	Collects rhino samples for RhODIS database, advances DNA analysis and use of technologies.
CSIR	Will provide knowledge and advice on procurement of cyber technology to secure PAs; can provide research outputs into wildlife trade in the country ? particularly related to monitoring of priority species.
Local & Indigenous Community Groups, including women's groups	
Community groups around target PAs/reserves	<p>Communities living around key hot-spot areas where IWT occurs and where poaching recruitment is high or has potential to occur.</p> <p>Provide intelligence to EMIs to assist in targeting illegal activities.</p>
NGOs	

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in the Project
Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)	Work closely with DEFF on providing strategic advice and the delivery of their INL-funded project-- Driving a New, National Approach to Combatting Wildlife Crime in South Africa: Instituting Cohesive, Cross-sectoral, Proactive Rhino Protection (component 1).
World Wide Fund for Nature, South Africa (WWF-SA)	Provide strategic advice and support in implementing critical wildlife trafficking policy frameworks to DEFF. Assist in implementing Component 1 in key sites in EKZNW and SANParks. Undertake activities closely aligned with Component 3.
EWT	Provide strategic advice to DEFF on project implementation and continue to execute collaborative initiatives (e.g., MOU to support EMIs at OR Tambo International Airport with K9 capability).
TRAFFIC	Provide strategic advice to DEFF and work closely with DEFF on the delivery of their INL-funded project on mentoring.
TRACE Forensics Network	TRACE, through the AWFN, will strengthen the cross sectoral enforcement, laboratory and database framework (component 2). Furthermore, TRACE will also provide support and training in research and development of new techniques and capacity building in wildlife DNA forensics.
GreenLaw Foundation	Work in close cooperation with DEFF and NPA on the delivery of their INL-funded project on Watching Briefs and court room legal support for biodiversity related crimes. Component 3. Serve as a sub-contractor in component 3.
TRAFFIC	Work in close cooperation with DEFF and NPA on the delivery of their INL-funded project on: Development of a Comprehensive Mentoring Programme for Junior Wildlife Investigators in South Africa, and other initiatives. Component 2.
Private Sector	
Private Rhino Owners Association in South Africa (PROA) of WRSA	Cooperate with local PA EMIs to secure wildlife and combat poachers.
Wildlife Ranchers of South Africa (WRSA)	Can play a role in Component 1 and Component 2 of the project, assisting with monitoring of priority species and supporting legislative compliance of private owners.

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in the Project
Professional Hunters? Association of South Africa (PHASA)	Supports conservation and ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources through promotion of ethical hunting
Game Rangers? Association of South Africa	Can play a role in Component 1 of the project, assisting with monitoring of priority species and supporting legislative compliance
South African Hunters and Game Conservation Association (SAHGCA)	Will be a key stakeholder in terms of strengthening knowledge and sharing species information management under Component 1.
Confederation of Hunters Associations of South Africa (CHASA)	Will be a key stakeholder in terms of strengthening knowledge and sharing species information management under Component 1.
International Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements, UN, International Organisation	
UN Environment	GEF Implementing Agency for Pillar 1. Overall project oversight and supervision. Represents GEF on the Project Steering Committee. Provides technical support and specific support to project execution as required/appropriate.
ICCWC	Provide advice to DEFF on strategy and actions.
World Bank Group (WBG)	<p>The WB is the lead GEF agency for the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) under which the South Africa IWT falls, and is the lead Implementing Agency for Pillar 2.</p> <p>Will share technical experiences from other projects under the GWP</p>
Bilateral and other potential Donor Agencies	
USAID	Collaborate with DEFF on projects, strategy and potential cost-sharing (e.g., Ketha).

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

The relevant stakeholder consultation reports detailing consultations, and how their results were applied in developing the proposed project interventions, are attached to the UNEP Project Document and the World Bank Project Appraisal Document. The SEP developed under Pillar 2, is a living document that will be updated and adjusted as needed during project implementation (see attached Annex H)

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Pillar 1 focuses on strengthening South Africa's capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade, including anti-poaching supports, training, forensic tools and legal support. Representation of women in anti-poaching operations (Component 1) is relatively low at approximately one-third of the workforce, but higher in laboratory work (Component 2) at nearly 100% in a small unit. The project sets specific (yet realistic) gender targets for participation in project activities and training opportunities. Gender tracking will be conducted by UNEP to measure the number of men and women involved in project implementation, and employed in jobs created through the project, in order to track progress towards the gender targets. DEFF has developed a *Strategy Toward Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment Sector*, and has committed to take into account principles of gender equality in its employment practices, policies and service delivery, and to take initiatives that aim at addressing the imbalances of the past and gender inequality regardless of race, religion, disability, etc. The purpose of this strategy is to:

? Ensure that initiatives in the sector are aimed to support the creation of policies that support gender mainstreaming.

? Ensure gender analyses and mainstreaming during the development of new projects and including gender perspective into the whole project cycle management.

Further detail and analysis are provided in the UNEP Project Document (Section 3.4.4).

Table. Gender Action Plan for Pillar 1

	Component	Key Gender Gaps	Project Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit
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	Component	Key Gender Gaps	Project Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit
1	Consolidate and increase compliance and enforcement with wildlife-related legislation.	Unequal representation of men and women in front-line enforcement and decision-making structures in provincial and national government.	<p>1) Actively seek women's participation in all project activities such as training (as resource persons and participants), working groups and task forces, and ensure that facilitation / chairing of such groups is gender sensitive.</p> <p>2) Seek gender representativeness in project functions such as the Steering Committee and Project Management Unit.</p> <p>3) Include gender awareness in training, guidelines and project proposal templates.</p> <p>4) Involve a gender (and social and environmental safeguards) expert in assessment of pilot interventions.</p> <p>5) Ensure visibility of women (as well as men) on the project website - opinion items, expert profiles, interviews etc.</p> <p>6) Convene a balanced team of female and male rangers/EMIs and other anti-poaching staff to examine women's role in illegal wildlife trade vis-à-vis that of men. This information is intended to inform the project team and DEFF of the specific interventions required for meaningful gender mainstreaming. The team will develop a gender action plan for provincial and national agency and project implementation, giving consideration to the department's Strategy toward gender mainstreaming in the environment sector, 2016 - 2021? (DEFF). As part of preparation of this action plan the team will:</p>	<p>The number of women and men among the full-time project staff.</p> <p>The number of women and men who are employed in jobs created by the project.</p> <p>The number of women and men who participate in training programmes.</p>	DEFF, Chief Directorate Enforcement in cooperation with provincial and national partners

Pillar 2 focuses on leveraging financial resources and improving capacity to implement the biodiversity economy and increasing benefits from selected PA landscapes to local communities, including among women. Despite strong representation in national politics and higher levels of enrolment in secondary and higher education, South African women face numerous constraints that prevent them from fully participating in and benefitting from the biodiversity economy in the landscapes around South Africa's PAs. Many of these constraints are underpinned by social norms that mean women have less time for productive activities, avoid STEM subjects in their formal education, enter lower paid jobs and sectors, are subject to high levels of domestic violence, and have less access to productive assets. Gender-based violence is widespread in South Africa and inflicts significant economic as well as human costs, underpinned by discriminatory gender norms and unequal power relations between women and men. The Recognition of Customary Marriages Act of 1998 provides for equal legal rights for women and men regarding ownership of property (including land), but customary practices mean that there are significant gender gaps in asset ownership, including significantly lower access by rural women to land and other property. In some communities, women are traditionally considered legal minors who cannot own assets or engage in contracts, and this is often entrenched by local and traditional land administration structures determining women's lower ownership over land and property. This becomes an obstacle to small business development and ownership, as rural women lack critical sources of collateral for loans. These issues directly impact upon investment and engagement activities in Pillar 2, which led to preparation of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan below.

The major recommendation of the gender analysis and action plan for Pillar 2 is that since gender gaps and opportunities exist at various levels in South Africa that influence the development of rural livelihoods, and entry into the biodiversity economy, that there is a critical need to identify the context-specific issues and tailor interventions accordingly for Pillar 2. The key elements from the Pillar 2 action plan / gender integration strategy are outlined in the table below and in attached Annex I.

Table. Gender Action Plan for Pillar 2

	Subcomponent	Key Gender Gaps	Project Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit
4	Component 4. Build biodiversity economy nodes for community stewardship and livelihoods				

	Subcomponent	Key Gender Gaps	Project Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit
4.1	Subcomponent 4.1 Support multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to develop and/or strengthen a shared vision for biodiversity economy nodes on land use and economic development	Unequal representation of men and women in decision-making structures in local government, traditional authorities, and governance structures for land reform beneficiaries and communities	Project node coordinators and/or community livelihoods/stewardship facilitators to conduct survey of community structures in nodes, including gender composition of membership and leadership New multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to maximize women's participation by a) requesting structures to send one male and one female representative wherever possible, and b) to develop Biodiversity Economy Node Master Plans according to gender-informed practices[1] ¹	Number of community governance capacity surveys completed ? Target = 3 Number of Biodiversity Economy Node Master Plans developed according to gender-informed practices? Target = 3	SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA
4.2	Subcomponent 4.2 Provide SMME support across each node	Less access by women than men to limited opportunities in rural areas for SMME development and training opportunities, as well as access to land and other productive assets, and loan finance	Basic business training of existing and aspiring business owners targeted to reach women and youth preferentially to compensate for inequalities in access to work opportunities	Number of business operators reached with basic business training[2] ² , Target = 261 women (58% of total)[3] ³ , and 315 youth[4] ⁴ 70% of total)[5] ⁵ across the three nodes	SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA

