



## **Part I: Project Information**

### **GEF ID**

10966

### **Project Type**

MSP

### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

### **CBIT/NGI**

CBIT No

NGI No

### **Project Title**

Unlocking a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy potential in Tsholotsho District of the Hwange-Kazuma Landscape in Zimbabwe

### **Countries**

Zimbabwe

### **Agency(ies)**

UNEP

### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

### **Executing Partner Type**

Government

### **GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

### **Sector**

### **Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Species, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Stakeholders, Private Sector, SMEs, Civil Society, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Communications, Strategic Communications, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Theory of change, Learning

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

No Contribution 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

No Contribution 0

**Biodiversity**

Principal Objective 2

**Land Degradation**

No Contribution 0

**Submission Date**

8/1/2023

**Expected Implementation Start**

1/1/2024

**Expected Completion Date**

12/31/2026

**Duration**

36In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

42,579.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-1-1	Financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of protected area systems	GET	448,206.00	2,570,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>448,206.00</b>	<b>2,570,000.00</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

Project Objective: To promote a Wildlife Economy approach that benefits people and strengthens wildlife management in the CAMPFIRE areas in Tsholotsho District.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity of local authorities in Tsholotsho District	Technical Assistance	<p><b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Increased benefits from wildlife economy in CAMPFIRE areas of Tsholotsho district are realized</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Management of conservation areas in Tsholotsho district is strengthened through improved law enforcement and reduced poaching incidences</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Selected community-based wildlife economy projects implemented in communities around Hwange National Park in Tsholotsho District.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district and community levels for both sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in communal wildlife areas supported.</p>	GET	328,286.00	1,550,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Lessons learned by the project shared, understanding of Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is enhanced and M&E evidences effective project performance	<b>Output 2.1:</b> Lessons learned from the project are shared.  <b>Output 2.2:</b> Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is promoted	GET	63,520.00	620,000.00
Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	<b>Outcome 3:</b> project monitoring and evaluation ensured	<b>Output 3.1:</b> Project monitoring Meetings held, and Field monitoring visits conducted.  <b>Output 3.2:</b> Terminal evaluation of the project conducted.	GET	20,000.00	150,000.00
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>					<b>411,806.00</b>	<b>2,320,000.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
				GET	36,400.00	250,000.00
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>					<b>36,400.00</b>	<b>250,000.00</b>

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

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**Total Project Cost(\$)**

**448,206.00**

**2,570,000.00**

**Please provide justification**

NA 448,206

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

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Grant	Investment mobilized	240,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	Grant	Investment mobilized	320,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	110,000.00
Civil Society Organization	International Fund for Animal Welfare -IFAW	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>2,570,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Investment Mobilized? was identified based on existing investment by the government of Zimbabwe through the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) in the management of protected areas and other sectors in Hwange National Park, and Tsholotsho Rural district Council, including human resources-equipment and infrastructure. Investment to be mobilized for Ministry, UNEP Wildlife Unit and Africa Wildlife Foundation was identified in preliminary bilateral discussions. Funds that need to be budgeted for annually or grants received from donors were considered investment mobilized.

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	448,206	42,579	490,785.00
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>448,206.00</b>	<b>42,579.00</b>	<b>490,785.00</b>



**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **true**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

50,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

4,750

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750	<b>54,750.00</b>
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>4,750.00</b>	<b>54,750.00</b>



**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)
440779.00	440779.00	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)
440,779.00	440,779.00		

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

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 or other forest loss avoided**

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

**Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported**

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

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

Title	Submitted
Core Indicators worksheet Zimbabwe - 13 Feb 2022	

**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

	<b>Number (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at TE)</b>
<b>Female</b>	7,000	7,000		
<b>Male</b>	7,000	7,000		
<b>Total</b>	14000	14000	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

The project will target the CAMPFIRE area in Tsholotsho District which is 440, 779 ha. This area acts as a buffer to the park limiting illegal access to poachers and also allowing for sustainable use of resources by the community. This is the area where animals also roam into when moving from the park. With regard to the direct impact of the project on the reported hectares (440,779 hectares) under Core Indicator 4, below is a brief theory of change? focused on strengthening law enforcement and capacity building in wildlife conservation areas, particularly in the CAMPFIRE areas. Strengthening Law Enforcement: ? Provision of Equipment and Resources: The project will significantly enhance the capacity of rangers in by providing them with the necessary equipment and resources. This will ensure efficient and timely responses to threats to wildlife especially poaching and will reduce human wildlife conflicts in the CAMPFIRE areas . ? Refresher Training for Rangers: Rangers will undergo comprehensive refresher training programs. These training sessions will focus on advanced conservation tactics, wildlife tracking, anti-poaching techniques, and conflict resolution strategies. This will not only improve their on-ground effectiveness but also ensure the adoption of best practices in wildlife conservation. Impact on Wildlife Conservation: ? Reduction in Poaching: With better-equipped and well-trained rangers, a significant decrease in poaching activities is anticipated. Effective patrolling and enforcement will act as a deterrent to poachers, thereby directly contributing to the conservation of biodiversity. ? Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflict: The project includes strategies to manage and reduce human-wildlife conflicts. This involves community engagement programs to educate and involve local communities in wildlife conservation efforts, thereby reducing retaliatory actions against wildlife. Adequate Funding and Resource Allocation: ? Targeted Financial Support: Adequate funding will be allocated specifically for these initiatives to ensure their successful implementation. This includes resources for equipment procurement, training programs, and community engagement activities. ? Monitoring and Evaluation: Regular monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of these strategies and make necessary adjustments. This will ensure that the activities are leading towards the desired

impact and contributing to the Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). In summary, targeted enhancements in law enforcement capabilities and community engagement in the CAMPFIRE areas will lead to a direct positive impact on biodiversity over the targeted 440,779 hectares. The project is in line with Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5, 8, 12, 13 and 15. Ultimately, the successful implementation of sustainable and inclusive wildlife economy policies will contribute to reducing poverty and hunger and improving the health and wellbeing of rural communities while contributing to the conservation of life on land.

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

1a. Project Description.

#### 1.1 Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

##### *Background*

###### *Wildlife Utilisation in Zimbabwe*

Wildlife economy which is the economic benefits that arise from the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources, including tourism, hunting, and wildlife-related activities - has become an increasingly important source of revenue for biodiversity-rich nations, particularly those with abundant wildlife resources. It encompasses all wildlife-related economic activities, including ecotourism, trophy hunting, recreational activities, wildlife-based research, and conservation [1]

In many developing nations, the wildlife economy has emerged as a key driver of economic growth, particularly in rural areas where other economic opportunities are limited. By creating economic value for wildlife, the wildlife economy provides incentives for the conservation of wildlife resources, encouraging local communities to protect and manage wildlife and their habitats. This, in turn, contributes to poverty reduction by providing income and employment opportunities for these communities. Wildlife is the biggest driver of tourism growth in Africa.[2] For poor and disadvantaged communities, especially those living near protected areas, the wildlife economy has become a vital lifeline.

Utilisation of wildlife resources can contribute to multiple conservation and development aims including generating income and alleviating poverty; creating decent and 'green' employment; improving nature-based livelihoods for rural communities; enhancing wildlife user rights involving landowners and communities; incentivizing increasing habitat for wildlife and wildlife numbers; engaging the private sector investment in wildlife conservation; and promoting inclusive sustainable development and peace.

Sustainable wildlife economy utilisation can address key conservation issues that have dominated discussions in recent dialogues is the need for Africa's wildlife economy initiative to, *inter alia*: (i) assure rights to benefits for local communities through relevant laws, (ii) institute proper structures that ensure equitable distribution of benefits accrued from the wildlife economy, (iii) promote proper governance through elaborate transparent and accountable processes, systems and institutions, (iv) ensure participation by all stakeholders in decision making, (v) develop a regulatory framework that attracts private sector investment, (vi) call for development partners to enhance conditions that encourage private sector investment and catalyze financing options for conservation of natural resources.

The African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa recognises that the wildlife economy is impeded by illegal trade: This trade hinders the development of legal and sustainable activities and uses of wildlife, resulting in significant potential

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revenue losses for African States. To address this, one of the strategy's key objectives is to establish a more inclusive alternative that promotes a participatory approach to economic development and community livelihoods through the sustainable use of wild fauna and flora.

Zimbabwe has enormous potential for the development of a sustainable wildlife economy. The country boasts abundant wildlife resources, including elephants, lions, rhinos, and buffalos, which can generate significant income through ecotourism, hunting, and wildlife trade. The management of wildlife, both in Protected Areas (PAs) and on alienated land, is entrusted to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) by the central government, as stipulated in the Parks and Wildlife Act Chapter 20:14 (1996). In fact, 26% of Zimbabwe's total area is made up of PAs, with 13% managed by the ZPWMA. Due to its rich biodiversity, Zimbabwe has even been ranked among the top three countries in the World Economic Forum's travel and tourism index natural resources pillar (WEF, 2019).

The wildlife utilisation industry in Zimbabwe grew rapidly after legislation was changed to allow landowners to benefit from wildlife conservation through utilisation[3]3. This resulted in increased wildlife populations and halted the systematic elimination of wild animals in commercial ranching areas. Photographic tourism and safari hunting are the most profitable sectors of the industry, with hunting being important in areas with low concentrations of wildlife. Some specialist wildlife production units offer lucrative options like crocodile and ostrich farming. Zimbabwe views all its mammals, including elephants, as a renewable natural resource and follows a policy of sustainable utilisation to maintain a balance of wildlife populations.

Wildlife Management, both in Protected Areas (PAs) and on alienated land in Zimbabwe is mandated to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) by the central government. Protected Areas constitute 26% of the total area of Zimbabwe and 13% are PAs under the ZPWMA. The management of the wildlife resources in both PAs and alienated lands is partly and equally spearheaded and driven by local communities adjacent to the wildlife areas.

The Zimbabwean government recognizes the potential for a viable and sustainable Wildlife Economy, which can help reduce poverty, create employment (especially for women), and conserve biodiversity and wildlife spaces. This can be achieved through a combination of measures such as (i) expanding tourism opportunities, (ii) enhancing protection of endangered species, (iii) ensuring sustainable use of wildlife resources and spaces, and (iv) addressing direct and indirect threats to sustained wildlife economy, such as human-wildlife conflict, poaching, illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife resources, and climate change. The Wildlife Economy opportunity in Zimbabwe has generated much-needed attention and advanced the dialogue on its transformative potential, including economic and social justice benefits and how to scale up.

### ***History of Wildlife Utilisation in Zimbabwe***

For centuries, African tradition has relied on wildlife for various purposes. This has been especially significant for hunter/gatherer communities, and even today, wildlife remains an important source of income in certain remote areas. In Zimbabwe, controls such as taboos helped regulate the use of wildlife, and hunting was mainly for subsistence meat, with valuable commodities like ivory reserved for the chief. Although these controls had limitations, they were sufficient because wildlife was abundant and could only be hunted with primitive weapons by a dispersed population on foot [4]4

The arrival of white settlers in Africa brought new European customs, technologies, and concepts of wildlife protection. Traditional conservation practices were eroded due to population growth, immigration, and weakened tribal authorities[5]5. Although white settlers were granted certain privileges, they were prohibited from hunting on their own land, leading to hostility towards wildlife. Elimination of wildlife on private ranches became widespread, with no market for commercialization. Farmers

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received no compensation for losses caused by wildlife, yet were required by law to protect them, leading to human-wildlife conflict. However, some farmers still tolerated and protected certain game species for aesthetic reasons, as long as it did not heavily impact their livelihoods. Predators were treated as vermin, while herbivores were accepted with limited crop damage and competition. Tolerance declined in dry years.

The Parks and Wildlife Act (14/1975) granted full custodial rights over wild animals to landholders while they were on their land, departing from past approaches by prioritizing the maintenance of Zimbabwe's biodiversity as the major goal in wildlife management. Local communities had the ability to control abuses or, if they failed, the Central Government could sanction against the landowner. Specially Protected Animals could only be killed in defence of life, and their parts and derivatives could not be traded. The Act also enabled landholders to hunt or market any plant or animal on their land except those species listed as Specially Protected or Restricted. The Act recognized the need to provide rural people with a sense of participation in wildlife management for the future of wildlife and to promote rural development through wildlife conservation and tourism.

In the 1960s, it was realised that traditional conservation practices were not effective, and farmers were given greater responsibility for their wildlife. The Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975 gave full custodial rights over wild animals to appropriate authorities (landholders) while the game is on their land, except for Specially Protected Species. This Act marked a departure from previous approaches by prioritizing the maintenance of Zimbabwe's biodiversity and providing mechanisms for local communities to control abuses. The Act also recognized the importance of rural development through wildlife conservation and tourism and allowed landholders to hunt or market any plant or animal on their land.

The Wildlife Industries New Development for All (WINDFALL) project was conceived in 1978 to register commercial wildlife ranching to communal areas and reduce human-wildlife conflicts. However, the program died after six years due to marginalization, ambiguity, negative perceptions, and revenue retention at the Rural District Councils (RDCs) level. WINDFALL highlighted the need for community benefits and direct proprietorship over wildlife. It influenced the development of the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) concept, which improved community participation in wildlife management.

### ***CAMPFIRE***

CAMPFIRE (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources) in Zimbabwe was developed based on the experiences gained from Project-WINDFALL, which distributed meat from elephant culling and some revenue from trophy fees to rural communities to encourage a positive attitude towards wildlife[6]. The Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975 enabled District Councils to have full custodial rights over wildlife in communal lands, but this was only implemented in 1988 under CAMPFIRE. CAMPFIRE aimed to manage wildlife and other natural resources in Zimbabwe's communal lands for the benefit of the people living there, and to synchronize land-use with natural opportunities and constraints. Wildlife use predominated in CAMPFIRE, with safari hunting and ecotourism producing the most value. The program was meant to encompass wildlife, woodlands, water, and grazing, but wildlife produced the most revenue. Peasant farmers in the communal areas were historically excluded from contributing or drawing resources from the modern sector. The programme provided communities in areas with limited crop production potential with more livelihood options by promoting the sustainable use of wildlife and other resources in a profitable and equitable manner.

The CAMPFIRE program generates three primary benefits; it improves the livelihoods of rural communities, promotes environmental stewardship among the rural folk by providing an incentive for wildlife conservation and, promotes social cohesion by focusing on that which benefits the community as a whole[7]. The allocation of rights is affected by the population: resource ratio. The RDCs pass on

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to producer communities a fixed percentage of the revenues earned. Safari hunting produce most of the revenue. Sales of hides and ivory, eco-tourism leases, and other transactions make up the balance. Communities earn revenue through hunting quotas and lease fees, managed by the CAMPFIRE program and Rural District Council.

Unfortunately, the implementation of CAMPFIRE departed somewhat from the original plan. The RDCs, rather than the cooperatives became the appropriate authorities for wildlife for economic and political reasons[8]8. Currently, there are 37 Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) districts in Zimbabwe and all of them are adjacent to the PAs. The linkages between wildlife prevalence in the PAs and organization of adjacent communities pave the way for tourism in the respective areas. The frontline communities have diverse roles to play in both wildlife management and tourism ventures. The Government of Zimbabwe is currently reviewing the CAMPFIRE Programme.

The wildlife area in Tsholotsho shares a 240 km boundary with Hwange National Park. There are two safari companies that have leases in the area. They pay their dues to Tsholotsho RDC, including payment for all hunted animals. The RDC acts as the administrator for these funds, ensuring that all benefiting wards get their funds in their accounts. The CAMPFIRE committees in each ward are responsible for making decisions on how to spend the funds. Developmental projects implemented through CAMPFIRE funds in the district include the building of classroom blocks, the drilling of boreholes, clinics and development of dams for the community. Communities are also given meat from the hunts.

### ***Benefits of Wildlife to Local Communities***

Wildlife provides many benefits to the local communities and these benefits usually comprises both use and non-use values. Use values can be direct, such as economic benefits gained from active resource use (e.g., hunting, bushmeat sale, hides), or indirect, such as the benefits gained from maintaining healthy ecosystems. Non-use values encompass all other values, such as existence values assigned to game animals. In general, it is straightforward to estimate individuals' value of game meat by using associated market prices. Other values, such as recreational, viewing, and non-use values, which are not traded in markets can be more difficult to measure.

While wildlife-based tourism can provide significant economic benefits to local communities, it is crucial to ensure that these practices are sustainable and do not harm the ecosystem or animal populations. Hwange National Park's wildlife attracts many tourists, generating significant revenue for the local economy and creating job opportunities. Wildlife also provides educational opportunities for both children and adults, contributing to increased conservation efforts.

Non-use values include option values and existence values. The economics of community conservation relies on the fact that wildlife can generate national benefits. For communities to become involved in conservation, economic benefits must be large enough to offset the opportunity cost of not participating in other activities. Community participation in conservation must be linked to economic benefits or their value systems. Sustainable and responsible practices are essential for the continued viability of the wildlife economy and to protect the wildlife populations.

### ***Tsholotsho District In The Hwange Kazuma Landscape***

The Hwange-Kazuma landscape is in Natural Region IV with average rainfall of 350-500mm[9]9. It falls within Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA). The landscape consists of varying land uses and terrains, although it mainly consists of Kalahari sands. It has four national parks,

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that is, Hwange National Park, Kazuma National Park, Zambezi National Park and Victoria Falls National Park. These protected areas share borders with communal areas, Hwange, Kusile and Tsholotsho districts. To the south, Hwange National Park, located to the south, shares the longest boundary of any community within the KAZA, spanning 240 kilometres along Tsholotsho District. Tsholotsho District shares a 240km boundary with Hwange National Park. The length of the boundary is all Campfire area (440, 779 ha). The CAMPFIRE area acts as a buffer to the park limiting illegal access to poachers and also allowing for sustainable use of resources by the community. CAMPFIRE rangers are the first line of defense to the park as the CAMPFIRE area is the area of entrance for poachers wanting to access the park. By protecting the CAMPFIRE area when the animals roam into the communal land (CAMPFIRE) area they will be safe.

The low rainfall and poor soils threaten food security in the area. Poverty in the district is exacerbated by frequent floods and limited development opportunities[10]10. Water availability for human consumption and livestock is limited, with the only dam in the district being Gariya Dam in Ward 7. Other pans for watering livestock dry up in the dry season. These pans are visited by elephants, leading to Human Wildlife Conflict.

