

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title

Resilient communities, land restoration and sustainable ecosystem management

Region

Zambia

GEF Project ID

11212

Country(ies)

Zambia

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID

744302

Project Executing Entity(s)

Ministry of Green Economy and Environment

WeForest

WorldFish Center

Self-Help Africa

Project Executing Type

Government

CSO

CSO

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s)

Multi Focal Area

Submission Date

6/28/2024

Type of Trust Fund

MTF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Grant: (a)

11,810,092.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

1,062,908.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

12,873,000.00

Total Co-financing

103,699,557.00

PPG Amount: (e)

300,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

27,000.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

13,200,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Taxonomy

Protected Areas and Landscapes, Biodiversity, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Tropical Dry Forests, Biomes, Focal Areas, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Climate Change, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, Capacity Development, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Workshop, Knowledge Generation, Training, Forest, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Food Security, Private sector, Drylands, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Local Communities, Large corporations, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Education, Strategic Communications, Behavior change, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Zambia's southern and central provinces are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures, reduced rainfall, and more frequent and severe droughts. These impacts have profound implications for agriculture, food security, and the livelihoods of local communities. The region has experienced more prolonged and intense dry spells in recent years, decreasing crop yields and water scarcity. This has increased food insecurity, particularly for rural communities that depend on rain-fed agriculture.

While Zambia's natural forests are still considered relatively intact, deforestation and forest degradation rates are amongst the highest worldwide. Since 2000, Zambia has lost ~1.58 million ha of tree cover. Therefore, uncontrolled deforestation and forest degradation stand in the way of Zambia meeting its Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets, particularly as ~52,453 km² of its land is already considered degraded and unavailable for any productive use. The main drivers include unsustainable agricultural practices, late bushfires, woodfuel harvesting and charcoal production (Source: <https://www.oneearth.org/ecoregions/zambezian-mopane-woodlands/>)^[1].

The Central and Southern Provinces are important biodiversity areas, being covered by ecosystems with irreplaceable endemism that are dominated by Miombo and Mopane woodlands, respectively (Source: <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/53527>)^[2]. Both of these ecosystems host significant biodiversity that is important for local livelihoods. However, biodiversity remains under threat from degradative practices. Miombo woodlands are also classified as one of five global biodiversity hotspots due to their irreplaceable endemism. As expected, ecosystem services from the Miombo woodlands are critical to the livelihoods of the poor. Unfortunately, climatic, atmospheric and other environmental changes may alter the growth rates of woodland flora, impacting species composition, productivity and

overall provisioning of ecological services and goods^[3] (Gumbo, D.J., et al. 2018. Sustainable management of Miombo woodlands – Food security, nutrition and wood energy. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations).-

Since 1960, extreme weather events like droughts and floods have become more intense and frequent, and this trend is expected to continue under future climate scenarios. Average monthly rainfall has been declining since 1980, especially during the wet season (November to April), with a reduction of 2 mm per month in annual precipitation each decade. In addition, both minimum and maximum temperatures have been rising since 1901, with a 1.3°C increase since 1960, particularly in the months of September to November. From 1960 to 2003, there was a 12% increase in the number of hot days and nights. By 2050, climate change is expected to worsen conditions of extreme heat and water scarcity, especially in southern Zambia. Rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall will likely lead to more water shortages, wildfires, heatwaves, droughts, and reduced soil moisture. Zambia's vulnerable rural communities, who rely on crop and livestock-based livelihoods for subsistence and income, face significant climate resilience challenges due to persistent poverty, a fragile economy, and heavy reliance on rainfed subsistence agriculture. Smallholder farmers struggle with limited access to key resources like mechanization, irrigation, training, weather data, and financial support, reducing their ability to adapt to climate change. In the targeted provinces, livestock, often used for farm mechanization, suffer from inadequate feed due to monoculture practices, making both crop and livestock production highly vulnerable to droughts. Additionally, low domestic earnings push households to seek non-agricultural income sources, particularly during the agricultural off-season or when crop yields fail due to adverse weather. Activities like charcoal production have become more popular as urban demand rises, contributing to deforestation, especially in the Central and Southern Provinces. During periods of poor agricultural harvests caused by climate-related droughts and floods, illegal timber harvesting and charcoal production increase as coping strategies.

In this context, the project aims to enhance climate change adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and enhance biodiversity conservation through an integrated climate-resilient natural resource management approach in the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia. The proposed project aims to integrate climate change adaptation into its activities, ensuring that restored ecosystems and the communities dependent on them are resilient to both current and future climate impacts. In Zambia, sustainable agricultural practices and ecosystem management are key to achieving food and nutritional security. By restoring degraded ecosystems, the project will ensure they continue to provide essential services despite climate change, supporting sustainable agriculture and natural resource-based livelihoods. This will help maintain environmental viability, reduce ecosystem degradation, and enhance biodiversity, building the climate resilience of vulnerable Zambian farmers. This will be achieved through four interrelated components. These include: i) enabling environment for climate change adaptation approaches that reduce ecosystem degradation and strengthen (LDCF and TF-LD); ii) climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces (LDCF and TF-BD); iii) climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods (LDCF); and iv) Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Knowledge (MELK) for climate change adaptation and improved natural resource management (LDCF). This will be achieved through a multi-trust fund (MTF) approach that:

- Innovatively incentivises a shift towards improved climate-resilient natural resource management practices that enhance adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and conserve biodiversity.
- promotes a climate-resilient integrated landscape-level approach to natural resource management that also mainstreams ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation; and
- focuses on youth as the core agents of climate change adaptation and addressing land degradation and biodiversity loss by fostering behavioural change.

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) that will be delivered through the project include:

- conservation of globally significant biodiversity;
- improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services; and
- conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes.

[1] Source: <https://www.oneearth.org/ecoregions/zambeian-mopane-woodlands/>

[2] Source: <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/53527>

[3] Gumbo, D.J., et al. 2018. Sustainable management of Miombo woodlands – Food security, nutrition and wood energy. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

The main objective of the proposed project is to enhance climate change adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and enhance biodiversity conservation through an integrated climate-resilient natural resource management approach in the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia.

Project Components

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation and strengthened biodiversity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,659,200.00	12,414,582.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened enabling environment for climate-resilient natural resource management

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Institutional and technical capacity building supported for the mainstreaming of climate resilience in the governance of natural resources at the local level

Output 1.1.2: Dialogues on policy coherence and implementation of sustainable natural resources management as a climate resilience strategy

Output 1.1.3: Climate-responsive integrated land use/landscape management plans for the two target areas

Output 1.1.4: Green cash transfer scheme piloted for the incentivisation of improved natural resource management practices as a climate resilience strategy for local communities

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation and strengthened biodiversity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

165,000.00

3,610,288.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.2: Youth-driven behaviour change to support the uptake of practices that improve climate resilience, reduce deforestation and enhance biodiversity

Output:

Output 1.2.1: Awareness-raising programme targeting behaviour change in youth implemented

Component 2: Climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces

Component Type

Trust Fund

Investment

LDCF

GEF Project Financing (\$)

Co-financing (\$)

2,386,904.00

16,549,404.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Priority ecosystems restored and sustainably managed to enhance natural resource supplies under climate change conditions

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Climate-resilient ecosystem restoration interventions implemented across 90,000 ha of degraded ecosystems in the Central and Southern Provinces

Output 2.1.2: Improved, climate-resilient management interventions implemented across 200,000 ha of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces

Component 2: Climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces

Component Type

Trust Fund

Investment

GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)

Co-financing (\$)

2,360,902.00

23,908,389.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.2:

Reduced biodiversity loss from woodfuel harvesting and efficient use of energy sources and fuel by local communities

Output:

Output 2.2.1: Alternative fuel and energy sources introduced in project target districts to reduce dependencies on woodfuel and restrict associated land degradation and biodiversity loss

Component 3: Climate-resilient and sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,819,394.00	16,149,764.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable transition to natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce ecosystem degradation and enhance climate resilience of local communities

Output:

Output 3.1.1: Local communities supported to transition to gender-responsive natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce deforestation and promote climate resilience

Output 3.1.2: Key value chains and market linkages for climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods strengthened

Output 3.1.3: Trainings on entrepreneurship, and business and financial management for local stakeholders involved in climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods and value chains

Component 3: Climate-resilient and sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

623,107.00

5,530,980.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable transition to natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce ecosystem degradation and enhance climate resilience of local communities

Output:

Output 3.1.1: Local communities supported to transition to gender-responsive natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce deforestation and promote climate resilience

Output 3.1.2: Key value chains and market linkages for climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods strengthened

Output 3.1.3: Trainings on entrepreneurship, and business and financial management for local stakeholders involved in climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods and value chains

Component 4: Knowledge and Learning (LK)

Component Type

Trust Fund

Technical Assistance

LDCF

GEF Project Financing (\$)

Co-financing (\$)

1,846,200.00

17,178,121.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Adaptive management, scaling up and replication of integrated approaches to reduce degradation, enhance biodiversity and improve climate resilience

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Adaptation-focused long-term research programme to assess the project's impact implemented

Output 4.1.2:

Knowledge and lessons learned generated and communicated across stakeholder groups to support scaling up

Component 4: Knowledge and Learning (LK)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
25,000.00	232,615.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Adaptive management, scaling up and replication of integrated approaches to reduce degradation, enhance biodiversity and improve climate resilience

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Long-term research programme to assess the project's impact implemented

Output 4.1.2:

Knowledge and lessons learned generated and communicated across stakeholder groups to support scaling up

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
160,000.00	1,404,894.00

Outcome:

Lessons and learning from the project are captured, developed, reported and disseminated

Output:

Effective and participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) implemented

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
202,000.00	1,773,678.00

Outcome:

Lessons and learning from the project are captured, developed, reported and disseminated

Output:

Effective and participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) implemented

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation and strengthened biodiversity	1,659,200.00	12,414,582.00
Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation and strengthened biodiversity	165,000.00	3,610,288.00
Component 2: Climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces	2,386,904.00	16,549,404.00
Component 2: Climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces	2,360,902.00	23,908,389.00
Component 3: Climate-resilient and sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods	1,819,394.00	16,149,764.00
Component 3: Climate-resilient and sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods	623,107.00	5,530,980.00
Component 4: Knowledge and Learning (LK)	1,846,200.00	17,178,121.00
Component 4: Knowledge and Learning (LK)	25,000.00	232,615.00
M&E	160,000.00	1,404,894.00
M&E	202,000.00	1,773,678.00
Subtotal	11,247,707.00	98,752,715.00
Project Management Cost	393,585.00	3,462,046.00
Project Management Cost	168,800.00	1,484,796.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	11,810,092.00	103,699,557.00

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Climate vulnerabilities and global environmental problems

Climate

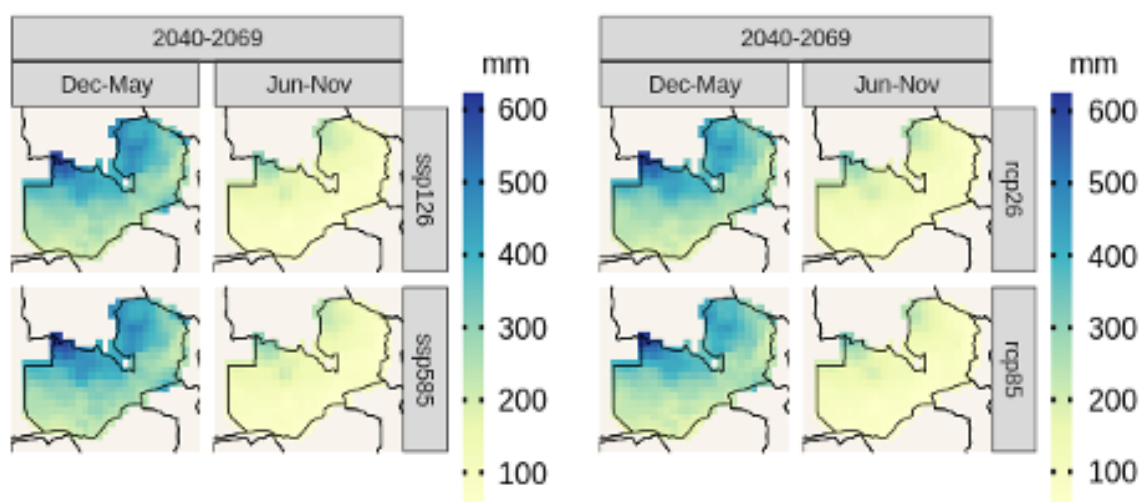
Zambia experiences a predominantly sub-tropical climate characterised by three distinct seasons, namely a hot and dry season (mid-August to mid-November), a wet rainy season (mid-November to April) and a cool, dry season (May to mid-August). Rainfall is strongly influenced by the movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) as well as the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon and varies from an annual average of 600 mm in the lower south 28 up to 1,300 mm in the upper north of the country^[4]. However, extreme weather events such as droughts and floods have shown an increasing trend in intensity and frequency since 1960. It is expected that the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as flooding and droughts, will increase under future climate scenarios^{[2][3]}. **Average monthly rainfall has been decreasing since 1980^[4], particularly during the wet season (November to April).** Mean average annual precipitation has decreased by 2 mm per month each decade since 1960^[5], indicating a drying trend. In particular, during the rainy season (December-May), the frequency distribution of dry days has become bi-modal in the last ten years compared to the previous two decades. This possibly suggests a higher occurrence of dry days during the rainy season.