	Subcomponent	Key Gender Gaps	Project Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit
4.3	Subcomponent 4.3 Strengthen governance capacity and ownership for equitable benefit sharing	Women are underrepresented in leadership of community governance structures, and in some cases lack skills and knowledge for effective participation in decision-making, in other cases are unable to participate effectively because of domestic responsibilities including childcare	<p>Project node coordinators and community livelihoods/stewardship facilitators to work with community structures in nodes, to track and improve gender balance in membership and leadership</p> <p>Leadership course to be offered in the 7 target communities, spread across the nodes.[6] This will help to train future leaders for community governance structures, and build skills to maximize women's participation in SMME development opportunities.</p>	Women participants program in target communities, Target ? 25 women in each of the 7 target communities, a total of 175 women participants	SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA

	Subcomponent	Key Gender Gaps	Project Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit
4.4	Subcomponent 4.4 Facilitate community stewardship to expand wildlife habitat	Supporting communities to make a living from the land over which they have concluded a biodiversity stewardship agreement is a major challenge, and decision-making on income-generation opportunities has tended to be dominated by men, with opportunities often not taking gender equality and women's empowerment into account	Land use management plans and conservation and development frameworks accompanying stewardship agreements between target communities and conservation agencies in the nodes to be informed by and reflect a gender-responsive approach, including specific targets for involvement of women in decision-making and income-generating activities	At least 6 gender-responsive land use management plans or conservation and development frameworks developed, with specific targets for involvement of women in decision-making and income-generating activities	SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA
5	Component 5. Knowledge exchange across nodes and capturing learning on community stewardship and biodiversity economy				

	Subcomponent	Key Gender Gaps	Project Actions	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit
5.0	Subcomponent 5.1 Knowledge exchange across nodes and capturing learning on community stewardship and biodiversity economy	Community co-management models have not always explicitly addressed the rights and positions of women in the communities involved. Communities have had limited opportunity to visit others and learn from their experiences on the ground, and where such opportunities have been created, women have not always participated equally with men.	Consultancies for the provision of specialized technical advice (transaction, investment, legal) to explicitly address gender issues and women's rights as part of their terms of reference. Community learning exchanges to involve equal numbers of male and female participants.	Percentage of tools showcased (e.g. innovative co-management and stewardship agreements) explicitly addressing gender and women's rights, Target = 100% Percentage of community learning exchanges participants who are female, Target = 50%	SANBI

[1] **Gender informed practices** include consideration, participation, and consultation of men, women, boys, and girls including the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the area of operation in the design, planning, and implementation of the plan.

[2] **Small vs micro:** In terms of the *National Small Enterprises Act (29 of 2004)*, "micro-businesses" have five or fewer employees and a turnover of up to ZAR 100,000. "Very small businesses" employ between 6 and 20 employees, while "small businesses" employ between 21 and 50 employees. The upper limit for turnover in a small business varies from ZAR 1,000,000 in the Agricultural sector to R13,000,000 in the Catering, Accommodations and other Trade sectors.

[3] **Women beneficiary percentage:** In order to make up the gap from the current employment percentage for women (52%) to 100%, and from the current percentage for men (65%) to 100%, a disproportionate effort is required, skewed in favour of women, with an effort ratio of 48:35 (or 1.37:1) required, hence the percentage of women beneficiaries to be 58% of the total number of beneficiaries.

[4] **Youth** is defined as males and females between the ages of 15 and 35 years old.

[5] **Youth beneficiary percentage:** This figure is the same for all three rural landscapes, which display similar employment / unemployment patterns. The target of 70% women beneficiaries can be explained

as follows. With 40.1% of South Africa's 20.4 million young people (aged 15 to 34) not in employment, education or training of any sort, according to the figures released by Statistics SA in the Quarterly Labor Force Survey Q4:2019, the gap to full employment is significantly wider than that for the older working population, just 16.7% of whom are unemployed. The project beneficiary targets for capacity development for small and micro businesses are therefore calculated as follows: In order to make up the gap from the current employment percentage for youth (59.9%) to 100%, and from the current percentage for older adults (83.3%) to 100%, a disproportionate effort is required, skewed in favour of youth, with an effort ratio of 40.1:16.7 (2.4:1) required, hence the percentage of youth beneficiaries to be 70% of the total number of beneficiaries.

[6] **Target communities** are the Mabasa and Makhasa communities in KwaZulu-Natal, the Gidjana, Bevhula and Shangoni communities in Limpopo, and the Enon-Bersheba and Brakfontein communities in Eastern Cape

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector plays an important role in the baseline work being undertaken in South Africa on combating poaching and developing the wildlife economy. The project builds on this and helps to engage the private sector to unlock investments, and develop new partnerships to help address the major challenge related to the historical exclusion of black entrepreneurs and communities from participation in the sector. Game ranches in South Africa cover an area nearly three times the collective size of all national and provincial protected areas on State land, but are still mostly white-owned. The wildlife sector of the economy (wildlife tourism, game ranching, game products, safari hunting) contributed USD203 million to GDP in 2014, with stable growth of 6 percent per annum in jobs from 2008 to 2013 and has strong growth potential[1]. Private sector partners are key: both to protecting existing populations of threatened wildlife species (Pillar 1) and to unlocking the growth potential of the sector, providing rural communities with a long-term stake in conserving wildlife and preventing poaching (Pillar 2).

Pillar 1, based on South Africa's *National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking*, aims to support a holistic, integrated national approach to anti-poaching that includes international and national NGOs, the private sector, communities and government, in a diverse and extensive range of partnership arrangements. The project will:

? Support the National Environmental Enforcement Fusion Centre for improved coordination and collective deployment of anti-poaching resources, involving national and provincial PA site operations/control centres, as well as collaboration with private game reserves in operational delivery

? Collaborate with private sector representative bodies to share information and coordinate anti-rhino poaching efforts ? including the Private Rhino Owners Association, Wildlife Ranching South Africa, the Confederation of Hunters Associations of South Africa, the Professional Hunters Association of South Africa, and others

? Collaborate with Canadian technology transfer company, Biolytica, which is uniquely positioned to help South Africa develop a SA-BOLD database of DNA barcode records for threatened wildlife, adapting their proprietorial international Barcode of Life Data (BOLD) System.

Pillar 2's interventions are based on South Africa's *National Biodiversity Economy Strategy*, government's plan to optimise the economic potential of the wildlife and biotrade sectors, promoting a new generation of partnerships between protected areas, the private sector and communities to assist with the transformation agenda[2]. This also builds on the World Bank's efforts to leverage private sector solutions and financing to provide value for money and boost development prospects. The project includes support to:

? Develop three biodiversity economy nodes with multi-stakeholder collaboration to develop a shared vision, and facilitate partnerships between private sector businesses (including impact investors) and landholding communities for new enterprises in nature-based tourism and the wildlife sector e.g. an ecotourism lodge or game meat processing plant

? Provide training, technical assistance and start-up capital to new and existing small and micro businesses, building an entrepreneurial culture in rural areas where this has been lacking, facilitating access to information on opportunities for financial and technical support beyond the project, and leveraging further investments over time

? Cooperate with private sector businesses such as existing lodges and private reserves surrounding the national parks to conclude supply agreements with entrepreneurs in local communities supported through small business development in the project

? Utilize and further develop DEFF's investment platform showcasing a pipeline of biodiversity-related investment opportunities and facilitating matchmaking between investors and these opportunities, complemented by public infrastructure funding for land reform beneficiaries and communal landholders.

[1] Department of Environmental Affairs, Wildlife Lab Report, 2016

[2] The targets of the Strategy for 2030 include: to create 100,000 additional jobs, improve and develop 2 million hectares of privately-owned, communal and restituted land for conservation and commercial game ranching, and enable USD475 million in new equity in the sector - with 300,000 heads of wildlife owned by black-empowered or black-owned ranches, promoting inclusive nature-based tourism development around PAs.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

WB ESRS and ESMF are provided for details.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic presents an over-riding level of uncertainty that will affect normal assumptions for how society and associated systems will operate. While COVID-19 related planning and mitigations will continue at all levels, the risks identified here will be considered as circumstances evolve with the pandemic.

Context. The impacts of COVID-19 are many and varied, and widely reported. The near shutdown of international and domestic travel has seriously impacted Africa's tourism economy (section 2.1.1).

This has directly affected national and local economies, resulting in higher levels of rural poverty and reduced food security, as governments struggle to address the costs of COVID-19 relief measures in the face of reduced revenues. For example, SANParks derived approximately 72% of its revenues in 2018/19 from tourism-related transactions and approximately 24% from government[1]. Lindsey et al. argue that "the net environmental impact of the COVID-19 crisis in Africa will be strongly negative because the crisis creates a "perfect storm" of reduced funding, lower conservation capacity, and increased threats to wildlife and ecosystems." [2]

World Bank has determined that the macroeconomic risk is substantial in the wake of the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic. South Africa's macroeconomic health was weak prior to the onset of the pandemic and the country's sovereign risk rating was downgraded to junk status at the end of March 2020. The economic downturn that has followed a nation-wide lockdown as part of the country's response to the virus puts the country's macroeconomic health in greater jeopardy. The pandemic presents an over-riding level of uncertainty that will affect normal assumptions for how society and associated systems will operate. While it is still uncertain how COVID-19 and the economic repercussions of the pandemic will impact the national budget for protected areas and the biodiversity, and the conservation agenda, it is expected that there will be reduced fiscal space for expenditure in these areas.

The Minister of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries has established a Ministerial Task Team (MTT) on Resource Mobilisation[3] to provide the best available advice, opinions and recommendations on mobilising resources to cushion the impact of COVID-19. The mandate of the MTT and the value proposition for resource mobilisation is defined as: "*Natural systems are critical for sustaining all life forms. COVID-19 has the potential to undermine maintenance of the ecological integrity of natural systems and decades of conservation effort of the SA protected area system. An amount of R5bn- R10bn is required in the immediate term to stabilize landscape level efforts in order to build back better to provide jobs and generate economic growth make recommendations on opportunities and strategic interventions for private public partnerships to raise funding for COVID 19 response and recovery plans*" [4]. Work of the MTT is ongoing, however consideration is being given to a wide array of short, medium- and long-term actions.