Tsholotsho District has 22 wards. Five of these (Wards 1,2,3, 4 and 7) share a boundary with protected areas, that is Hwange National Park and Gwaai Forest (Figure 1). The District is part of the Communal Area Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE), with hunting in the mentioned wards.

Many families in Tsholotsho rely on subsistence farming (although the yield is low) and livestock rearing for their livelihoods. Crop production is impeded by poor rainfall and soils. The sweet veld makes it ideal for grazing, hence the presence of the Lagisa system in Ward 1 and 7[11]11. The communities, especially from Wards 1,2,3, 4 and 7 also experience Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) with carnivores and elephants, because of their proximity to Hwange National Park. The Tsholotsho Rural District Council is responsible for Problem Animal Control (PAC) with the help of Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA). Loss of crops, livestock and even human lives to wildlife has negatively impacted communities in wildlife areas. The lack of an effective and enforced land use plan by the Tsholotsho Rural District that would regulate the use of land and resources within the district can exacerbate the above-named challenges. An effective land use plan will be essential in the promotion of a desirable social and environmental outcomes as well as a more efficient use of resources in the district. Thus, by developing the wildlife economy, the Government of Zimbabwe intends to improve the economic benefits to these communities and thus, improve livelihoods[12]12. In doing so sustainability and inclusivity are important to ensure continued beneficitation for all. Table 3 shows the distribution of the human population in the district. Tsholotsho District, located in Matabeleland North Province, has an estimated total population of 115782, of which 53,5% (61 936) are women and 46,5% (53 846) are men (2022 Census) (Table 3). The population comprises 26 668 households with an average household size of 4.3. There is a high incidence of female headed households[13]13 at 42,6%, with the highest percentages being in the 70 ? 79 age groups as well as 40 ? 44 age group.

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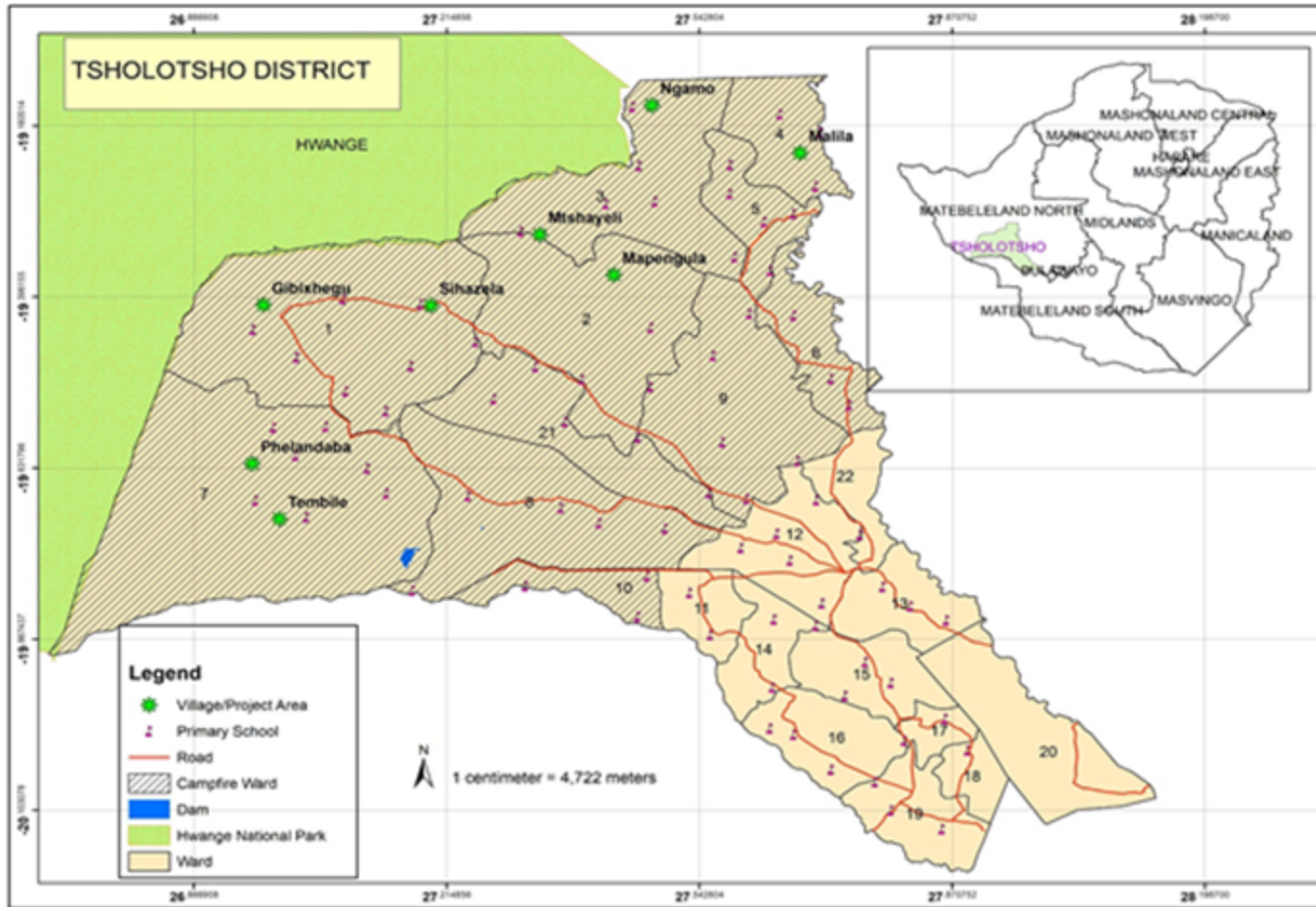
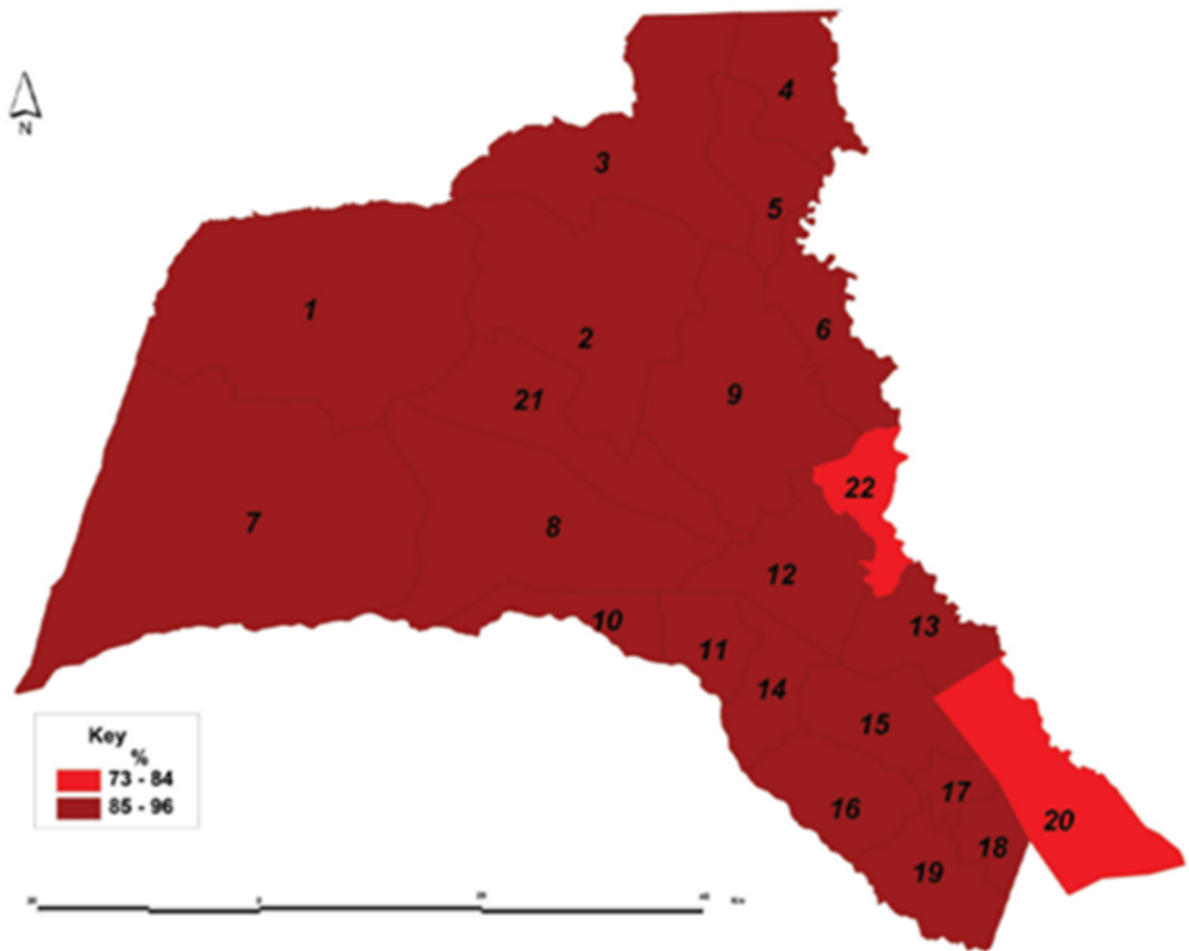


Figure 1: Map of Tsholotsho district showing targeted "communal wildlife areas" marked with Green stars. Project Area for GEF 7 project showing the wards in Tsholotsho and villages visited in project development.

**Table 3: Demographic Data Composition per Ward**[14]14

Ward	Total Households	Men	Women	Total Population	Average Household Size
Ward 01	789	1688	1814	3502	4.4
Ward 02	1074	2310	2646	4956	4.6
Ward 03	1129	2422	2728	5150	4.6
Ward 04	578	1252	1376	2628	4.5
Ward 05	1161	2267	2504	4771	4.1
Ward 06	1834	3751	4253	8004	4.4
Ward 07	951	1968	2105	4073	4.3
Ward 08	1914	4297	5047	9344	4.9
Ward 09	1407	3103	3457	6560	4.7
Ward 10	890	1848	2220	4068	4.6
Ward 11	892	1932	2200	4132	4.6
Ward 12	1742	3601	4057	7658	4.4
Ward 13	1336	2543	2897	5440	4.1
Ward 14	828	1697	2038	3735	4.5
Ward 15	2021	3964	4687	8651	4.3
Ward 16	1263	2408	2954	5362	4.2
Ward 17	1007	1825	2249	4074	4
Ward 18	1017	1982	2317	4299	4.2
Ward 19	1368	2582	2998	5580	4.1
Ward 20	394	941	889	1830	4.6
Ward 21	470	998	1184	2182	4.6
Ward 22	2603	4467	5316	9783	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26668</b>	<b>53846</b>	<b>61936</b>	<b>115782</b>	<b>4.3</b>

The poverty prevalence rate for Tsholotsho District was 89.3% (Figure 2 below). Ward 03 had the highest poverty prevalence of 93.4% while Ward 22 and 20 had the lowest prevalence rates. Tsholotsho has a high prevalence of poverty and this might be caused by poor distribution of rainfall and limited livelihood opportunities for wards in the west bordering the Hwange National Park. Wards 22 and 20 have plantations and cattle ranching farms hence better livelihood sources for local households[15]15. The District has a food poverty prevalence of 45%. In 2016, 10411 households were defined as food poor.



**Figure 2: Poverty prevalence in Wards in Tsholotsho District**

***Human-Wildlife Conflict in Tsholotsho***

Tsholotsho District, which shares a 240km boundary with Hwange National Park, experiences varied impacts from this proximity. The district has capitalized on this boundary by converting it into a CAMPFIRE area, currently leased to two hunting outfits. However, this proximity to wildlife poses significant challenges for the local community. Frequent crop destruction by elephants, competition for water resources, and threats from lions, hyenas, and other carnivores to livestock in grazing areas and enclosures, not only impact livelihoods but also pose risks to human safety, disrupting routine activities like water collection and cattle herding. The dry environment and limited water resources of Hwange National Park further intensify these issues, as elephants, particularly, move into communal lands competing with humans and livestock for water and food, leading to dangerous encounters.

Economically, the district's primary tourism activity is consumptive tourism within the CAMPFIRE area. However, the economic benefits from these hunting safaris are somewhat limited, as most goods and services are sourced from Bulawayo, located over a hundred kilometers away. Employment opportunities for community members in roles such as rangers, trackers, and guides exist, yet the overall economic impact on the district is moderate, mostly emanating from CAMPFIRE benefit sharing.

Consequently, the community often perceives wildlife negatively, viewing it more as a source of conflict than benefit. This view is exacerbated by inadequate compensation for losses caused by wildlife, occasionally leading to lethal retaliation against animals.

### **Threats, root causes and barrier analysis**

#### ***Overview of threats and root causes affecting wildlife economy in Zimbabwe***

The wildlife economy in Zimbabwe faces several threats and root causes, which are affecting its sustainability. Below are some of the main threats and root causes affecting the wildlife economy in the country.

In the 1980s, what today is being called the wildlife economy would have been more commonly called wildlife conservation. This is because conservation was understood then as the management of our living planet for sustainable human benefit. For many today, however, the concept of conservation has become analogous with protection or preservation. This is in part due to the separation of conservation from sustainable use in the reformulation of the conservation objectives into the biodiversity objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity with conservation set out as a separate objective from sustainable utilization. This separation is more recently reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15 which call for the conservation and sustainable utilization of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Hence the term 'wildlife economy' attempts to align the conservation objectives of preservation, maintenance, and sustainable utilization once again in support of sustainable and inclusive development. Wildlife is linked to the habitats and ecosystems where it naturally lives. Hence a wildlife economy utilizes undomesticated animals and plants and the ecosystems in which they live to produce goods and services for human benefit.

As stated in the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa, the wildlife economy is hindered by illegal trade: The illegal trade in wild fauna and flora also hinders the development of legal and sustainable activities and uses of wildlife, resulting in a significant loss of potential revenue to African States. One of the key objectives of the strategy is to establish a more inclusive alternative which can enhance local livelihoods and promote a participatory approach for economic development and community livelihoods through sustainable use of wild fauna and flora.

Key issues that have dominated discussions in recent dialogues is the need for Africa's wildlife economy initiative to (i) assure rights to benefits for local communities through relevant laws, (ii) institute proper structures that ensure equitable distribution of benefits accrued from the wildlife economy, (iii) promote proper governance through elaborate transparent and accountable processes, systems and institutions, (iv) ensure participation by all stakeholders in decision making, (v) develop a regulatory framework that attracts private sector investment, (vi) call for development partners to enhance conditions that encourage private sector investment and catalyze financing options for conservation of natural resources. For instance, at the Wildlife Economy Summit held in Victoria Falls in 2019, there were calls for the Wildlife Economy to explore innovative ways to leverage wildlife resources to reduce poverty, create jobs, especially for women and conserve biodiversity and wildlife spaces. This would be achieved through (i) expanding tourism opportunities, (ii) enhancing protection of endangered species, (iii) ensuring sustainable 'use' of wildlife resources and spaces and (iv) while addressing direct and indirect threats for sustained wildlife economy such as human-wildlife conflict, poaching and illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife resources, climate change etc. The potential of Wildlife Economy opportunity in Zimbabwe has therefore generated much needed attention and helped advance the dialogue on the transformative

potential of the wildlife economy opportunity, including economic and social justice benefits and how to scale-up.

Communities in Tsholotsho benefit from Hwange National Park as there are hunting areas that are leased through the CAMPFIRE programme. However, while the movement of wildlife into Tsholotsho from the adjoining Hwange National Park is beneficial for the hunting industry, it also causes problems of human-wildlife conflict. The unlocking and implementation of a sustainable wildlife economy in communal areas around the Hwange National Park, Kazuma landscape cannot be achieved effectively and equitably without understanding gender gaps and addressing the barriers. Women are often not provided equal opportunities; hence any interventions should ensure women be afforded equitable opportunities to men. Without doing this, sustainable wildlife management approaches risk exacerbating gender inequality to the detriment of conservation goals, community well-being, and human rights. Gender issues are often overlooked or inadequately addressed in wildlife conservation and management efforts. Yet, key factors influencing sustainable wildlife management such as wildlife economy, unsustainable trade, tenure rights, poverty, and food and livelihood security all have significant gender dimensions[16]<sup>16</sup>.

### **Barrier analysis**

#### ***Barrier 1: Insufficient benefits for local communities.***

Wildlife economy should benefit everyone including local communities. The current CAMPFIRE model does not sufficiently benefit communities living with wildlife, due to the country's macro-economic conditions and a drop in tourist numbers due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The situation has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic which reduced the revenue for ZPWMA who do not receive any support from the central government. There is limited capacity and understanding of the potential value and contribution that a sustainable and inclusive Wildlife Economy can bring to the people and wildlife of Zimbabwe, bringing positive dividends across other sectors and to the economy as a whole. In addition, district plans are either outdated or not there at all, resulting in unplanned settlements within wildlife areas, leading to exacerbation of human-wildlife conflicts, habitat degradation and fragmentation, and poaching.

The government of Zimbabwe is currently reviewing policies and legislation related to natural resources management, and these include the Parks and Wildlife Act, the Environmental Management, the Wildlife Policy, Forestry Act, and the Forestry Policy. There is a need to bring these policies and legislation to district level involvement. Under this project, Tsholotsho District will be involved in reviewing the Parks and Wildlife Act, the Environmental Management, the Wildlife Policy in relation to wildlife economy and how they can be customized to the district level. Furthermore, there is weak capacity for effective management of protected areas, safari areas and wildlife areas within the districts. Resources are insufficient for meeting requirements for all-year round law enforcement and anti-poaching activities. Current efforts and investments in the wildlife sector are largely donor-driven, making the sector inherently unsustainable and prone to negative impacts arising from external shocks, such as such as the Covid-19 pandemic, climate change and economic downturns.

#### ***Barrier 2: Inadequate law enforcement in the communal area bordering Hwange National Park***

Tsholotsho RDC does not have adequate resources and manpower to protect the 240km border area between Tsholotsho Rural area and Hwange National Park. Therefore, it is easier for poachers to poach through communities than the Hwange National Park consequently resulting in high poaching incidences. In addition, due to this inadequate incapacitation there are cases of HWC where communities are injured or even killed by wildlife coupled with loss of livestock and crops to wildlife. There is need to increase capacity for HNP to protect wildlife and other resources and their capacity to regulate utilisation by the communal areas of the same resources.

