



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

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

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Gender Equality, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Tourism, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Influencing models, Transform policy and

regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Knowledge Generation

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

36 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

42,579.00

Submission Date

4/11/2022

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	448,206.00	3,300,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		448,206.00	3,300,000.00

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project 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

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity local authorities in Tsholotsho District	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Increased benefits from wildlife economy are realized in Tsholotsho district	<p>Output 1.1: Selected community-based wildlife economy Projects implemented in communities around Hwange National Park in Tsholotsho District</p> <p>Output 1.2: Updating the Tsholotsho District plan and developing local environmental by-laws on natural resource management including promotion of wildlife economy</p> <p>Output 1.3: Support law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district level for sustainable utilization of wildlife resources as part of promoting wildlife economy</p>	GET	312,206.00	2,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved community livelihoods and strengthening capacity local authorities in Tsholotsho District	Technical Assistance	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	Output 2.1: Lessons learned from the project are shared Output 2.2 Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches is promoted Output 2.3 Up-scaling /replication strategy developed Output 2.4 Midterm review and Terminal evaluation are conducted	GET	100,000.00	1,000,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					412,206.00	3,000,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
			GET	36,000.00	300,000.00	
			Sub Total(\$)	36,000.00	300,000.00	
			Total Project Cost(\$)	448,206.00	3,300,000.00	

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Other	Africa Wildlife Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
GEF Agency	UNEP Wildlife Unit ? Africa?s co-existence landscapes	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)				3,300,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

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

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

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750	54,750.0 0
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.0 0	54,750.0 0

Core Indicators

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	Select							

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	Select							
Akula National Park 1991	125689	Select National Park	14,00	0.00					

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	0.00	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			

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Core Indicators worksheet Zimbabwe - 13 Feb 2022	
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	7,000			
Male	7,000			
Total	14000	0	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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1a. *Project Description.* Briefly describe:

1.1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers

In the 1980s, what today we are calling 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.

Zimbabwe's wildlife economy

Zimbabwe's diverse biological components, significant ecological zones, and habitats hold great potential to realize a sustainable national wildlife economy. Such an economy 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.

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.

Further, a wildlife economy in Zimbabwe will support the African Ministerial Declaration on Biodiversity at the 2018 African Ministerial Summit on Biodiversity, particularly with respect to implementing the 'Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience in order to: (a) Combat land degradation and enhance ecosystem restoration in the region; (b) Facilitate strengthening of biodiversity mainstreaming initiatives to address the sectoral drivers of land degradation and biodiversity loss; (c) Work towards implementation of sustainable food systems for the well-being of people and nature.'

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, in his address at the opening of the Wildlife Economy Summit held in Victoria Falls in 2019, H.E Emmerson Mnangagwa, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, underscored that the Wildlife Economy must seek to explore innovative ways to leverage wildlife resources to reduce poverty, create jobs, especially for women and conserve biodiversity and wildlife spaces. This, he said 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. He further remarked that the Wildlife Economy would be a major contributor to achieving Zimbabwe's vision to become a middle income country by year 2030. 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.

Wildlife Management, both in Protected Areas (PAs) and on alienated land in Zimbabwe is mandated to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) by the central government. Protected Areas constitute 26% of the total area of Zimbabwe and 13% are PAs under the ZimParks. The management of the wildlife resources in both PAs and alienated lands is partly and equally spearhead and driven by local communities adjacent to the wildlife areas. There are 37 Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) districts in Zimbabwe and all of them are adjacent to the PAs. The initiative was and is meant to ensure co-existence of the very communities and wildlife surrounding them as well as enhancement of community beneficiation from the same resources through conducting of tourism ventures both consumptive and non-consumptive. The linkages between wildlife prevalence in the PAs and organization of adjacent communities paves a way for tourism in the respective areas. The frontline communities have diverse roles to play in both wildlife management and tourism ventures.