Risks. The table below provides a list of risks and mitigations with consideration of COVID-19. Safeguarding South Africa's biodiversity through improved enforcement, provision of forensic evidence and prosecutions (components 1, 2 and 3) and the economy that is built around it (components 4, 5 and 6) is an important priority of government that Pillars 1 and 2 of this GEF-7 project will support. Importantly the work of the rangers, EMIs, DNA forensic investigators, police and prosecutors have been viewed as essential services and therefore much of the work has not been affected by COVID-19 lockdowns; this is expected to continue throughout the different levels of lockdown.

Despite this, PA authorities have faced staffing challenges due to turnover and financial limitations that have prevented recruitment to replace staff; these concerns were raised during the PPG stakeholder discussions (Appendix 18). It is anticipated that staffing shortages will be compounded as governments deal with the costs of COVID-19 relief measures.

The risks and consequent impacts will be monitored by DEFF throughout the project. The Rhino Anti-Poaching (RAP) committee enables national-provincial discussion of issues, and will play a key role in advancing solutions.

Opportunities. The MTT recognises the strategic opportunity in using COVID-19 stimulus funding to upscale investment in the green economy in the long term. This includes supporting efforts to arrest ecosystem encroachments and harmful practices, restore degraded ecosystems, close down illegal trade and illegal wet markets, while protecting communities and improve on conditions that depend on these for their food supply and livelihoods. This requires an integrated response with all relevant departments and agencies and adequate funding for disaster risk response.

The first six months of 2020 saw a drop of 53% in rhino poaching in South Africa compared to 2019 (section 2.1.1), attributable to improvements to anti-poaching effectiveness and COVID-19 travel restrictions (i.e., the disruption of the supply chain resulting from the national travel restrictions, including limitations placed on movement across the country). Notwithstanding this, as the lockdown restrictions have gradually been lifted so the rhinoceros poaching incidents have slowly increased[5].

In the short term, Pillar 1 of this GEF-7 project will help to secure effective management of the targeted protected areas. This will contribute some certainty (in an otherwise highly uncertain context) through operational expenditures to beneficiaries and partners, for example through aircraft patrols and cooperation with private PA estates that are especially hard hit with the loss of tourism revenues that sustain their operations. This has the effect of maintaining key relationships and supply chains.

Through output 1.1.1 (Pillar 1) the focus on enhancing low-capacity state PAs will help to strengthen the national enforcement network (e.g., through improved telecommunications and use of cutting-edge SMART technology, per section 2.7.2), which provides a strategic opportunity for enhanced effectiveness. This may have a long-term benefit of creating travel efficiencies (e.g., less driving patrols and more targeted responses), thereby contributing to climate change decarbonization targets. Activity 1.1.1.2 (Pillar 1) will examine how COVID-19 has affected IWT activities in South Africa.

Although knowledge and experience about the impacts of the virus on IWT is being gained on a day by day basis, it will be important to take stock of what is known or has happened, hopefully with a retrospective view.

It is widely believed that addressing illegal wildlife trade will contribute to reducing the spread of potential zoonotic diseases. Given that the pandemic is suspected to have originated through illegal trade of wildlife, there will likely be growing emphasis on enhancing implementation of compliance and law enforcement on all aspects of the illegal wildlife trade. Lindsey et al. (cited above) recommend several mitigations: *Supporting conservation efforts will help national and local African economies recover from the devastating impacts of COVID-19 by diversifying and bolstering economies, creating employment for rural citizens, and protecting ecosystem services. Safeguarding wild habitats against encroachment can also help tackle a key root cause of emerging zoonotic diseases, lessening future pandemic risks.* Components 1, 2 and 3 (pillar 1) are focussed on strengthening South Africa's capacity to combat IWT, and components 4 and 5 (pillar 2) are focused on the biodiversity economy, thereby reducing the risk of future zoonoses and aiding in the recovery from COVID-19.

Implementation. Implementation of this project is expected to coincide with a critical time as South Africa works to rebound from COVID-19. It is expected that, at the time of project implementation, the country will still be addressing the health risks associated with COVID-19. Regulations such as limits on group activities and requirements to remain socially distanced could impact this project (e.g., the general ability of DEFF to execute the project in the 'normal' sense pre-COVID, and the country's biodiversity-based tourism sector to come back online). Still, both pillars of this project will invest project funds and leverage others for investment into anti-poaching capacities and protected area economies at a time when such areas are hurting as a result of the government response to the global pandemic.

It is anticipated that tactical aspects of project implementation will be affected by COVID-19, depending upon the status of the virus at any given time. For example, the in-person training interventions may be affected if travel limitations and social-distancing continue to be required; in this case other options will be considered such as on-line delivery. Accordingly, the tactical implementation of activities will take into consideration the alternative approaches suited for the task at hand. This may impact aspects of the project budget that will be managed by the Project Manager. For example, on one hand, in-person training or workshops that are not held may result in some savings related to travel and venue costs. On the other hand, there may costs related to developing and providing alternative online approaches.

COVID-19 has thus far presented inordinate challenges for staff to address in their work and home lives. The process of adjustment will continue, and the level of future impacts and opportunities related to COVID-19 have yet to be seen. Accordingly, for Pillar 1 a number of routine safeguards will be implemented during the project to enable an adaptive approach:

- The Project Steering Committee will play a strong role in monitoring implementation with a particular focus on COVID-19 impacts (Appendix 11).
- The Annual Risk Review (ARR) and Project Implementation Report (PIR) required by UNEP (Appendix 7) will highlight any needed adjustments to the project on an annual basis.
- The project Workplan and Timeline (Appendix 5) will be reviewed at project inception as part of the discussion on the impacts of COVID-19 on the project.
- The project will align with the DEFF's COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Protocol (29 May 2020) and evolving direction from the Government of South Africa concerning lockdowns or other matters.
- Project risks (table 19) will be reviewed at project inception, especially with respect to the evolving COVID-19 situation.

For Pillar 2, in addition to the macroeconomic risk detailed above, the other main risk that could impact activities is of a social nature. Social risk exists for this project because of potential issues around land-use and land ownership. In addition, the project focuses on conservation of lands of high biodiversity, including that of species targeted for poaching. While the likelihood of injury due to poaching as a direct result of this project are small, there is always the potential for human-wildlife conflict due to the nature of the work program. A dedicated social safeguard specialist will be hired to help mitigate the social risks associated with this project.

Table: Risks

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
Component 1			
1	Frontline patrol staff encounter armed poachers, sometimes with life-threatening consequences.	High/High	This is a known risk that occurs in SA PAs. National and provincial agencies train and equip frontline rangers to deal with this threat. The project will support training and equipping of staff to further mitigate risks.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
2	Security of rhinos may be compromised if data and information is shared inappropriately.	High/High	<p>PAs/agencies take actions, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Vetting of new hires and pre-screening of service providers. ? Following protocols for sharing sensitive information. ? Managing information on the presence and location of rhinos. ? Using CMORE to share information about potential threats and poachers.
3	Inability to maintain a full complement of field rangers and other key positions will compromise training efforts and anti-poaching capacities. This may be affected by reduced government funding, and a surge of COVID-19 infections may disrupt project implementation.	High/High	<p>PA agencies experience the full range of challenges in maintaining staff levels, and consequently some PAs fall below their target of 1 field ranger per 10 km². This may be exasperated by COVID-19 due to (i) reduced funding by governments dealing with the costs of COVID-19 relief measures, resulting in impacts on hiring replacement staff, and (ii) a surge in infections could have a direct impact on individuals and their ability to report to work.</p> <p>Staffing levels will be reported as a key indicator and PA agencies will be expected to maintain base level staffing. Rangers and EMIs have been viewed as essential services. The project will align with the DEFF's COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Protocol (29 May 2020) and evolving direction from the Government of South Africa concerning lockdowns or other matters.</p>
4	High cost of implementing anti-poaching actions in the large landscapes will spread budgets too thin.	High/High	<p>The project is designed to identify and address priorities, and incrementally improve the situation. The project budget will realistically assign projected costs to avoid over-promising and under-delivering. Some activities are reactive in nature (i.e., responding to known threats) while others are anticipatory (i.e., threat is anticipated).</p>

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
5	Low staff morale, lack of accountability, disciplinary breeches, insufficient induction, training, equipment, outstanding pay, high levels of stress associated with COVID-19, and leadership support undermine effectiveness.	High/High	<p>The project is designed to enhance anti-poaching support, though it is recognized that more funding is usually needed than is available. Agencies continue to seek support funding to enable activities outlined in rhino protection plans and risk assessments. The project will participate in DEFF initiatives to promote an understanding of the anxiety and stress associated with the pandemic and appropriate healthful responses.</p> <p>Enable effective executive and managerial leadership has been added to the training activities.</p>
6	Poverty and food security challenges, exasperated by impacts of COVID-19, make poaching more attractive and will undermine project aims to reduce poaching.	High/High	<p>Core livelihood concerns of the local populations nearby PAs, which include food security, may undermine efforts to secure wildlife and their habitat. PA authorities employ local people and maintain intelligence networks to anticipate threats like poaching. This may be affected by COVID-19 where employment opportunities have been negatively impacted, thus exasperating poverty conditions. The project will support DEFF and the management authorities to actively monitor this situation as part of their EMI strategies and tactics.</p>