#### ***Barrier 3: Inadequate knowledge sharing platforms***

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There are no knowledge management sharing platforms/hubs that promote the wildlife economy at local government level and there is lack of knowledge on how gender mainstreaming can be incorporated in district level policies and planning and in the wildlife economy approach. The lack of capacity for cross-sectoral coordination and knowledge management limits the coherent and mutually supportive implementation of sectoral policies and strategies that would enable adequate investment into the wildlife sector.

## **1.2 Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects**

Zimbabwe, with its rich biodiversity and vast landscapes, has long recognized the importance of sustainable environmental management and conservation. Over the years, the Government of Zimbabwe, in collaboration with various stakeholders, has initiated and participated in numerous projects aimed at preserving its natural heritage, addressing challenges such as poaching, human-wildlife conflict, and land degradation, and promoting sustainable community development.

The Government of Zimbabwe has over the years invested in the Hwange-Kazuma Landscape in anti-poaching operations in protected areas especially Hwange National Park, Matetsi Safari Area, Deka Safari Area and Kazuma Pan National Park in the Hwange Kazuma landscape. The Zimbabwe Republic Police is collaborating with ZPWMA in conducting extended, daily and strategic patrols within the national park to deter, intercept and react to illegal harvesting of resources as well as respond to Human-Wildlife Conflict cases within communal areas adjacent to the protected areas. The Government meets costs of transport and logistics, uniforms, allowances, patrol equipment and patrol rations.

The Government of Zimbabwe works through Rural District Councils (RDCs) to safeguard wildlife resources in the communities. This includes conducting anti-poaching ground patrols, human-wildlife conflict management, carrying out education and awareness campaigns around communities in Hwange and surrounding communal lands. Outside protected areas, government agencies such as the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), Forestry Commission (FC), are represented at district level and assist with law enforcement and conservation of natural resources.

The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) is responsible for the entire management of the landscape in terms of environmental resource planning, preservation, management and conservation. This includes wetland preservation, management of veld fires, erosion control, invasive species control and pollution control among other areas.

The Ministry of Mines and Mining Development regulates mining activities in the country. Mining is one of the major threats to wildlife economy in the Hwange-Kazuma Landscape since it disturbs the wildlife habitat, pollutes water resources for animals, pauses precarious pits for animals and reduces forage for animals among other impacts.

Zimbabwe is still ranking lowly in gender equality ranking. Gender norms manifest in various forms of inequality, and women traditionally hold an inferior position at home and in society. Customary norms, religious beliefs and social practices also influence gender-differentiated land rights. The largest percentage of women in Zimbabwe are based in the rural areas and engaged in some form of agriculture. There is a disproportionate level of poverty among women. Women often work for no pay in the home or in subsistence agriculture, or else they perform low-paid wage work. Women comprise only approximately one quarter of the total population of paid employees. Most women lack entrepreneurial skills and adequate finance limits their development. Women have only limited access to loans and other forms of financial credit, which are not adapted to their specific needs.

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is conducting the valuation of ecosystem services in the Zimbabwe section of the KAZA. ZimParks Scientific Services co-ordinates two major conservation and research projects in Hwange National Park, namely; (a) the National Leopard Project, which is surveying numbers of leopard to obtain base-line data for later comparative analysis with status of leopard in

consumptive (hunting) areas and Communal Land bordering the National Park. This is carried out at Hwange in conjunction with the Wildlife Conservation and Research Unit of Oxford University and the Dete Animal Rescue Trust, a registered wildlife conservation Trust. (b) Painted Dog Project: The project aims to protect and increase the range and numbers of African Wild dogs both in Zimbabwe and elsewhere in Africa and operates through the Painted Dog Conservation organisation in Dete.

The Africa's Coexistence Landscapes (ACL) (2019 ? 2025) aims to promote a shared understanding among policy makers and stakeholders from different sectors on the dynamics and interactions between people and wildlife in the Hwange Kazuma Chobe Wildlife Dispersal Area in KAZA, and to leverage that understanding to design optimal multi-sectoral policies that sustainably improve outcomes for the local economy, local communities and the wildlife they coexist with. This USD 2 million project is an initiative of the UNEP implemented in collaboration with the KAZA Secretariat, Botswana's Department of Wildlife and National Parks and the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority. The project is financed by the European Union.

Other Existing Projects in the area include: (a) Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority and Wildlife Conservation and Research Unit (Oxford University) is collecting information to assess the impact of trophy hunting on lion populations since 2017 and is going till 2026. (b) In Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park, CIRAD (the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) is conducting research on wildlife ecology and wildlife habitat (2020 ? 2025) worth USD220,000. Painted Dog Conservation, in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, undertakes anti-poaching activities as well as community development and outreach programmes (since 2012 and is still ongoing), with a view to protecting and monitoring Wild dogs in Zimbabwe in Hwange NP and surrounding areas. (c) There are many examples of transboundary cooperation between the partner countries in the Wildlife Dispersal Area. Examples include the Southern African Rock Art Project (SARAP) which aims at creating momentum for rock art preservation, conservation, accessibility, and management in the Southern African region; to offer opportunities for capacity building in rock art site management, conservation, interpretation, presentation, and specialized tourist guiding; and to strengthen contacts and create a community of practice among rock art professionals in Southern African countries. Within the KAZA TFCA, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe participate in SARAP. At a senior government level, there are Joint Permanent Commissions of Cooperation between all of the partner countries. Areas in which countries may cooperate are wide ranging and include transport and communication, irrigation and water development, education, science and research, agriculture, etc. (d) COVID-19 emergency response package: The Federal Republic of Germany, through BMZ and KfW, pledged an initial Euro 4 million to assist the Partner States with mitigating the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The KAZA Secretariat facilitated the Partner States to develop project proposals and shared these with KfW. Procedures for force account and partner-implemented measures are being followed.

The GEF 6 Project ID 00107558 (2018-2024) ?Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe,? is being implemented in the mid to lower Zambezi region of Zimbabwe. The project seeks to address multiple threats to biodiversity and sustainable community development in the Lower Zambezi which include poaching and associated wildlife trade, retaliatory killing of wildlife, deforestation and associated land degradation due to unsustainable agriculture and firewood consumption, and uncontrolled veld fires. The project is supporting reviews of the Wildlife Policy, the Parks and Wildlife Act, Environmental Management Act. This project facilitated the establishment of community conservancies, and can provide valuable insights for this GEF 7 Project. In Mbire, three Community Trusts have been set up and are collaborating with the District Council for biodiversity conservation and mutual benefits from safari hunting. The GEF 6 Project has facilitated the sharing of lessons between communities in Mbire, Zimbabwe, and their counterparts in Namibia. These lessons were on how communities can manage natural resources, mainly wildlife, and derive benefit from the same. In addition, this project provides lessons on gender mainstreaming in community projects.

The Tsholotsho District participated in the GEF 5 Project ID 124625 (2014-2019) ?Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation Project? and carried out some

community livelihoods through wildlife management. The project carried out activities that included implementation of human-wildlife mitigation measures, human-wildlife conflict management and anti-poaching activities. The GEF 5 Project supported co-management and benefit sharing initiatives among the District Council, communities and safari operators in Sidinda community from Hwange District and this will provide lessons for this GEF 7 wildlife economy project.

The GEF-7 project ID 10625 (2021-2024) "Collaborative platform for African nature-based tourism enterprises, conservation areas and local communities ? a response to COVID-19" is a WWF-implemented project in 11 countries in eastern and southern Africa including Zimbabwe. The project is delivering baseline information and tools to support nature-based tourism, which will be useful for this GEF 7 Project.

The GEF 7 Project ID 10257 (2021-2026) ?A cross-sector approach supporting the mainstreaming of sustainable forest and land management to enhance ecosystem resilience for improved livelihoods in the Save and Runde Catchments of Zimbabwe is FAO implemented project in Zimbabwe being led by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) together with other governmental, NGO and private sector partners is to promote the sustainable management of Miombo and Mopane production landscapes in Save and Runde sub-basins following a land degradation neutrality (LDN) approach.

The extensive and varied conservation and management projects undertaken in Zimbabwe, particularly in the Hwange-Kazuma Landscape, have provided a wealth of experiences and insights into the intricate balance of managing wildlife, ecosystems, and human interactions. From anti-poaching operations, managing human-wildlife conflicts, to gender considerations in rural areas, the efforts have been multifaceted. Notably, collaborations among government entities, NGOs, and international organizations have been pivotal in implementing and financing these initiatives. Lessons learnt underscore the importance of coherent policy frameworks and robust community engagement. Furthermore, the initiatives highlight the critical balance required between conservation, socio-economic development, and managing natural resource use, especially in the context of threats like illegal resource harvesting. These lessons provide a baseline for the GEF 7 Project, drawing from past experiences in community ecotourism, gender mainstreaming, and anti-poaching.

### **1.3 Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components.**

The Project Objective is to promote a Wildlife Economy approach in Tsholotsho District that benefits people and strengthens wildlife management.

#### **Component 1: Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity of local authorities in Tsholotsho District**

Unlocking a sustainable and inclusive Wildlife Economy potential requires active participation and ownership by local frontline communities. When local communities are empowered as stewards and co-investors in the wildlife economy, they are likely to recognize wildlife as an asset, will have strong incentives to protect and manage it sustainably, and will become active participants in the fight against wildlife crime. The participation and contribution of other sectors are also essential to develop and grow a wildlife economy to its full potential. This endeavour will not only involve sectors traditionally involved in wildlife management or the fight against wildlife crime, such as Judiciary Services Commission, police, army, Rural District Councils (RDCs) but also District Administration, Provincial

Development Committees, NGOs and private sector, among others to develop and strengthen synergies. At the community level, the project will ensure that beneficiation is gender sensitive and caters for the disadvantaged. The summation of all the stakeholder's roles and expertise will contribute to the achievement of a resilient wildlife economy for the district which can be upscaled to the entire landscape.

***Outcome 1.1: Increased benefits from wildlife economy in CAMPFIRE areas of Tsholotsho district are realized***

Under this outcome, the project will assist communities to carry out wildlife economy projects that enhance their income and increase their livelihood options. The MECTHI and the Tsholotsho RDC will work directly with the communities in implementing the project. The district will be supported in law enforcement and anti-poaching activities to improve the management of Hwange NP for the part of the park that borders Tsholotsho District. The outcome will be achieved through 3 outputs. The area under the RDC acts as a buffer to Hwange National Parks. Thus, the rangers in that area, are the first line of defense to the park and to wildlife straying out of the park into communal land against illegal entry.

***Output 1.1: Selected community-based wildlife economy projects implemented in communities around Hwange National Park in Tsholotsho District***

***Activity 1.1.1. Support establishment of a community eco-lodge/campsite at Ngamo***

Tourism in the southern part of the park is through sport hunting and one ecotourism outfit with two high-end lodges whose pricing is out of the reach of average citizens. All these activities are privately owned with minimal community beneficiation. There is no tourism infrastructure which is available to the average tourist. Establishing a community lodge in the area will allow the community to benefit directly from the wildlife in their area as well as allow accessibility of the experience to more people both locally and internationally. Community consultation meetings highlighted the need for the lodge. A site for the lodge will be requested from the RDC in the wildlife area. The capacity of the community to manage the lodge will be built taking into consideration the need for gender balance and inclusion of the vulnerable.

A community trust will be established to own and manage the eco-lodge, including hiring staff. The trust will represent the community, ensuring fair representation for women and youth. The community will select the trust for a set period, and a trust fund will be created for sustainability, allowing fundraising and donations

Across the country, private sectors lease tourism areas in CAMPFIRE regions, paying taxes to RDCs. These RDCs then distribute dividends to communities as per CAMPFIRE rules. Implementing a community-managed ecolodge provides a model for expansion in other CAMPFIRE areas, serving as a replication strategy.

***Activity 1.1.2. Support ZPWMA to make Ngamo Gate operational for local tourism***

Hwange National Park is accessed through two entrances in Hwange District, that is, Main Camp and Sinamatella. To the south, the park shares a 240 km boundary with Tsholotsho communal areas and there are no access gates for tourists from this end. Thus, people from this area have to drive an average of 150 km to the nearest gate. This reduces access to the park to these local communities and possibly access to the park for other potential tourists. Opening the Ngamo gate to tourists would increase revenue through local tourism and access to international tourists. The gate would be closest to Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city. This will also promote the community eco-lodge as described in activity 1.1.3 stated below. Moreover, according to the General Hwange National Park Management Plan 2016 to 2026, there are already plans to enable park access through Ngamo gate. This creates an opportunity for the community to request access.

Opening the Ngamo Gate of Hwange National Park to local tourists can bring economic, social, and cultural benefits to the surrounding communities. Some potential benefits to the local communities include:

1. **Economic Opportunities:** By stimulating the local economy through tourism, it generates revenue and creates employment opportunities, benefiting the surrounding communities. Local residents can take advantage of various tourism-related businesses, such as establishing and running accommodations, transportation services, food establishments, and selling locally made handicrafts. This diversification of the local economy reduces dependency on single sectors and creates multiple income and livelihood options for community members. The influx of local tourists provides a steady stream of customers for local businesses, encouraging entrepreneurship and small-scale enterprise development. This, in turn, leads to the growth of the local private sector and the emergence of new businesses catering to the needs of visitors. As tourism expands, the demand for services such as tour guides, drivers, artisans, and hospitality staff increase, creating job opportunities for community members. This, in effect, reduces unemployment rates and enhances economic stability within the local area.
2. **Community development and gender equality:** The revenue generated from tourism activities can be reinvested in community development initiatives. With increased funds, local authorities can improve infrastructure, including roads, utilities, and public facilities, benefiting both residents and tourists. Additionally, the revenue can be directed towards enhancing essential services such as education, healthcare, and social welfare programs, improving the overall quality of life for the community members. Furthermore, women will be offered the same opportunities as men to ensure they equally benefit from the project initiatives.
3. **Preservation and promotion of local culture and heritage:** Opening the park to local tourists can foster cultural exchange and appreciation. Visitors from within Zimbabwe can learn about the traditions, customs, and heritage of local communities living near the park. This interaction can promote cultural preservation, strengthen community pride, and support the revival of traditional practices and craftsmanship.
4. **Conservation awareness and engagement:** When local communities have access to and engage with their national parks, they develop a sense of ownership and become more invested in conservation efforts. Opening the Ngamo Gate to local tourists can provide an opportunity for educational programs, guided tours, and interpretive activities. This can raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation, ecosystem protection, and the sustainable use of natural resources.
5. **Empowerment and cultural revitalization:** Opening the Ngamo Gate to local tourists can empower local communities by involving them in decision-making processes and providing opportunities for entrepreneurship and skills development. This can lead to increased self-reliance, improved livelihoods, and the revitalization of cultural traditions and practices.

#### ***Activity 1.1.3. Promote reduction of HWC and enhance co-existence with wildlife***

The presence of the animals in the CAMPFIRE areas has created challenges for the community, threatening their livelihoods. Elephants destroy their crops and also congregate at water points limiting access to water for domestic animals and human consumption. Lions, hyenas and other carnivores kill livestock in kraals and in grazing lands. Both elephants and carnivores also pose a threat to human life, making it difficult for people to collect water, herd their cattle and simply move across the district on foot. The HWC is a threat to both community livelihoods and biodiversity as wildlife might be killed through retaliation.

Therefore, consultations with relevant stakeholders, including local communities, the RDC, and ZPWMA, will be conducted to propose nature-based solutions for reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict and promoting coexistence. The proposed solutions will be implemented in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders.

**Outcome 1.2:** Management of conservation areas in Tsholotsho district is strengthened through improved law enforcement and reduced poaching incidences

**Output 1.2.1: Support law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district and community levels for sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in communal wildlife areas.**

***Activity 1.2.1.1: Conduct training needs assessment for Rangers in communal wildlife areas***

The wildlife area in Tsholotsho District is on communal land. It is managed by the Rural District Council (RDC) through the CAMPFIRE programme. The programme employs wildlife rangers who constantly require on-the-job training on practical exercises for law enforcement and anti-poaching activities. The refresher courses will enable Rangers to efficiently protect wildlife resources, engage with local communities and safely respond to problem animals.

***Activity 1.2.1.2: Conduct refresher training for Rangers***

This activity will be carried out based on the results of training needs (activity 1.2.1.1). The refresher trainings will target at least of 17 rangers. Tsholotsho district has 11 rangers who will be trained; moreover, six scouts from the hunting camps within the area shall also be trained on the refresher trainings.

The Zimbabwe Institute of Wildlife Conservation (formally Mushandike Wildlife College), a college under the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, offers ranger training to district and national parks rangers.

Depending on the outcome of the needs assessment, the training may include the following:

- Anti-poaching Techniques and Strategies: Rangers will undergo thorough training in anti-poaching methods. This encompasses understanding poacher behaviour, mastering tracking and surveillance, and collecting intelligence to detect and capture poachers.
- Combating and Mitigating HWC
- Use of technology in anti-poaching efforts. This may include GPS devices, night vision equipment, drones for aerial surveillance, and camera traps for monitoring wildlife activities.
- First aid and field medical training
- Community engagement and conflict resolution

There is good collaboration between parks rangers and other organisations offering anti-poaching services in the area. In cases of incursions outside the protected area, parks authorities are notified and a team is brought to augment the efforts of the CAMPFIRE rangers in apprehending suspects. A well-trained (ZPWMA are the authority over all wildlife and well-trained team of rangers) CAMPFIRE team will improve the success rate in reducing illegal activities and reduce the parks authority's costs incurred in dealing with illegal activities outside the protected area.

***Activity 1.2.1.3 Procure basic equipment for Rangers***

Over the years the field rangers were stationed in Tsholotsho Centre which is 80 km from the wildlife areas, with the furthest being over 100 kilometers. Some of the wards do not have mobile phone connectivity. As a result, responses to their reports of HWC were delayed leading to unnecessary losses. This coupled with a shortage of resources such as vehicles and fuels resulted in great crop and livestock losses. A month ago, the field rangers were moved into bases within the community for rapid responses to human-wildlife conflict reports. The bases need to be adequately equipped for human habitation. The rangers also need personal equipment including uniforms (shirts, trousers, belts, jerseys, boots, webbing jackets, rain courts), water bottles, torches, tents, gas tanks, etc.