Average annual, as well as monthly minimum and maximum temperatures have also shown an increasing trend since 1901^[6].

Since 1960, an average increase of 1.3°C has been recorded, with the mean temperatures from September to November showing the most significant increase. In addition, from 1960 to 2003, a 12% increase in the number of hot days and nights was recorded^[7]. A detailed climate risk screening report is available in Annex H.

Zambia is projected to experience a significant reduction in precipitation and an increase in maximum and minimum temperatures under Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 2.6 and 8.5. Considering an annual mean total precipitation of 800 mm in the Southern province, Zambia will experience a reduction of 200 mm by the end of the century under RCP 8.5. Most of the reduction in mean total annual precipitation is projected to occur in the central and southern path of Zambia and under the rainy season, with high agreement between climate models (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Projected annual mean total precipitation for the isimp model (left) and cordex-core (right) ensemble.



10. The mean maximum and minimum temperature increase is projected to be up to 4.5 °C by the end of the century and under the business-as-usual scenarios. Spatial patterns reveal that these increases are projected to occur during the dry season without significant spatial variations across the country. Changes in the annual maximum value of daily maximum temperature will be about 2 °C under RCP4.5 and 3.5 °C under RCP8.5 for the period 2021–2050. By the end of the 21st century, these projections are expected to double, with the

highest values observed under the business-as-usual concentration pathway, reaching as high as 6 °C for both maximum and minimum in Western and Southern Provinces.

11. The Southern and Central provinces are projected to experience an increase in the frequency of all extremes, particularly concerning precipitation and maximum temperature. The number of dry days is projected to increase by 1.1 times under RCP8.5 and in the far future, while the number of heavy rainfall events (pr > 20 mm a day) is projected to increase by up to 3.6 times. These findings and a reduction in total annual precipitation suggest that the Central and Southern provinces will experience less rainfall with more extreme precipitation events, particularly heavy rainfall. During the historical period, the frequency of unlikely events (99th percentile) for values of maximum and minimum temperature is projected to increase by up to 33 times by the end of the century and under the business-as-usual scenario.

[1] GRZ (2020). Zambia's Third National Communication to The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change

[2] Ministry of Green Economy & Environment (2023) National Adaptation Plan for Zambia

[3] Source: <https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2016%20CRM%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Zambia.pdf>

[4] Source: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/42164624/climate_analysis_zambia.pdf/299b9022-40bc-bddc-09cb-b1640bea76a2

[5] Source: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/96184/WP%20228.pdf?sequence=1>

[6] Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/zambia/climate-data-historical>

[7] Source: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/96184/WP%20228.pdf?sequence=1>

Climate change impacts and vulnerabilities

Climate change will likely increase extreme heat and water-scarce conditions by 2050, which is particularly relevant for the southern regions of Zambia. The impacts on water resources caused by the combined reduction in precipitation and increasing temperatures will decrease water availability by 13% by the end of the century in 2100 at the national level. Zambia's southern and western parts are projected to experience up to 9% reductions at the river basin level. Increasing temperatures and erratic precipitation will likely exacerbate water scarcity, wildfires, extreme heat, aridity, and decrease soil moisture.

In terms of impacts on livelihoods, the climate resilience of Zambia's crop and livestock production sectors has been adversely impacted by persistent poverty, a fragile local economy, as well as considerable reliance on rainfed subsistence agriculture^{[9]4}. Smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable to weather-related impacts. At the national level, disaster risk reduction and management plans with related projects and activities in the national budget are limited. Smallholder farmers also have poor access to mechanisation, irrigation technologies, skills training in sustainable agriculture techniques, weather monitoring data, early warning systems, credit financing and insurance, which reduces their capacity to adapt to climate change impacts. In the targeted provinces, livestock is often used as draft power for farm mechanisation. Reliance on monoculture, however, does not usually produce sufficient feed. Therefore, livestock and crop production (mostly rainfed) in the targeted provinces are particularly vulnerable to droughts. Consequently, farmers are forced to employ environmentally degradative measures such as charcoal production and shifting agriculture to supplement their incomes and food supplies.

Early warning systems are not systematically accessible and used by farmers to make weather-informed decisions at the farm level.

Although the government has implemented policies to support farmers' adaptation capacity against climate and natural hazards, climate-smart and resilient interventions and practices are not affordable to most farmers, particularly due to inter-sectoral barriers such as difficulties in engaging in market activities, weak road infrastructure, uncertainties in market and price trends, high costs and delays in receiving agricultural inputs. Transportation and electricity infrastructure are inadequate to cope with intensified and more recurrent natural hazards, particularly drought events during the rainy season and flooding.

Low domestic earnings further force most households to intensify non-agricultural income-generating activities as a risk avoidance strategy, especially in the agricultural off-season and during agricultural productivity failure due to adverse weather conditions. Non-agricultural income-generating activities such as charcoal production are slowly becoming popular as the demand for this fuel increases in urban areas. The production of charcoal is the primary driver of

deforestation in the Central and Southern Provinces. Furthermore, during poor agriculture harvests due to climate change-related droughts and floods, additional livelihood activities such as charcoal production and illegal timber harvesting escalate as adaptation coping mechanisms.

16. Women in Zambia face heightened vulnerabilities to climate change due to a combination of social, economic, and cultural factors, often exacerbated by gender inequalities and limited access to resources. Women are responsible for household chores such as water collection and caregiving. As climate change worsens, these responsibilities increase, limiting their time for education, income generation, and community involvement. Women are also underrepresented in decision-making processes related to climate adaptation, which limits their ability to influence solutions and policies. Climate-induced crop failures lead to income instability, and women, as primary caregivers, bear the brunt of this economic stress, sometimes resorting to harmful activities like charcoal production. Women are more vulnerable to climate-induced displacement and are at higher risk of gender-based violence and exploitation in emergency situations. Social and cultural expectations often restrict women's mobility and access to resources, hindering their capacity to engage in climate adaptation efforts. As climate change leads to more food insecurity and health problems, women's caregiving roles intensify, further limiting their ability to engage in economic or community resilience activities. Climate-related stresses such as crop failure and resource scarcity can heighten domestic violence and exploitation as social tensions rise.

Women in Zambia face heightened vulnerabilities to climate change due to a combination of social, economic, and cultural factors, often exacerbated by gender inequalities and limited access to resources. Women are responsible for household chores such as water collection and caregiving. As climate change worsens, these responsibilities increase, limiting their time for education, income generation, and community involvement. Women are also underrepresented in decision-making processes related to climate adaptation, which limits their ability to influence solutions and policies. Climate-induced crop failures lead to income instability, and women, as primary caregivers, bear the brunt of this economic stress, sometimes resorting to harmful activities like charcoal production. Women are more vulnerable to climate-induced displacement and are at higher risk of gender-based violence and exploitation in emergency situations. Social and cultural expectations often restrict women's mobility and access to resources, hindering their capacity to engage in climate adaptation efforts. As climate change leads to more food insecurity and health problems, women's caregiving roles intensify, further limiting their ability to engage in economic or community resilience activities. Climate-related stresses such as crop failure and resource scarcity can heighten domestic violence and exploitation as social tensions rise.

Key areas of women's vulnerability to climate change in Zambia are elaborated on below.

- **Dependence on Agriculture:** Women, particularly in rural areas, rely on small-scale, rainfed farming, making them highly vulnerable to climate change impacts like droughts and floods, which threaten food security and income. Women in Zambia make up an estimated 77% of the agricultural workforce and manage 60% of the land under local maize production. However, while one in five agricultural households is female-headed, women have limited access to inputs and support services and, therefore, have two-thirds of the production and own half the amount of livestock compared to male-headed households. Female-headed households also experience higher rates of poverty, creating more obstacles to accessing proper agricultural resources. Furthermore, women have difficulty legally securing land under the 1995 Lands Act, which establishes two land categories: customary land and State land. Customary land accounts for 94% of Zambia, and cultural norms, land-grabbing, customary laws, and family laws make it nearly impossible for women to gain access to customary lands. Agriculture has the potential to be a major driver for economic growth, poverty alleviation and, ultimately, climate resilience. However, as it stands, women have significant legal and social disadvantages that limit their productivity, despite their majority role in the agricultural sector (source: Ministry of Gender for the Republic of Zambia. 2024. Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Republic of Zambia).
- **Water-based vulnerability:** In both urban and rural areas, women are responsible for water collection and educating children about hygiene. Queuing at urban water sources or fetching water at far distances in more remote areas takes up a significant portion of women's days—according to UNICEF, Zambia is one of several countries in the region where collecting water takes longer than 30 minutes per day for more than a quarter of the population. This considerably reduces “the time women and girls have available for other activities such as childcare, income generation and school attendance.” This, among other issues, has cross-cutting implications for development goals and poverty eradication. On the other hand, men are often responsible for infrastructure and maintenance; drilling boreholes is particularly important. Men's income vulnerability is a major concern, especially in the mining sector: when water levels are low, leading to reduced hydropower production, mining companies fire workers or furlough them until production picks up, with a ripple effect across mining families and communities. The impacts of climate change on water security, therefore, have effects on both women and men.
- **Energy-related vulnerabilities for women in Zambia:** Although the status of women has improved in many ways, inequalities remain, and the energy sector is an area where imbalance and the undue burden on women are still prevalent.

In Zambia, as in many developing countries, the roles and responsibilities associated with household energy provision are directed more towards women and children than men. This can adversely affect their productivity and other alternative income options, as well as pose a risk to their health while cooking and during the collection of fuel wood. This is particularly difficult for women in rural areas where there are few (affordable) options for modern and alternative energy sources. Zambian women in rural areas spend about two to three hours every day collecting firewood, with another four to six hours per day spent on cooking. In the Chikankata area in Southern Province, the Programme for Biomass Energy Conservation (ProBEC) found that women walk more than five kilometres every other day in search of firewood, which will last them only one or two days. Poorer households spend more time searching for and collecting firewood, as wealthier households may be able to afford and purchase higher quality fuels. There are, however, few alternative fuels or access to these fuels, but there is also limited awareness and information on alternative fuel options to fuel wood and traditional charcoal—and the multiple benefits they provide .

- The vulnerability of women in Zambia related to forest-based livelihoods: It is a known fact that women play an important role in the utilisation of forest products. They are the major collectors of firewood, fruits, mushrooms, and medicines from the forests, and they take part in activities in the forests, such as beekeeping or silkworm rearing. However, in the forestry sector in Zambia, as with many other sectors, the main issue marginalising progress for women is the limited access to land tenure, limiting their role in decision-making and forest management through customary arrangements, cultural norms, stereotypes, lack of information, training and education. The contribution of forests to the Zambian economy is thought to be grossly underestimated, especially taking into consideration the role and contribution of women through trading NTFP and providing alternative or supplemental income, but also for the poorest households provide a safety net contributing to food security In addition to food, forests provide many medicinal plants used by rural, peri-urban and urban communities, especially women, to cure numerous diseases. The National Forestry Policy includes a strategy to promote the involvement of women in small-scale enterprises, particularly those dealing with these NTFPs .
- Health-related vulnerabilities for women: Pregnant women are among the most susceptible to another climate change trend, as noted above: the rise in malaria. Malaria is a major concern to Zambia, where more than four million Zambians are affected annually, accounting for approximately 30% of outpatient visits and resulting in almost 8,000 deaths each year. “Under-five-year-old children and pregnant women are the most vulnerable, especially those in more remote and impoverished areas, with 35-50% of under-five mortality and 20% of maternal mortality attributable to malaria.”