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
7	As anti-poaching efforts increase in certain areas, poachers move to other, less protected rhino areas.	High/High	<p>The fragmented management of South Africa's geographically dispersed rhino populations and the limited cooperation between managing entities together with imbalanced protection levels are affording crime groups free-range of the country giving rise to spatial displacement of rhino poaching. (PPF, DEFF, CI, SANPARKS, EKZMW 2019). This project allocates resources to low-capacity rhino reserves to address this issue. There are other funding streams supporting high capacity reserves. In the event that poachers are known to cross sovereign borders, formal and informal protocols for cross-border liaison will apply. The Southern African Development Community Protocol on Wildlife and Law Enforcement (1999) provides the framework for the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (LEAP) (2016-2022), which enables coordination of law enforcement anti-poaching activities. In addition, several project partners and collaborators (e.g., Peace Parks Foundation, WWF-SA Ketha, USAID-Vuka Now) also operate regional southern African projects, with whom information sharing and collaboration will be encouraged.</p>
8	APUs and NISCWT fail to keep pace with technological changes.	High/High	<p>The poaching situation changes continuously, technology is developing very quickly, and new partners and opportunities appear frequently. There is a risk that effectiveness will be compromised without a holistic and aggressive approach. Prolonged economic slowdown and supply chain disruptions associated with COVID-19 may lead to increased costs and lack of availability of outsourced services and equipment. This situation will be monitored throughout the project.</p> <p>Through this project, new acquisitions and strategies will be tested and kept at the forefront through the RAP committee, CSIR and partners.</p>
9	Market demand for illicit wildlife products will continue to put pressure on species.	High/High	<p>Other GEF and GWP initiatives are designed to impact demand. However, if these other projects fail to sufficiently impact demand, this risk may be especially felt in South Africa. The project, DEFF, NGO and other partners will remain in close contact with their networks in an effort to share intelligence and influence the demand side of the equation. The NISCWT strategy aims to enable a holistic approach.</p>

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
10	The growing costs to maintain wildlife on private lands creates a disincentive to raise rhinoceros (especially as a result of COVID-19) and may impact upon poaching elsewhere.	High/High	This may affect private rhino owners' interest in continuing to raise rhino, and impact on the size of the national herd. COVID-19 has resulted in a near total loss of tourism revenues, which private rhino owners depend upon to fund their operations. A reduced national herd could have an indirect impact on the project by concentrating poaching interest on state-owned lands, especially low-capacity protected areas that have less means to address poaching. The project is designed to improve the capacity of these low capacity state-owned areas. In addition, managers of state-owned reserves and owners of privately-owned reserves frequently collaborate on anti-poaching actions?in this respect, the project may have a beneficial impact by assisting private rhino owners through shared operations.
11	Executive management approval to proceed with the training centre is not secured because of financial or other reasons.	Low/Low	Other training elements of the project will proceed that provide formative building blocks for the training programme. The influence of COVID-19 on training programmes will be part of the planning of training centre needs.
Component 2			
13	IT security requirements are changing rapidly to keep pace with evolving threats.	Low/High	There is a risk that security functionality of the system could prevent BOLD from operating properly or in a secure manner. Discussions with DEFF systems experts began during initial scoping of this project to assess potential barriers and system design needs. As the systems administrator, DEFF will oversee and ensure proper security needs.
14	Staff turnover and/or inattention to procedures may affect the accuracy of data in the SA-BOLD system.	Low/High	Meeting quality standards in the collection of field samples, storage of materials, data input and storage of data is a key requirement for the BOLD system. A careful set of rules are documented in existing Chain of Custody field procedures, and through this project the data rules, verification procedures, sign-offs and other protocols will be articulated. DEFF will ensure oversight of the system and its users.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
15	Quality Management System (Chain of Custody) is insufficient or not adequately implemented.	High/High	Improper or insufficient application of procedures may negatively affect the admissibility of evidence. The purpose of the CoCs and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and associated training is to avoid this situation and ensure there is a robust quality management system in place.
16	Delayed implementation due to research development and peer review.	Low/High	The veracity of new tests, and consequently their admissibility in courts, can be assured through proper research procedures and peer review. A case by case determination is required.
17	No case work is received by SANBI laboratories.	Low/Low	While this is not anticipated, is it possible that SAPS does not contract SANBI laboratories, for various reasons. SANBI maintains the highest standards to ensure client needs are met through provision of scientifically sound results. This project is also about building the reference database against which forensic samples can be tested. Therefore, other laboratories /SAPS FSL will rely on the work done to develop and populate SA-BOLD as the reference database ? they will compare the forensic analysis outcome to results in the database.
18	Sampling is affected by travel restrictions (e.g., COVID-19).	Low/High	It is anticipated that travel over the life of the project will be allowed, and that sampling programmes will occur. Adaptive approaches will be considered as necessary.
Component 3			
19	Insufficient capacity in the judicial system.	High/High	The judicial system is under significant strain as a result of the high crime rate in the country. Despite additional support, there may be insufficient capacity in the system to address evolving circumstances (e.g., staff turnover; high workloads in other areas, etc.). If this risk occurs, the project will need to prioritize areas.
20	Corruption in the system may undermine actions.	High/High	All participants in the project will be urged to report potential cases for follow-up investigation. PSC will provide oversight of the PMU.
Component 4			

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
21	COVID-19-related restrictions (on assembly and travel) make in-person training, mentorship, and land stewardship meetings difficult	Medium/Low	As of November 2020, assembly of small groups is allowed in South Africa. If that changes and the assembly is no longer permitted, then meetings and consultations can take place virtually. South Africa has relatively reliable internet connections. The project team may have to allocate budget to the purpose of data plans and/or transport for stakeholders to visit a venue with internet connection.
22	Potential issues around land-use and land ownership	Low/High	There is risk of communities in the relevant protected areas where this component's activities will take place being excluded from the economic benefits of this project. However, the goal of this component is to include communities in economic benefits derived from biodiversity. Further, land agreements entered as part of the Stewardship Programme are voluntary. There is no requirement that any community be part of the Stewardship Programme if it does not elect to. Participation in the Stewardship Programme is not required for community members to take part in the entrepreneurial training and mentoring activities offered through this component. A dedicated social safeguard specialist will be hired to help mitigate this risk.
23	Human-wildlife conflict as a result of working in and around protected areas	Low/High	The likelihood of injury due to poaching as a direct result of this component are small; however, there is always the potential for human-wildlife conflict due to the nature of the work program. A dedicated social safeguard specialist will be hired to help mitigate this risk.
Component 5			
24	COVID-19-related restrictions (on assembly and travel) make in-person training, mentorship, and land stewardship meetings difficult	Medium/Low	Some activities envisioned as part of the knowledge sharing of this component may have to be done virtually given COVID-19-related restrictions. It is expected that the risk of this will decrease over the project lifetime as COVID-19 vaccines and therapeutics become available.

*Potential impact as determined by the likelihood of occurring and the severity of its effect on the project:

- ? Low likelihood and low severity expected (Considered low priority in risk management)
- ? Low likelihood and high severity expected (Need to be monitored)
- ? High likelihood and low severity expected (Need to be monitored)
- ? High likelihood and high severity expected (Require extensive monitoring and management)

[1] SANParks, Annual Report 2018/19 (annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019); remaining 4% comes from other sources.

[2] Lindsey, Peter et al. (2020) Conserving Africa's wildlife and wildlands through the COVID-19 crisis and beyond. Nature ecology and evolution, vol 4, October 2020, pp 1300-1310. Online: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-020-1275-6>

[3] Pursuant to Regulation 4 (10) (c) of the Disaster Management Act Regulations.

[4] DEFF, Resource Mobilisation for the Conservation Sector. Internal briefing note, 6 November, 2020.

[5] DEFF, 31 July 2020, DEFF on rhino poaching decreases by more than half in the first half of 2020. Online: <https://www.gov.za/speeches/environment-forestry-and-fisheries-rhino-poaching-decreases-more-half-first-half-2020-31>.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
ESMF WB-RSA-P170213CFCBEPA	CEO Endorsement ESS	
ESRS-WB-RSA-P170213-CFCBEPA	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This is a joint project and has two Project Results Frameworks to contribute to the overall GWP framework.

Pillar 1 Results Framework in the UNEP Project Document (UNEP: 01710)

**Refer to Project Document, section 3.4.3 for assumptions and section 3.5 for risks associated with the Theory of Change (figure 21).*

Project Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks*
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Project Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks*
<p>Strengthen South Africa capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade and improve PAs and landscape management for increased community benefits.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: A holistic, integrated national approach to combatting illegal wildlife crime is approved and adopted.</p>	<p>1) NISCWT has been drafted with wide engagement of government and input from NGOs.</p> <p>2) A Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIAS), of the strategy was approved by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME).</p> <p>3) The Integrated Wildlife Zones concept has been adopted as a new conservation model for combatting wildlife crimes.</p>	<p>Mid-term:</p> <p>1) The NISCWT is approved by cabinet within a year and is being implemented across government, NGO and private sectors.</p> <p>2) The IWZ concept is being implemented with demonstrated cooperation between government, NGO and private sectors.</p> <p>End of project:</p> <p>The review of NISCWT has been initiated based on lessons learned from this project and project evaluations.</p>	<p>Cabinet approval of NISCWT.</p> <p>Project reports and meeting minutes.</p> <p>Meeting minutes, and appointment of review committee.</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>? A4. Park agency politicians, boards and executives recognize the significance of the IWT problem and will enable field staff by providing motivation and funding.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>? R4. High cost of implementing anti-poaching actions in the large landscapes will spread budgets too thin.</p> <p>? R8. APUs and NISCWT fail to keep pace with changes.</p>

Project Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks*
	Indicator 2: Number of targeted state-owned protected areas with enhanced anti-poaching capabilities.	Number: 0 sites	Mid-term: Number: 9 sites	METT and bespoke assessment.	Assumption: ? A6. PA agencies will implement actions in their risk assessments and rhino management/security plans. Increased investment in this area through GEF-7 and co-financing is expected to improve this function. Risk: ? R4. High cost of implementing anti-poaching actions in the large landscapes will spread budgets too thin. ? R7. As anti-poaching efforts increase in certain areas, poachers move to other, less protected rhino areas.
			End of project: Number: 18 sites		