***Activity 1.2.1.4 Support Coordination between Different Conservation Units in the Hwange Kazuma Landscape especially on enforcement***

Focusing enforcement and anti-poaching efforts solely in a portion of a vast wildlife area may only serve to transfer crimes and poaching to other regions that aren't getting project funding. In order to ensure that the various anti-poaching units are coordinated, it is critical to approach wildlife conservation and law enforcement in a comprehensive and holistic manner. Therefore, stakeholder interactions and discussions will be conducted to proffer solutions to address environmental leakages caused by project activities. NGOs, government organizations, and local communities are among the stakeholders that will be targeted.

Coordination and open communication lines between different anti-poaching units within the Hwange Kazuma landscape even in areas that may not be direct beneficiaries of this GEF project will be established and maintained. Holding regular meetings with all key stakeholders in the law enforcement department of the whole Hangwe Kazuma National Park regularly and conducting exchange visits with different district officials.

## **Component 2: Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring and Evaluation**

This component will be achieved through one Outcome in which Lessons learned will be shared, and in which the understanding of Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches will be enhanced, and M&E will be conducted to evidence effective project performance. Under this outcome, a knowledge management hub will be established and shared. A dedicated interactive web-portal accessible to all stakeholders (project team members, individuals or organizations that have direct interest in the project's outcomes or are involved in its implementation) and general public will be established as a tool for information sharing and storage of important information derived during project implementation including data, models, documentation, reports of policy dialogues and dissemination materials as well as measures on the performance of the wildlife Economy in this landscape. Offline access for wards without reliable internet or mobile phone connectivity, will also be considered, by providing offline access to important project documents, reports, and guidelines through downloadable files, pamphlets or physical copies. Workshops to share experiences and lessons learnt from the selected community-based wildlife economy project will be held.

Lessons envisioned from supporting the establishment of the community Eco-lodge, and opening the Ngamo gate bordering Hwange National Park will be documented. A Gender mainstreaming strategy in wildlife economy approaches will be developed from the data collected and knowledge sharing processes, and implemented and this will act as a pilot for its kind in Zimbabwe. Finally, a terminal evaluation exercise will be conducted to evidence project performance.

### ***Outcome 2: Lessons learned by the project shared, understanding of Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is enhanced and M&E evidences effective project performance***

Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation are important components of sustainable wildlife economy development. Under this outcome, knowledge and information will be created and shared within partnering organisations and communities, and beyond. Information on wildlife resources, their use, and the impacts of economic activities on wildlife populations and habitats are effectively will be shared and used to inform decision-making.

Gender mainstreaming will involve promoting women's participation in wildlife-based enterprises and ensuring that their rights are protected in relation to land tenure, access to resources, and employment opportunities. Gender considerations are integrated into all aspects of decision-making processes and the design and development of activities and outcomes under Output 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3, to ensure that both men and women benefit equitably from economic activities related to wildlife.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the performance of project interventions will help identify areas for improvement. Data and information on various indicators of wildlife populations, community livelihoods, and gender equality will be collected and analysed to inform adaptive management and to generate knowledge and information for sharing and dissemination.

## ***Output 2.1: Lessons learned from the project are shared***

### ***Activity 2.1.1. Document lessons learnt***

A comprehensive assessment will be conducted to capture, codify and collate all the essential lessons that was learnt during the project. A lesson learned report will be produced to ensure the information will be shared with other teams for continuous improvement. Lessons envisioned may include:

- HWC mitigation/ management
- Viable nature-based community-owned business.
- The impact of direct beneficiation on community attitudes towards wildlife and the effect of well-trained and well-resourced rangers on resource protection.
- Approaches that were used to ensure effective community participation, including their involvement in decision-making, planning, and implementation.
- Understanding the level of community ownership and empowerment can help inform future projects in similar contexts.
- Maintenance and management of the community infrastructure, including the responsibilities assigned to the community or relevant stakeholders. Capacity-building efforts and identifying any challenges or gaps can guide future interventions to ensure sustained benefits.
- Understanding the roles and responsibilities of different organizations, government agencies, community representatives, and NGOs ? successful collaborative practices that can guide future projects that require multi-stakeholder involvement.

### ***Activity 2.1.2 Disseminate information, including publication***

A communication strategy will be developed to enhance/ facilitate communication of project results. The documented lessons learned will be shared with stakeholders and made accessible to the general public. A publication on the project will be developed.

### ***Activity 2.1.3. Conduct community information exchange and knowledge-sharing platforms***

Several knowledge-sharing platforms will be identified and utilized where the documented lessons learnt will be shared. These platforms will augment the already existing information exchange platforms such as physical meetings, cell group meetings, the MECTHI website, UNDP Website Zimbabwe (GEF 6 project), social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram). These platforms will also allow feedback to augment the project objective.

## **Output 2.2 Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is promoted**

### ***Activity 2.1.1. Undertake gender assessment to identify the opportunities and develop a strategy for gender empowerment in the wildlife economy***

Gender assessment will be undertaken among beneficiary communities in the target Wards of Tsholotsho District to identify current barriers to equitable participation by women in the wildlife economy, and to identify capacity gaps and needs women that need to be address for women to benefit meaningfully in relation to wildlife-based economic activities. This will support learning of lessons on addressing gender-based inequalities (which will be documented under activity 2.1.1.) and inform the development of a



local strategy and activities to promote gender equity in the wildlife economy (for sharing on the community information exchange and knowledge-sharing platforms under activity 2.1.3). Furthermore, there will be development of gender sensitive responsive approaches that provide appropriate opportunities and support for project beneficiaries (undertaken through Component 1 Output 1.1). The analysis will include an assessment to scope potential service providers, cost-effective training delivery mechanisms and use of new technologies in the provision of training initiatives to staff and community beneficiaries, that address the needs and perspectives of women (see Activity 2.2.2).

***Activity 2.2.2: Conduct gender responsive capacity building on Wildlife Economy opportunities and benefits***

Capacity building will be undertaken for women in target local beneficiary communities to support them to equitably participate in eco-tourism initiatives, and in the longer term to start their own initiatives to increase their benefits from the wildlife economy. Project and ZimParks staff from Hwange National Park will be trained to on gender responsiveness and to understand and address the needs of women to enhance equitable benefit sharing opportunities are created through the project and from the protected area. Capacity building materials and activities are developed in collaboration with relevant government departments, NGOs and educational institutions for sharing best practices on including gender responsive approaches.

**Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation**

**Outcome 3: project monitoring and evaluation ensured.**

**Output 3.1: Project monitoring Meetings held, and Field monitoring visits conducted.**

Activities under this output will include conducting file monitoring visits and holding relevant monitoring meetings.

**Output 3.2: Project terminal evaluation of the project conducted.**

Activities under this output will include Developing TORs for terminal evaluation, Conducting terminal evaluation and sharing terminal evaluation report with key stakeholders

**Theory of Change**

The Theory of Change model emphasizes the project's objective to promote a wildlife economy approach in Tsholotsho District that benefits people and strengthens protected area management of Hwange National Park in the Hwange-Kazuma Landscape of Zimbabwe.

? Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity of local authorities in Tsholotsho District .

? Component 2: Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The key drivers, assumptions and risks, described in the following sub-sections, and the results framework provide the key ingredients for the Theory of Change. Through the project design phase, considerable thought was given to the practical, operational aspects of project implementation.

Currently, for local people in Tsholotsho District, the benefits of the wildlife economy are very low. Additionally, the district's ability to protect its wildlife areas effectively is weak, there is inadequate knowledge sharing platforms. Therefore, to close the gap and solve the problem, two impact pathways were recognized (i) Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity of local authorities in Tsholotsho District for effective management of Hwange NP and (ii) Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring and Evaluation. Therefore, to augment the strategic pathways to ensure long term goals are attained. The following intervention methods will be put in place a wildlife economy that is sustainable, shares community benefits fairly, and builds management capacity for wildlife and best practice documentation, knowledge management, workshops, and lessons learned for the wildlife economy.

The successful implementation of the intervention methods will ensure the following outputs are attained:

- ? Selected community-based wildlife economy Projects implemented in communities around Hwange National Park in Tsholotsho District.
- ? Law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district and community levels for both sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in communal wildlife supported.
- ? Lessons learned are shared.
- ? Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is promoted.
- ?

These outputs will ensure the following outcomes are achieved:

- ? Increased benefits from wildlife economy are realized in Tsholotsho district.
- ? law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district and community levels for both sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in communal wildlife supported.
- ? Lessons learned by the project shared, understanding of Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is enhanced and monitoring and evaluation evidences effective project performance.

Consequently, these will result in a sustainably managed wildlife economy in Tsholotsho District and a long-term impact for this project will be ecosystem functioning and resilience are ecologically, economically and socially benefiting people and biodiversity in Hwange Kazuma Landscape. However,

for these causal pathways to achieve the intended long-term impact there are 2 assumptions namely (i) Government is fully committed to the promotion of wildlife economy in Tsholotsho District. (ii) Communities continue participating in wildlife economy projects as promised during PPG consultations.

**Key drivers[17]17 and assumptions[18]18**

The key drivers to increase the likelihood that the desired changes will happen, include the following:

**D1.** The strong political and institutional will to address wildlife economy issues will continue, and will enable effective implementation of the project.

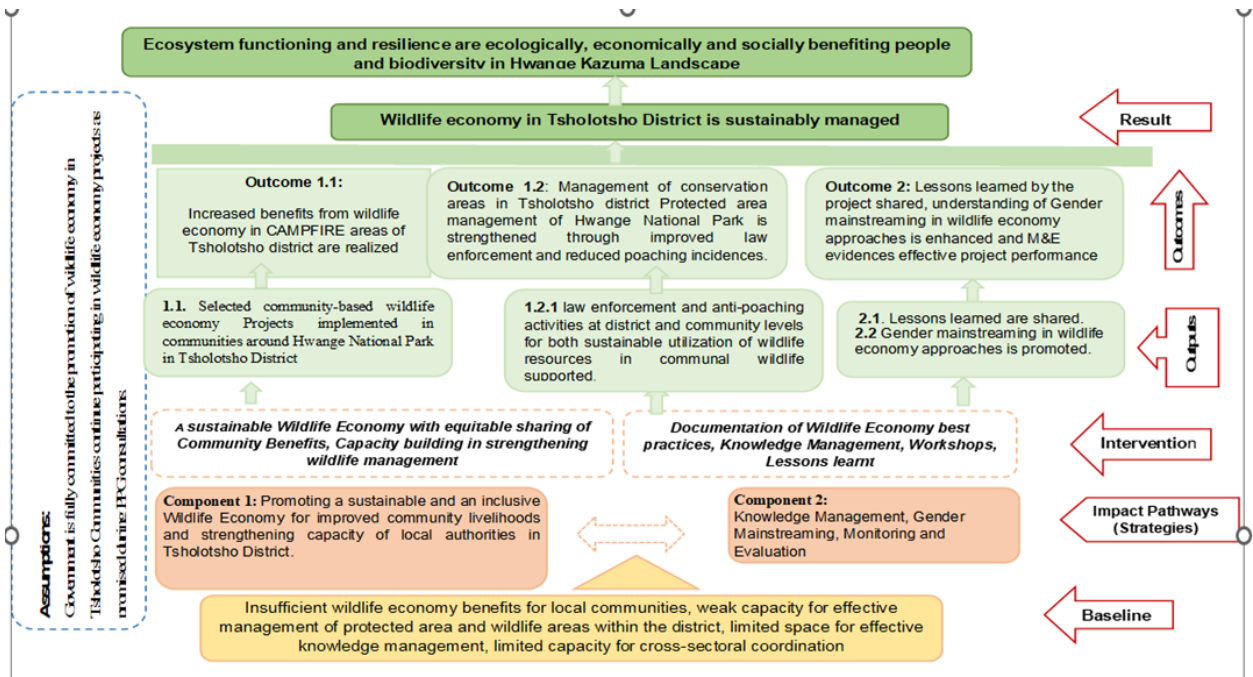
**D2.** Strong collaboration between community and government departments (national and provincial) to enable effective participation in information exchange and knowledge sharing. This will allow for effectiveness in implementing new data collection platforms and share data, analyses and reports needed to promote wildlife economy activities.

**D3.** The key driver for effective knowledge management in this project is a recognition of the value and importance of knowledge within the communities, relevant stakeholder and project team in understanding the complexity inherent in wildlife economy. Promoting knowledge sharing, collaboration, and learning will result in an inclusive and sustainable wildlife economy. The availability of appropriate technological infrastructure and tools to capture, store, and disseminate knowledge is also a driver.

**D4.** There will be platforms and means available to communities available for sharing knowledge and getting feedback.

The following assumptions are linked to the results framework

	Assumptions
1	Government is fully committed to the promotion of wildlife economy in Tsholotsho District.
2	Communities continue participating in wildlife economy projects as promised during PPG consultations.



The ToC was designed to ensure the needs and priorities of stakeholders are adequately addressed. Therefore, to ensure it is adequately integrated in project implementation, the following shall be conducted:

- ? Site selection for lodge
- ? Committee running the lodge
- ? Opening of the Ngamo gate

#### **1.4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies**

The project is aligned with the BD-1-1 on Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors because it is providing the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally. This will further be achieved through conducting of assessments and multi-sectoral dialogues to sensitize decision makers across sectors on the value and trends of the Wildlife Economy in the Hwange Kazuma landscape?. The proposed work aligns with the GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy; specifically the CBD Guidance for GEF-7 Priority I to ?Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes?, and within this, focusing on A: ?Improve policies and decision-making, informed by biodiversity and ecosystem values.? The project will do this, with reference to the wildlife economy approach, to integrate concerns for wildlife conservation, tourism, and trade with human wellbeing. Close partnerships with governments, CSO and private sector will enable improved policies and decision-making. The project also addresses Priority II ?Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species, and within this G: ?Combat illegal and unsustainable use of species, with priority action on threatened species?, by further understanding and addressing unsustainable wildlife utilization.

#### **1.5 Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline**

##### **Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity of local authorities in Tsholotsho District for effective management of Hwange NP**

Without GEF project support, community benefits from wildlife economy are minimum. Stakeholder engagement and knowledge management in the landscape is ongoing with limited capacity. District is supporting anti-poaching activities using minimum resources.

With GEF project support; The support from GEF will enable establishment wildlife enhanced economy-based livelihood projects for communities. GEF project support will enable districts to better conserve the wildlife resource in their areas and develop necessary local level legislation and strategies for conservation of natural resources. The incremental benefits will be: (i) reduced poaching of wildlife resources (ii) increased benefits to communities from wildlife resources such as employment opportunities, infrastructure development (iii) reduced cases of human wildlife conflicts and losses associated with such (iv) increased capacity of the Rural District Council to protect biodiversity.

The co-financing commitments from the committed organisations will aid through the following:

•**IFAW**- infrastructure development in Makona camp, on the Southern part of the park. The presence of the Makona camp is helping bring rangers closer to the Makona area, for anti-poaching working with the park. The IFAW project also equips rangers with equipment needed for anti-poaching.

•**ZIMPARKS**: Responsible for deployment in the parks, salaries of rangers, conducts education and awareness programmes in the community on the value of conservation, impacts of fire and poaching. Helps in the communal area with problem animal control as well as reinforcing antipoaching efforts when there is an incursion.

## **Component 2: Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Without GEF project support, the project will fail to kick start because of lack of resources. This points back to this specific project formulation or planning, implementation then monitoring and evaluation.

With GEF project support; the GEF support will enable participatory monitoring and evaluation to enhance knowledge management systems. Through the success of this project, it is expected that can be replicated in other landscapes in the nation, applying lessons learnt from this pilot project funded by GEF. The incremental benefits will be: a robust knowledge management system will be established to provide a platform for sharing of lessons.

### **1.6 Global benefits**

#### **1.6.1 Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)**

The Hwange National Park, a component of the Hwange Kazuma Landscape (HKL) is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) recognized on a global scale (Leach, 2016). The Hwange National Park meets the 5 criteria that qualifies any terrestrial or aquatic landscape to be awarded the KBA status.

The Hwange Kazuma landscape comprises a variety of land uses, including protected areas, forest reserves, agriculture, rangeland, tourism facilities, mining and human settlements. The diverse landscapes of teak forests, sandveld, ilala palm islands, savanna, and mopane woodlands and Terminalia scrub that stretch through the landscape contain several important and well-documented wildlife dispersal routes between wildlife areas in the landscape and beyond. Key among the protected areas in the landscape is Hwange National Park, which is Zimbabwe's largest protected area and both an Important Bird Area and Key Biodiversity area.

The landscape hosts over 100 species of mammals and 400 species of birds. It is home to approximately 50,000 elephants, making it the second largest contiguous populations of savanna elephants in the world. Other herbivores found in the landscape include rhino, buffalo, sable, roan, giraffe, wildebeest, impala and gemsbok. Apex predators include lion, leopard, wild dog and cheetah. African wildcat, serval, honey badger, civet and hyena are among other carnivore species present in this Wildlife Dispersal Area.

The Hwange-Kazuma landscape forms part of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), which is the largest terrestrial TFCA in the world. The KAZA TFCA was established through a treaty signed between the Heads of State of 5 partner countries in Southern Africa, with the aim of harmonizing policies, strategies and practices for managing shared natural resources and deriving equitable socio-economic benefits through the sustainable use and development of their natural and cultural heritage resources.

Building on the shared goals of KAZA, this project addresses the urgent need to find solutions to enhance the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity while generating sustainable economic and social benefits to the people who coexist with wildlife in the landscape, thereby promoting their co-existence. The project aims to align the objectives of conservation, sustainable use and inclusive development by sustainably realizing the value of goods and services from the ecosystems for the benefit of the most vulnerable local communities while promoting reinvestment in conservation.