Tsholotsho District

Tsholotsho district is found in Matabeleland North province and is bounded by Lupane, Hwange, Bulilima, and Umguza districts. There are 22,191 households with the average household size of 5 people per household in Tsholotsho district. The district has a population of 119,231 people comprising of 54,532 (46%) males and 64,709 (54%) females. Tsholotsho falls under Natural region 5 and annual rainfall averages 300mm. The district's Kalahari sands do not support viable farming, but are known to be good for hardwoods including Teak. Wildlife resources including the big five are all found in Tsholotsho given its proximity to the world renowned Hwange National Park. Tsholotsho District shares a 140 km boundary with Hwange National Park. The Hwange Tsholotsho boundary is the longest boundary between a protected area and an area with a significant livestock population. The total surface area covered by this district is about 7,844 square kilometres divided into 20 wards that are mainly rural. In 11 wards of the district, varying levels of income is derived from the utilization of natural resources, especially wildlife and. There is no fencing separating wildlife from people, even when some villages are located in close proximity to the Hwange National Park boundary. This results in the sharing of water and grazing between people and wildlife. During winter months, surface water supplies dwindle resulting in human and wildlife conflict. There is also significant incidence of predation of livestock from lions.

Communities in Tsholotsho benefit from Hwange National Park as there are hunting areas that are leased through the CAMPFIRE programme. Communities receive income from hunting quotas and lease fees that are administered through the CAMPFIRE programme and the Rural District Council. 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 district develops annual strategies and the current one is aligned to National development Strategy 1. Draft by-

laws for the regulation of natural resources in the district have been produced but these have not been approved by central Government.

Barriers

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 ZimParks who do not receive any support from 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 need to bring these policies and legislation to district level involvement. Under this project, Tsholotsho District will be the first district in the country to 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 area, safari areas 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: 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) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects,

The Government of Zimbabwe has over the years invested in the landscape in antipoaching operations in protected areas especially Hwange National Park, Matetsi Safari Area, Deka Safari Area and Kazuma Pan National Park. The Zimbabwe Republic Police is collaborating with ZimParks 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 in 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 antipoaching ground patrols, human-wildlife conflict management, carrying out of 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.

Environmental Management Agency 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.

The Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) is a community-based natural resource management program. It is one of the first programs to consider wildlife as renewable natural resources, while addressing the challenges in the transfer of wildlife ownership to indigenous peoples in and around conservation protected areas. It was initiated in 1989 by the Zimbabwean government as a program to support community-led development and sustainable use of natural resources. The 1975 Parks and Wildlife Act set the legal basis for CAMPFIRE by allowing communities and private landowners to use wildlife on their land, marking a substantial shift from colonial policy that made it illegal for local populations to utilize wildlife in any way. CAMPFIRE is managed through Rural District Councils (RDCs) who award contracts to safari operators and allocate revenue to local communities. CAMPFIRE earns revenue through safari hunting, the sale of animal products, and tourism contracts. During 1989-2001 for instance, CAMPFIRE generated over US\$20 million of transfers to the participating communities, with 89% of revenue being generated through safari hunting. (it should be noted that the wildlife economy includes safari hunting. This is a critical component of Zimbabwe's successful CAMPFIRE programme).

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 dog both in Zimbabwe and elsewhere in Africa and operates through the Painted Dog Conservation organisation in Dete.

The **Africa's Coexistence Landscapes (ACL)** 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 WDA 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. (b) In Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park, CIRAD (the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) has been done research on wildlife ecology and wildlife habitat. 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, with a view to protecting and monitor Wild Dog in Zimbabwe in Hwange NP and surrounding areas. (c) There are many examples of transboundary cooperation between the partner countries in this WDA. For examples, these 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. 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 '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.

The Tsholotsho District received some support from the GEF 5 Project and carried some community livelihoods through wildlife management. The council has continued with some activities from this project and current investments include implementation of human-wildlife mitigation measures, human-wildlife conflict management and anti-poaching activities.

1.3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

The Project Objective is 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: 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

Unlocking a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy potential requires the 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, and 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 is also essential to develop and grow a wildlife economy to its full potential. This endeavor will not only involve sectors traditionally involved 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. 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: Outcome 1: Increased benefits from wildlife economy are realized in Tsholotsho district and effective management of Hwange NP is improved

Under this outcome, the project will assist communities to carry out wildlife economy projects that enhance their income and increase their livelihood options. This will be done through partnership with NGOs and civil society organisations, taking lessons from GEF 6 pilot projects in the mid to lower Zambezi region. Also, under this outcome, the capacity of the local government of Tsholotsho District will be strengthened in updating of the District development plan and developing local environmental by-laws on natural resource management including promotion of wildlife economy. The district will also be supported in implementing law enforcement and anti-poaching activities to improved management

of Hwange NP for the part of the park that lies within Tsholotsho district. The outcome will be achieved through 3 outputs.