Project Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks*
	<p>Indicator 3: Number of rhinos poached per annum (both black and white) in the 18 targeted protected areas and the percentage of the total poached for each species.</p>	<p>a) Number poached: 46 in 2018.</p> <p>b) Percentage of total rhinos poached annually for each species: WR = 3.4% and BR = 1.3%.</p>	<p>Mid-term:</p> <p>a) Number of rhinos poached per annum on average over past two years is 10% less than baseline = 41</p> <p>b) Percentage of total for the species is 10% less than baseline = WR-3.1% and BR-1.2%.</p> <p>End of project:</p> <p>a) Number of rhinos poached per annum on average over past two years is 20% less than baseline = 37</p> <p>b) Percentage of total for the species is 10% less than baseline = WR-2.71% and BR-1.0%.</p>	<p>Annual report by the reserve managers</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>? A2. Enhanced capacity to protect rhino and combat poaching will result in the growth of targeted rhino populations and reductions in poaching, and rhino population dynamics will not be affected by other factors not related to poaching (e.g., disease, drought, etc.)..</p> <p>? A3. The increased risks of poaching (e.g., effective laws, active enforcement and increased penalties) will outweigh the benefits and deter poachers.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>? R5. Low staff morale, lack of accountability, disciplinary breeches, insufficient induction, training, equipment, outstanding pay, high levels of stress associated with COVID-19, and leadership support undermine effectiveness.</p> <p>? R6. Poverty and food security challenges, exasperated by impacts of COVID-19, make poaching more attractive and will undermine project aims to reduce poaching.</p> <p>? R8. APU's and NISCWT's ability to</p>

Project Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks*
	<p>Indicator 4: Comprehensive, geo-referenced DNA records for priority NISCWT taxa that have been poached and or traded in SA, are collated and maintained in a central biobank facility with an operational records database, and analyses linked to the SA-BOLD system.</p>	<p>1) Agreement exists to initiate programme of establishing SA-BOLD.</p> <p>2) The entry of data into the international BOLD has been initiated.</p>	<p>Mid-term:</p> <p>1) SA-BOLD is established; 2) 50% of the current records of participating partners have been captured within SA-BOLD and are able to be used.</p> <p>End of project:</p> <p>100% of the records of participating partners have been captured within SA-BOLD and are able to be used.</p>	<p>SANBI Laboratory reports.</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>? A10. Laboratories will participate in SA-BOLD through contributing legacy and current data.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>? R13. IT security requirements are changing rapidly to keep pace with evolving threats.</p> <p>? R14. Staff turnover and/or inattention to procedures may affect the accuracy of data in the SA-BOLD system.</p> <p>? R15. Quality Management System (CoC) is insufficient or not adequately implemented.</p>

Project Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks*
	Indicator 5: Percentage of poaching incidents (rhino and other focal species such as elephant and cycads) that result in successful court convictions.	Percentage = 2.8% Based on - (# of rhino poaching incidents in 2019: 594) and (# of successful convictions in 2019: 17) therefore % of convictions/incident = $17/594 = 2.8\%$)	Mid-term: 7% improvement End of project: 15% improvement	Relevant NPA reports	Assumption: ? A11. New, viable and effective DNA technologies will be applied and be accepted as evidence in the courts. ? A7. Information systems enable the project to access the necessary information. Risk: ? R19. Insufficient capacity in the judicial system (the judicial system is under significant strain as a result of the high crime rate in the country).

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
COMPONENT 1: Consolidate and increase compliance and enforcement with wildlife-related legislation.						

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
<p>Outcome 1.1: Improved anti-poaching capabilities in the targeted state rhino PAs.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Average METT score and average bespoke anti-poaching capability assessment score for all 18 sites.</p>	<p>1) Average METT Score: 62</p> <p>2) Average bespoke anti-poaching capability assessment score: 32%</p>	<p>Mid-term:</p> <p>1) Average METT Score: 67.</p> <p>2) Average bespoke anti-poaching capability assessment score: 45%</p> <p>End of project:</p> <p>1) Average METT Score: 72;</p> <p>2) Average bespoke anti-poaching capability assessment score: 60%</p>	<p>METT reports for each PA, and Bespoke anti-poaching capability assessment score reports for each PA.</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>? A4. Park agency politicians, boards and executives recognize the significance of the IWT problem and will enable field staff by providing motivation and funding.</p> <p>? A8. The methodology for the bespoke anti-poaching capability assessment continues to be employed unchanged so that results are comparable against the baseline.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>? R1. Frontline patrol staff encounter armed poachers, sometimes with life-threatening consequences.</p> <p>? R3. Inability to maintain a full complement of field rangers and other key positions will compromise training efforts and anti-poaching capacities. This may be affected by reduced government funding, and a surge of</p>	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	Indicator 2: Number of rhinos of both species in all 18 targeted PAs.	Number: 1,581	<p>Mid-term:</p> <p>Number: Baseline (i.e. no further loss on average) =1,581</p> <p>End of project:</p> <p>Number: Baseline plus 2% (i.e. 2% growth on average) = 1,613.</p>	Site level census reports	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>? A2. Enhanced capacity to protect rhino and combat poaching will result in the growth of targeted rhino populations and reductions in poaching, and rhino population dynamics will not be affected by other factors not related to poaching (e.g., disease, drought, etc.).</p> <p>? A5. Effective communications among PA agencies and staff (e.g., CMORE) will continue to provide timely intelligence and enable timely responses. Increased investment in this area through GEF-7 and co-financing will improve this function.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>? R2. Security of rhinos may be compromised if data and information is shared inappropriately.</p> <p>? R4. High cost of implementing</p>	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
Outputs for Outcome 1.1	<i>1.1.1:</i> Support provided to build the anti-poaching capabilities of targeted low-capacity state rhino PAs and other key areas with declared NISCWT priority taxa.					
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced capacity of Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) and related law enforcement partners improves enforcement functions and compliance with environmental legislation.	Indicator 3. Number of new EMI e-learning units developed in response to gaps identified in the Skills Development Assessment (which is to be conducted). (see footnote in 6 th column)	Number of units: 0	Mid-term: Skills Development Assessment is completed, End of project: 15 e-learning units developed	Skills Development Assessment report. e-learning units available for autonomous delivery	Assumption: ? nil Risk: ? nil Footnote: In this context, an e-learning unit is defined as a body of learning material that is topic specific and can be delivered autonomously in the e-Learning modality. For example, the learning unit, ?Use of an EMI Pocket Book? would form part of the Module for ?Criminal Investigations Documents and Record keeping?, which will in turn form a part of the broader Criminal Investigators competency profile.	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	Indicator 4: Average number of officials trained/year and percent of these officials who are women.	1) Number trained per annum on average: 85 2) Percentage who are women: 25%.	Mid-term: 1) Number trained per annum on average: 275 2) Percentage who are women: 33%. End of project: 1) Number trained per annum on average: 413 2) Percentage who are women: 40%.	Annual training reports.	Assumption: ? A4. Park agency politicians, boards and executives recognize the significance of the IWT problem and will enable field staff by providing motivation. Risk: ? R3. Inability to maintain a full complement of field rangers and other key positions will compromise training efforts and anti-poaching capacities. This may be affected by reduced government funding, and a surge of COVID-19 infections may disrupt project implementation.	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	Indicator 5: Number of potential locations suitable for an EMI Training Centre assessed and evaluated against each other for viability.	Number of locations assessed: 0	<p>Mid-term:</p> <p>Number of locations assessed: 2</p> <p>End of project:</p> <p>1) Number of locations assessed: 1</p> <p>2) Completed comparison and viability evaluated.</p>	<p>Assessment reports with pros and cons for two locations.</p> <p>Assessment reports</p> <p>Final evaluation report.</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>? A4. Park agency politicians, boards and executives recognize the significance of the IWT problem and will enable field staff by providing motivation.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>? R11. Executive management approval to proceed with the training centre is not secured because of financial or other reasons.</p>	
Outputs for Outcome 1.2	1.2.1: An EMI skills competency framework and comprehensive training programme/curriculum developed; and a suitable site/facility for the EMI National Training Centre is identified.					

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
COMPONENT 2: Enhance forensic and scientific support services linked to wildlife trafficking investigations.						

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
<p>Outcome 2.1: Increased successful use of forensic techniques in wildlife crime investigations and forensic evidence in prosecutions.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Average annual number (and percentage) of forensic investigations and or prosecutions, which use the DNA barcode database/ reference library, increased.</p>	<p>Average annual number: 266.</p> <p>Average annual percent: 68.6%</p> <p>(266/388* cases).</p> <p>* It is recognised that this total may change</p>	<p>Mid-term</p> <p>Average annual number: 280</p> <p>Average annual percent: 73%.</p> <p>End of project:</p> <p>Average annual number: 300</p> <p>Average annual percent: 78%.</p>	<p>Laboratory records and reports</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>? A13. Reference samples are collected following COC procedure approved by enforcement.</p> <p>? A14. Quality reference samples are collected following a sampling strategy to ensure retrieval of good DNA for laboratory analyses.</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>? R17. No case works are received by SANBI laboratories.</p> <p>? R15. Quality Management System (Chain of Custody, CoC) is insufficient or not adequately implemented.</p>	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	Indicator 2: Number of wildlife forensic crime diagnostic tools developed.	Number: 1 (One tool can distinguish priority species from look-alikes).	Mid-term: Number: 2. End of project: Number: 3.	Tools available for technical application.	Assumption: ? A11. New, viable and effective technologies will work and be accepted as evidence in the courts. Risk: ? R16. Delayed implementation due to research development and peer review.	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	<p>Indicator 3: Average annual number of forensic cases undertaken by the NZG and successfully reported on to the NPA after applying technology.</p>	<p>Average annual number: 97.</p>	<p>Mid-term: Average annual number: 150 End of project: Average annual number: 220</p>	<p>Laboratory records/reports</p>	<p>Assumption: ? A13. Reference samples are collected following COC procedure approved by enforcement. ? A14. Quality reference samples are collected following a sampling strategy, to ensure retrieval of good DNA for laboratory analyses. Risk: ? R17. No case works are received by SANBI laboratories.</p>	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	<p>Indicator 4. Percentage of established BWP priority list* of mammals, birds and reptiles that are sampled and analyzed for the database and reference library.</p> <p>* The BWP target is to collect and analyze 5 samples each of 952 mammals, birds and reptiles (total is 4,762 samples).</p>	<p>Percentage: 838/4,762 = 17.6% of targeted total samples).</p>	<p>Mid-term: Percentage: 30% of the targeted number of samples</p> <p>End of project: 100% of the targeted number of samples).</p>	<p>Laboratory records/reports/ SA BOLD data entries</p>	<p>Assumption: ? A13. Reference samples are collected following COC procedure approved by enforcement.</p> <p>? A14. Quality reference samples are collected following a sampling strategy to ensure retrieval of good DNA for laboratory analyses.</p> <p>Risk: ? R18. Sampling is affected by travel restrictions (e.g., COVID-19).</p> <p>-</p>	
Outputs for Outcome 2.1	<p>2.1.1: Support provided for strengthening the wildlife crime forensic analysis capabilities.</p> <p>2.1.2: The DNA barcode reference library and analyses of poached and traded wildlife are expanded.</p>					