#### **1.6.2 Global socio-economic benefits (GEFTF)**

The key global socio-economic benefits that will be generated through the project include a combination of short and long-term benefits to local communities and broader society. These range, for example, from enhancing the local wildlife and green economy in the short term, to the long-term benefits from the contribution of enhancing the resilience and sustainability of local livelihoods. The

global socio-economic benefits can be framed in terms of the contribution of the project to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals:

? SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The project design and approach directly address gender equity and the empowerment of women, girls and youth generally. Lessons from this can also be shared regionally and internationally.

•SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. It is expected that establishing a community lodge will improve the economy within the community and create employment.

? SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Improving the management of Hwange National Park will enhance human well-being and healthy communities. The scale of these benefits of felt beyond the local level and impacts regionally and even globally. The project will support conservation activities that will reduce poaching.

Zimbabwe is a lower middle-income country with a population estimated at 14.8 million people in 2020, the majority of whom live in rural areas. While there have been improvements in health outcomes, maternal and child mortality remain high. Gender inequality remains high, with women lagging in almost every metric of development progress. The country retains little resilience to shocks (economic, climate and health). The 2022-2026 Zimbabwe United Nations. Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) review reported that progress towards the SDGs has been constrained by factors including the steady decline in economic performance during the past decade, declining revenues for public investments; rising poverty; the poor state of critical infrastructure and services, particularly energy, transport, water and sanitation and ICT, rapid urbanisation, deindustrialisation and rising informality, climatic change and variability, degradation of natural resources and ecosystems, an influx of transboundary pests and diseases, and more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Africa 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Three-Year Reality Check, third report (2019), which monitors progress towards the SDGs highlights a number of threats to Zimbabwe's SDG achievements, including:

? Poverty rate is over 70%

? Food insecurity is above 40%

? Access to basic water service is below 70%

These threats therefore pose a challenge to the realization of the 2030 Agenda pledge to leave no one behind particularly women and vulnerable groups. The results of this project will address a number of these threats, which will enhance the achievement of the SDGs and the realization of the 2030 Agenda pledge.

## **1.7 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

### ***1.7.1 Innovativeness***

A project that is trying to unlock a sustainable and inclusive Wildlife Economy potential at district and local community levels is innovative in its own way. This project aims to achieve active participation and ownership by local frontline communities in the implementation of a Wildlife Economy approach project at the local level in Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, it aims to develop and implement a Gender mainstreaming strategy on wildlife economy approaches, which would be the first of its kind in Zimbabwe. This project presents a platform for uplifting local communities and promoting sustainable wildlife conservation practices.

### ***1.7.2 Sustainability***

This part describes the different aspects of the project that have to be sustained in order to maintain the impacts and outcomes in the long term. The sustainability plan highlights what is required to ensure that resources spent on the project are not lost. The key steps in the sustainability plan include the identification of:

- What needs to be sustained
- What resources are required
- Potential partners who are needed
- Actions needed to sustain the impacts and outcomes

The key elements of the sustainability plan are presented in Table 4 below, and are developed according to the project framework (components, outcomes, outputs and activities).



*Table 4: Potential Partners and Key Elements of The Sustainability Plan Aligned With the Project Results Framework*

<b>Project Components and Activities</b>	<b>What Needs to be Sustained</b>	<b>What Resources are Required</b>	<b>Potential Partners</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity of local authorities in Tsholotsho District.</b>				
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b>				
Increased benefits from wildlife economy in CAMPFIRE areas of Tsholotsho district are realized				
Output 1.1: Selected community-based wildlife economy Projects implemented in communities around Hwange National Park in Tsholotsho District.	Community-based wildlife economy Projects implemented in communities around Hwange National Park in Tsholotsho District. The sustainability therefore depends on cooperation and partnerships with local district and national level stakeholders, particularly private sector and NGOs to provide ongoing technical mentorship and support.	? Technical support and mentorship ? Financial and human resources ongoing capacity enhancement and skills development	? Lead partner is the MECTHI ? Support from Tourism associations, Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), Tourism Business Council ? Cooperation with relevant NGOs and civil society organisations ? Development partners and financial / banking institutions	? Ongoing communication and knowledge sharing and skills transfer. ? Establish networks and partnerships for ongoing cooperation and collaboration. ?

Project Components and Activities	What Needs to be Sustained	What Resources are Required	Potential Partners	Actions
<p>Output 1.2.2:</p> <p>Law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district and community levels for both sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in communal wildlife areas supported.</p>	<p>Law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district and community levels needs to be sustained.</p>	<p>? Financial and human resources for implementation of Plans.            ? Awareness raising and knowledge sharing            ? Capacity development            ? Networking</p>	<p>? The lead partner Zimbabwe Parks &amp; Wildlife Management Authority (ZIMPARKS) in Hwange National Park            ? Supported by:            o MECTHI            o Environmental Management Agency            o KAZA TFCA-Zimbabwe            o Tsholotsho Rural District Council            o Traditional Leaders (Chiefs and village headmen)            o Ward Councilors            o Village Development Committees (VIDCOs) and Ward Development Committees (WADCOs).            ? Cooperation with relevant NGOs and civil society organisations</p>	<p>? Ongoing communication and engagement to raise awareness and generate support.            ? Knowledge sharing for the district and local leaders and communities to secure support for law enforcement and anti-poaching actions.</p>
<b>Component 2: Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>				
<p><b>Outcome 2: Lessons learned by the project shared, understanding of Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is enhanced and M&amp;E evidence effective project performance. Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation are important components of sustainable wildlife economy development.</b></p>				

Project Components and Activities	What Needs to be Sustained	What Resources are Required	Potential Partners	Actions
<p>Output 2.1: Lessons learned from the project are shared (incorporating the M&amp;E system)</p>	<p>? Monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) to track protected area management, anti-poaching, and the benefits and opportunities generated in the wildlife economy through the project for local communities initiatives to inform lessons learning, adaptive management and knowledge sharing for upscaling and replication.</p> <p>? Ongoing knowledge and information sharing to support upscaling and replication of wildlife economy opportunities and transitioning to a green economy beyond the Tsholotsho District, and beyond Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>? Financial and human resources for implementation and monitoring of restoration, as well as coordination and planning for upscaling and expansion of activities to new areas</p> <p>? Financial and technical resources for ongoing production and dissemination of lessons learned and knowledge sharing materials and media.</p>	<p>? Lead partner is the MECTHI</p> <p>? Support from Tourism associations, Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), Tourism Business Council</p> <p>? Cooperation with private sector businesses, NGOs and civil society organisations.</p> <p>? Communities and community based organisations.</p> <p>? Development partners.</p>	<p>? Wildlife economy community of practice (COP) leads ongoing communication, information sharing with all stakeholders and interested parties.</p> <p>? Secure ongoing buy-in and support for upscaling and replicating community-based wildlife economy opportunities.</p>

Project Components and Activities	What Needs to be Sustained	What Resources are Required	Potential Partners	Actions
<p><b>Output 2.2: Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is promoted</b></p>	<p>? Gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women to engage in opportunities in wildlife-based economic activities.            ? Training and capacity building of women to empower them to participate in community based wildlife economy opportunities.            ? Ongoing improvements in financial access and support for women to start up enterprises in the wildlife economy.</p>	<p>? Financial resources for ongoing capacity building            ? Access to financial support and loans to startup and enhance enterprises and opportunities, particularly for women who currently experience numerous barriers to accessing financial support            ? Ongoing reforms to financial services to improve accessibility for women.            ? Enhancing implementation of gender policy and strategies to empower women to equitably participate in the wildlife economy.</p>	<p>? Lead partner is the MECTHI            ? Support from Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development and the Gender Commission            ? Tourism associations, Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), Tourism Business Council            ? Support from Development Partners and Financial/banking institutions is</p>	<p>? Ongoing communication and knowledge sharing to encourage and promote gender mainstreaming.            ? Enhanced and upscaled implementation of gender mainstreaming policies and strategies            ? Ongoing awareness raising.</p>

### *1.7.3 Potential for Scaling Up*

The project has the potential to be scaled up to cover the whole of Zimbabwe by replicating the wildlife economy approach in other districts and in other landscapes and could lead to the development of a national wildlife economy strategy. The proposed project will address capacity building for community members and rangers to improve skills and local communities on implementing viable tourism, which together will allow for best practices and lessons learned through national and on-site enforcement activities to be easily and be widely up-scaled to overall national forest management operations. The project will catalyze different innovations that can be deployed at speed and scale across other sites. Training of Rangers and local communities within and to the targeted Tsholotsho area and community co-management processes will be crucial for developing models that can be replicated elsewhere in the country, and replication of lessons and best practices may be enabled in areas such as monitoring, enforcement, ecotourism and other biodiversity-compatible livelihood opportunities. International exchanges with other countries practicing Wildlife Economy, such as South Africa will be used to further strengthen skills in these technical areas among stakeholders in Tsholotsho. Lessons learnt from the Zimbabwe experience will inform challenges experienced in other SADC countries and beyond. Similarly, best practices and lessons learned through the engagements in this project in the Hwange Kazuma Landscape will be disseminated through appropriate forums, communities of practice and clearing house mechanisms.

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- [1] Turpie, J.K., Wilson, L., Mutondoro, F., Ngwenya, N., Ndlovu, N., Machena, C., Zamasiya, B. and Matsika, W. 2022. Zimbabwe's Biodiversity Economy: Status report, investment blueprint and framework for natural capital. Pp 229.
- [2] Space for Giants. (2019). Building a Wildlife Economy Working Paper 1: Developing Nature-Based Tourism in Africa's State Protected Areas.
- [3] Bond, Ivan (1992) "Tourism, Hunting and Management Services" in Price Waterhouse and Environmental Resources Ltd. Wildlife Management and Environmental Conservation Project Task 2 The Role of Wildlife in the Economy. Reports prepared for Dept. National Parks and Wildlife Management, Zimbabwe.
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- [7] Maveneke, T.N., 1998. Local participation as an instrument for natural resources management under the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) in Zimbabwe. Proceedings of an International Workshop on Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), Washington, D.C. May 10-14, 1998 (online at: <http://srdis.ciesin.columbia.edu/cases/Zimbabwe-Paper.html>).
- [8] Murphree, M., 2004. Communal approaches to natural resource management in Africa: from whence to where? *Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy* 7, 203-216.
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- [10] Dube, E., Mtapuri, O. and Matunhu, J. 2018. Flooding and poverty: Two interrelated social problems impacting rural development in Tsholotsho district of Matabeleland North province in Zimbabwe. *Jamba - Journal of Disaster Risk Studies* 1-7.
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[13] Inter-Censal Demographic Survey, 2017, ZimStats. And the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) 2022 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report

[14] <https://zimbabwe.opendataforafrica.org/dxezsjb/number-of-households-by-district-and-wards>

[15] <https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Income/Finance/Poverty-Atlas-2015.pdf>

[16] FAO.2016. Sustainable Wildlife and Gender

[17] Drivers are defined as the significant factors that, if present, are expected to contribute to the realization of the intended outcomes, intermediate states or impacts and can be influenced by the project / project partners and stakeholders (UNEP Programme Manual, 2013).

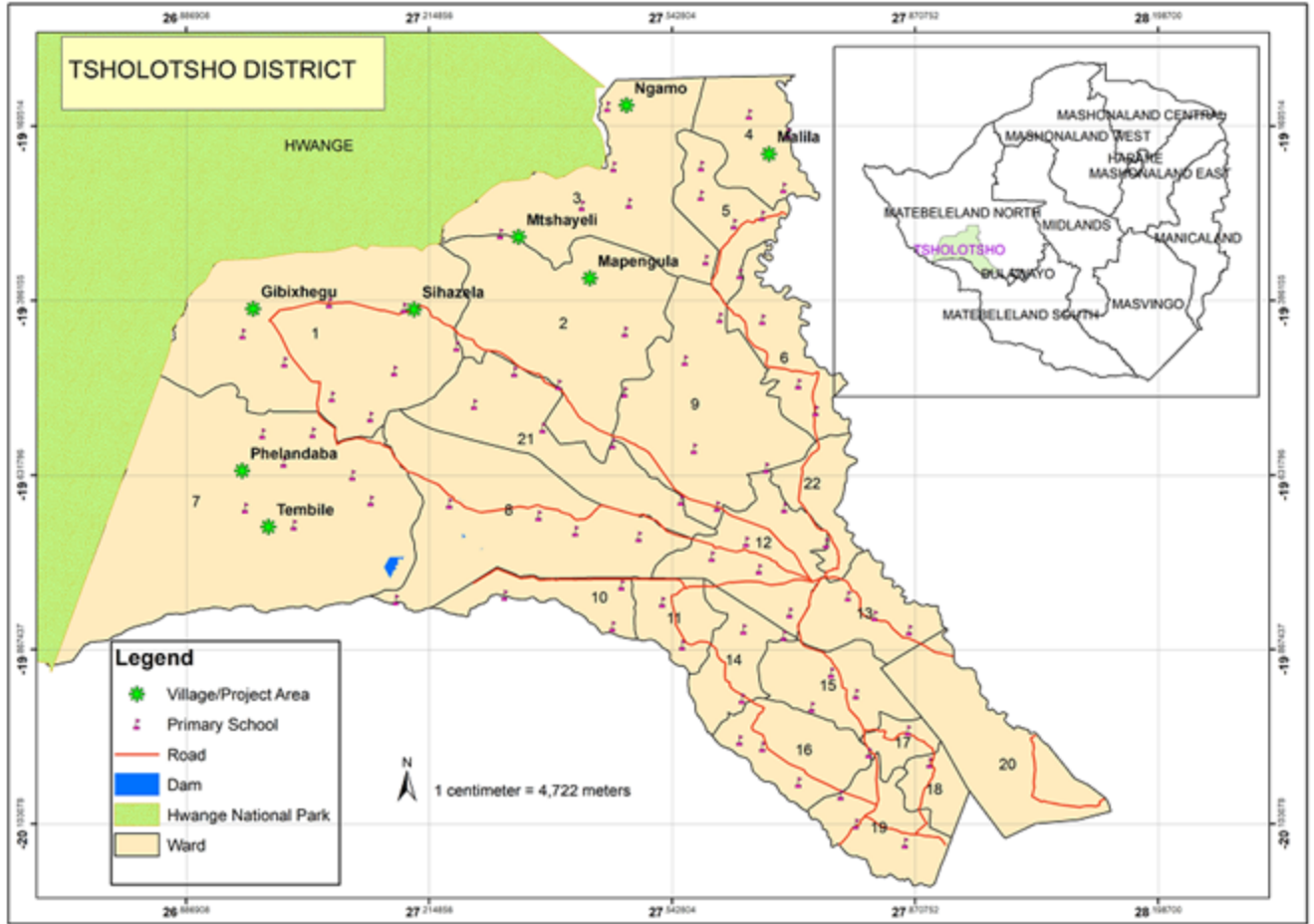
[18] Assumptions are the significant factors that, if present, are expected to contribute to the realization of the intended outcomes, intermediate states or impacts but are largely beyond the control of the project, project partners and stakeholders (UNEP Program Manual, 2013).

#### **1b. Project Map and Coordinates**

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

Latitude: -19.16666667

Latitude: 26.5



**Figure 1:** Project Area for GEF 7 project showing the wards in Tsholotsho and villages visited in project development

**1c. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

NA

**2. Stakeholders**

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**



**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

The stakeholder engagement plan is now included as Appendix 22.

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 stakeholder engagement plan is included as Appendix 22.

The stakeholder analysis identified a range of stakeholders relevant to the project. These included Government agencies and Parastatals, Local administrative and Traditional Authorities and Communities, Non-government and civil society organizations (NGOs and CSOs), Private Sector, Universities and Research Institutes, and Development Partners.

A range of stakeholders participated in the consultations during the project identification and design phases, and will continue to participate during implementation phase. Various consultations were held with different groups of stakeholders. Initial discussions were held with representatives of Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry and ZimParks to agree on the focus of the project. Thereafter, more in-depth focus group discussion with selected stakeholders at national level, followed by meetings with representatives of stakeholders in Tsholotsho District was held (See Appendix 22).

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (see appendix 22) has been prepared, which establishes a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the project to identify stakeholders, and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected stakeholders. The SEP also provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with interested and affected stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle on issues that could potentially affect them, or that they could influence. The SEP also provides stakeholders with means to raise issues and grievances, so that these may be addressed by the project. Effective collaboration between the project and local communities at pilot sites is critical to the success of the project, and the participation of local stakeholders is important in ensuring the maximization of benefits and the minimization and mitigation of environmental and social risks.

The stakeholder engagement process will incorporate a combination of approaches, including: a) Information sharing; b) Consultation; c) Collaboration and Empowerment. These approaches will be co-designed and developed together with stakeholders during the inception phase of the project as the detailed roles and responsibilities are clarified and implemented.

Special attention will also be given to exploring opportunities for collaboration and establishing partnerships with NGOs, Private sector and Development Partners that have active programmes at the local level. Examples WWF, AWF, Painted Dog Conservation, Bhejane Trust, Friends of Hwange Trust, Hwange Community Rhino Conservation Initiative, UNEP ACL Project, as well as private safari operators such as Lodzi Hunters and Invelo Safaris. Where synergies with the project exist, partnerships for collaboration will be established with those organizations that are active in the target project sites to secure technical support and inputs into the project activities, and enhance up scaling and long-term sustainability.

The project will put in place mechanisms for internal controls and enforcement of compliance reinforced by participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and feed-back mechanisms from external parties. This will include establishing participatory M&E frameworks and public disclosure requirements to assure public access to relevant information about the project and mechanisms to capture concerns or grievances related to the project's lack of compliance. The engagement process will ensure their meaningful consultation in order to facilitate their informed participation on matters that affect them directly, proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

The project stakeholders include a range of civil society stakeholders including NGOs and private sector operations (See Appendix 22). The project stakeholders include a range of civil society organizations (CSOs) and civil society broadly. CSOs are strategic as partners in implementation, as potential providers of technical and financial support. They are also strategic as they have the potential to provide independent monitoring and observation of project activities, which can add credibility and validation that is important in securing support from broader civil society. Their participation supports transparency in governance, and checks on accountability. The participation of CSOs can also play an important role by facilitating and promoting mutually beneficial linkages between local communities, civil society, and government agencies for integrated land management and biodiversity conservation. CSOs will be strategic partners to project implementation at a local level in particular. They are often embedded at local level, and they therefore have the potential to act as agents for and voices of local communities, to facilitate participation in the implementation and sharing of benefits from sustainable forest and land management as well as biodiversity conservation.