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

under this output, activities will include (a) Conducting a baseline assessment of wildlife economy-based livelihood activities in communities. The baseline assessment will provide options for possible sustainable livelihood projects that are acceptable to communities and linked to the wildlife economy. (b) supporting NGOs for establishment of community projects: The project will provide support to NGOs to work with communities in the project area. For areas with safari hunting for example, hunting camps, pickets or base camps can be built for communities and leased to safari operators. The detailed description/analysis of exact project to be supported will be undertaken during the PPG stage.

Output 1.2: Updating the Tsholotsho District development plan and developing local environmental by-laws on natural resource management including promotion of wildlife economy.

Under this output, activities will include (a) developing/updating the district plan. The project will support the development and strengthening of district plan to include wildlife economy strategies and actions, (b) supporting associated natural resources management structures such as district environment committees and environmental sub-committees (c) Development of environmental by-laws in the districts.

Output 1.3: Support implementation of the Hwange National Park management plan including law enforcement and anti-poaching activities at district level for sustainable utilization of wildlife resources as part of promoting wildlife economy

Under this output, activities will include (a) Monitoring and supporting implementation of Hwange National Park management plan. ZimParks is already developing Hwange National Park management plans. The project will support monitoring and implementation of activities under this plan. The project will support trainings which will help improve the METT scores of the areas. (b) Supporting community-level anti-poaching activities in Hwange National Park. ZimParks is already carrying out anti-poaching activities in the Hwange-Kazuma landscape but under this project, the Tsholotsho District government and the local community structures, will be supported to supplement the efforts of ZimParks along the 140Km boundary of Hwange NP in Tsholotsho District. The project will support the establishment of picket posts in strategic areas of Hwange National Park. This will assist in safeguarding wildlife populations and thus support the wildlife economy.

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

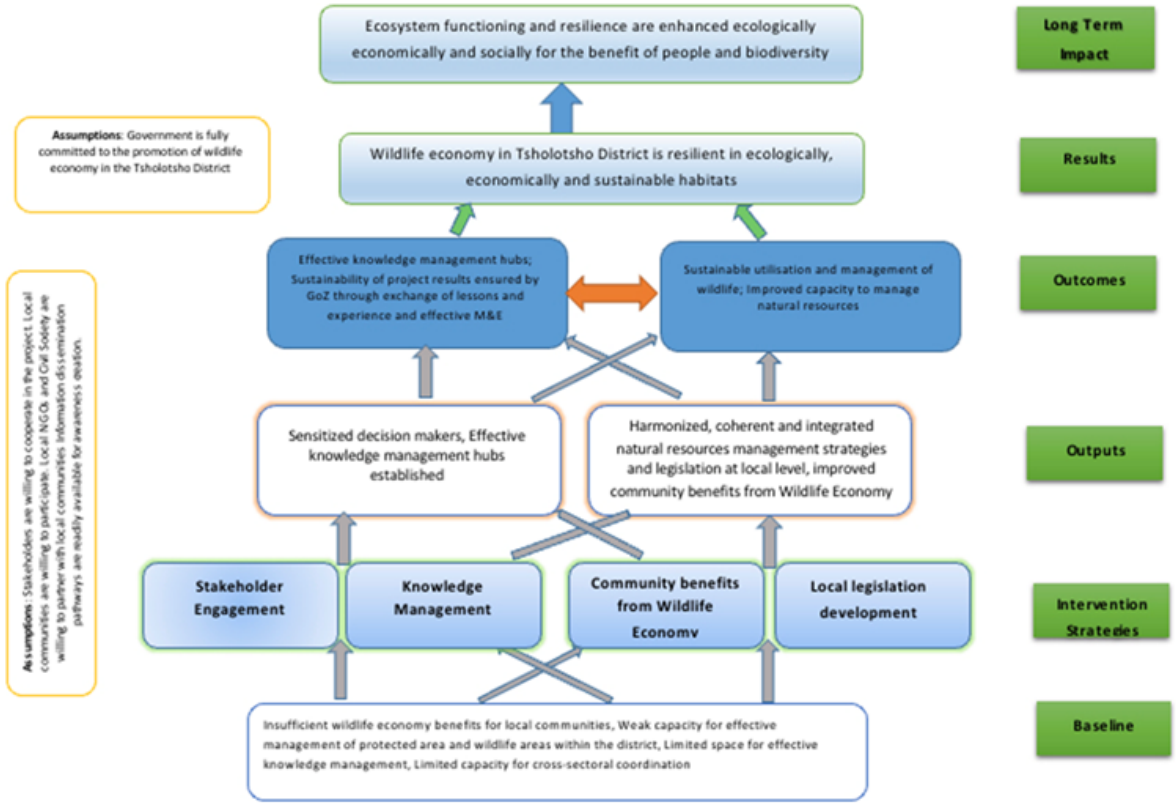
This component will be achieved through one Outcome in which Lessons learned will be shared, and in which the understanding of Gender mainstreaming in wildlife economy approaches will be enhanced, and M&E will be conducted to evidence effective project performance. Under this outcome, a knowledge management hub will be established and shared. A dedicated interactive web-portal 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. Key Performance Indicators for current elements of Wildlife Economy in the landscape will be established and continuously monitored. Workshops to share experiences and lessons learnt from the project will be held. A Gender mainstreaming strategy in wildlife economy approaches will be developed and implemented and this will act as a pilot of its kind in Zimbabwe. Therefore an up-scaling / replication strategy of the project will be developed plus a Sustainability and exit strategy. Finally a midterm review and a terminal evaluation exercises will be conducted to evidence project performance.