Biodiversity loss and land degradation

Ecosystem degradation and its drivers: Although Zambia’s Forest cover is still considered relatively intact, the country has one of the highest rates of forest cover loss globally. In the last two decades, Zambia lost ~1.58 million ha of tree cover through deforestation and forest degradation^{[10]⁵}. This figure represents a ~7% decrease in tree cover since 2000^{[11]⁶}. Therefore, unabated deforestation and forest degradation stand in the way of Zambia meeting its Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets^{[12]⁷}. Fundamental causes of deforestation and forest degradation are anthropogenic activities and natural disasters, threatening the country’s natural resource base. Primary anthropogenic threats to forest integrity in the areas targeted by this project are entrenched to cope with low incomes in rural areas and include unsustainable woodfuel harvesting, charcoal production^{[13]⁸}, and unsustainable agricultural production practices. More generally, the list of most common practices causing land degradation is long: monocropping sustained over time, ploughing, low restitution of organic-based plant nutrients, limited use of soil building leguminous crop/tree species, burning of crop residues, use of varieties not adapted to the agro-climatic conditions on farms, planting asynchronous relative to the prevailing weather conditions, and overgrazing. The most recent review of land productivity in Zambia indicates that ~52,453 km² of its land is considered degraded and is, therefore, unavailable for any productive use^{[14]⁹}. Crop cultivation and livestock production are identified as the main culprits responsible for land degradation. Additionally, forest cover loss and eventual land degradation throughout the proposed sites have been chiefly driven by weak forest tenure systems that perpetuity de

facto open access and a land tenure system overlapping with customary rights in such a way as to exclude most smallholder farmers from formal land titles and the rights to occupy the land they use.

Project intervention area

The focal geographies relevant to the proposed project lie in Zambia's Central and Southern Provinces (Figure H1 and Table H1, Annex H). Within the Central Province, a belt running from Mumbwa through Chibombo and Kapiri Mposhi districts was selected as the site for project activities. In the Southern Province, the area of focus runs across the Siavonga, Chikankata and Chirundu districts. These two belts were prioritised as having the most significant immediate need to restore the degraded forest and agroecological landscapes, strengthen biodiversity management and enhance the climate resilience of local communities. The restoration of the degraded ecosystems in the two provinces will help Zambia advance a nationwide agenda for land restoration and sustainable ecosystem management in the semi-arid parts of the country while at the same time contributing to the country's biodiversity and climate change adaptation priorities. The selection of the specific districts within the two provinces took into consideration the critical conditioning influence of connected agroecosystems. This includes essential ecosystem connectivity between the districts' water sources and the negative impacts of land degradation on downstream areas. The two sites lie within two significant forest ecosystems essential to local communities' livelihoods and climate resilience.

The Central Province site lies within the Dry Miombo Forest ecosystem, while the Southern Province site lies within the Mopane Woodlands ecosystem. Both of these ecosystems host significant biodiversity that is important for local livelihoods and economies. However, biodiversity remains under threat from degradative practices. The rich biodiversity of the Miombo woodlands requires proper management. Regarding plant diversity alone, they are home to 8,500 higher plants^[15]¹⁰. Close to 54% of these are endemic to the woodlands alone. Within the Miombo eco-region, Zambia has one of the highest diversity of trees and is the centre of endemism for *Brachystegia*, with 17 species^[16]¹¹. Overall, the diversity of woodland wildlife is relatively high and is enhanced by including habitat islands comprising wetlands within the woodlands. The Miombo woodland has a distinctive avifauna population, with many endemic species, including the White-backed Vulture, Zambian Barbet, Black-cheeked Lovebird, Miombo Grey Tit, and Sterling's Woodpecker^[17]¹². **Miombo woodlands are also classified as one of five global biodiversity hotspots due to their irreplaceable endemism.** Consequently, a range of protected areas, including national parks, game-controlled areas and forest reserves, have been established across the Miombo countries. Meanwhile, climatic, atmospheric and other environmental changes may alter the growth rates of woodland flora, impacting species composition and productivity. These changes will result in trade-offs and conflicts between the beneficiaries of different ecosystem services, some of which may impact on the drivers of change^[18]¹³.

Similar to Miombo woodlands, Mopane woodlands are also considered **ecosystems with irreplaceable species endemism**, falling within the Zambezian regional centre of endemism^[19]¹⁴. This is one of the most important areas for large mammal diversity and biomass in southern Africa, including some of the most significant remaining populations of black rhinoceros and elephant as well as white rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, blue wildebeest, giraffe, greater kudu, and nyala. Agriculture, cattle farming, and resource-use activities heavily impact the remaining natural habitat. The most widespread threat is poaching and exploitation of wildlife^[20]¹⁵.

Without- and with-project scenarios

Without the proposed project, climate change and the socio-ecological pressures described above will continue interacting at the target sites to generate cumulative environmental impacts, including the reduced productivity of agricultural

livelihoods, land degradation and biodiversity loss. The continued use of unsustainable farming practices, together with the ongoing expansion of livelihoods and behaviours that rely on and promote the overexploitation of natural resources, will be compounded by the impacts of climate change as vulnerable communities increase their dependence on these practices as a coping mechanism in the absence of adaptive capacity — on a scale of low, moderate, high, and very high, the climate risk within the project area is high without project intervention (see Annex H). The use of degradative practices will continue into future generations as the youth-driven behaviour change necessary to transition towards sustainable natural resource management is not realised. As a result, land degradation will be amplified through deforestation, contributing to biodiversity loss and reducing ecosystem service and natural resource supplies critical to local communities' livelihoods and climate resilience. This will contribute to increased poverty, loss of livelihoods, food and water insecurity, health problems, and increased susceptibility of local communities to climate risks and hazards.

With-project scenario. Given the global environmental problems and climate vulnerabilities described above, the restoration of degraded and conservation of remaining forests, along with the sustainable management of the surrounding agro-ecological landscapes in Zambia's Central and Southern Provinces, are vital in addressing land degradation, attenuating biodiversity loss and enhancing the climate resilience of local communities — the climate risk within the project area is moderate with project intervention (see Annex H). The attainment of this scenario will be supported through the demonstration of a youth-centric and gender-responsive approach that includes: i) strengthening the enabling environment (policy, planning, governance and capacity); ii) enhancing the productivity and climate resilience of natural resource-based livelihoods, as well as creating linkages to and greening associated markets and value chains; iii) implementing an incentivised ecosystem restoration approach using a combination of active and passive (natural regeneration) methods; and iv) building the knowledge required for adaptive management, scaling up and replication.

The proposed project will integrate climate change adaptation across its interventions to ensure that the restored ecosystems, natural resource base and communities who rely thereon for their lives and livelihoods are resilient to climate change's ongoing and anticipated impacts. There are limited options for attaining food and nutritional security in Zambia other than promoting sustainable agricultural production systems and managing ecosystems at the landscape level. Restoring degraded ecosystems will ensure they continue providing vital services under changing climatic conditions. This will consequently guarantee that agriculture production and other natural resource-based livelihoods remain environmentally viable and climate resilient for the Zambian farmer while at the same time contributing to reduced ecosystem degradation and enhanced biodiversity.

Barriers to the achievement of the with-project scenario

1. **Weak natural resources governance at the local level:** Government institutions charged with the legal responsibilities of managing natural resources in Zambia have a very weak capacity to enforce the law, implement policy and provide technical support to local communities. Weak or non-existent community-level natural resource management groups aggravate this.
2. **Policy and legal inconsistencies related to the management of natural resources:** These constrain the adoption of sustainable land and ecosystem management strategies and practices that reduce degradation, biodiversity loss and climate vulnerabilities. For example, while forest policy and legislation are inclined towards attaining sustainable biodiversity management, those related to agriculture promote the clearing of forests to confirm ownership. A good case in point is that agricultural land that remains uncleared of forest cover is considered undeveloped land and may result in the government reassigning that piece of land^{[21]16}.
3. **Lack of clarity around land and forest use rights in communal areas:** A significant portion of the land in Zambia is *de facto* open access as it falls under the customary tenure system. Therefore, lack of clarity around rights to land use and forest use are fundamental root causes of land degradation in the proposed project areas, coupled with the low value attached to the forest resources. The lack of perceived rights to use and manage woodlands contributes to encroachment, habitat fragmentation, and poor management practices, thereby significantly contributing to land degradation. Until recently, forest management was entirely a government responsibility, with limited and informal involvement of the local communities. The local communities operated mainly in the shadows of a non-participatory 1973 legal framework. Realising the critical role that forests play in the lives of rural communities, the Zambian government enacted a more participatory forest legal framework in 2015. The new Forest Act in August 2015 provides

the legal foundations for significant shifts in control and rights to communities over forest resources. The 2015 Forests Act and 2018 Community Forest Management Regulations define and regulate how communities gain legal access to forest resources.

4. **Limited success and uptake of climate-smart and sustainable agricultural practices:** Climate-smart agriculture has long been promoted in Zambia, including in the two target provinces, but its sustained adoption has been limited. This has resulted in limited accrual of climate change adaptation benefits and the continued proliferation of unsustainable and degradative livelihoods^[22]¹⁷.
5. **Lack of diversified livelihood opportunities in rural areas (for the youth^[23]¹⁸ in particular) leading to low adaptive capacities and overexploitation of natural resources:** Zambia's rural areas offer few livelihood and income-earning opportunities outside semi-subsistence farming, forcing communities, especially Youths, to rely heavily on forest/woodland and land resources, and limiting long-term behaviour change towards sustainable natural resource management. Natural resource utilisation involving charcoal production offers an escape root for most idle youths to generate some income to sustain their families^[24]¹⁹,^[25]²⁰.
6. **Lack of demonstration of schemes to incentivise sustainable forest management and restoration in Zambia:** Historically, the incentivisation of sustainable forest management and restoration in Zambia has largely been unsuccessful because of the high reliance on the support that agriculture receives in the form of input supply schemes from the government farmer support programme^[26]²¹. When inputs are no longer provided, sustainable practices are often abandoned for those more lucrative and degradative (such as charcoal production), inhibiting long-term behaviour change.
7. **Limited integration of natural resources management and climate change adaptation into school curricula and youth development programmes, constraining youth-driven behaviour change towards non-degradative behaviours:** the success of sustainable natural resource management and ecosystem restoration is primarily hindered by a lack of awareness amongst children and youth on the benefits thereof, resulting in a proliferation of degradative behaviours amongst populations who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods^[27]²².
8. **Inadequate knowledge, data and information to inform sound decision-making related to sustainable forest and land management and climate change adaptation at the local level:** While much research has been carried out and a large amount of information and data to support the sustainable forest and land management, and climate change adaptation, the transfer of such knowledge to communities in rural areas in a format that is applicable in the local context and builds on traditional knowledge is mainly absent.
9. **Lack of integration of climate change impacts and data into the design and implementation of agricultural livelihoods and natural resources management:** Overall, agrometeorological services are available (not necessarily accessible) for farmers in Zambia. For example, the Community Agrometeorological Participatory Extension Services (CAPES) has been established in some villages near Monze (Southern province)^[28]²³. CAPES aims to introduce and communicate seasonal climate forecasts to farmers through interactions between the farmers, researchers, and extension practitioners. In addition, the Zambian Meteorological Department produces crop weather bulletins that include information on rainfall, agrometeorological conditions, 10-day weather forecasts and maps on total rainfall, as well as information relevant to maize, including water requirements satisfaction index and soil water index. Despite these efforts, the level of uptake of these services remains low for numerous reasons, including i) lack of a two-way communication system between

producers of information and users; ii) low gender participation in the co-development, co-design and co-production of weather-informed agricultural advisories; and iii) insufficient tailoring of climate services to users' needs and preferences, thus reducing the level of uptake and use of the information.

Enablers and assumptions to support the achievement of the with-project scenario

- Capacity- and governance-strengthening activities improve institutional, technical and coordination capacity.
- Capacity is retained and transferred at the local level.
- Local traditional leaders and communities actively support the project and its interventions.
- The project successfully pilots the incentivisation of climate-resilient sustainable natural resource management.
- Beneficiaries embrace and take up livelihoods and alternative fuel and energy sources.
- Women and youth are interested in actively getting involved in the project's activities, stimulating behaviour change towards the climate-resilient and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Demand for charcoal in urban areas is addressed by ongoing initiatives, mitigating the growth of charcoal production as a livelihood.
- Over time, the project generates knowledge that is gradually adopted for decision-making, resulting in scaling up.
- Political support for the project remains consistent throughout its implementation.
- Restoration and adaptation activities are not adversely affected by local conflicts or extreme climatic events.
- Communities are incentivised to support project interventions because of the associated benefits.
- There is a sustained demand for nature-based products from forest landscapes.

[1] GRZ (2020). Zambia's Third National Communication to The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change

[2] Ministry of Green Economy & Environment (2023) National Adaptation Plan for Zambia

[3] Source: <https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2016%20CRM%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Zambia.pdf>

[4] Source: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/42164624/climate_analysis_zambia.pdf/299b9022-40bc-bddc-09cb-b1640bea76a2

[5] Source: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/96184/WP%20228.pdf?sequence=1>

[6] Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/zambia/climate-data-historical>

[7] Source: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/96184/WP%20228.pdf?sequence=1>

[8] Government of the Republic of Zambia (2020). Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Third%20National%20Communication%20-%20Zambia.pdf>

[9] Ministry of Finance Eighth National Development Plan 2022-2026. <https://www.mofnp.gov.zm/?wpdmpo=8ndp-2022-2026>

[10] GRZ (2016). Integrated Land Use Assessment Phase II. Final Report

[11] Source: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/ZMB>

[12] Source: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/2019-10/Zambia%20LDN%20TSP%20Country%20Report.pdf

[13] Source: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1104689917300284>

[14] Government of the Republic of Zambia (2019). Land Degradation Neutrality National Report

[15] Also known as vascular plants, is a large group of plants that have vascular tissues (with veins) to distribute resources through the plant. This feature allows vascular plants to evolve to a larger size than non-vascular plants (also known as lower plants).