### **Civil Society engagement**

The project will proceed more smoothly with approval and support from civil society, which includes rural communities (including women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized people or groups), private landowners, and even the general public broadly. Participation by civil society and CSOs therefore aims to: 1). Increase awareness, understanding and visibility of the GEF). Generate support from and strengthen collaboration by civil society and CSOs. This participation by civil society involves information sharing, consultation, and collaboration and empowerment actions and processes. Participation by CSOs and civil society will evolve during the course of the project and the processes therefore needs to be adaptable and frequently reviewed and monitored to inform revision as needed.

**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;**

**Other (Please explain)**

### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

#### **Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.**

the project will ensure equitable participation by women in income generation opportunities associated with eco-tourism development, training and capacity development. Furthermore, this is explained at large within the gender analysis and action plan (Appendix 17).

Progress has been made nationally towards providing the legislative, planning and implementation frameworks for gender equality programming, which has resulted in several positive outcomes. However, despite these achievements, Zimbabwe is still ranking lowly in gender equality ranking. The Global Gender Gap index of Zimbabwe increased from 0.65 index in 2009 to 0.73 index in 2022, growing at an average annual rate of 1.29%. This indicates the generally low status of women with respect to reproductive health, empowerment, access, control and ownership of economic resources and economic opportunities, and participation in decision-making. In December 2020, only 46.7% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas. Lack comparable methodologies for regular monitoring results in little to no data such as gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women's access to assets (including land), and gender and the environment. Despite progressive laws and treaties in support of gender equality, the biggest challenge has been on the implementation of these formal rights and their translation into tangible gains for women and girls. While women and girls constitute 52% of the population, they still lag behind across key sectors in the country.

In Zimbabwean cultures, which are predominantly patriarchal, women traditionally hold an inferior position at home and in society. Gender norms manifest in various forms of inequality. Women in rural households are typically responsible for collecting water, searching for firewood to meet domestic energy needs, cooking and washing dishes, in addition to a large portion of the day needing to be spent tending to the household's crops that contribute significantly to the family's food security. Women often work for no pay in the home or in subsistence agriculture, or else they perform low-paid wage work.

Customary norms, religious beliefs and social practices also influence gender-differentiated land rights, and women typically cannot own or claim land except through their male relatives or husbands. Many women farm for a living on land in communal areas run by traditional chiefs. According to custom, chiefs allocate land to male heads of households, but a woman does not automatically inherit this land upon her husband's death. Consequently, women may be evicted from the land when widowed.

Customary law allows the husband, by virtue of his matrimonial power, to dispose of assets, including land, on behalf of the family when property is held jointly. When a woman contracts into a customary marriage, the husband has the legal power to dispose of land on behalf of the family. Widows cannot inherit the husband's estate because a man's claim to the family inheritance takes precedence over a woman's, regardless of the woman's age or seniority in the family. Eviction of widows and orphans from the land by their in-laws upon the death of their husbands/fathers is a widespread practice in the country.

The largest percentage of women in Zimbabwe are based in the rural areas and, in engaged in some form of agriculture. Women form the largest number of inhabitants on communal land, small-scale commercial farms and resettlement areas. And are therefore most affected by the poor performance of the agricultural sector. There is a disproportionate level of poverty among women and the lack of comprehensive social security and protection systems. Women comprise only approximately one quarter of the total population of paid employees, and women tend to be economically dependent on men.

Despite these inequalities, women have demonstrated that they are key partners in conservation. Women and youths are instrumental in supporting anti-poaching activities in collaboration with other stakeholders such as Rural District Councils (RDCs), NGOs, tourism operators among other players. Women and youths supply valuable information to the ZimParks and RDC of any impending ongoing

poaching activities. In entirely all PAs in Zimbabwe intelligence led cases have deterred poaching and some cases have led to the arrest of perpetrators based on leading information relayed by local women and youths.

Women and youths through community wildlife management structures act as Environmental and Wildlife Conservationists or Environmental Resource Monitors and play a pivotal role in the detection, raising alarm on the looming Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in communities to RDC and ZimParks. In Binga under Chief Siabuwa, Lusulu and Mucheni community women and youths through support from WWF Zimbabwe have been send for wildlife exchange programmes as far as Zambia, Kenya and Botswana to strengthen their education and awareness skill to local communities.

Fire management is also driven by women and youths in areas around Hwange National Park. Tsholotsho communities are playing a pivotal role in both the proactive and reactive fire control in Hwange National Park. The same is witnessed elsewhere in communities adjacent to Gonarezhou National Park (South Eastern Part of Zimbabwe), Sidinda Community Wildlife Conservancy (Hwange RDC) among other PAs. In the Hwange RDC the production and selling of sculptured souvenirs of wood and stone by women and youths especially in the Victoria Falls area is vibrant. There are efforts by WWF Zimbabwe under the Hwange Sanyati Biological Corridor Project (HSBCP) to construct a community culture center and curio shop near Mabale shopping center. This seeks to enhance the participation of women and youths in the tourism sector. Employment of women and youths in the wildlife and tourism sector as casuals and semi-skilled personnel is gaining increasing attention.

Women and men differ in how they use and depend on natural resources, which influences the benefits they derive. Recognising the different roles that women and men play in the use of natural resources is essential in initiatives that promote a wildlife economy as it allows for their differentiated inputs and promotes specific responses that women and men could and should undertake. This project therefore considers gender equity and mainstreaming as fundamental. In recognition of this, a rights-based approach is applied to empower women and youth and other vulnerable groups to equitably participate in and benefit from the project interventions.

The project will therefore apply a gender responsive approach overall. Women will benefit directly and indirectly from the project. By creating an enabling environment for capacity development, knowledge sharing, and M&E the project will be pro-actively implementing gender responsive interventions that create opportunities for improving gender equality and strengthening empowerment of women in decision making as well as implementation and benefit sharing from project interventions. This includes for example equitable participation by women in Increasing benefits from wildlife economy and implementing community-based wildlife economy Projects (Outputs 1.1, 1.2.1 and 1.2.2). The project will also empower woman to participate equitably in identifying and sharing lessons from the project (Output 2.1), participate in training and awareness-raising programmes on wildlife economy (Output 2.2). Capacity building will be achieved through action learning in various components of GEF project, taking into consideration social and cultural constraints and barriers to the participation by women and youth. Capacity building and training material will be designed to ensure equitable participation, and taking into consideration the unique knowledge and perspectives of women and youth.

During project implementation, the project will carry out project specific gender analyses in line with the gender analysis and action plan (attached as appendix 17). The gender action plan identifies opportunities to equitably include women in the design and implementation of activities with an aim to: (a) strengthen access to and control of land, forests, water, and other productive assets and resources for women; (b) increase their participation and leadership in decision-making processes relating to the environment; and (c) ensure that economic benefits coming from the sustainable use of forest resources and restoration efforts are shared equitably between men and women; (d) promote more equitable benefit sharing, and empower both women and men; (e) establish a Gender Platform to assist the project in understanding and achieving gender objectives; (f) identifying training needs, knowledge products, and communication efforts towards increasing the number of commitments and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality linked to biodiversity benefits access and; (g) fill information gaps related to

gender-related challenges and opportunities facing men and women at national and landscape levels. Data will be disaggregated by gender to monitor differentiated project impacts on men and women.

**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;** No

**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.**

Private sector partners will therefore be important stakeholders for supporting this project. Collectively, the private sector has continuously invested in conservation and the wildlife economy over decades. This has been done primarily through development and investment in tourism infrastructure and operations, community concessions, law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring and staff development. A range of private sector partners have been identified in the stakeholder analysis and described in the stakeholder engagement plan (see appendix 22) including Safari operators who were consulted through their association called Safari Operators association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ). Private sector participation will be key during consultations, data collection and capacity building activities that will be carried out during the project. In particular the tourism, hospitality and food industries will be instrumental in developing new and sustainable value chains with local value added.

The project will progressively expand its engagement with key private sector players in Hwange Kazuma Landscape to accelerate the attainment of the envisioned outcomes of shared interest and shared value. This was done with a view to rallying a wider call to action, and mandate to work hand-in-hand with the private sector to design and deliver iterative and transformational ecosystem management approaches, while opening the space to catalyse value chains and job creation. The private sector participation plan will address private sector participation through: a) Raising awareness about the project and enhance the capacity of the private sector to engage effectively, through conducting publicity events, media campaigns, etc., b) Promoting awareness of issues Wildlife Management in Hwange Kazuma landscape by convening workshops and seminars targeting private sector stakeholders, c) Encouraging partnerships between public and private sectors in activities to address forest management through their involvement and participation in decision making and planning structures and processes.

#### **5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

6. **Risks.** Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The matrix in table 5 below summarizes the principal risks and assumptions associated with the project. Every effort has been made to minimize these in the design of the project strategy and its activities and outputs. This has included a review of past and ongoing GEF projects or projects in similar sectors. In addition, there has been wide consultation through review and discussions with the country stakeholders during the project development phase.

The project strategy, identifies the following key risks (Table 5). These risks and the mitigation measures will be continuously monitored and updated throughout the project implementation period.

**Table 5: Risks and risk Management Measures**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Risk mitigation measures</b>
Like in other protected areas, the COVID 19 prevalence has affected the management of protected areas in the Hwangwe-Kazuma landscape due to reduced tourism activities affecting the general economic performance and hardship of the area. As such, the Covid 19 pandemic has directly and indirectly exacerbated existing threats to the local economy, health and wellbeing of local communities, management of wildlife and habitats.	L	Ensure adherence to prevailing COVID 19 regulations and guidelines issued by National government to reduce infection rates-  Provision of alternative income sources for communities that depend on wildlife and tourism activities as their mainstay for income  Facilitate access to Covid-19 response and recovery funds and additional local economy stimulus support, made available by the Government of Zimbabwe, development partners and private entities, by vulnerable community groups and for wildlife conservation in the Hwange-Kazuma landscape
Resource constraints	L	Mobilize resources from other partners
Working on enforcement and anti-poaching activities only in a small part of a large wildlife area, may displace offenses and poaching to other areas not receiving project support.	L	Ensure there is co-ordination and open communication lines between different anti-poaching units within the Hwange Kazuma landscape. Hold regular meetings with all key stakeholders in the law enforcement department of the whole Hangwe Kazuma National Park regularly and conduct exchange visits with different district officials.
Natural hazards, including landslides, drought, floods and fires at project sites and the worsening impacts of climate change during project implementation damage or destroy biodiversity conservation measures implemented through the project.	L	Impact: The implementation of the project will be stopped or delayed as communities recover from the impacts of the extreme climatic events.  The project is intended to manage this risk through promoting actions aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change and drought.

economic and political instability	L	Timing of activities will not coincide with political activities to avoid political interference. The project will use the US\$ to transact as opposed to the local currency.
Local peoples' hesitations about wildlife economy strategies, including concern for equitable sharing of benefits between men and women, may undermine efforts to expand sustainable wildlife economy strategies and strengthen management of Hwange National Park.	M	The project will work with PAs to provide supporting information in their extension work.
The lodge may take long to be profitable	L	Proper training and ensuring that the community's expectations are managed
The number of women and men beneficiaries is dependent upon diversity of participants, and culture and traditional inequalities may inhibit equitable participation by women.	M	Pro-active project approaches to raise awareness, capacitate and empower participation by women.
Poverty and food security challenges, exacerbated by impacts of human wildlife conflict (HWC) and COVID-19, may discourage participation by women as they believe they cannot spare time away from household crop production (traditionally women's responsibilities to participate in project activities.	M	Pro-active project approaches to raise awareness, capacitate and empower participation by women.  The project will also address HWC and ensure an enabling environment effectively addressing these challenges.
Social and cultural barriers inhibit equitable participation relating to leadership and decision-making powers, particularly in rural areas, could challenge the achievement of the gender equality and women empowerment objectives and targets in the focus areas.	M	A draft gender action plan has been developed during the project preparation. The plan outlines key activities to be addressed in the inception phase of the project.

## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The Project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry of Zimbabwe. There will be a project management unit (PMU) hosted by the ministry and headed by the Project Coordinator who will oversee the project design and implementation. The Focal Point from the ministry will be responsible for effectively taking part in the project design, formulation, and implementation. The Project Coordinator will oversee project implementation at the national level or landscape level, coordinating the roles of all ZimParks staff in the landscape. He/she will be responsible for overall project supervision and coordination. He/she is obliged to attend and participate in all project steering committee and local working group meetings. He/she will also play a pivotal role in the monitoring and evaluation of the project as well as adoption of the pilot project for roll over to other landscapes at national level. There will also, be a Project steering committee (PSC) and local working groups.

The project will coordinate with the GEF 6 project 5693 on Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe since it is within the same landscape. It will also coordinate with GEF 6 Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM). The project will collaborate and synergize in the areas of policy and community, with the European Union-funded UNEP Africa's Coexistence Landscapes (ACL) project in the Hwange Kazuma Chobe Wildlife Dispersal Area in KAZA, being implemented in collaboration with the KAZA Secretariat, Botswana's Department of Wildlife and National Parks and the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority. The project will also coordinate with GEF 7 on 'A cross-sector approach supporting the mainstreaming of sustainable forest and land management to enhance ecosystem resilience for improved livelihoods in the Save and Runde Catchments of Zimbabwe.' Lessons learnt on GEF 7 and other projects will be shared on the knowledge management hub.

#### Project Internal Structure

##### **a) Project Management Unit**

There will be a project management unit (PMU) hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI) and headed by the Project Coordinator who will oversee the project design and implementation. The PMU Coordinator and Finance personnel will be based in Harare while the Liaison Officer will be field-based... The Focal Point from the ministry will be responsible for effectively taking part in the project design, formulation, and implementation. The Project Coordinator will oversee project implementation at the national level or landscape level, coordinating the roles of all ZimParks staff in the landscape. He/she will be responsible for overall project supervision and coordination. He/she is obliged to attend and participate in all project steering committee and local working group meetings. He/she will also play a pivotal role in the monitoring and evaluation of the project as well as adoption of the pilot project for roll over to other landscapes at national level. There will also, be a Project steering committee (PSC) and local working groups (which will be established to include appropriate gender expertise to provide guidance).

The PMU will work in close collaboration with UNEP and where necessary liaise with other UN Country Teams under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The functions of the PMU will be to:

- 1) Technically identify, plan, design and support all project activities;
- 2) Liaise with government agencies and regularly advocate on behalf of the project;
- 3) Prepare the Annual Work Plan and Budget and monitoring plan, and submit them to GEF and PSC for validation;
- 4) Organize regular meetings and workshops with the PSC;
- 5) Be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project.
- 6) Ensure a gender responsive and results-based approach to project implementation, including maintaining a focus on project results and impacts as defined by the results framework indicators;



- 7) Ensure close collaboration with baseline and partner project to maximize synergy and complementarity;
- 8) Ensure the submission of appropriate annual expenditure reports on the budget identified as co-financing by the baseline projects;
- 9) Prepare and submit bi-annual progress reports and contribute to the preparation of UNEP progress reports;
- 10) Monitor and evaluate continuously the project progress regarding the Results Framework Targets according to a specific plan validated by MECTHI and UNEP, and submit M&E reports regularly to UNEP and PSC.

### **Project External Structure (Project Oversight Mechanism)**

There will be Annual participatory monitoring and evaluation missions of the project to assess progress towards achievement of the targets and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving project objectives, outcomes and outputs and to discuss and agree on mechanisms to improve project performance. Findings and recommendations of this review will be instrumental in bringing improvement in the overall project execution strategy for the remaining period of the project's term if necessary.

#### ***a) Project Steering Committee***

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted to serve as the project oversight, advisory and support body for the project. The PSC will be composed of:

- ? Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (executing organization)  
Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Authority (ZimParks)
- ? Tsholotsho Rural District Council
- ? Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA)
- ? Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
- ? Representatives of inter-government structures.
- ? CAMPFIRE Association
- ? The Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development
- ? Representatives of the project's focal landscapes
- ? UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency (Task Manager)
- ? The Project Management Unit as the Secretariat.

The PSC will ensure that the project remains on course to deliver the desired outcomes of the required quality. The PSC will provide overall guidance and policy direction to the implementation of the project and advise on appropriate strategies for project sustainability. It will also advise on any conflicts within the project or to any problems with external bodies. The PSC will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by quality assuring the project processes and products. Specifically, the PSC will:

- Acting as the project advisory board.
- Providing policy and strategic guidance of the project.
- Reviewing annual project workplans and budget for the project components.

- Monitoring progress and delivery of the project.
- Linking the project with strategic opportunities national, regionally and globally.
- Identifying and promoting opportunities that will enable the success of the project.
- Establishing guidelines, methods and criteria for general project supervision.
- Reviewing and advising on implementation of the project components.
- Receiving quarterly reports, and reviewing and approving annual progress reports.
- Supervising the evaluation, monitoring and reporting aspects of the project.
- Reviewing and approving the annual budget and co-financing projections and reports.
- Monitoring inputs of partners, and ensuring that project obligations are fulfilled in a timely and coordinated fashion.
- Conducting annual project implementation reviews.
- Ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with the agreed framework (project documents) and achieves its targets (objective, outcomes, outputs and activities).
- Approving any changes in the project design including activities, budgets and results framework indicators and targets.
- Ensuring collaboration between implementing institutions.
- Reviewing project outputs and progress, and addressing constraints affecting progress.
- Ensuring gender mainstreaming throughout project implementation, including regular reporting to PMC.
- Ensuring the integration and coordination of project activities with other related government and donor-funded initiatives, locally, national, regionally and internationally.
- Exploring opportunities for resource mobilization to ensure sustainability of project initiatives.
- Acting as a sounding board for new ideas and developments in the Project.
- Providing appropriate and constructive critiques regarding the assumptions and operational modalities of the Project.
- Identifying and promoting opportunities that will enable the success of the project (e.g., coordination, information sharing, collaboration with national and regional projects on training to avoid duplication and benefit from synergies, etc.)

Where technical expertise is lacking in both the PMU and the PSC, the project will engage technical experts from the project area on an ad hoc basis for advice. The PMU will keep a database of experts and continually update it when required. Furthermore, it shall be ensured that these experts will encompass a gender and social-safeguard expert to ensure gender mainstreaming is comprehensively conducted.