Theory of change

The above alternative scenario can be summarized into a Theory of Change (described and graphically presented in figure 1 below).

The intervention logic for the project is premised on the understanding that resources will be deployed to implement the interventions (activities) to deliver outputs which in turn will lead to certain institutional and behavioral changes (outcomes) at the intermediate level provided that the assumptions and certain pre-conditions governing project implementation hold true. At the lowest level of the theory of change, necessary and sufficient interventions will be deployed to deliver outputs. The key assumptions underpinning this level of the theory of change is that the Government of Zimbabwe is fully committed to the promotion of wildlife economy in **Tsholotsho District of the** Hwange Kazuma Landscape. The next level of the theory of change, shows that outputs will lead directly to the delivery of the project outcomes, namely: (a) Decision makers effectively recognize and consider the value of wildlife economy (b) The wildlife Economy in **Tsholotsho District benefits local communities**. The outputs are deemed as sufficient and adequate to deliver the stated outcomes if the following assumptions are true: (i) Stakeholders are willing to cooperate in the project; (ii) Local communities are cooperative; (iii) Local **NGOS and Civil Society Organizations** are willing to partner with local communities; (iv) Information dissemination pathways are readily available for awareness creation. It is anticipated that delivery of the project objective will lead to the delivery of the anticipated project impact which is **?Ecosystem functioning and resilience are enhanced ecologically economically and socially for the benefit of people and biodiversity?**. In order to achieve the stated impact, factors/conditions (impact drivers) are necessary for the project to move from outcomes to delivery of impact: (i) target stakeholders exhibiting continuous commitment to the promotion of wildlife economy; (ii) continuous engagement and ultimate ownership/buy-in of project activities by stakeholders; and (iii) project partnerships and personnel with key institutions/policy champions to drive political will **for the success of the project**.

Figure1: The theory of change



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, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

Component	Without GEF project support	With GEF project support	The incremental and benefits to be realized after GEF support
Component 1: Promoting a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy for improved livelihoods and strengthening capacity of local authorities in Tsholotsho District for effective management of Hwange NP	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.	GEF project support 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.	-reduced poaching of wildlife resources, -increased benefits to communities from wildlife resources such as employment opportunities, infrastructure development, clean and portable water availability among other benefits -reduced cases of human wildlife conflicts and losses associated with such

<p>Component 2: Knowledge Management, Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Failure of the Project to kick start because of lack of resources. This points back to this specific project formulation or planning, implementation then monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>GEF project 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.</p>	<p>A robust knowledge management system will be established to provide a platform for sharing of lessons.</p>
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1.6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

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.

1.7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

Innovation: A project that is trying to unlock a sustainable and an inclusive Wildlife Economy potential at district and local community levels is a unique one and innovative in its own way. This is going to be the first project in Zimbabwe that will achieve active participation and ownership by local frontline communities in implementation of a Wildlife Economy approach project at local level. In addition, this will be a first project in Zimbabwe, if not in Africa, in which a Gender mainstreaming strategy on

wildlife economy approaches will be developed and implemented and this will act as a pilot of its kind, hence presenting a platform for up-scaling and replication.