[16] White, F. 1983. The vegetation of Africa: A descriptive memoir to accompany the UNESCO/AETFAT/UNSO vegetation map of Africa. UNESCO, Paris. 356 p.

https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/sandra_corsi_fao_org1/Documents/ACTIVITIES/GEF_PORTFOLIO_RAF/Zambia_StandAlone-G8/ProdDocUploadPackage/Zambia_GEF8_ProDoc-11212_2024.06.25_SCC.docx - ftnref17

[18] Gumbo, D.J., et al. 2018. Sustainable management of Miombo woodlands – Food security, nutrition and wood energy. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

[19] Source: <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/53527>

[20] Source: <https://www.oneearth.org/ecoregions/zambesian-mopane-woodlands/>

[21] Republic of Zambia, Ministry of Agriculture (2023). Revised Guidelines on the Allocation of Farm Blocks.

[22] Kabwe G, (2010) Uptake of Agroforestry Technologies among smallholder farmers in Zambia. PhD Thesis, University of Lincoln

[23] According to Article 266 of the Zambian Constitution, a youth is a person who has attained the age of 19 years, but is below the age of 35 years. However, for the purposes of this project, we adopt the definition of the African Youth Charter, of which Zambia is a signatory, which defines youth as “every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years”.

[24] Source:

//efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglefindmkaj/https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/56997389/Mulenga_et_al_2017_rural_participation_charcoal_agricultural_productivity_JFE-libre.pdf?1531604167=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DRural_households_participation_in_charco.pdf&Expires

[25] UNDP (2005). IMPACT OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND DESERTIFICATION ON WOMEN, YOUTH AND CHILDREN

[26] Source: /https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/images/publication_docs/2023%20Budget%20Speech.pdf

[27] GRZ. National Climate Change Learning Strategy.

[28] https://www.academia.edu/29291247/HANDBOOK_FOR_COMMUNITY_AGROMETEOROLOGICAL_PARTICIPATORY_EXTENSION_SERVICE_CAPES

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Theory of change

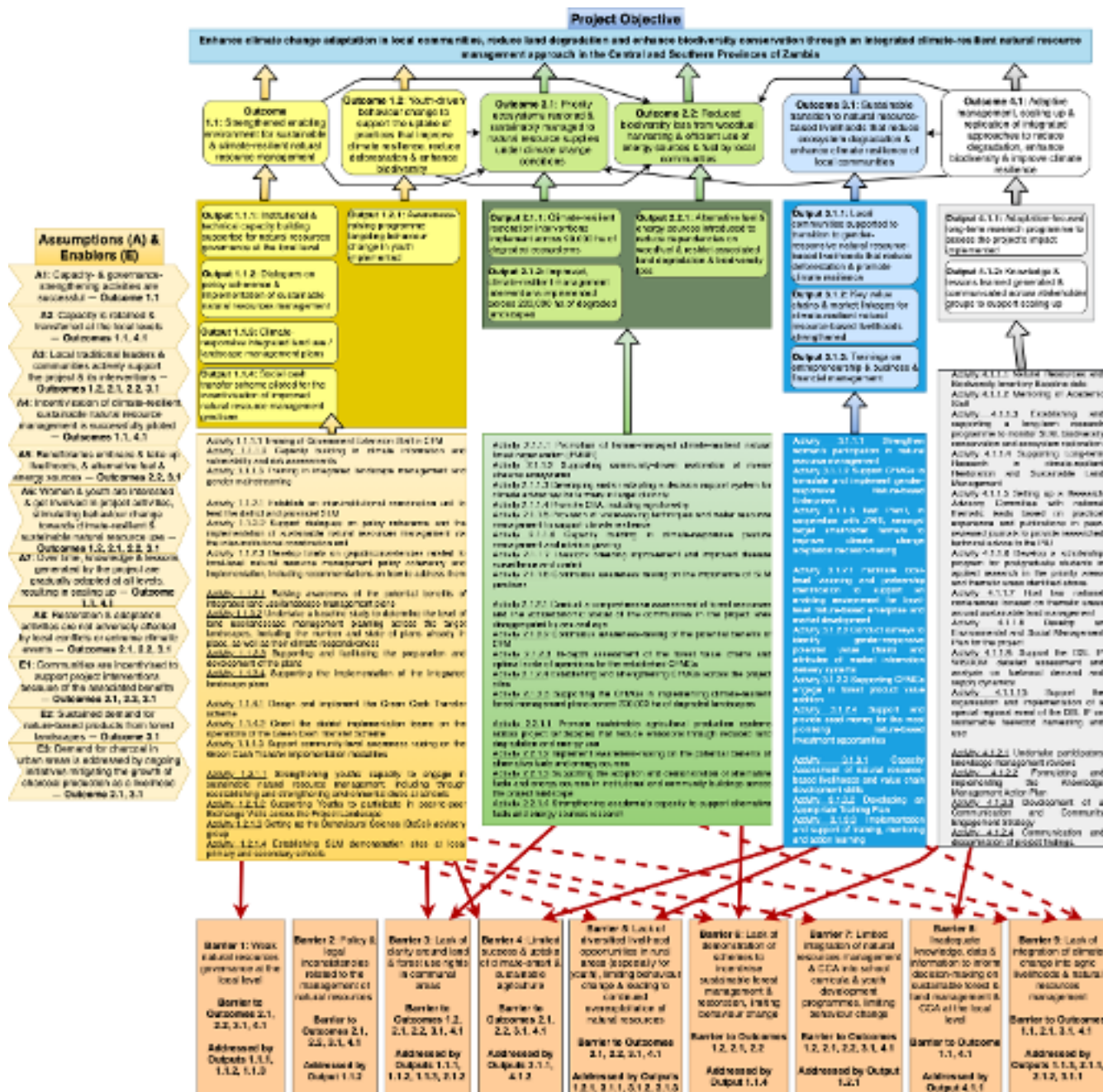
The main objective of the proposed project is to enhance climate change adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and enhance biodiversity conservation through an integrated climate-resilient natural resource management approach in the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia. This will be achieved by addressing the global environmental problems and climate vulnerabilities described in Section A through four interrelated components. These include: i) enabling environment for climate change adaptation approaches that reduce ecosystem degradation and strengthen (LDCF and TF-LD); ii) climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces (LDCF and TF-BD); iii) climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods (LDCF); and iv) Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Knowledge (MELK) for climate change adaptation and improved natural resource management (LDCF). Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) that will be delivered through the project include:

- conservation of globally significant biodiversity;
- improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services; and
- conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes.

The project’s success is dependent on a transformational approach (presented in the figure below) aimed at supporting a shift away from adaptation practices that are environmentally degradative practices to those which promote adaptation while at the same time ensuring ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation. This will be achieved through a multi-trust fund (MTF) approach that:

- incentivises a shift towards improved climate-resilient natural resource management practices that enhance adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and conserve biodiversity through sustainable, innovative and whole-of-society approaches;

-
- promotes a climate-resilient integrated landscape-level approach to natural resource management that also mainstreams ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation; and
- focuses on youth as the core agents of climate change adaptation and addressing land degradation and biodiversity loss by fostering behavioural change from the primary school level and equipping them to take up livelihoods that preserve rather than degrade ecosystems.



Project Objective

Enhance climate change adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and enhance biodiversity conservation through an integrated climate-resilient natural resource management approach in the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia

Outcomes

Outputs

Assumptions (A) & Enablers (E)

A1: Capacity- & governance-strengthening activities are successful — 1.1

A2: Capacity is retained & transferred at the local levels — 1.1, 4.1

A3: Local traditional leaders & communities actively support the project & its interventions — 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1

A4: Incentivisation of climate-resilient sustainable natural resource management is successfully piloted — 1.1, 4.1

A5: Beneficiaries embrace & take up livelihoods, & alternative fuel & energy sources — 2.2, 3.1

A6: Women & youth are interested & get involved in project activities, stimulating behaviour change towards climate-resilient & sustainable natural resource use — 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1

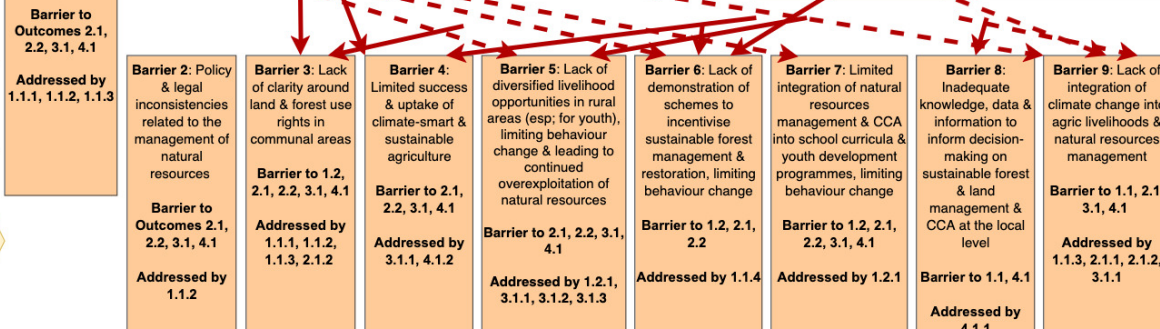
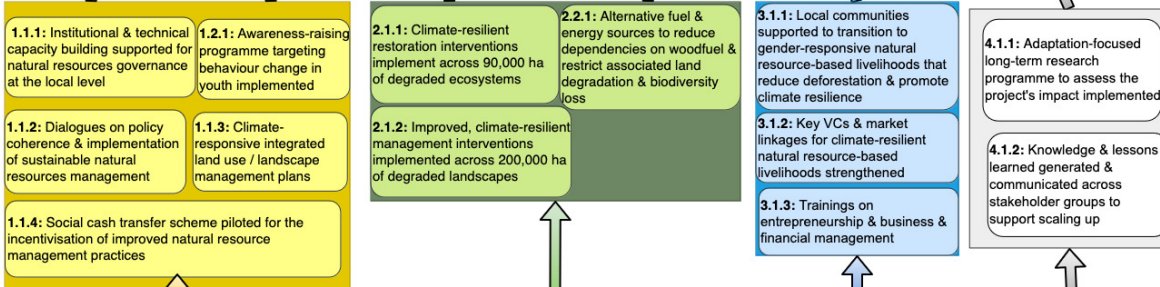
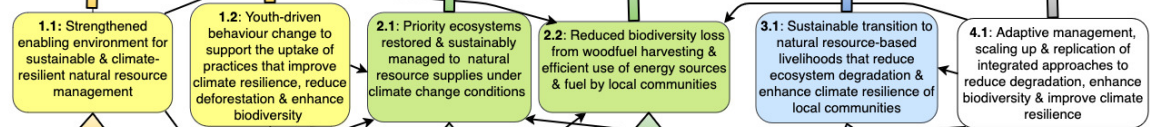
A7: Over time, knowledge & lessons generated by the project are gradually adopted at all levels, resulting in scaling up — 1.1, 4.1