#### ***b) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) missions***

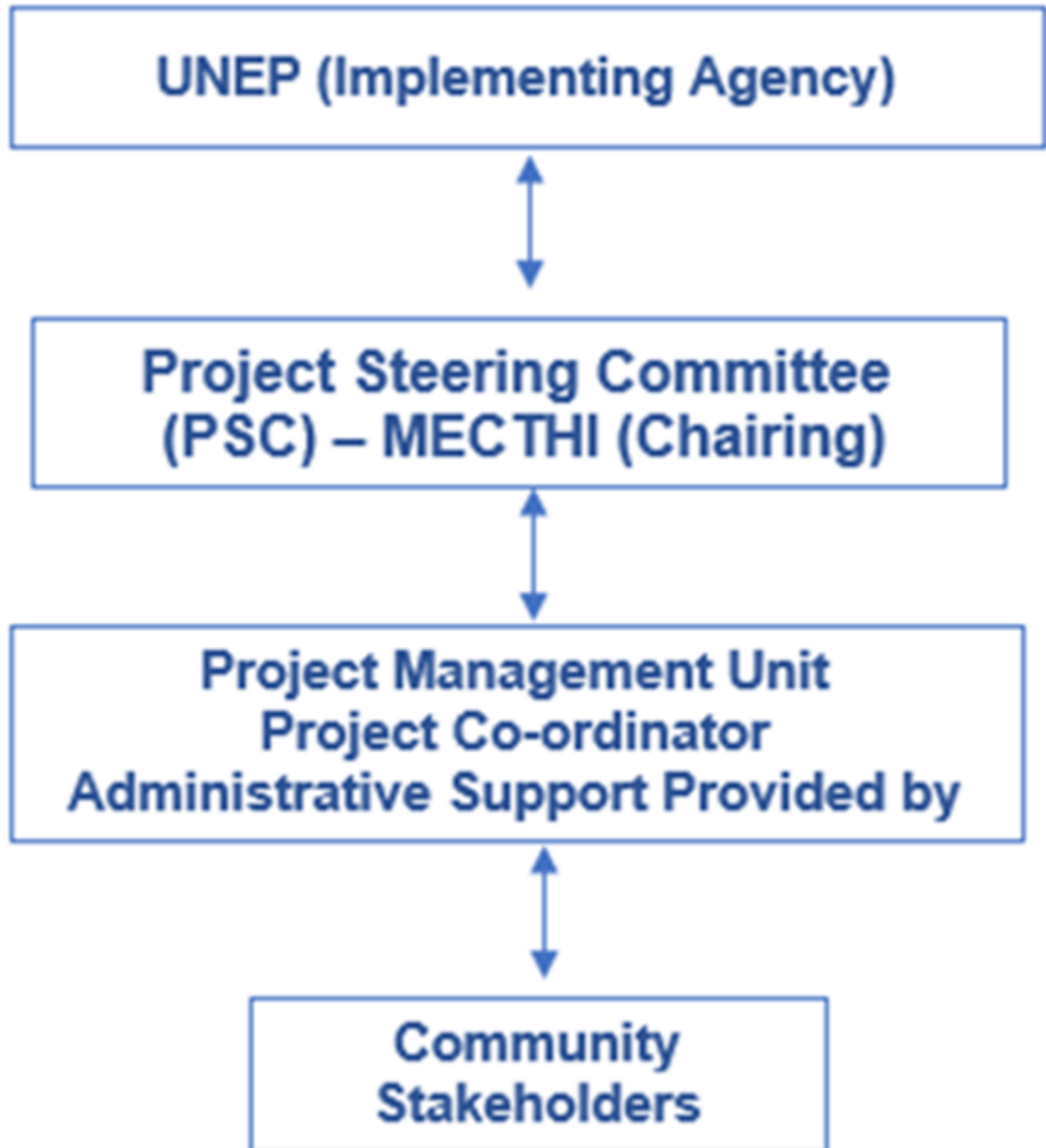
UNEP will arrange for the Project's Terminal Evaluation in consultation with Project Management Unit (PMU). The Project Mid-and Terminal M&E will, inter alia: a) Review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; b) Analyze effectiveness of partnership arrangements; c) Identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions; d) Propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and e) Describe the technical achievements and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation and management.

An independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will be carried out three months after closure of the project. The TE aim is to identify the project impacts, sustainability of project results and the degree of achievement of long-term results. The TE will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to expand on the existing Project in subsequent phases, mainstream and up-scale its products and practices. Critical elements that both the FE will pay special attention to are the outcome indicators.

#### **Project Organogram**

The management structure, as shown above, will respond to the project's needs in terms of direction, management, control, and communication. As the project is cross-functional and involves various stakeholders, its structure will be flexible in order to adjust to ongoing changes in the context. Staff and

consultants will be contracted according to the established rules and regulations of Zimbabwe and all financial transactions and agreements will similarly follow the same rules and regulations.



## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

### 7. Consistency with National Priorities.

The government is on the drive to effectively implement the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975 (Chapter 20:14), the National Sustainable Development 1 (NSD1) Strategy (2021 - 2025), and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The Parks and Wildlife Act empowers the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) to conserve, preserve and manage the country's wildlife both in Protected Areas and on alienated land for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. This specific project partly fulfills this mandate of ZimParks as it seeks to develop and strengthen the wildlife economy of the country by engaging communities for the benefit of the general populace of the country.

The NDS1 of 2021 - 2025 in summary through the broad-based stakeholder consultative process seeks to achieve: Economic Growth and Stability; Food Security and Nutrition; Governance; Moving the Economy up the Value Chain & Structural Transformation; Human Capital Development; Environmental Protection; Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management; Housing Delivery; ICT and Digital Economy; Health and Well-being; Transport, Infrastructure & Utilities; Image building and International Engagement and Re-engagement; Social Protection; Youth, Sport and Culture and Devolution. Most of these priorities are what this particular project seeks to achieve through feeding into the NSD1.

The project is in line and sync with the United Nations Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). All the project components, 1 and 2 foster to achieve no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, sustainable communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, partnerships for goals. All these are targets are in nature specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and anchored within a given time frame. Output 2.2.4 is very instrumental and vital in determining the success of the project within the context of SDGs.

The project will also contribute to implementation of the Zimbabwe NBSAP, especially National Targets 1, 2, 3, 6 and 12.

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

### 8. Knowledge Management.

The knowledge generated will benefit the project management team at the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, ZimParks, and all stakeholders including the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small And Medium Enterprise Development, Academia, NGOs, Communities, Traditional Leaders, Rural District Councils, District Administration, Provincial Administration, Forestry Commission, EMA and other stakeholders. Knowledge will be stored in digital form that may be shared through virtual means and hard copies may be physically shared/ distributed. During routine awareness campaigns held by

ZimParks, Forestry Commission and EMA knowledge dissemination can be conducted. Apart from these specific workshops may be organized and conducted to disseminate the specific outcomes of the whole project. The knowledge is useful in equipping communities with the much-needed information base to assist the very communities and stakeholders in appreciating the economic value that comes with conservation/preservation of wildlife contained in their respective communities.

The project will facilitate and enhance knowledge acquisition and experience sharing at local, landscape, national, regional and global levels through better access to information, knowledge, learning and networking for purposes of catalysing coordinated implementation of protected area management and biodiversity loss reduction. This will be achieved by; (i) developing and operationalizing an interactive M&E system to track implementation of project activities for purposes of scaling out in similar areas in Hwange Kazuma Landscape (ii) documenting, packaging and sharing best practices and lessons learned at landscape, national and regional levels to inform uptake of good practices and lessons learned, and policy influencing.

It is recommended that all communication and knowledge management activities will apply a gender sensitive approach with following principles:

- Use male and female knowledge product and public education developers for diversity of perspectives and approaches, as well as male and female reviewers of these products.
- Use gender sensitive language and gender balanced images (women not presented as victims but as agents of change).
- Use gender analysis; use convincing gender arguments based on reliable sources and qualitative and quantitative data including sex disaggregated data).
- Apply all national policy framework, policies, strategies and plans, that apply to gender as applicable and appropriate.

Each project output will include the documentation of lessons learnt from the implementation of activities under that output, and a collection of the tools and templates (and any other materials) developed during implementation of that output. Project information will be collated and presented annually at the project implementation review meeting. The best practices established, and lessons learned from this project will have significant benefits for the east African region through the transfer of expertise and knowledge, as well as peer learning between countries. They will guide the ongoing development of sustainable landscape management approaches in the region. Project resources will be committed to ensure the ongoing involvement in, and information sharing with, regional counterpart countries on landscape management and control will be taken to avoid duplicating past and present efforts, and to enhance existing methods of managing knowledge. Furthermore, there shall be a clear budget and timeline implementation for the knowledge management activities (Table 6).

*Table 6: Knowledge Management Budget*

<b>Knowledge Management Factor</b>	<b>Implementation Timeline</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
Media Tour	4th Quarter of the Second Year	2 000
Exchange Visits Between Communities	4th Quarter of the Second Year	2 000
		<b>Total (4 000)</b>

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

#### 9. Monitoring and Evaluation.

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by MECTHI and UNEP. The project will implement an efficient working arrangement with both UNEP and MECTHI for purposes of monitoring and evaluation.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented includes SMART indicators[1] for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators are designed according to the GEF indicator guidelines. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification and the costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators are summarized and included. Other M&E related costs are also presented in the Costed M&E Plan and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception workshop to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-?-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. Day-to-day project monitoring will be the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP and the NPSC of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

**Project Coordinator:** The Project Coordinator will be responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Coordinator will ensure that project staffs maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Coordinator will inform the Project Steering Committee and Project Management Unit of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. The Project Coordinator will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Coordinator will ensure that the standard GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation.

**Project Task Manager:** Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-?-vis delivery of the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the NPSC at agreed intervals. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored on a quarterly basis to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

**Project Steering Committee:** The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will participate in the MTE and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. The UNEP Task Manager will be responsible for monitoring whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. An MTE is managed by the Evaluation Office (EO) of UNEP.

**Project Implementing Partner:** The Implementing Partner (Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry) is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

**Terminal Evaluation (TE):** An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget.

The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal. The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Project Manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

**Final Report:** The project's terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Table 7. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

TYPE OF M&E ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	TIME FRAME	COSTING
Project Inception Workshop and Report	? Project Coordinator ? Project Management Unit /PMU ? UNEP	Within first two months of Project start up	none
Project Steering Committee meetings	? Project Coordinator	(bi-annually x 2 years)	2,500
Technical Meetings	? Project Coordinator	(bi-annually x 2 years)	2,500
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	? Project Coordinator ? UNEP Task Manger	Annually before PIR	
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	? Project Coordinator ? UNEP Task Manger	Annually	None
Field Monitoring Visits	? Project Coordinator	As per planned	\$5 000
Periodic Status/Progress Reports to UNEP	? Project Coordinator	Semi-annual/Quarterly	None
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	? Project Coordinator	Annually	
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	? Project Coordinator	Ongoing	
Addressing environmental and social grievances	? Project Coordinator ? UNEP Task Manger	Ongoing	
Terminal Evaluation	? UNEP Evaluation Office ? Project Coordinator ? UNEP Task Manager ? External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	At least 3 months before the end of Project implementation	\$10 000
Project Final Report	? Project Coordinator	Within 2 months of Project completion	None
Co-Financing Report	? Project Coordinator	Within 1 month of PIR reporting period	None
Publications of Lessons Learned and other Project Documents	? Project Manager ? Project Executing Agencies	Annually, part of semi-annual reports and Project Final Report	None
<b>Total M&amp;E Plan Cost</b>			<b>\$20,000</b>

[1]The detail definitions of each indicator and sub-indicators can be referred in the GEF 7 Core Indicators Guidelines [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Results\\_Guidelines.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Results_Guidelines.pdf)



## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?**

### 10. Benefits.

The Tsholotsho local community will benefit from the project. This project will enhance the capacity for implementation of sustainable wildlife economy and biodiversity conservation in Tsholotsho. A wholly community owned Eco-lodge will be developed. The tourism component of all CAMPFIRE zones is leased to the commercial sector, which then pays taxes and royalties to the RDCs. In accordance with CAMPFIRE regulations, these RDCs will provide dividends to the communities. Therefore, the establishment of a community camp or ecolodge that would be entirely run by the local community offers them an opportunity to fully harness the benefits of the camp while also developing management skills. The Tsholotsho area is very dry area where communities struggle to acquire drinking water and often compete for the limited water resources with wildlife consequently resulting in HWC. The project will conduct consultations with relevant stakeholders, including local communities, the RDC, and ZPWMA to propose nature-based solutions for reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict and promoting coexistence.

The park shares a 240 km boundary with Tsholotsho communal areas and there are no access gates for tourists from this end. Thus, people from this area have to drive an average of 150 km to the nearest gate. This reduces access to the park to these local communities and possibly access to the park for other potential tourists. Opening the Ngamo gate to tourists would increase revenue through local tourism and access to international tourists.

By strengthening Tsholotsho's strategies, mechanisms, and institutions for wildlife economy that maybe upscaled at the national level, significant biodiversity and landscapes will be protected, combating wildlife crime, reducing human-wildlife conflict and livelihoods strengthened. Moreover, the strengthening of wildlife economy will contribute to the development of social inclusion and gender equality, foster clear and transparent provisions and strengthen the capacity for local communities to benefit from their wildlife thereby generating opportunities. Further benefits will accrue through replication of the approaches used at the project sites to other sites in the country. The approach used in the project as a whole will also provide lessons and opportunities for replication in other countries in Africa.

## 11. 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\***

<b>PIF</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement/Approva I</b>	<b>MTR</b>	<b>TE</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>		

**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.

The matrix in table 5 below summarizes the principal risks and assumptions associated with the project. Every effort has been made to minimize these in the design of the project strategy and its activities and outputs. This has included a review of past and ongoing GEF projects or projects in similar sectors. In addition, there has been wide consultation through review and discussions with the country stakeholders during the project development phase.

The project strategy, identifies the following key risks (Table 5). These risks and the mitigation measures will be continuously monitored and updated throughout the project implementation period.

*Table 5: Risks and risk Management Measures*

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Risk mitigation measures</b>
Like in other protected areas, the COVID 19 prevalence has affected the management of protected areas in the Hwangwe-Kazuma landscape due to reduced tourism activities affecting the general economic performance and hardship of the area. As such, the Covid 19 pandemic has directly and indirectly exacerbated existing threats to the local economy, health and wellbeing of local communities, management of wildlife and habitats.	L	<p>Ensure adherence to prevailing COVID 19 regulations and guidelines issued by National government to reduce infection rates-</p> <p>Provision of alternative income sources for communities that depend on wildlife and tourism activities as their mainstay for income</p> <p>Facilitate access to Covid-19 response and recovery funds and additional local economy stimulus support, made available by the Government of Zimbabwe, development partners and private entities, by vulnerable community groups and for wildlife conservation in the Hwange-Kazuma landscape</p>
Resource constraints	L	Mobilize resources from other partners
Working on enforcement and anti-poaching activities only in a small part of a large wildlife area, may displace offenses and poaching to other areas not receiving project support.	L	Ensure there is co-ordination and open communication lines between different anti-poaching units within the Hwange Kazuma landscape. Hold regular meetings with all key stakeholders in the law enforcement department of the whole Hangwe Kazuma National Park regularly and conduct exchange visits with different district officials.

Natural hazards, including landslides, drought, floods and fires at project sites and the worsening impacts of climate change during project implementation damage or destroy biodiversity conservation measures implemented through the project.	L	Impact: The implementation of the project will be stopped or delayed as communities recover from the impacts of the extreme climatic events. The project is intended to manage this risk through promoting actions aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change and drought.
economic and political instability	L	Timing of activities will not coincide with political activities to avoid political interference. The project will use the US\$ to transact as opposed to the local currency.
Local peoples' hesitations about wildlife economy strategies, including concern for equitable sharing of benefits between men and women, may undermine efforts to expand sustainable wildlife economy strategies and strengthen management of Hwange National Park.	M	The project will work with PAs to provide supporting information in their extension work.
The lodge may take long to be profitable	L	Proper training and ensuring that the community's expectations are managed
The number of women and men beneficiaries is dependent upon diversity of participants, and culture and traditional inequalities may inhibit equitable participation by women.	M	Pro-active project approaches to raise awareness, capacitate and empower participation by women.
Poverty and food security challenges, exacerbated by impacts of human wildlife conflict (HWC) and COVID-19, may discourage participation by women as they believe they cannot spare time away from household crop production (traditionally women's responsibilities to participate in project activities.	M	Pro-active project approaches to raise awareness, capacitate and empower participation by women.  The project will also address HWC and ensure an enabling environment effectively addressing these challenges.