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
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Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
COMPONENT 3: Establish specialized prosecution and court capacity to focus on wildlife trafficking.						
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened prosecution and court capacities for wildlife crimes.	Indicator 1: Number of ?highly specialized? wildlife crime prosecutors in the NPA and percentage which are female.	Number: 8 Percent women: 25%	Mid-term: Number: 9 Percent women: 33% End of project: Number: 10 Percent women: 40%	Training records.	Assumption: ? nil Risk: ? nil	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	<p>Indicator 2: Average annual percentage of poaching incident investigations that result in:</p> <p>a) arrests; b) prosecution; c) conviction increases, and d) percentage of poaching incidents that go unresolved decrease.</p>	<p>To be determined through indicator study. Example:</p> <p>Using the same baseline period (2018-2019), calculate the following annual average annual average percentage for each of:</p> <p>poaching arrests: 5%;</p> <p>poaching prosecutions: 5% of arrests;</p> <p>successful convictions: 95% of prosecutions;</p> <p>unresolved cases: 95%</p>	<p>Mid-term: 10% improvement on baseline</p> <p>End of project: 20% improvement on the baseline</p>	<p>METT scorecard poaching indicators.</p> <p>Park records.</p> <p>Investigation dockets.</p> <p>Published court results.</p>	<p>Assumption: ? A11. New, viable and effective technologies will work and be accepted as evidence in the courts.</p> <p>? A19. In order to increase the risk to poachers, suspects will be captured and placed before the court process, convicted and serve time in jail.</p> <p>Risk: ? R15. Quality Management System (Chain of Custody) is insufficient or not adequately implemented.</p>	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	Indicator 3: Number of courts in the high wildlife crime provinces with specialized prosecutors to effectively administer wildlife poaching and trafficking cases.	Number: 5	Mid-term: Number: 6 End of project: Number: 7	NPA records	Assumption: ? nil Risk: ? R19. Insufficient capacity in the judicial system.	
	Indicator 4: Number of criminal judicial officials (magistrates, prosecutors), and the percentage that are women, that participate in at least one illegal trade in wildlife/wildlife crime, and wildlife-related anti-money laundering (AML) awareness programme annually.	Annual number: 60. Percentage women: 30%.	Mid-term: Annual number: 100. Percentage women: 35% End of project: Annual number: 150. Percentage women: 40%	DoJCS Records Records of attendance at awareness programmes.	Assumption: ? nil Risk: ? R19. Insufficient capacity in the judicial system.	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	Indicator 5: Percentage of anti-poaching convictions that include AML investigations.	Percentage: < 1%	Mid-term: Percentage: 2% End of project: Percentage: 5%	NPA records	Assumption: ? nil Risk: ? R20. Corruption in the system may undermine actions.	
Outputs for Outcome 3.1	<p>3.1.1: Capacity needs assessed for more effectively prosecuting wildlife trafficking cases.</p> <p>3.1.2: Prosecution and court capacities strengthened to deal with high priority wildlife crimes in hotspot areas.</p> <p>3.1.3: Specialized wildlife crime-related training delivered to investigating officers, prosecutors, and awareness-raising campaigns for implemented for criminal justice officials.</p>					

Pillar 2 Results Framework in the WB Project Document (WB: P170213)

Results Framework			
COUNTRY: South Africa South Africa: Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas			
Project Development Objectives(s)			
To increase investment in three target protected area (PAs) landscapes to grow the biodiversity economy and benefits to local communities.			
Project Development Objective Indicators			
Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target

To leverage financial resources and improve capacity to implement the Biodiversity Economy		
Area of community land brought under biodiversity stewardship in protected area buffer landscapes (hectares) (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	26,600.00
Greater Addo-Amathole Node (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	5,000.00
Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	8,000.00
Greater iSimangaliso Node (Hectare(Ha))	0.00	13,600.00
Volume of public and private sector resources leveraged for wildlife sector (USD) (Amount(USD))	0.00	7,500,000.00
Greater Addo-Amathole Node (Amount(USD))	0.00	2,500,000.00
Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node (Amount(USD))	0.00	3,000,000.00
Greater iSimangaliso Node (Amount(USD))	0.00	2,000,000.00
Number of micro and small businesses in biodiversity economy nodes successfully supported to start or expand operations (Number)	0.00	150.00
Greater Addo-Amathole Node (Number)	0.00	50.00
Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node (Number)	0.00	60.00
Greater iSimangaliso Node (Number)	0.00	40.00
Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (Number)	0.00	260,000.00
Number of female beneficiaries (Percentage)	0.00	50.00
Number of male beneficiaries (Percentage)	0.00	50.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Component 1. Building biodiversity economy nodes for community stewardship and livelihoods			

Number of biodiversity stewardship agreements signed (Conservation Areas or Protected Areas) in nodes (Number)	0.00	6.00
Number of new business agreements between communities and public and/or private sector entities in project nodes (Number)	0.00	9.00
Number of micro-business operators reached with targeted business training to develop or expand on supply chain linkages in the Biodiversity Economy (Number)	0.00	450.00
Number of small business operators reached with targeted business training to develop or expand on supply chain linkages in the Biodiversity Economy (Number)	0.00	80.00
Number of community governance structure members reached with leadership and governance training (Number)	0.00	995.00
Number of people who participate in consultations on the Stewardship Programme in targeted communities. (Number)	0.00	760.00

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Data source	Methodology Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
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<p>Area of community land brought under biodiversity stewardship in protected area buffer landscapes (hectares)</p>	<p>This indicator measures the area of community land in each of the three project nodes over which stewardship agreements have successfully been concluded. These may include two types of biodiversity stewardship areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protected Areas: geographic areas that are formally protected by the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPA) (57 of 2003). They are managed mainly for biodiversity conservation, and contribute to the protected area estate, for example, a Protected Environment under NEMPA, or a 5-30 year Biodiversity Agreement in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004). 2. Conservation Areas: areas that are not formally protected by the NEMPA Act, but are nevertheless managed at least partly for biodiversity conservation. They contribute to the broader conservation estate, for example, a Community Conservation Area through a Conservation Agreement. 	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project. Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project. Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project.</p>	<p>Annual reports by the three sub-executing agencies. In case of PAs, declaration in Provincial or National Government Gazette</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to sub-executing agencies for reports</p>	<p>SANBI, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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Greater Addo-Amathole Node	As above?	As above?	As above?	SANParks and ECPTA	
Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node	As above?	As above?	As above?		SANParks
Greater iSimangaliso Node	As above?	As above?	As above?		iSimangaliso WPA

<p>Volume of public and private sector resources leveraged for wildlife sector (USD)</p>	<p>Resources leveraged will include public and private sector investment leveraged during project implementation to be tracked and reported on during project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public sector investment, includes funding allocated by government, for example, the Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programme (EPIP) funding for fencing of community land and other infrastructure to enable game breeding and safari hunting operations. - Private sector investment can include any form of private finance, including financing through capital markets or retail banking equity. 	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
<p>Greater Addo-Amathole Node</p>				<p>SANParks</p>	
<p>Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node</p>					
<p>Greater iSimangaliso Node</p>					

<p>Number of micro and small businesses in biodiversity economy nodes successfully supported to start or expand operations</p>	<p>Micro businesses: In terms of the National Small Enterprises Act (29 of 2004), "micro-businesses" have five or fewer employees and a turnover of up to ZAR 100,000.</p> <p>Small businesses: These include both small and very small businesses "Very small businesses" employ between 6 and 20 employees, while "small businesses" employ between 21 and 50 employees. The upper limit for turnover in a small business varies from ZAR 1,000,000 in the agricultural sector to ZAR 13,000,000 in the catering, accommodations and other sector.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators, in collaboration with service providers</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports " by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
<p>Greater Addo-Amathole Node</p>					
<p>Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node</p>					
<p>Greater iSimangaliso Node</p>					