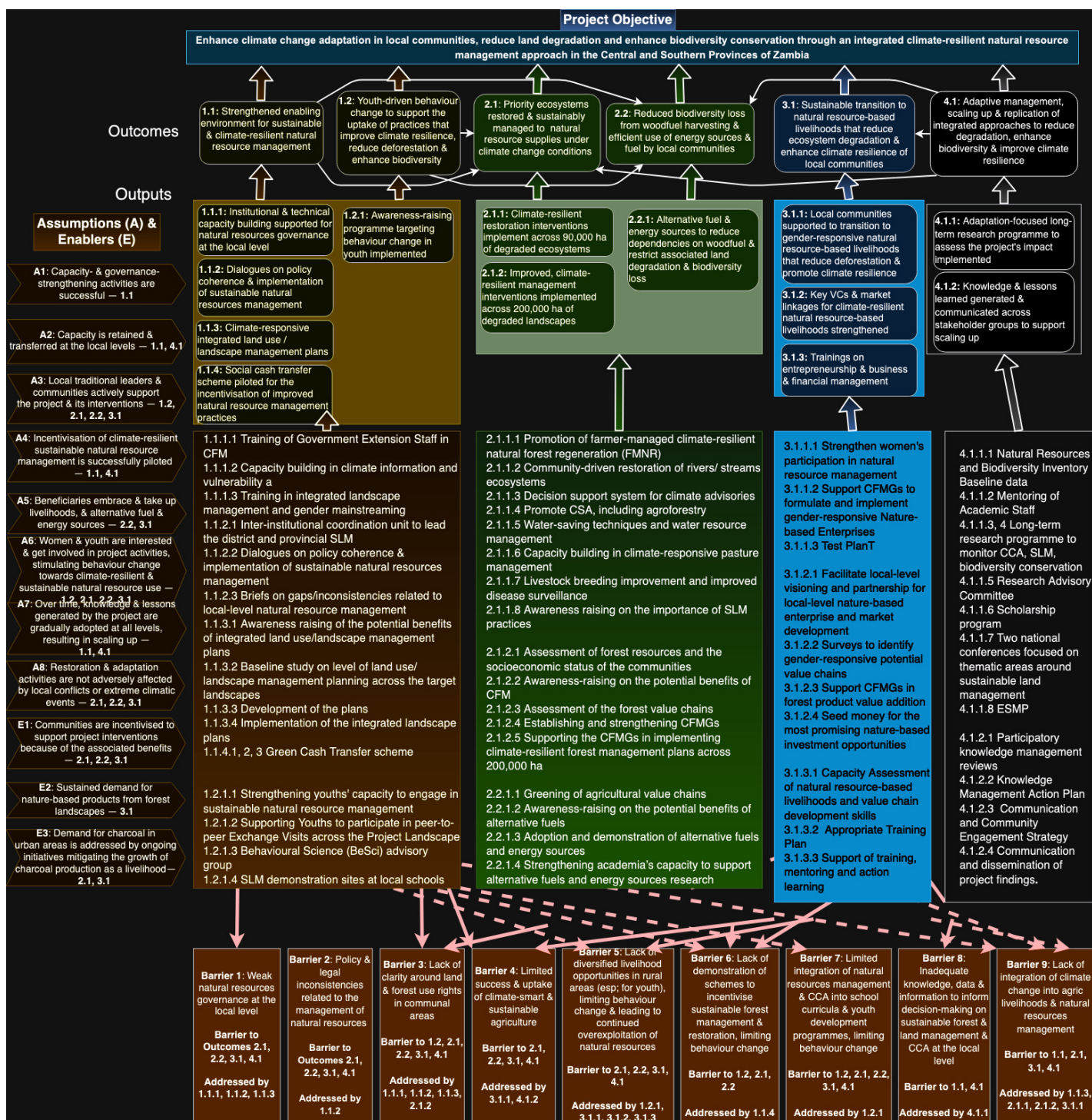
A8: Restoration & adaptation activities are not adversely affected by local conflicts or extreme climatic events — 2.1, 2.2, 3.1

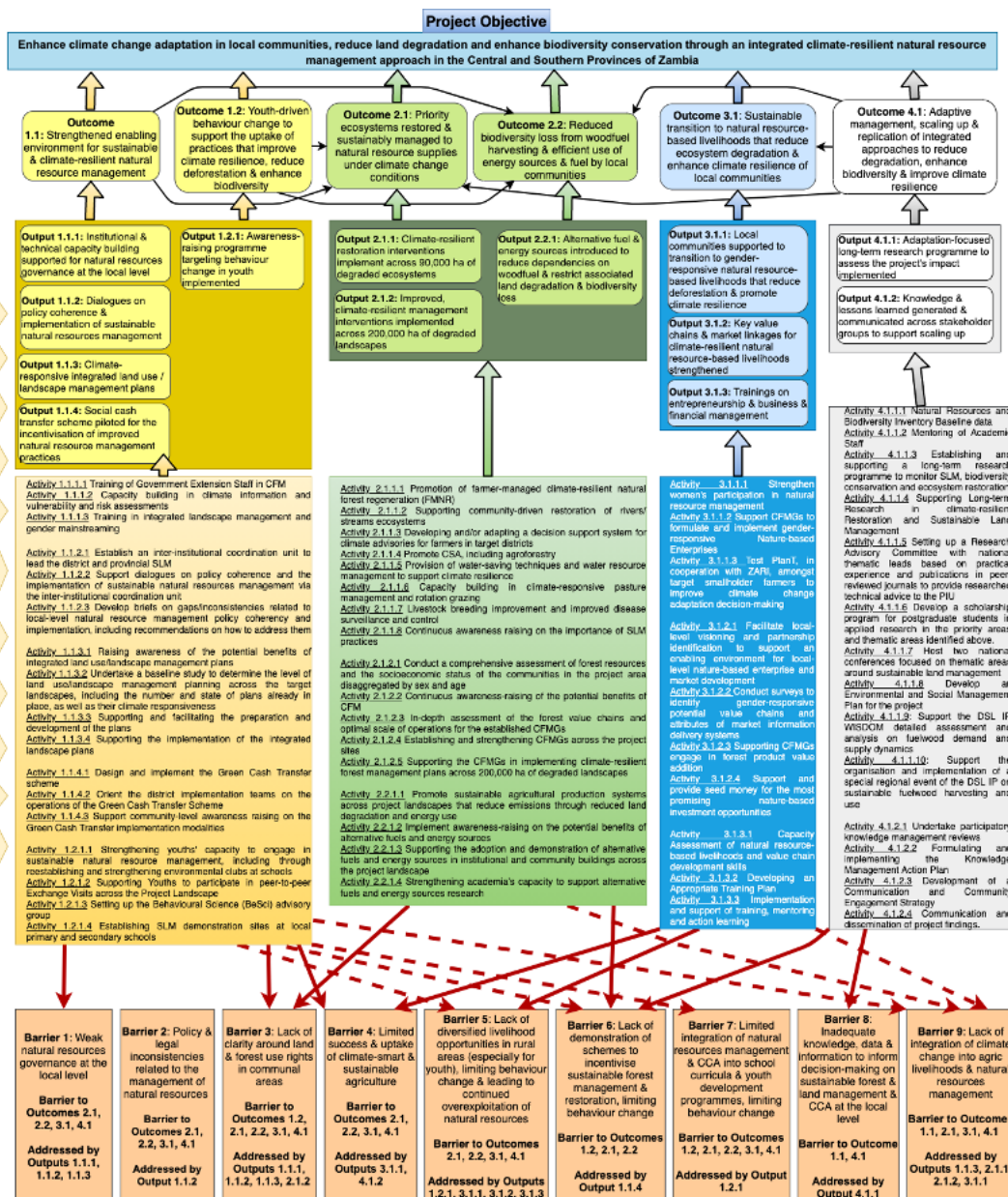
E1: Communities are incentivised to support project interventions because of the associated benefits — 2.1, 2.2, 3.1

E2: Sustained demand for nature-based products from forest landscapes — 3.1

E3: Demand for charcoal in urban areas is addressed by ongoing initiatives mitigating the growth of charcoal production as a livelihood — 2.1, 3.1