Sustainability: The project builds on a strong baseline, for instance through the strong financial investments made by USAID, WWF and the government of Zimbabwe in the development and implementation of the CAMPFIRE. The institutions involved in the project have strong capacity to deliver. The objective of the project speaks to ensuring sustainability, as local stakeholders need to support wildlife conservation, therefore important issues to address. The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry together with ZimParks, and will seek to ensure the ownership and buy-in of other relevant sectors to ensure that policies developed are fully integrated into the national development framework.

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. 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.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

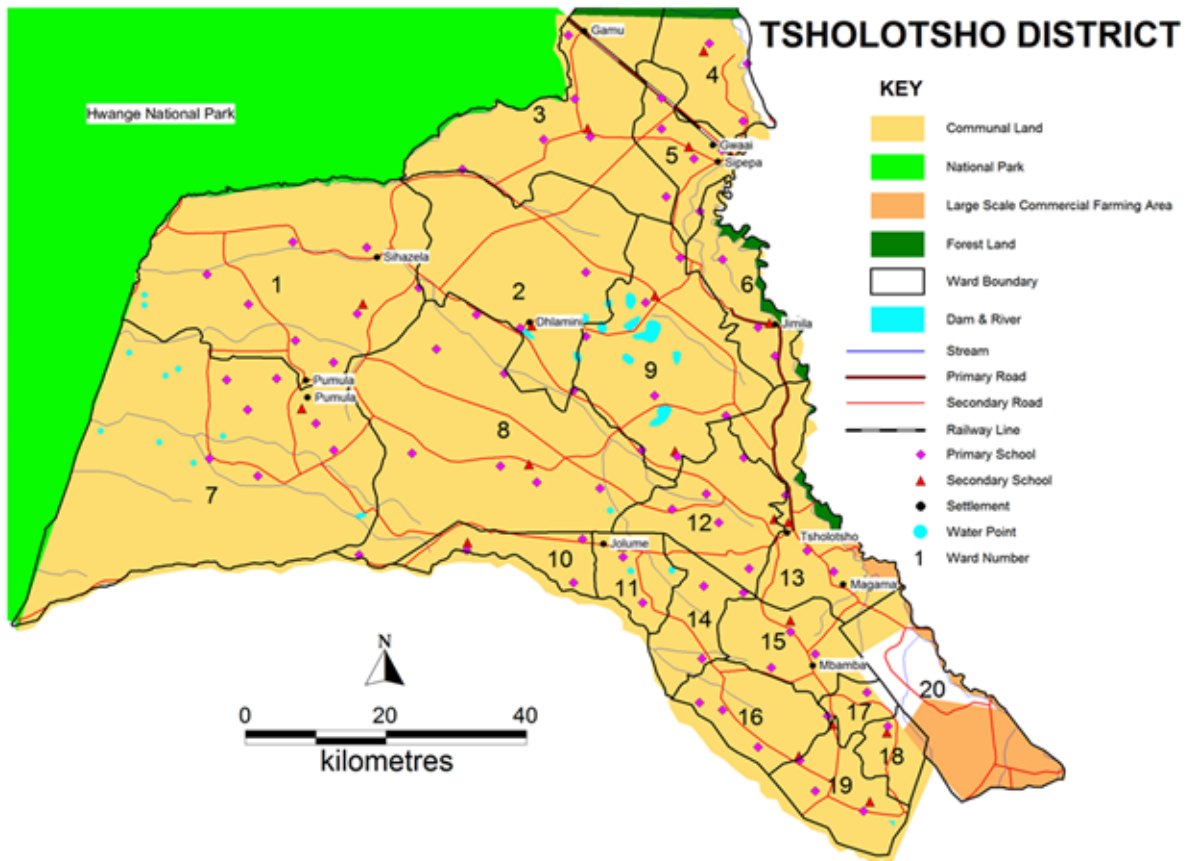
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Annex A: the map

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES (when possible)

Coordinates 19°45'55" S 27°45'24.14" E

Map of Tsholotsho District



2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

Below is a list of stakeholders that have been briefly consulted in development of this PIF. In addition, a detailed stakeholder engagement analysis and wider and deeper consultations will be conducted during the PPG stage