<p>Social and cultural barriers inhibit equitable participation relating to leadership and decision-making powers, particularly in rural areas, could challenge the achievement of the gender equality and women empowerment objectives and targets in the focus areas.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>A draft gender action plan has been developed during the project preparation. The plan outlines key activities to be addressed in the inception phase of the project.</p>
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**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<p><b>SRIF for Zimbabwe PIF-Yunae - 28 Feb 2022</b></p>	<p><b>Project PIF ESS</b></p>	

**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).

**Annex A: Results Framework**

Project Objective <i>Lasting and significant changes to which the project is expected to contribute</i>	Objective level Indicators <i>How contributions the objective will be measured including quantity, quality, time</i>	Baseline <i>Initial Baseline for Objective indicator(s)</i>	Targets and Monitoring Milestones		Means of Verification <i>How the information required to measure the indicator will be collected, when, and by whom</i>	Assumptions & Risks <i>Assumptions and Risks that affect objective level</i>	UNEP MTS reference* <i>The Subprogramme under which the project objective can be fitted</i>
			Mid-Term <i>Mid-Point Target</i>	End of Project <i>End of project Target</i>			
Objective  To promote a Wildlife Economy approach that benefits people and strengthens wildlife management in the CAMPFIRE areas in Tsholotsho District.	Number of established wildlife economy programs that benefit local communities	There are no wildlife economy programs that benefit local communities	Plan for the selected wildlife economy programs developed, and reflect gender responsive targets. 50% implementation rate of the selected wildlife economy programs %	Selected wildlife economy programs 100% established and reflect gender responsive and targets.	End of project report, Annual progress reports, monitoring reports, minutes of meetings, informant interviews, questionnaire administration, and regulatory frameworks Site visits	Assumptions: ? Government is fully committed to the promotion of wildlife economy in Tsholotsho District.  ? Communities continue participating in wildlife economy projects as	
	Area of landscape under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	Zero Hectares of land under improved practices	220, 390 ha under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	440, 779 ha under improved practices To benefit biodiversity	Biodiversity assessment and monitoring across the landscapes		

<p>Number of people from local target communities who benefit directly from the project interventions.</p>	<p>Limited benefits for local communities</p>	<p>A total of 10,000 people comprising of 50% women directly benefit from project interventions</p>	<p>A total of 14,000 people from local target communities comprising of 50% women directly benefit from project interventions</p>	<p>promised during PPG consultations.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> ? Resource constraints? Local peoples' hesitations about wildlife economy strategies, including concern for equitable sharing of benefits between men and women, may undermine efforts to expand sustainable wildlife economy strategies and strengthen management of Hwange National Park? Poverty and food security challenges, exacerbated by impacts of human wildlife conflict (HWC) and COVID-19, may discourage participatio</p>
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						<p>n by women as they believe they cannot spare time away from household crop production (traditionally women's responsibilities to participate in project activities.</p> <p>? Health risk for staff, partners and communities in the pilot sites, including disruption and/or suspension of activities; and spread of COVID-19 among targeted communities.</p>	
<b>Project Outcome</b> <i>Capacity or behavioral changes to which the project is expected to contribute</i>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b> <i>How the outcome will be measured including quantity, quality, time</i>	<b>Baseline</b> <i>Initial Baseline for Outcome Indicators</i>	<b>Targets and Monitoring Milestones</b>		<b>Means of Verification</b> <i>How the information required to measure the indicator will be collected, when, and by whom</i>	<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b> <i>Assumptions and Risks that affect processes by which outcomes contribute to objectives</i>	<b>UNEP MTS reference*</b> <i>The Expected Accomplishment under which the project outcome can be fitted</i>
			<b>Mid-Term</b> <i>Mid-Point Target</i>	<b>End of Project</b> <i>End of project Target</i>			
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b>					Site Visits	<b>Assumptions</b>	

Increased benefits from wildlife economy in CAMPFIRE areas of Tsholotsho district are realized	The level (number of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) reduction for local communities of Tsholotsho District	Number of HEC incidences is 68 (2022)	Number of incidences reduced to 40 per annum	Number of incidences reduced to 20 per annum	Quarterly reports Monthly reports Annual report Site Visits Meeting minutes	? Government is fully committed to the promotion of wildlife economy in Tsholotsho District.
	Percentage of target community benefitting directly and indirectly through income from the community lodge establishment of a community eco-lodge.	0	20% of the community benefitting from wildlife economy opportunities linked to the eco-lodge/campsite	50% of the community benefitting from wildlife economy opportunities linked to the eco-lodge/campsite		? Communities continue participating in wildlife economy projects as promised during PPG



	Number of people accessing the Hwange National Park through the Ngamo gate	0	500 people per year including use the Ngamo gate and boost to the local wildlife economy	1000 people per year use the Ngamo gate and boost to the local wildlife economy	consultations.  <b>Risks:</b> ? Resource constraints. ? Local peoples? hesitations about wildlife economy strategies, including concern for equitable sharing of benefits between men and women, may undermine efforts to expand sustainable wildlife economy strategies and strengthen management of Hwange National Park. ? The lodge may take long to be profitable	
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**Outputs:** 1.1. Selected community-based wildlife economy Projects implemented in communities around Hwange National Park in Tsholotsho District

<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Management of conservation areas in Tsholotsho district is strengthened through improved	Increase in response to problem animals	Low response (50%) to problem animal resulting in increased HWC incidences.	40% increase in response to call out made	80% increase in response to call out made	Meeting minutes Reports Plan developed	? Government is fully committed to the promotion of wildlife economy in Tsholotsho District.	
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<p>law enforcement and reduced poaching incidences</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity of rangers creates disincentive to poaching</p>	<p>Rangers have low capacity to effectively undertake anti-poaching</p>	<p>100 rangers with enhanced capacity to effectively undertake anti-poaching (20% of rangers benefitting from capacity development are women)</p>	<p>200 rangers with enhanced capacity to effectively undertake anti-poaching (30% of rangers benefitting from capacity development are women)</p>	<p>? Communities continue participating in wildlife economy projects as promised during PPG consultations.</p> <p><b>Risks</b> ? Competing priorities and emergencies arise and delay implementation of project activities; ? Social and cultural barriers inhibit equitable participation relating to leadership and decision-making powers, particularly in rural areas, could challenge the achievement of the gender equality and women empowerment</p>	
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						<p>objectives and targets in the focus areas</p> <p>?</p> <p>Health risk for staff, partners and communities in the pilot sites, including disruption and/or suspension of activities; and spread of COVID-19 among targeted communities.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Natural hazards, including landslides, drought, floods and fires at project sites and the worsening impacts of climate change during project implementation damage or destroy biodiversity conservation measures implemented through the project</p> <p>?</p>
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**Output 1.2.2:** Support law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district and community levels for both sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in communal wildlife areas.

<b>Outcome 2:</b> Lessons learned by the project shared, understanding of Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is enhanced and M&E evidences effective project performance.	Lessons learned are shared and disseminated through a workshops and reports	no capturing or sharing of lessons learned for boosting local wildlife economy	One interim workshop to discuss and formulate initial lessons learned.	One final report documenting lessons learned.	Functional M&E system, M&E indicators, documented best practices and lessons taught, Correspondences on networking and sharing of best practices and lessons learnt, Workshop reports.	? Competing priorities and emergencies arise and delay implementation of project activities; ? Social and cultural barriers inhibit equitable participation relating to leadership and decision-making powers, particularly in rural areas, could challenge the achievement of the gender equality and women empowerment objectives and targets in the focus areas ? Natural hazards, including landslides, drought, floods and fires at project sites and the
	Number of people from local communities that have been capacitated to participate in the local wildlife economy and the operation of the ecolodge/camp site.	Low level of capacity to participate in the wildlife economy among local communities.	250 people (minimum 50% women) capacitated to participate in the local wildlife economy and the operation of the ecolodge/camp site	500 people (minimum 50% women) capacitated to participate in the local wildlife economy and the operation of the ecolodge/camp site		
	Percentage of project staff and Tsholotsho RDC staff trained on gender responsive training.	0	100% of project staff and Tsholotsho RDC staff capacitated with on gender responsive training. (Minimum 30% women)	100% of project staff and Tsholotsho RDC capacitated with gender responsive training. (Minimum 30% women)		
	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation visits and reports	0	4 Monitoring and Evaluation Visits and reports.	9 Monitoring and Evaluation visits and reports		

						worsening impacts of climate change during project implementation damage or destroy biodiversity conservation measures implemented through the project	
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**Outputs:**  
 Output 2.1: Lessons learned from the project are shared  
 Output 2.2 Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is promoted  
 Output 2.3 Terminal evaluation is conducted

**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).**

**Responses to the GEF Comments at PIF that should be address during the PPG phase:**

**GEF Secretariat comments**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

JS 8/9/2023:

1) This section currently includes responses to comments on previous versions of the PIF. Please delete and provide responses explaining how comments to be addressed during PPG, which were included in the PIF review sheet at the time of PIF approval, have been addressed in the project preparation. The comments were the following:

During PPG, please:

-explore the possibility to have more systemic interventions on PA management and assess to what extent the PA's METT score would be enhanced by project interventions and, if there is a measurable benefit, please report the full PA on core indicator 1.

- Explore all possibilities to be more cost-efficient on component 2 to increase the budget allocation of component 1. Please notably consider removing the mid-term review, which would have limited impact on the implementation a very streamlined 36 month project. Please also strive to coordinate with related projects to use existing knowledge platforms (e.g. GWP, GEF-7 project ID 10625) rather than developing something ad-hoc for this small MSP.

- Develop the up-scaling/replication strategy for the project and imbed it in the project design. Up-scaling/replication should not be restricted to a document to be developed during project implementation. An overall strategy and concrete project activities to foster up-scaling / replication should also be identified in the CEO approval request.

-refine the Theory of change and notably develop a narrative. While there remain diverse ways of presenting a ToC, key issues are to communicate clearly, through a diagram and a narrative, the causal pathways by which interventions are expected to have the desired effect and the justification that these causal pathways are necessary and sufficient. Please refer to STAP's guidance: <https://www.stagef.org/resources/advisory-documents/theory-change-primer>

- make sure to also mainstream gender considerations in component 1 as well.

-address the risk related to "leakage" of environmental offenses and poaching, and embed mitigation measures in project design. Working on enforcement and anti-poaching activities only in a small part of a large wildlife area, may indeed merely displace offenses and poaching to other areas not receiving project support. The CEO approval request should clarify how the project will (i) mitigate and (ii) monitor such leakage.

The budget allocation for component 1 and component 2 were reviewed accordingly. Midterm review was removed

Upscaling strategy was imbedded into the project design through incorporating activities that can be upscaled.

Narration of the Theory of Change was developed (Page 26).

Thank you, gender considerations in component 1 has been mainstreamed.

Thank you, this has been added accordingly (Page 44).

We thank the reviewer for the comment. We have realized our error and correctly accordingly in the SRIF (appendix 16).



-The Project Description (Component 1 and 2) and Project title in SRIF are different from what has been described in the PIF. By CEO Approval, please provide updated screening forms based on the updated Component 1 and 2.	
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**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).**  
**(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Consultant - technical Project design expert	14,600	10,000	4,600
Consultant - gender mainstreaming and social safeguards	7,400	7400	-
National technical consultant	5,000	5000	-
National PPG coordinator	5,000		5,000
<b>workshops/meetings</b>	16,000	5000	11,000
National travels	2,000	2000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>20,600</b>

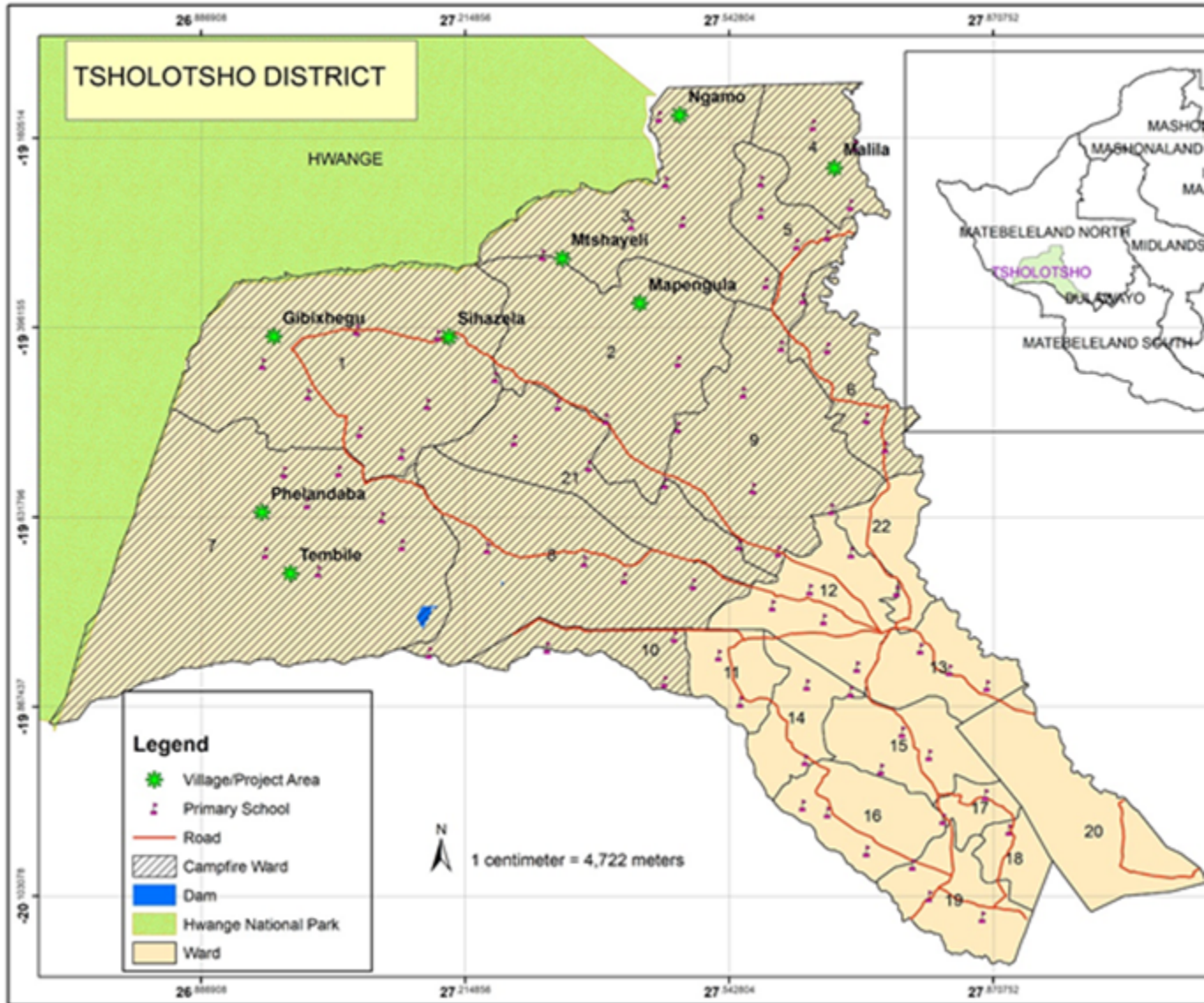
**ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

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

**Figure 3: Map of Tsholoso district showing targeted "communal wildlife areas" marked with Green starts. Project Area for GEF 7 project showing the wards in Tsholotsho and villages visited in project development.**

Coordinates 19.1000.0 S 26.3000E

(Latitude: 19.1000S, Longitude: 26.3000E)



### GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. These IDs

are available on the [GeoNames? geographical database](#) containing millions of placenames and allowing to freely record new ones. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Tsholoso district	-19.100	26.30		<input type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

UNEP Budget Line		Component 1	Component 2	M&E	PMC	Total
<b>10</b>	<b>PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>					
	1100	Project personnel				
	1101	Project Coordinator			20,000	20,000
	1102	Community Liaison Officer	24,000			24,000
	1103	Finance Officer			6,000	6,000
	<b>1199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,000</b>
	1200	Consultants				
	1201	Consultancy to develop a strategy for Promoting reduction of HWC and enhance co-existence with wildlife	10,000			10,000
	1202	Document lessons learnt		5,000		5,000

	1203	Consultant to Conduct training needs assessment and Conduct refresher training for Rangers	10,000	-			10,000
	1204	Consultancy to conduct a wildlife economy analysis for campfire areas in the target areas	10,000	-			10,000
	1205	Consultant to Undertake gender assessment and develop a strategy for gender empowerment and Conduct gender responsive capacity building	-	5,000			5,000
	<b>1299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,000</b>
	1300	Administrative Support					
	1301						-
	<b>1399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	1600	Travel on official business					
	1601	Travel costs	4,500	2,500	-		7,000
	1602						-
	1603						-
	<b>1699</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>1,999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>58,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>97,000</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>						
	2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)					
	2101	Support ZimParks to make Ngamo Gate operational for local tourism	50,000				50,000
	2103						-
	<b>2199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>

	2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)					
	2201	establishment of a community eco-lodge/campsite at Ngamo at a cost	150,000				150,000
	2202						-
	2203						-
	<b>2299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150,000</b>
	2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)					
	2301	Procuring basic equipment for rangers	20,000				20,000
	2304						-
	<b>2399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>2,999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>220,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220,000</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>TRAINING COMPONENT</b>						
	3200	Group training					
	3201	Train project staff on gender-responsive reporting and community members on gender-responsive implementation and beneficitation		5,000			5,000
	3202	Conduct refresher training for rangers	15,000				15,000
	3203						-
	<b>3299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>
	<b>3300</b>	<b>Meetings/Conferences</b>					
	3301	Inception workshop	-	5,000			5,000
	3301	Project Steering Committee meetings (bi-annually x 2 years)	-	5,000	2,500		7,500
	3301	Technical Meetings (1 per quarter x 2 years)	-	5,000	2,500		7,500
	3302	District Meetings and Community Meetings (8 meetings)	-	6,000			6,000

	3303	meeting to Review and approve replication strategy developed by the consultant		3,000			3,000
	3303	meetings with local governments and CAMPFIRE managers and private sector	5,000				5,000
	3304	information Dissemination meetings (4 meetings with communities and stakeholders)		4,000			4,000
	3301	Field monitoring meetings (1 per quarter x 2 years)	-	-	5,000		5,000
	3305	Consultation meetings with stakeholders to reduce HWC	25,000	-			25,000
	<b>3399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,000</b>
<b>3,999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>45,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,000</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT</b>						
	4100	Expendable equipment					
	4101	Stationery, airtime,	2,500	2,500		-	5,000
	4102						-
	4103						-
	<b>4199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>
	4200	Non-expendable equipment					
	4201	Computers, printer and photocopier, telephones	2,286			3,700	5,986
	4202						-
	4203						-
	<b>4299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>5,986</b>
<b>4,999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>4,786</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>10,986</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>						

	5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment					
	5101	Media Tour		2,000		-	2,000
	5102	Exchange Visits Between Communities		9,520		-	9,520
	5103						-
	<b>5199</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,520</b>
	5200	Reporting costs					
	5201	Publication		4,000			4,000
	5202						-
	5203						-
	<b>5299</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,000</b>
	5300						
	5301	bank charges				700	700
	5302						-
	5303						-
	<b>5399</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>
	5400	Hospitality and entertainment					
	5401						-
	<b>5499</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	5500	Evaluation					
	5501	terminal evaluation			10,000		10,000
	5502	audit				6,000	6,000
	5581						-
	<b>5599</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>
<b>5,999</b>	<b>Component total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>32,220</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>328,286</b>	<b>63,520</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>448,206</b>

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

NA

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

NA

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

NA