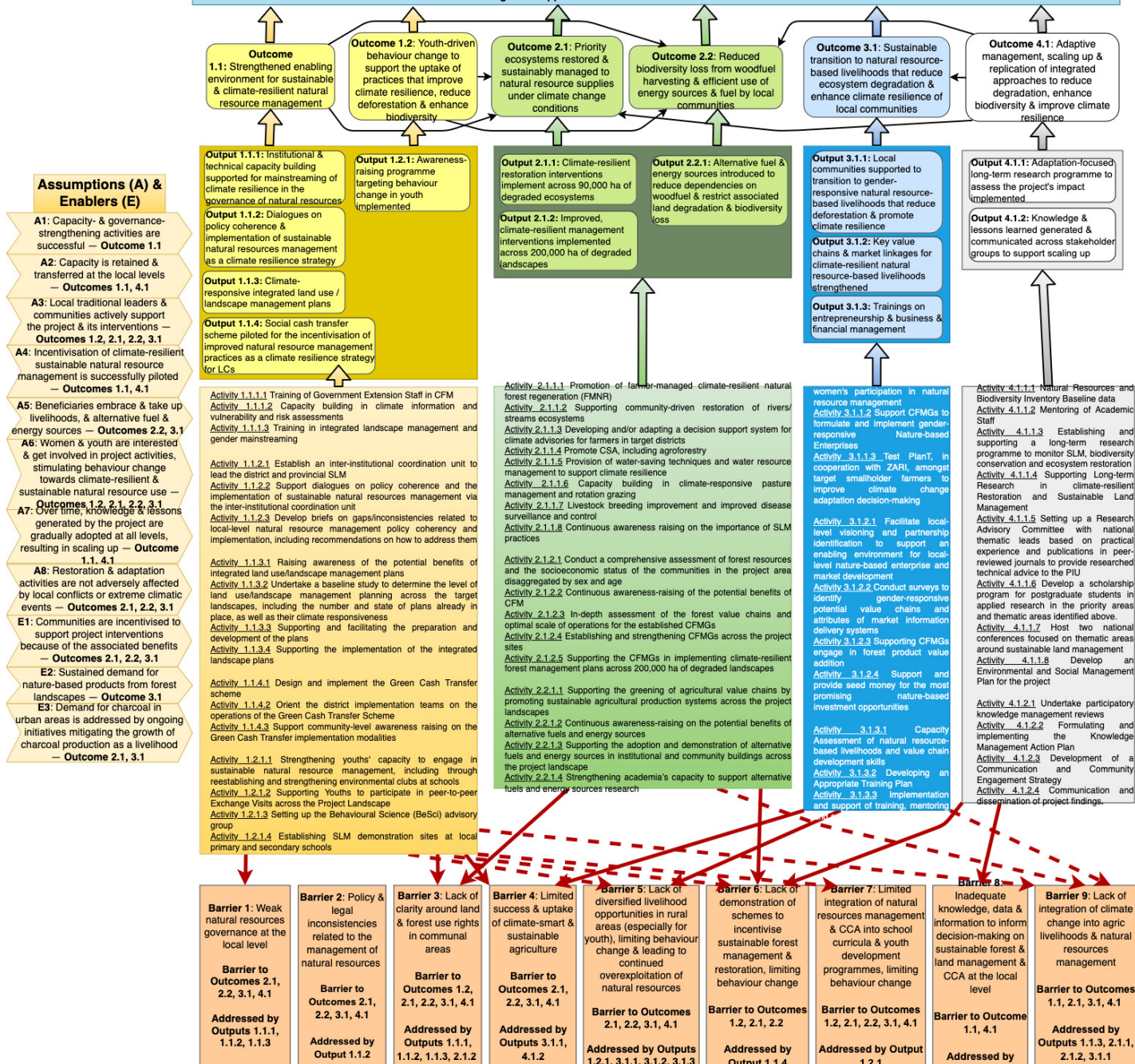


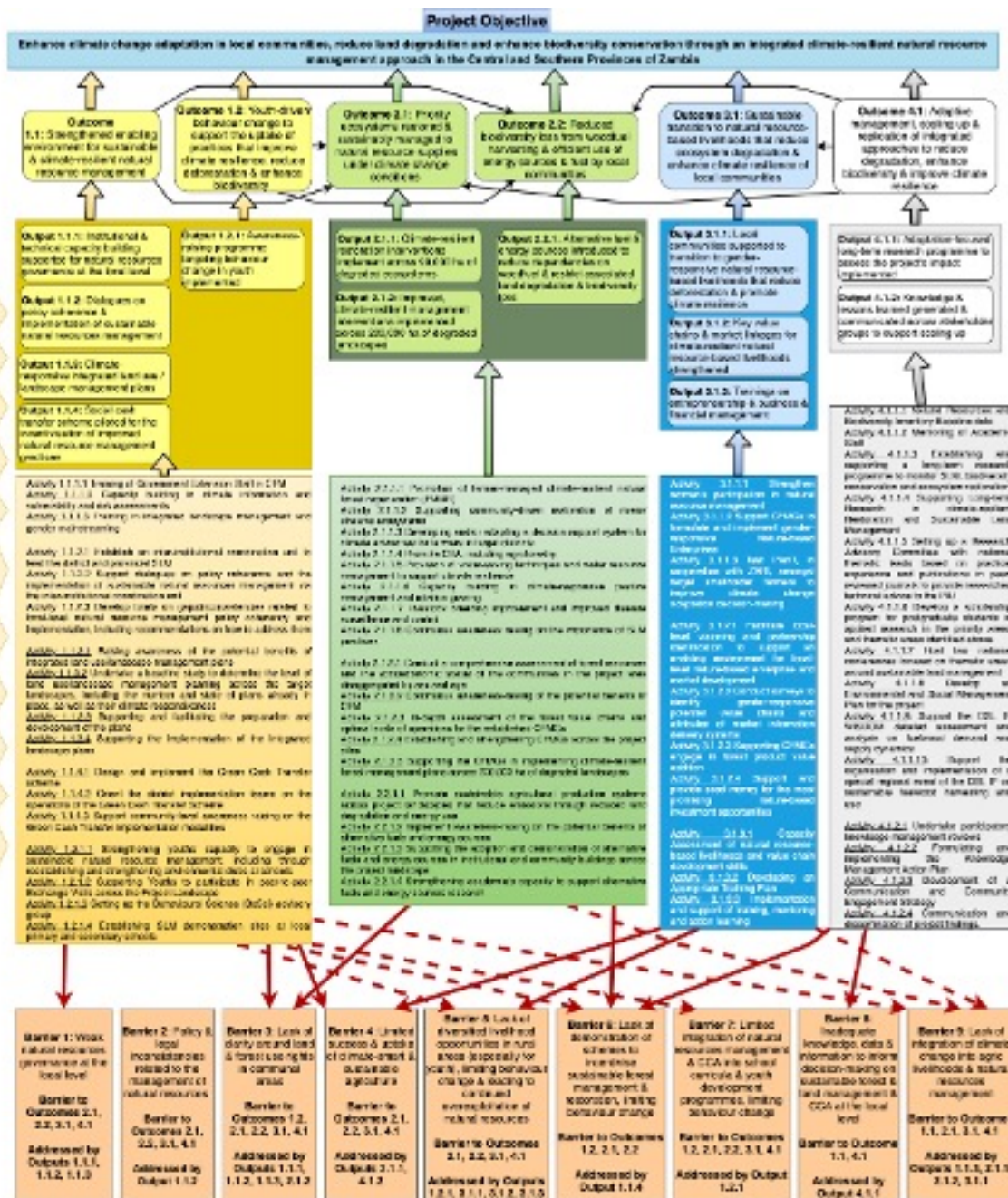


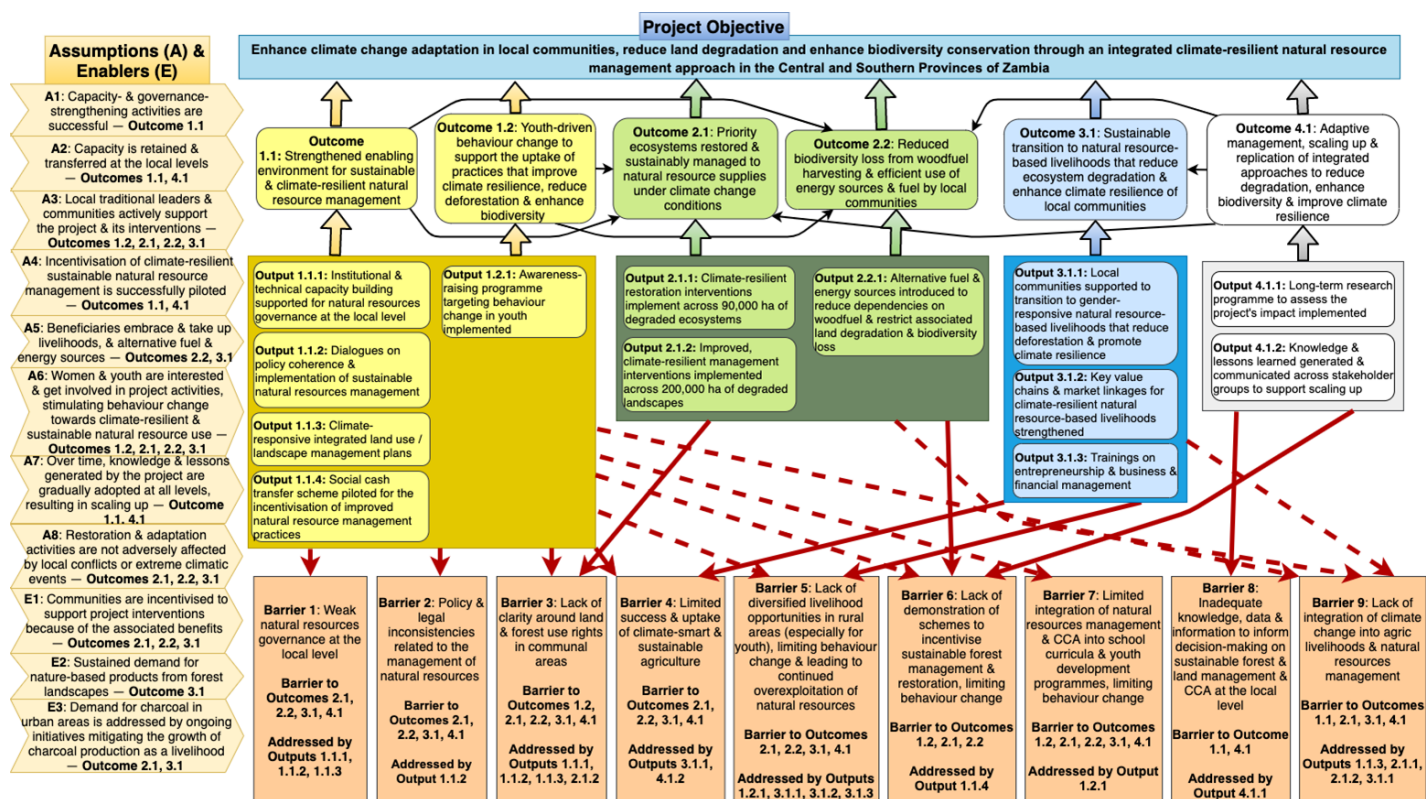


Project Objective

Enhance climate change adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and enhance biodiversity conservation through an integrated climate-resilient natural resource management approach in the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia







Project component, outcome, output and activity description

A summarised version of the project description is presented below. Additional details can be found in Annex E.

COMPONENT 1: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION THAT ALSO SUPPORTS REDUCED ECOSYSTEM DEGRADATION AND STRENGTHENED BIODIVERSITY.

Outcome 1.1: A strengthened enabling environment for climate-resilient natural resource management

Output 1.1.1: Institutional and technical capacity building supported for the mainstreaming of climate resilience in the governance of natural resources at the local level

Output 1.1.1 will focus on strengthening natural resources management at the district and sub-district level. The primary focus will be building the institutional and technical capacity of the Government departments in the target districts. This output will include a) training of Government extension staff and community natural resources management groups (such as management of climate resilient crops, wildlife, fisheries, livestock, wildfires, forest and rangeland, soil, and water resources), b) capacity building in climate information and vulnerability and risk assessments, c) training in integrated landscape management and gender mainstreaming, d) training on mainstreaming climate change adaptation and biodiversity into integrated landscape plans. Training will be carried out through a “training of trainers” approach to ensure sustainability post-project.

Barriers and partners: This output addresses three barriers: a) Weak natural resources governance *at the* district and sub-district level; b) a lack of integration of climate change impacts and data into the design and implementation of agricultural livelihoods and natural resources management; and c) inadequate in-service training for Government staff on contemporary approaches in natural resources management. The partners that will deliver Output 1.1.1 are institutions in relevant sectors such as livestock and fisheries, water resources, agriculture, environment and natural resources, wildlife, energy, etc.

Activity 1.1.1.1 Training of Government Extension Staff in Community Forest Management (CFM), including assisted forest regeneration, range management, wildfire management, sustainable use of natural water bodies for fish farming, integrated land use planning, community-based integrated water resources management, and climate-smart agriculture.

Activity 1.1.1.2 Capacity building in climate information and vulnerability and risk assessments

Activity 1.1.1.3 Training in integrated landscape management (including fire, forest and rangeland, soil, and water resources management) and gender mainstreaming.

Output 1.1.2: Dialogues on policy coherence and implementation of sustainable natural resources management as a climate resilience strategy

Output 1.1.2 focuses on clarifying and identifying gaps/inconsistencies related to policy coherency and implementation related to local-level natural resources management, including its contribution to building the climate resilience of local communities and biodiversity conservation. Where gaps/inconsistencies in policies and plans are identified, the dialogues will serve as a platform for providing recommendations for required revisions/amendments. This will support mainstreaming climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation into relevant policies (including those related to the agriculture and forestry sectors). The dialogues will also ensure that land ownership rights are understood at the community level, promoting gender-inclusive ownership and sustainable stewardship of natural resources. Included in the policy dialogues will be a focus on agricultural policies which incentivise the clearing of forests on agriculturally productive lands, including discussing what alternatives there are to incentivising the clearing of forests to ensure the protection of natural resources and providing relevant recommendations via policy briefs to be developed. Integrated land use/landscape management plans to be developed through Output 1.1.3 will also be discussed in the dialogues. Community representation in the dialogues will be secured through the Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs)^{[1]²⁴} and forums established and strengthened under Output 2.1.2. Other stakeholders that will be involved include traditional leaders (chiefs) and local-level governmental institutions (including planners and policymakers).

Barriers and partners: Output 1.1.2 addresses two barriers: a) policy and legal inconsistencies related to managing natural resources and b) a lack of clarity around land and forest use rights in communal areas. The key implementing partners for this Output are Self-Help Africa (SHA), the Forestry Department, Agriculture, and the House of Chiefs.

Activity 1.1.2.1 Establish an inter-institutional coordination unit to lead the district and provincial SLM

Activity 1.1.2.2 Support dialogues on policy coherence and the implementation of sustainable natural resources management via the inter-institutional coordination unit

Activity 1.1.2.3 Develop briefs on gaps/inconsistencies related to local-level natural resource management (including contributions to climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and gender mainstreaming) policy coherency and implementation, including recommendations on how to address them

Output 1.1.3: Climate-responsive integrated land use/landscape management plans for the two target areas

To ensure a coordinated landscape-level approach to addressing landscape degradation, biodiversity conservation and climate vulnerabilities, site-specific climate-responsive integrated land use/landscape management plans will be developed. These plans will be linked to the Integrated District Plans (IDP) to ensure alignment at the district level. A landscape-level approach will contribute to preventing the leakage of environmental problems across the target areas. Anchored in relevant policies and institutions, the plans will be developed through a gender-inclusive participatory approach involving local stakeholders (including CFMGs and other natural resource management groups — Output 2.1.2, traditional leaders). Preparation of the plans will also include the development of cost implementation and M&E plans to ensure that the tangible benefits across the target landscapes are tracked over time. Development of the plans will also include an intentional focus on gender equality and benefit sharing in integrated land use/landscape management practices.

To ensure that climate change adaptation is integrated into the plans, local-level climate vulnerability and risk assessments will be used to inform their development, with support provided by the Department of Climate Change. In addition, integrated risk management plans will be developed as part of the integrated land use/landscape management plans. These will include aspects related to hazard impact mitigation (prevention strategies), risk governance (collaboration between institutions on the emergency response), disaster resilience investment (structural and non-structural measures to promote climate resilient communities) and strengthening preparedness (ensure capacities for anticipating and responding effectively). Biodiversity conservation will be integrated into the plans through alignments with Zambia's NBSAP and local-level biodiversity conservation plans. Results of scientific research that has been translated to be locally applicable (Output 4.1.2) will also be used in the development of the plans.

Barriers and partners: Output 1.1.3 addresses the lack of clarity around land and forest use rights in communal areas. The key partners in implementing this output are SHA, Local Councils, Forestry, Agriculture, and Fisheries and Livestock Departments.

Activity 1.1.3.1 Raising awareness of the potential benefits of integrated land use/landscape management plans

Activity 1.1.3.2 Undertake a baseline study to determine the level of land use/landscape management planning across the target landscapes, including the number and state of plans already in place, as well as their climate responsiveness (how they have been informed by climate projections and how relevant activities respond to climate change impacts)

Activity 1.1.3.3 Supporting and facilitating the preparation and development of the plans in a gender-responsive manner

Activity 1.1.3.4 Supporting the implementation of the integrated landscape plans in a gender-responsive manner

Output 1.1.4: Green cash transfer scheme piloted for the incentivisation of improved natural resource management practices as a climate resilience strategy for local communities.

Given the challenge of sustainably incentivising ecosystem restoration and biodiversity in Zambia, the innovative Green cash transfer approach provides a model to address this Barrier 6. Notably, a Green cash transfer scheme has great potential to build the adaptive capacity of local communities under climate change conditions. It can be piloted as an instrument to

provide local-level adaptation finance at scale. The proposed project will pilot a gender-responsive, results-based Green cash transfer scheme (using LDCF funds) for the incentivisation of improved natural resource management practices (including restoration and livelihood under Components 2 and 3, respectively) that promote ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation that support climate change adaptation of local communities and avoid the leakage of environmental problems to other areas. Payments will be results-based, focusing on local adaptation targets that promote ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation and can be achieved by activities/practices implemented by both men and women. If successful, the pilot will have the potential to be scaled up across the country, transforming the incentivisation of improved natural resource management in rural areas and increasing the success of initiatives addressing land degradation and restoring ecosystems. An upscaling strategy will be developed during project implementation based on lessons learned, focusing on scaling adaptation finance.

The Beneficiary Grant Mechanism of the FAO will ensure that the Green Cash Transfer scheme is fair and transparent and gender inclusive, and results in the intended outcomes and impacts related to the displacement of harmful environmental impacts that increase the climate vulnerability of vulnerable communities. A beneficiary selection committee will be established (chaired by the FAO and including Self-Help Africa as a member, along with other partners) to drive the process. In addition, a Grant Manual will be developed to guide the scheme. To assess the socioeconomic, biophysical and adaptation impact of the scheme, a methodology (such as a randomized control trial - RCT) will be developed under Output 4.1.1 in collaboration with Danish Church Aid and Norwegian Church Aid, who already have ongoing experience with social cash transfer schemes in Zambia.