Stakeholders	Roles	Means of Engagement
Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Will be the lead institution overseeing the design and execution of the project and will act as the official project implementing partner. At the systemic and institutional level, it will play a leading role in developing strategies for any legal and institutional reform processes. It will chair the project steering committee and most local working groups.	Virtual and physical
Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZIMPARKS)	Assists in the design and execution of the project. Also, will act as the executing partner together with the parent Ministry. ZIMPARKS will perform the groundwork through conducting stakeholder engagement of both community and administrative stakeholders as well as consultations.	Virtual and physical
Government Agencies such as Forestry Commission, Environmental Management Agency	Capacity building, Collaboration and will be a member of the project steering committee	Virtual and Physical
Academia Gwanda State University ? vulture monitoring programme will provide Oxford University ? lion monitoring project	Resource mobilisation, capacity building and collaboration and will be members of the project steering committee	Virtual and Physical

<p><u>NGOs will include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), which is conducting a valuation of ecosystem services in the Zimbabwe sector the KAZA. -International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) ? supporting illegal wildlife trade -Painted dog conservation ? monitoring and conservation of wild dogs -Bhejane Trust ? game water, rhino monitoring and anti-poaching activities 	<p>Resource mobilisation, capacity building and collaboration and will be members of the project steering committee</p>	<p>Virtual and Physical</p>
<p>KAZA TFCA-Zimbabwe Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Resource mobilisation, capacity building and collaboration and will be a member of the project steering committee</p>	<p>Virtual and Physical</p>
<p>Rural District Councils</p>	<p>Decision making, community engagement, implementation of district plans, and will be a member of the project steering committee</p>	<p>Physical</p>
<p>CAMPFIRE</p>	<p>CAMPFIRE is managed through Rural District Councils (RDCs) who distribute contracts for safari hunting and tourism and allocate revenue to local wards. CAMPFIRE earns revenue through safari hunting, the sale of animal products, and tourism contracts. It will provide a platform for community participation and revenue sharing</p>	<p>Virtual and Physical</p>
<p>Traditional Leaders</p>	<p>Mobilisation of communities, decision making</p>	<p>Physical</p>
<p>Communities</p>	<p>Decision making, participation in Focus Group Discussions, Interviews</p>	<p>Physical</p>
<p>UNEP-ACL Project,</p>	<p>will provided technical expertise, co-funding and capacity building</p>	
<p>Safari operators</p>	<p>Provide technical expertise to communities, will also form partnerships for wildlife economy enterprises</p>	<p>Virtual and Physical</p>

Relevant NGOs operating within the **area** will be engaged at the PPG stage of this project, during consultation, data collection and capacity building activities such as sensitization and awareness creation activities that will be carried out during project implementation and thereafter. Partnerships for implementation may be explored with NGOs with relevant expertise and experience, such as, the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), which is conducting a valuation of ecosystem services in the Zimbabwe sector the KAZA

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Women and youths are instrumental in conducting anti-poaching activities in collaboration with other stakeholders such as Rural District Councils (RDCs), NGOs, tourism operators among other players. Women and youths act as informants to the ZimParks and RDC of any impending news of oncoming or 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 who play a pivotal role in the detection, raising alarm on the looming Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in communities to RDC and ZimParks. The women and youths are massively on education and awareness campaign drive in their respective communities. In Binga under Chief Siabuwa, Lusulu and Mucheni community women and youths's courtesy of 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. By the Rainforest or Victoria Falls entrance a curio market is doing well. The market is mainly run by youths and women. 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 popularity. Currently, the ZimParks is promoting the policy to employ locals everywhere in the country. Tangible examples have been the employment of women and youth, locals by the ZimParks in all PAs around the country. The same trend has been encouraged by ZimParks and have seen the NGOs and conservation partners in the country adopting the same concept. National Park Rescue in Chizarira National Park is employing locals as casuals and semi-skilled personnel. WWF Zimbabwe has engaged Environmental Resources Monitors in the

adjacent communities of Chizarira National Park and Chirisa Safari Area. In Gonarezhou National Park some rangers and casual labourers are recruited from the local communities, youth and women. In Hurungwe, Pfundundu Community Wildlife Conservancy is on a vibrant programme that sees the engagement of only women as community game scouts in the fight against poaching.