<p>Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>At the nodal level, communities who live adjacent to PAs, especially within the three targeted nodes, are the targeted beneficiaries. At the national level, the direct beneficiaries are DEFF, SANParks, SANBI and iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority, while indirect beneficiaries include civil society organizations and other government departments and agencies at the national, provincial, district, and local government levels involved in providing the enabling environment for making the project implementation successful. These institutions will benefit from a variety of capacity strengthening activities. Private sector businesses that enter into partnerships with landholding communities to develop enterprises in nature-based tourism and the wildlife sector will benefit from new investment opportunities. Private sector businesses such as existing lodges and private reserves surrounding the national parks who conclude supply agreements with entrepreneurs in local communities</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project.</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators.</p>	<p>The DEFF-hosted PMU will be responsible for creating a template that each node coordinator will use to monitor beneficiaries in the respective project nodes. The PMU will collate data on beneficiaries.</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA, SANBI</p>
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<p>Number of female beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women or girls who benefit from the project.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project.</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators.</p>	<p>The DEFF-hosted PMU will be responsible for creating a template that each node coordinator will use to monitor beneficiaries in the respective project nodes. The PMU will collate data on beneficiaries.</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
<p>Number of male beneficiaries</p>	<p>The number of men or boys who benefit from the project.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>The DEFF-hosted PMU will be responsible for creating a template that each node coordinator will use to monitor beneficiaries in the respective project nodes. The PMU will collate data on beneficiaries.</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
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<p>Number of biodiversity stewardship agreements signed (Conservation Areas or Protected Areas) in nodes</p>	<p>This indicator measures the area of community land in each of the three project nodes over which stewardship agreements have successfully been concluded. These may include two types of biodiversity stewardship areas:</p> <p>1. Protected Areas: geographic areas that are formally protected by the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPA) (57 of 2003). They are managed mainly for biodiversity conservation, and contribute to the protected area estate, for example, a Protected Environment under NEMPA, or a 5-30 year Biodiversity Agreement in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004).</p> <p>2. Conservation Areas: areas that are not formally protected by the NEMPA Act, but are nevertheless managed at least partly for biodiversity conservation. They contribute to the broader conservation estate, for example, a Community Conservation Area through a Conservation Agreement.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project.</p>	<p>Annual reports by three sub-executing agencies. In case of PAs, declaration in Provincial or National Government Gazette</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to sub-executing agencies for reports</p>	<p>SANBI, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of new business agreements between communities and public and/or private sector entities in project nodes</p>	<p>A biodiversity economy node is defined as a geospatial platform that provides networks to enable market access, skills transfer, investment attraction, and supply chain linkages through incorporating underdeveloped but biodiversity-rich communal lands, private lands, and unproductive game farms/reserves, or well-established Protected Areas that are not optimally utilized. Potential benefits in these rural nodes of high biodiversity economy potential may accrue from bioprospecting and biotrade, the wildlife sector, ecotourism/nature-based tourism, or value addition to cleared alien biomass, as well as sustainable use of biodiversity through community based natural resource management.</p> <p>New business agreements are defined as including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment partnerships between private sector businesses (including impact investors) and landholding communities to develop enterprises in value chains around nature- 	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written reports by the three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to nodes for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of micro-business operators reached with targeted business training to develop or expand on supply chain linkages in the Biodiversity Economy</p>	<p>Micro business operators are those owning new or existing businesses including both small and very small businesses. ?Very small businesses? employ between 6 and 20 employees, while ?small businesses? employ between 21 and 50 employees. The upper limit for turnover in a small business varies from ZAR 1,000,000 in the agricultural sector to ZAR 13,000,000 in the catering, accommodations and other sector - in terms of the National Small Enterprises Act (29 of 2004). At least 58% of these beneficiaries will be women, and 70% will be youth.</p> <p>Basic training on business planning / expansion: A training course will be delivered to existing and would-be entrepreneurs / representatives of cooperatives in each project node, with emphasis on practical skills such as market research, business planning, marketing and advertising, cash flow management, stock control and security, supply chain agreements, access to finance, and employee management, and also providing hands-on support to develop a</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written reports by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of small business operators reached with targeted business training to develop or expand on supply chain linkages in the Biodiversity Economy</p>	<p>Small business operators are those owning new or small and very small businesses. ?Very small businesses? employ between 6 and 20 employees, while ?small businesses? employ between 21 and 50 employees. The upper limit for turnover in a small business varies from ZAR 1,000,000 in the agricultural sector to ZAR 13,000,000 in the catering, accommodations and other sector ? in terms of the National Small Enterprises Act (29 of 2004). At least 58% of these beneficiaries will be women, and 70% will be youth.</p> <p>Targeted capacity development over an extended period will be provided to 25-30 selected viable business concepts in each project node that fit directly into growing biodiversity economy value chains and promise multiplier effects in the local economy. This includes both mentorship and specialized technical advice (transaction, investment, legal) for a 24-month period, and grant funding for working capital and required equipment and small-scale infrastructure.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of community governance structure members reached with leadership and governance training</p>	<p>Community governance structures in each node will be surveyed by the project node coordinator in the first year of implementation and will include youth, women's and business groupings, as well as structures for governance of communally-held land ? including the nodes? Communal Property Associations and Development Trusts, as well as any Special Purpose Vehicles to be established during project implementation under the above structures to ringfence income and expenditure in running specific commercial ventures.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of people who participate in consultations on the Stewardship Programme in targeted communities.</p>	<p>The Stewardship Programme is an approach to enter into agreements with private and communal landowners to protect and manage land in biodiversity priority areas. The Programme is led by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Stewardship Programme consultations are dialogues between SANBI and community landowners with a goal to educate about the Programme and to reach agreements. In-person consultations are preferable but virtual consultations are also possible. Participation in Stewardship Programme consultations means attendance.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project.</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>SANBI will be primarily responsible for tracking participation and for disaggregating participation data by gender. SANParks, ECPTA, and iSimangaliso WPA will provide a secondary source of data for participation in consultations hosted with communities from their respective protected areas.</p>	<p>SANBI, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
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<p>Number of biodiversity stewardship agreements signed (Conservation Areas or Protected Areas) in nodes</p>	<p>This indicator measures the area of community land in each of the three project nodes over which stewardship agreements have successfully been concluded. These may include two types of biodiversity stewardship areas:</p> <p>1. Protected Areas: geographic areas that are formally protected by the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPA) (57 of 2003). They are managed mainly for biodiversity conservation, and contribute to the protected area estate, for example, a Protected Environment under NEMPA, or a 5-30 year Biodiversity Agreement in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004).</p> <p>2. Conservation Areas: areas that are not formally protected by the NEMPA Act, but are nevertheless managed at least partly for biodiversity conservation. They contribute to the broader conservation estate, for example, a Community Conservation Area through a Conservation Agreement.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project.</p>	<p>Annual reports by three sub-executing agencies. In case of PAs, declaration in Provincial or National Government Gazette</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to sub-executing agencies for reports</p>	<p>SANBI, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of new business agreements between communities and public and/or private sector entities in project nodes</p>	<p>A biodiversity economy node is defined as a geospatial platform that provides networks to enable market access, skills transfer, investment attraction, and supply chain linkages through incorporating underdeveloped but biodiversity-rich communal lands, private lands, and unproductive game farms/reserves, or well-established Protected Areas that are not optimally utilized. Potential benefits in these rural nodes of high biodiversity economy potential may accrue from bioprospecting and biotrade, the wildlife sector, ecotourism/nature-based tourism, or value addition to cleared alien biomass, as well as sustainable use of biodiversity through community based natural resource management.</p> <p>New business agreements are defined as including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment partnerships between private sector businesses (including impact investors) and landholding communities to develop enterprises in value chains around nature- 	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written reports by the three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to nodes for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of micro-business operators reached with targeted business training to develop or expand on supply chain linkages in the Biodiversity Economy</p>	<p>Micro business operators are those owning new or existing businesses including both small and very small businesses. ?Very small businesses? employ between 6 and 20 employees, while ?small businesses? employ between 21 and 50 employees. The upper limit for turnover in a small business varies from ZAR 1,000,000 in the agricultural sector to ZAR 13,000,000 in the catering, accommodations and other sector - in terms of the National Small Enterprises Act (29 of 2004). At least 58% of these beneficiaries will be women, and 70% will be youth.</p> <p>Basic training on business planning / expansion: A training course will be delivered to existing and would-be entrepreneurs / representatives of cooperatives in each project node, with emphasis on practical skills such as market research, business planning, marketing and advertising, cash flow management, stock control and security, supply chain agreements, access to finance, and employee management, and also providing hands-on support to develop a</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written reports by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of small business operators reached with targeted business training to develop or expand on supply chain linkages in the Biodiversity Economy</p>	<p>Small business operators are those owning new or small and very small businesses. ?Very small businesses? employ between 6 and 20 employees, while ?small businesses? employ between 21 and 50 employees. The upper limit for turnover in a small business varies from ZAR 1,000,000 in the agricultural sector to ZAR 13,000,000 in the catering, accommodations and other sector ? in terms of the National Small Enterprises Act (29 of 2004). At least 58% of these beneficiaries will be women, and 70% will be youth.</p> <p>Targeted capacity development over an extended period will be provided to 25-30 selected viable business concepts in each project node that fit directly into growing biodiversity economy value chains and promise multiplier effects in the local economy. This includes both mentorship and specialized technical advice (transaction, investment, legal) for a 24-month period, and grant funding for working capital and required equipment and small-scale infrastructure.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of community governance structure members reached with leadership and governance training</p>	<p>Community governance structures in each node will be surveyed by the project node coordinator in the first year of implementation and will include youth, women's and business groupings, as well as structures for governance of communally-held land ? including the nodes? Communal Property Associations and Development Trusts, as well as any Special Purpose Vehicles to be established during project implementation under the above structures to ringfence income and expenditure in running specific commercial ventures.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>Tracking of progress and request to agencies for reports by DEFF-hosted PMU</p>	<p>DEFF, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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<p>Number of people who participate in consultations on the Stewardship Programme in targeted communities.</p>	<p>The Stewardship Programme is an approach to enter into agreements with private and communal landowners to protect and manage land in biodiversity priority areas. The Programme is led by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Stewardship Programme consultations are dialogues between SANBI and community landowners with a goal to educate about the Programme and to reach agreements. In-person consultations are preferable but virtual consultations are also possible. Participation in Stewardship Programme consultations means attendance.</p>	<p>Data for this indicator will be collected annually and collated twice during project lifetime: at mid term review and at end of project.</p>	<p>Annual written report by three project node coordinators</p>	<p>SANBI will be primarily responsible for tracking participation and for disaggregating participation data by gender. SANParks, ECPTA, and iSimangaliso WPA will provide a secondary source of data for participation in consultations hosted with communities from their respective protected areas.</p>	<p>SANBI, SANParks, ECPTA, iSimangaliso WPA</p>
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Response to comments from the GEFSEC technical review (Review sheet of July 2020) of the Pillar2 WB documents and CER of the CEO package have been provided. There are no pending comments from STAP and Council specifically on the South African Country Project Concept approved at the June 2019 GEF Council under the GEF-7 Global Wildlife Program.