Barriers and partners: Output 1.1.4 addresses the barrier of the lack of demonstration of schemes to incentivize sustainable forest management and restoration in Zambia. The key implementing institutions are Self-Help Africa, Danish Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, FD, ZEMA, and Agriculture.

Activity 1.1.4.1 Design and implement the Green Cash Transfer scheme using a gender-responsive approach

Activity 1.1.4.2 Orient the district implementation teams on the operations of the Green Cash Transfer Scheme

Activity 1.1.4.3 Support gender-inclusive community-level awareness raising on the Green Cash Transfer implementation modalities

Outcome 1.2: Youth-driven behaviour change to support the uptake of practices that improve climate resilience, reduce deforestation and enhance biodiversity

Behavioural change to support the sustainable uptake of climate-resilient natural resource management practices, such as ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and alternative livelihoods and fuel sources, will be supported through an awareness-raising programme implemented by the project. From a climate change perspective, the programme will raise awareness of the impacts of climate change, appropriate adaptation solutions and the risk of maladaptation. The Youths will be the programme's primary target to ensure that behavioural change starts young and supports a whole-of-society approach. With support from stakeholders, the project will strengthen and re-establish environmental clubs at schools (such as Chongololo clubs) to raise awareness of environmental issues and solutions. The project will also partner with local schools (primary and secondary) and the Department of Youth Development's youth training centres in natural resources management programmes to raise awareness of the benefits of ecosystem restoration and its maintenance over time, including through visits to the project's restoration sites. As a result, children and youth will progressively learn more about the sustainable management of natural resources and the benefits thereof, stimulating, from a young age, behaviours that conserve rather than degrade ecosystems (such as charcoal production) and promote climate resilience. For youth in their final years at school and non-school-going youth, awareness will also be raised on gender-inclusive climate-resilient livelihood options, focusing on the sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods promoted by the

project — this will include exposure to these livelihoods and discussions with beneficiaries. Also involved in the awareness raising will be the restoration and livelihood champions identified under Components 2 and 3, along with traditional leadership, so that local examples are presented.

Output 1.2.1: Awareness-raising program targeting behaviour change in youth implemented

During the PPG development phase, it was established that Youths were less aware of their negative impacts on the environment mainly because of their social backgrounds. The project will, therefore, embark on a continuous awareness-raising programme aimed at a transformative youth behavioural change towards natural resources management. The awareness-raising messages will be packaged in a manner that generates Youth Champions in Natural resources management, emphasising the critical roles of the youths in project implementation and attainment of the set targets.

Barriers and partners: Output 1.2.1 addresses the barrier to limited integration of natural resources management and climate change adaptation into school curricula and youth development programmes, constraining youth-driven behaviour change towards non-degradative behaviours. The key implementing partners for this Outcome are the Ministry of Education, the Department of Youth Development, Jacaranda Hub, ZEMA, FD, and Agriculture.

Activity 1.2.1.1 Strengthening youths' capacity to engage in sustainable natural resource management (considering gender-specific needs), including through reestablishing and strengthening environmental clubs at schools (such as Chongololo clubs)

Activity 1.2.1.2 Supporting Youths to participate in peer-to-peer Exchange Visits across the Project Landscape (at least 50% of those involved in exchange visits will be girls)

Activity 1.2.1.3: Setting up the Behavioural Science (BeSci) advisory group

Activity 1.2.1.4: Establishing SLM demonstration sites at local primary and secondary schools.

COMPONENT 2: CLIMATE-RESILIENT RESTORATION OF DEGRADED LANDSCAPES IN THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Outcome 2.1: Priority ecosystems restored and sustainably managed to enhance natural resource supplies under climate change conditions

Outcome 2.1 is focused on restoring the ecological integrity of the degraded natural environment in the proposed project sites, mainly riding on the provisions of the 2018 Community Forest Management (CFM) Regulations under the 2014 Forests Act. Further, the project will employ sustainable agricultural practices in agroecosystems. Until recently, forest management was entirely a government responsibility, with limited and informal involvement of the local communities. The local communities operated mainly in the shadows of a non-participatory 1973 legal framework. Realising the critical role that forests play in the lives of rural communities, the Zambian government enacted a more participatory forest legal framework in 2015. The new Forest Act in August 2015 provides the legal foundations for significant shifts in control and rights to communities over forest resources. The 2015 Forests Act and 2018 Community Forest Management Regulations define and regulate how communities gain legal access to forest resources.

Output 2.1.1: Climate-resilient ecosystem restoration interventions implemented across 90,000 ha of degraded ecosystems in the Central and Southern Provinces.

Output 2.1.1 will primarily focus on restoring degraded agricultural and forest landscapes across the proposed project sites. This Output aims to restore and enhance the resilience of at least 90,000 ha of degraded forest ecosystems threatened by the drivers of land degradation during the project life. The site's area targets are the restoration of at least 50,000 ha for Central and 40,000 ha for Southern Province. The activities under this Output will include a) Promotion of farmer-managed natural forest regeneration, b) Developing and or adapting Decision support for weather advisory for farmers in target districts, c) Promotion of climate-smart agriculture (CSA), including agroforestry, d) Provision of water-saving techniques and water resource management, e) Capacity building in pasture management and rotation grazing, f) Livestock improvement and improved disease surveillance, and g) continuous awareness raising on the importance of SLM practices. During implementation, the project will look for entry points to synergise with and learn from restoration activities of GEF-LDCF project 8034: Building the Resilience of Local Communities in Zambia through the Introduction of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into Priority Ecosystems, including Wetlands and Forests.

Barriers and Partners: Output 2.1.1 addresses two barriers: a) the Limited success and uptake of climate-smart and sustainable agricultural practices and b) the Lack of integration of climate change impacts and data into the design and implementation of agricultural livelihoods and natural resources management. The key partners in the delivery of Output 2.1.1 are SHA, FD, MOA, Fisheries and Livestock and MD.

Activity 2.1.1.1 Promotion of farmer-managed climate-resilient natural forest regeneration (FMNR).

Activity 2.1.1.2 Supporting community-driven restoration of rivers/ streams ecosystems.

Activity 2.1.1.3 Developing and/or adapting a decision support system for climate advisories for farmers in target districts.

Activity 2.1.1.4 Promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA), including agroforestry.

Activity 2.1.1.5 Provision of water-saving techniques and water resource management to support climate resilience.

Activity 2.1.1.6 Capacity building in climate-responsive pasture management and rotation grazing.

Activity 2.1.1.7 Livestock breeding improvement and improved disease surveillance and control.

Activity 2.1.1.8 Continuous awareness raising on the importance of SLM practices.

Output 2.1.2: Improved climate-resilient management interventions implemented across 200,000 ha of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces.

The proposed project sites' local community has degraded the agriculture and forest ecosystems, negatively impacting their provisioning services. The main drivers identified during field studies for project preparation were livestock overgrazing, charcoal production, poor agricultural practices, and lack of integrated landscape planning. Evidence of ecosystem services benefit reversal is already being experienced across the proposed project sites. Therefore, Output 2.1.2 promotes and supports Community Forest Management (CFM) in six Central and Southern province districts. The outcome has been designed to address problems of *de facto* open access. It builds on lessons learnt and recommendations from previous and ongoing projects to enhance the positive impacts on forest conservation and the livelihoods of local communities and vulnerable groups in the proposed project sites. The main thrust of this output will be the creation of community-level forest governance structures that will effectively undertake climate-resilient and sustainable forest and natural resource management planning. This output draws strength from the 2015 Forests Act and the 2018 Community Forest Management Regulations. The target area for this output is 200,000 ha split into 150,000 ha in Central and 50,000 ha in Southern Province. The key activities under this output will include a) a Comprehensive assessment of forest resources and the socioeconomic status of the communities in the project area disaggregated by sex and age, b) continuous awareness raising of the potential benefits of CFM, c) in-depth assessment of the forest value chains and optimal scale of operations for the established CFMAs, d) setting up and strengthening Community Forest Management Groups across the project sites, and e) supporting the CFMGs to implement climate-resilient forest management plans. During implementation, the project will look to learn from and building on the CFM activities of the EU and BMZ-financed Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE) project.

Barriers and Partners: Output 2.1.2 addresses two barriers: a) Weak natural resources governance at the local level and b) Lack of clarity around land and forest use rights in communal areas. The key partners in the delivery of Output 2.1.2 are FD and SHA.

Activity 2.1.2.1 Conduct a Comprehensive assessment of forest resources and the socioeconomic status of the communities in the project area disaggregated by sex and age

Activity 2.1.2.2 Continuous awareness-raising of the potential benefits of CFM

Activity 2.1.2.3 In-depth assessment of the forest value chains and optimal scale of operations for the established CFMGs.

Activity 2.1.2.4 Establishing and strengthening gender-inclusive Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) across the project sites.

Activity 2.1.2.5 Supporting the CFMGs in implementing climate-resilient forest management plans across 200,000 ha of degraded landscapes.

Outcome 2.2 Reduced biodiversity loss from woodfuel harvesting and enhanced local communities' efficient energy and material use

Output 2.2.1: Alternative fuels and energy sources will be introduced in project target districts to reduce dependencies on woodfuel and associated land degradation and biodiversity loss.

Alternative fuel sources and renewable energy technologies for communities near restoration sites will be introduced across the project's target areas. Such innovative technologies include biogas, renewable fuel pellets from sustainable biomass sources and household PV systems. The technologies will be not only at the community level but also at the institutional level across the project's target districts, building on the Ministry of Energy's current programme aimed at equipping public facilities with alternative energy-generating systems, such as biogas installations to replace the traditional use of fuelwood. Based on the evidence gathered on ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss related to unsustainable livelihood practices and the collection of biomass for fuel for cooking and heating, it is clear that the success of the project's ecosystem restoration activities (Output 2.2.1) is reliant on investments in alternative energy sources that address the drivers of land degradation and incentivise improved ecosystem management and restoration. This output consequently contributes to the mitigation of land degradation and a reduction in biodiversity loss in Mopane and Miombo woodlands, considered ecosystems with irreplaceable species endemism. To support a reduction in the use of woodfuel and demonstrate the benefits of alternatives, the project will support the installation and use of alternative fuel sources (biogas digesters) and renewable energy installations (solar PV installations) at selected community (community halls, schools, churches) and institutional buildings (municipal offices).

A sustainable transition to alternative energy sources depends on behaviour change away from a reliance on and preference for woodfuel and other natural biomass sources. Output 2.2.1 will reduce the potential threat that fuelwood harvesting will have on the success of restoration interventions and provide immediate tangible benefits (i.e., alternative sources of energy for cooking and heating that also provide light) to the target communities who will only benefit from restored ecosystems in the long term — thereby contributing to addressing Barrier 6. In addition, the activity will mitigate the risk of losing community support for the project's restoration interventions. Other co-benefits include reduced health risks from smoke inhalation related to cooking on open fires (for women in particular) and less time spent searching for and collecting woodfuel (men, women and youth), increasing time that can be allocated to activities that contribute to building adaptive capacity. Under the output, the project will work closely with and learn from the USAID's Alternatives to Charcoal project (A2C), as well as the GEF-7 Africa Minigrids project in Zambia.

Barriers and Partners: Output 2.2.1 addresses the barrier of the lack of diversified livelihood opportunities in rural areas (for the youth in particular), which leads to low adaptive capacities and overexploitation of natural resources. The Energy Department, Forestry Department, SHA, and Mulungushi University are the key partners in implementing this output.

Activity 2.2.1.1 Promote sustainable agricultural production systems across the project landscapes that reduce emissions through reduced land degradation and energy use.

Activity 2.2.1.2 Implement gender-inclusive continuous awareness-raising on the potential benefits of alternative fuels and energy sources

Activity 2.2.1.3 Supporting the adoption and demonstration of alternative fuels and energy sources in institutional and community buildings across the project landscape

Activity 2.2.1.4 Strengthening academia's capacity to support alternative fuels and energy sources research

COMPONENT 3: CLIMATE-RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE-BASED LIVELIHOODS

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable transition to natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce ecosystem degradation and enhance the climate resilience of local communities.

Output 3.1.1: Local communities supported the transition to gender-responsive natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce deforestation and promote climate resilience.