When dealing with communities and stakeholders all members will be treated equally regardless of gender. However, the project seeks to promote the participation and involvement of women in as much as it does for the elderly, youths, disabled among others. As such women participation in decision making, participation in Focus Group Discussions and Interviews will be promoted. This is largely for the fact that women in the Hwange-Kazuma landscape like in any other communal landscape are the ones hard hit by and vulnerable to the impacts of emanating from Human Wildlife Conflict such as property damage, risks of deaths, crop destruction, loss of livestock among other impacts. Addressing such challenges require system thinking to help understand not just the direct causes of the problem but also how other sectors contribute and amplify the problems that women in this landscape face. As such, and with that understanding, the project will therefore seek to propose a raft of policy measures to help address core drivers and related enablers for these problems. The actual gender dimensions relevant to the project and plans to address gender in project design will be detailed during the PPG stage. The project will hire a Gender and Social Safeguards Consultant for the project design phase who will be advising; assisting and ensuring gender equality and gender mainstreaming are comprehensively conducted during the PPG phase. Deliverables on gender engagement, gender equality and women empowerment analysis will be developed to articulate the existing gender gaps and how engagements will be conducted respectively. Moreover, the stakeholder engagements will be providing baseline information pertaining the gender equality and women empowerment. A comprehensive gender action plan to be utilized during the implementation phase will be developed. The gender consultant will be responsible for the creation of this SRIF which will be an appendix to the final pro-doc. Moreover, project document section 3.4.4 shall provide the gender context, and disaggregated indicators for the project will be included. If possible, the Gender and Social Safeguards Consultant might should the hiring of a Gender Specialist during the project implementation phase who will ensure there is no gender-based discrimination during the implementation phase and also ensure comprehensive gender inclusivity. The Gender and Social Safeguards Consultant will comprehensively analyze gender equality and women empowerment for the project. This analysis will expansively assess the root causes, barriers, and challenges to gender equality pertaining to wildlife management and human-wildlife conflicts and co-existence. Moreover, the stakeholder engagements will outline the baseline of the gender status in relation to human-wildlife conflicts and co-existence and wildlife management in the proposed project areas. Project activities will be considered in terms of participation. As there is a government department and partners involved, the project will deliberately take an advocacy approach, and include specific actions pertaining to gender.

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

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

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

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 work with Sidinda Community Wildlife Conservancy (Hwange RDC) in data and information gathering for policy development. Safari operators will provide technical expertise to communities, will also form partnerships for wildlife economy enterprises. Other private sector entities will be determined at PPG stage

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Risk	Rating	Risk mitigation measures
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<p>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.</p>	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>
<p>Resource constraints</p>	L	<p>Mobilize resources from other partners</p>
<p>Continued delays in approval of flagship policies and strategies such as National Environment Policy, National Water Policy.</p>	L	<p>Identify influential champions to lobby Government to have these policies adopted. Use of communication products that were produced under prior projects to lobby decision makers and get them to approve the policies. Commission studies to demonstrate value of these policy instruments and package findings appropriately.</p>
<p>Community conflicts over land boundaries preventing efficient delivery of project components on the ground.</p>	L	<p>Engage the local leadership in resolving potential conflicts that might arise due to unclear boundaries.</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>	L	<p>Impact: The implementation of the project will be stopped or delayed as communities recover from the impacts of the extreme climatic events.</p> <p>The project is intended to manage this risk through promoting actions aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change and drought. This project is more or less at macro and meso levels that will not be affected by climate change affects because it is targeting assessments and policy influence. However, disaster risk and response plans may be put in place in collaboration with selected communities. In addition, disaster and climate change risks and response plans will be integrated in the piloting activities of the proposed policy packages. The impacts derived from the piloting of the policy packages will be carefully monitored for climate risk. Useful climate change information generated and lessons learned from this pilot will be integrated in the policy packages through adoptive management style</p>
<p>economic and political instability</p>	L	<p>Timing of activities will not coincide with political activities to avoid political interference.</p> <p>The project will use the US\$ to transact as opposed to the local currency.</p>

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible 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.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

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

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

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 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, FC 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.

9. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted
SRIF for Zimbabwe PIF-Yunae - 28 Feb 2022	

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	2/2/2022

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

Coordinates 19°45'55.83"S 27°45'24.14"E