It is noted that comments on the overall GWP Program Framework Document included a comment from the GEF Council (US) looking forward to greater clarity on private sector engagement and gender mainstreaming, as the projects develop. Section 3 of this CEO Endorsement Request document on *Gender equality and women's empowerment*, and Section 4 on *Private sector engagement* provide further detail for the South Africa project.

Council (Germany) welcomed the inclusion in the GEF-7 phase of the GWP of a component that 'aims at promoting wildlife-based and resilient economies (such as nature-based tourism, sport hunting, legal wildlife trade under CITES, and sharing proportion of protected area revenues with local communities)'. This is very much the focus of this project. Through component 2 (Pillar 1), the DNA reference library and SA-BOLD will enable improved analyses of wildlife parts/products to enable the legal trade system and prosecutions to disable the illegal activities. Pillar 2 of the South Africa project, which aims to promote inclusive growth and transformation, while unlocking the potential of the wildlife economy.

Related to this, the STAP comments of May 2019 say that 'while much of the GWP activities support 'business as usual' (albeit urgently needed) interventions, for example, improved protected area management, this new phase of the GWP is innovative in that it supports efforts to turn wildlife into an asset, and adopts a value-chain approach from poacher to market'. 'The PFD perhaps undersells the innovative nature of this'. The South Africa project aims to make significant progress in 'turning wildlife into an asset', seeing this as an essential element of long-term conservation ' through giving communities a stake in the wildlife resource, and by improving DNA supports that will enable the legal wildlife trade as well as prosecutions of illegal activities.

The South Africa GWP project in the GEF-7 cycle will produce knowledge products capturing innovation and emerging best practice in these areas, and will help to share learning on this with other countries through the GWP global platform of the GEF.

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

1. PPG activities financing status :

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$333,486			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
The following PPG-funded activities have been completed for Pillar 1 of project (through UNEP):			
International Consultants	40,000	20,000	20,000
National Consultants	45,000	0	45,000
Travel	41,000	10,000	31,000
Workshops/conferences/meetings	24,000	2,000	22,000
TOTAL for Pillar 1 by UNEP	150,000	62,000	88,000
The following PPG-funded activities have been completed for Pillar 2 of project (through DEFF):			
National Consultants	163,486	0	163,486
Travel	15,000	15,000	0
Workshops/conferences/meetings	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL for Pillar 2 by DEFF	183,486	30,000[1]	163,486
Grand Total	333,486	92,000	251,486

[1] Advanced by DEFF; to be reimbursed from PPG funds through retroactive financing in the grant agreement.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not applicable

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

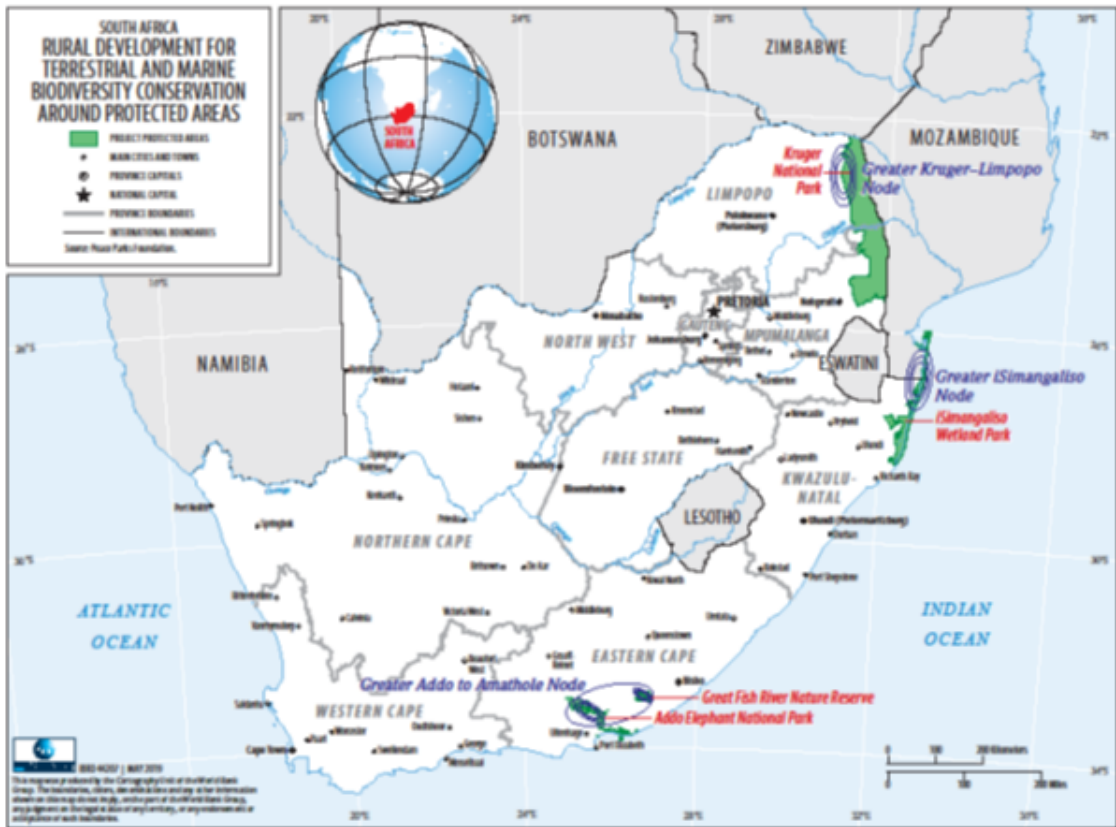
Project Site Coordinates

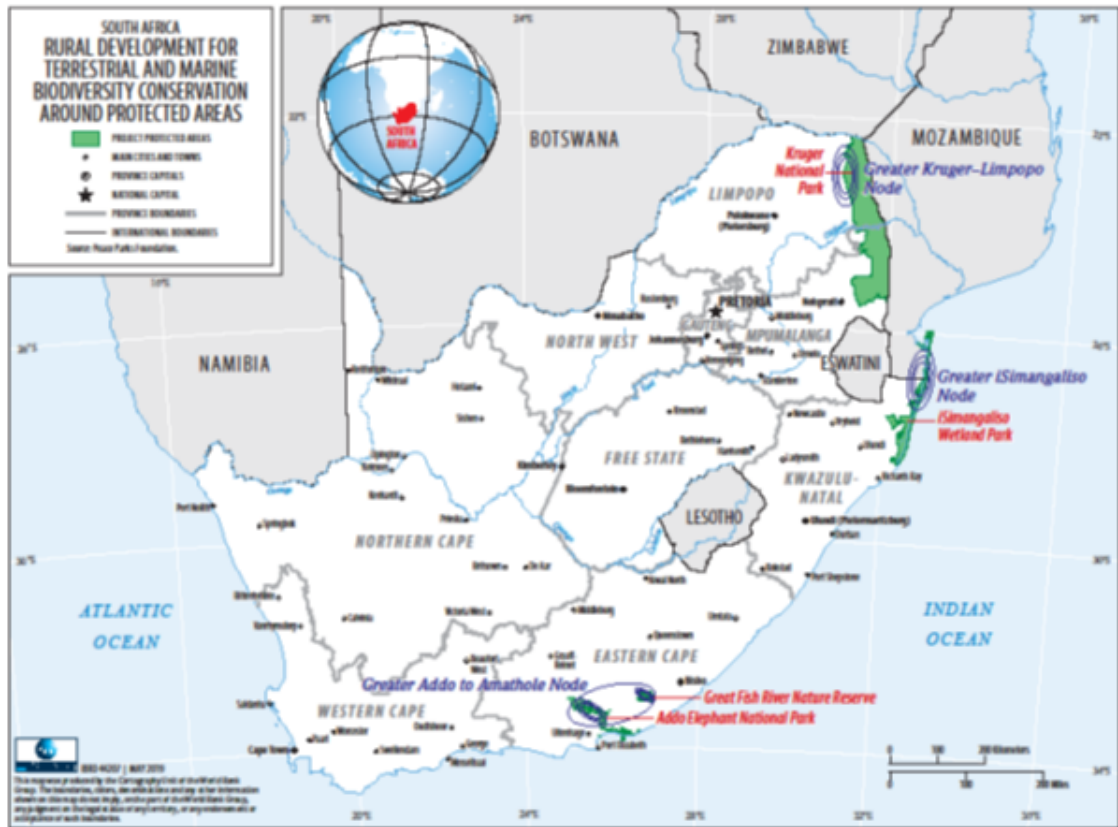
Name of Protected Area	Longitude	Latitude
Atherstone	27.341	-24.515
Baviaanskloof (WHS)	24.508	-33.647
Botsalano	25.7079513	-25.56075
Dinokeng	28.296906	-25.403236
D?nyala	27?58'32.37	-25?59'30.46
iSimangaliso (WHS)	32.5	-28
Ithala	27? 32' 45.229	-31? 18' 48.551
Loskop	29?23'12.1	25?25'23.9
Madikwe	27.600	-24.617
Mafikeng	25.724401	-25.864784
Marakele	27.559547	-24.457462
Ophate	31.4241555	-28.4338421
Pilanesberg	28.907	-24.431
Phongola	30.430	-27.328
Lawrence de Lange	26.8833.	-31.9000

Spioenkop	29.467	-28.681
Tembe	32.531	-26.969
Weenen	30.006	-28.879

Pillar 2		
Site	Longitude	Latitude
Kruger National Park	-25.3551	31.8894
iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	32.5	28
Addo National Elephant Park	25.7506	33.4834

Map





ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Please see attached the GEF Project Budget table.