Gender-responsive, climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods and agricultural practices will be promoted to reduce beneficiary communities' dependency on climate-vulnerable livelihoods responsible for ecosystem degradation — such as charcoal production and unsustainable agricultural practices. This approach will complement ecosystem restoration (Output 2.1.1) and improved land management (Output 2.1.2) by reducing unsustainable degradative practices and promoting livelihoods that strengthen adaptive capacity and rely on healthy ecosystems. As a result, the conservation and ongoing restoration of the ecosystems and their biodiversity in the target areas will be supported. Biodiversity conservation will be strengthened by promoting its sustainable use, including, for example, supporting agrobiodiversity, NTFP-based livelihoods and the sustainable harvesting of natural resources. Promoting natural resource-based livelihoods is expected to increase the value of forests and their biodiversity relative to competing land uses, consequently leading to a reduction in deforestation and forest degradation across the landscape. In cooperation with ZARI, PlanT, a digital application for climate change adaptation will be tested. The application is developed by FAO in cooperation with ZARI, UNZA, and the European Space Agency, to support farmers derisk and increase the return on the investment of seeds, labour and energy against false starts of the rainy season. It will help farmers and extension officers make informed decisions as to which variety yields best/is most adapted to each given location and when to plant it to ensure its germination. Based on the performance of the tool, advice will also be provided to seed companies so that they will be positioned to distribute the most suited varieties to each location and keep on the market those that perform best. This activity will provide immediate tangible adaptation benefits (livelihoods resilient to climate change) to the target communities, which will only benefit from restored ecosystems in the long term. Consequently, it will incentivise and foster their continued support for the restoration activities, which is essential for their success. During implementation, the project will look for entry points to synergise with and learn from the climate-smart agriculture and livelihoods activities of GEF-LDCF project 8034: Building the Resilience of Local Communities in Zambia through the Introduction of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into Priority Ecosystems, including Wetlands and Forests, EU and BMZ-financed Accelerate Water and Agricultural Resources Efficiency (AWARE), EU and BMZ-financed Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE) and the EU and SDC-financed Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector (GIC) in Zambia.

Barriers and partners: Output 3.1.1 addresses two barriers: a) Lack of diversified livelihood opportunities in rural areas (for the youth in particular) leading to low adaptive capacities and overexploitation of natural resources and b) Lack of demonstration of schemes to incentivise sustainable forest management and restoration in Zambia. The key partners for this output are SHA, MSME, and FD.

Activity 3.1.1.1 Strengthening women's participation in natural resource management.

Activity 3.1.1.2 Support CFMGs to formulate and implement gender-responsive Nature-based Enterprises.

Activity 3.1.1.3 Test PlanT, in cooperation with ZARI, amongst target smallholder farmers (women and men) to improve climate change adaptation decision-making

Output 3.1.2: Key value chains and market linkages for climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods strengthened.

Linked to the livelihoods to be promoted under Output 3.1.1 and based on the value chain and market assessments undertaken during project development (PPG phase), key agricultural and NTFP value chains will be greened (made more climate-resilient and environmentally friendly, contributing to reduced ecosystem degradation) and market linkages will be strengthened and greened. From an adaptation perspective, climate services can be integrated to strengthen the resilience of the food value chain to climate risks through the development of tailored climate risk assessments and participatory stakeholder consultations. The value chain can be reinforced by identifying key aspects related to the structure of the food value chain, by identifying key relationships (e.g., exchange of products and information, market access, use of ICTs) between value chain actors and the private sector (who will be engaged to identify potential partnerships, support the development of and catalyse investments into rural value chains and market linkages), key climate risks in the value chain, the choice of the most effective climate resilient strategies and practices and providing tailored recommendations by targeting those most vulnerable to climate risks (including women and female-headed households), reaching scale with climate change adaptation interventions (see Annex H). As a result, the viability of livelihoods under Output 3.1.1 will be enhanced, further incentivising the uptake of non-degradative practices that enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable local communities and promote biodiversity conservation. Key natural resource-based and agricultural value chains include those related to (see Annex E for additional details): honey, mushrooms, herbal medicine, resins and oils, maize, soybean, groundnuts (peanuts), livestock, horticulture (vegetables and fruits), tree crops (forestry and agroforestry). As possible, the project will work closely with GCF's FP072: Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia (SCRALA; 2018-2025) to build on and complement its ongoing work on rural value chain development.

Barriers and partners: Output 3.1.2 addresses the lack of demonstration of schemes to incentivise sustainable forest management and restoration in Zambia.

Activity 3.1.2.1 Facilitate local-level visioning and partnership identification to support an enabling environment for local-level nature-based enterprise and market development.

Activity 3.1.2.2 Conduct surveys to identify gender-responsive potential value chains and attributes of market information delivery systems, including evaluating associated risks.

Activity 3.1.2.3 Supporting CFMGs engage in forest product value addition

Activity 3.1.2.4 Support and provide seed money for the most promising nature-based investment opportunities, with priority given to women-led enterprises

Output 3.1.3: Training on entrepreneurship and business and financial management for local stakeholders involved in climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods and value chains.

To support the success of the natural resource-based livelihoods promoted under Component 3, beneficiaries (focusing on gender and youth, addressing Barrier 5) will be trained in entrepreneurship and business and financial management. Such capacity strengthening will enhance the success of the introduced livelihoods, strengthening adaptive capacity and further incentivising a transition away from practices that degrade ecosystems and contribute to biodiversity loss. The project will work closely with stakeholders such as the Department of Youth Development, whose youth training centres can be used for capacity building, Jacaranda Hub (JH) and the private sector. The youth training centres, which target school-going, out-of-school and non-school-going youth, will support capacity-building activities. JH's ongoing support of the development of start-ups, SMEs, and MSMEs, including providing linkages to value chains and markets, access to finance and capacity development, will also be built on by the project. This will include scaling up JH's digital platform that links beneficiaries to

finance, markets, training, value chains, etc., and working with its Young Money school programme to teach entrepreneurial skills and financial management (ages 8-18) so that behaviour change towards sustainable livelihoods starts early. Furthermore, the private sector will be engaged to mentor rural business owners and entrepreneurs.

Barriers and partners: Output 3.1.3 addresses the barrier to the Lack of diversified livelihood opportunities in rural areas (for the youth in particular), leading to low adaptive capacities and overexploitation of natural resources.

Activity 3.1.3.1 Capacity Assessment of natural resource-based livelihoods and value chain development skills

Activity 3.1.3.2 Develop a gender-responsive Appropriate Training Plan

Activity 3.1.3.3 Implementation and support of training, mentoring and action learning that is gender inclusive (at least 50% female beneficiaries)

COMPONENT 4: MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE (MELK)

Outcome 4: Adaptive management, scaling up and replication of integrated approaches to reduce degradation, enhance biodiversity and improve climate resilience.

Output 4.1.1: Adaptation-focused long-term research programme to assess the project's impact

To generate knowledge and data on the climate change adaptation (primary focus), long-term biophysical (ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation), social (adaptive capacity, incentivisation schemes, gender equality), and economic benefits (incl. gender balance of such benefits) of the project, a long-term research programme will be implemented. The green cash transfer system, which may be piloted under Output 1.1.4, will be assessed via the impact evaluation that focuses on the impact on climate change resilience and environmental benefits. Furthermore, it will inform policy-making, planning, upscaling, and replication and provide evidence to leverage ongoing support and investment. Members of CFMGs and other community-level groups will be trained in data collection. At the same time, post-graduate students will be supported in undertaking research for their MSc. and PhD degrees with a focus on the project's relevant impact areas (e.g., those studying through the Sustainable Land and Environmental Management Programme at the University of Zambia and Sustainable Natural Resource Management at the Copperbelt University). As needed, MOUs will be signed with relevant research organisations and academia. A framework design of the programme will be developed during the PPG phase.

Through this output, the project will also work closely with the DSL IP in Zambia to support its WISDOM detailed assessment and analysis on fuelwood demand and supply dynamics, including contribution to working paper based on the findings and a mission to Zambia to present the findings. WISDOM is a spatially-explicit method oriented to support strategic wood energy planning and policy formulation, through the integration and analysis of existing woodfuels demand and supply related information and indicators. Rather than absolute and quantitative data, WISDOM is meant to provide relative/qualitative values such as risk zoning or criticality ranking, highlighting, at the highest possible spatial detail, the areas deserving attention and, if needed, additional data collection. In other words, WISDOM serves as an ASSESSING and STRATEGIC PLANNING tool to identify priority places for action. The project will also support the organisation and implementation of a special regional event of the DSL IP on sustainable fuelwood harvesting and use.

Barriers and partners: Output 4.1.1 addresses the barrier of inadequate knowledge, data and information to inform good decision-making related to sustainable forest and land management and climate change adaptation at the local level. The key partners in delivering this Output are ZEMA, CBU, UNZA, ZARI, World Fish Centre, and Forest Research.

Activity 4.1.1.1: Natural Resources and Biodiversity Inventory Baseline data

Activity 4.1.1.2: Mentoring of Academic Staff.

Activity 4.1.1.3: Establishing and supporting a long-term research programme to monitor SLM, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration, with a focus on their climate change adaptation benefits.

Activity 4.1.1.4: Supporting Long-term Research in climate-resilient Restoration and Sustainable Land Management

Activity 4.1.1.5: Setting up a Research Advisory Committee with national thematic leads based on practical experience and publications in peer-reviewed journals to provide researched technical advice to the PIU.

Activity 4.1.1.6 Develop a scholarship program for postgraduate students in applied research in the priority areas and thematic areas identified above.

Activity 4.1.1.7: Host two national conferences focused on thematic areas around sustainable land management.

Activity 4.1.1.8: Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan for the project

Activity 4.1.1.9: Support the DSL IP WISDOM detailed assessment and analysis on fuelwood demand and supply dynamics.

Activity 4.1.1.10: Support the organisation and implementation of a special regional event of the DSL IP on sustainable fuelwood harvesting and use.

Output 4.1.2: Knowledge and lessons learned generated and communicated across stakeholder groups to support scaling up.

A knowledge management and communication strategy will be developed at the project inception phase. Knowledge (data and information) and lessons generated through Outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, as well as that already available (such as international and local best practices and research, as well as traditional knowledge), will be shared through a knowledge exchange platform. The platform will be linked to the platform of the GEF Gender Partnership to share knowledge and learnings on the project's gender-specific results and lessons. The platform will be hosted by the project or through a partner such as CIFOR/ICRAF or World Fish Centre and will support scaling up the project's approaches across Zambia. One of its key functions will be to translate scientific knowledge for use at the local level (linking it to local conditions and needs). At the local level, exchange visits will be organised for community-level and project stakeholders — including women, youths, farmers, CFMGs, etc. — from other districts in the Central and Southern Provinces to share best practices and increase knowledge on climate-resilient nature-based livelihoods, ecosystem restoration, gender equality and improved land management. This will support the autonomous uptake of some of the project's interventions in surrounding areas and assist in preventing leakage of environmental problems from project sites. Knowledge and lessons learned will also be

integrated into district development planning processes and inform the updating and adaptive management of the implementation of integrated landscape management plans (Output 1.1.3). Additionally, a concept note will be developed for a target fund, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), to stimulate the scaling up of the project. The communication strategy will be based on an initial stocktaking of past and existing communication efforts on climate change adaptation by relevant projects and initiatives (differentiating per target audience, esp. Women and youths), allowing for the assessment of existing gaps and best communication vehicles. A communication strategy will then be developed, featuring preparing communication material and disclosure in fairs, websites, social media, and other communication vehicles.

Barriers and partners: Output 4.1.2 addresses the barrier of inadequate knowledge, data and information to inform sound decision-making related to sustainable forest and land management and climate change adaptation at the local level. SHA, CIFOR, and World Fish Centre are the key implementing partners.

Activity 4.1.2.1 Undertake participatory knowledge management reviews

Activity 4.1.2.2 Formulating and implementing the Knowledge Management Action Plan

Activity 4.1.2.3 Develop a gender-responsive Communication and Community Engagement Strategy.

Activity 4.1.2.4 Communication and dissemination of project findings.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) ensures that the project outcomes and impacts are systematically monitored, reviewed, and evaluated. The primary objective of the M&E Outcome is to ensure that the overall project is effectively and efficiently monitored and evaluated. At inception, the PIU will develop a detailed participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan involving stakeholders such as community members, CFMGs, academia (such as the Mulungushi University, University of Zambia and Copperbelt University), and research organisations (such as ZARI and CIFOR/ICRAF) for monitoring of project impacts. Monitoring data and information will inform the project's adaptive management and generate knowledge and lessons to be shared under Output 4.1.2. to be integrated into district development planning processes. Independent mid-term review and terminal evaluation of the project will be undertaken to evaluate project progress and performance. PIRs, the MTR and TE, will monitor and report on gender-specific results. Additional details on project M&E are available in Annexes E and G.

M&E activity 1: Develop a detailed M&E plan at project inception, specifying roles and responsibilities, timing of monitoring activities, specific tools and budget.

M&E activity 2: Conduct an annual review of the initial M&E plan and update it as relevant.

M&E activity 3: Activity monitoring and output/milestone achievement tracking.

M&E activity 4: Bi-annual Steering Committee progress review meetings.

M&E activity 5: Project mid-term review.

M&E activity 6: Project final evaluation.

[1] <https://ziflp.org.zm/cfm/>

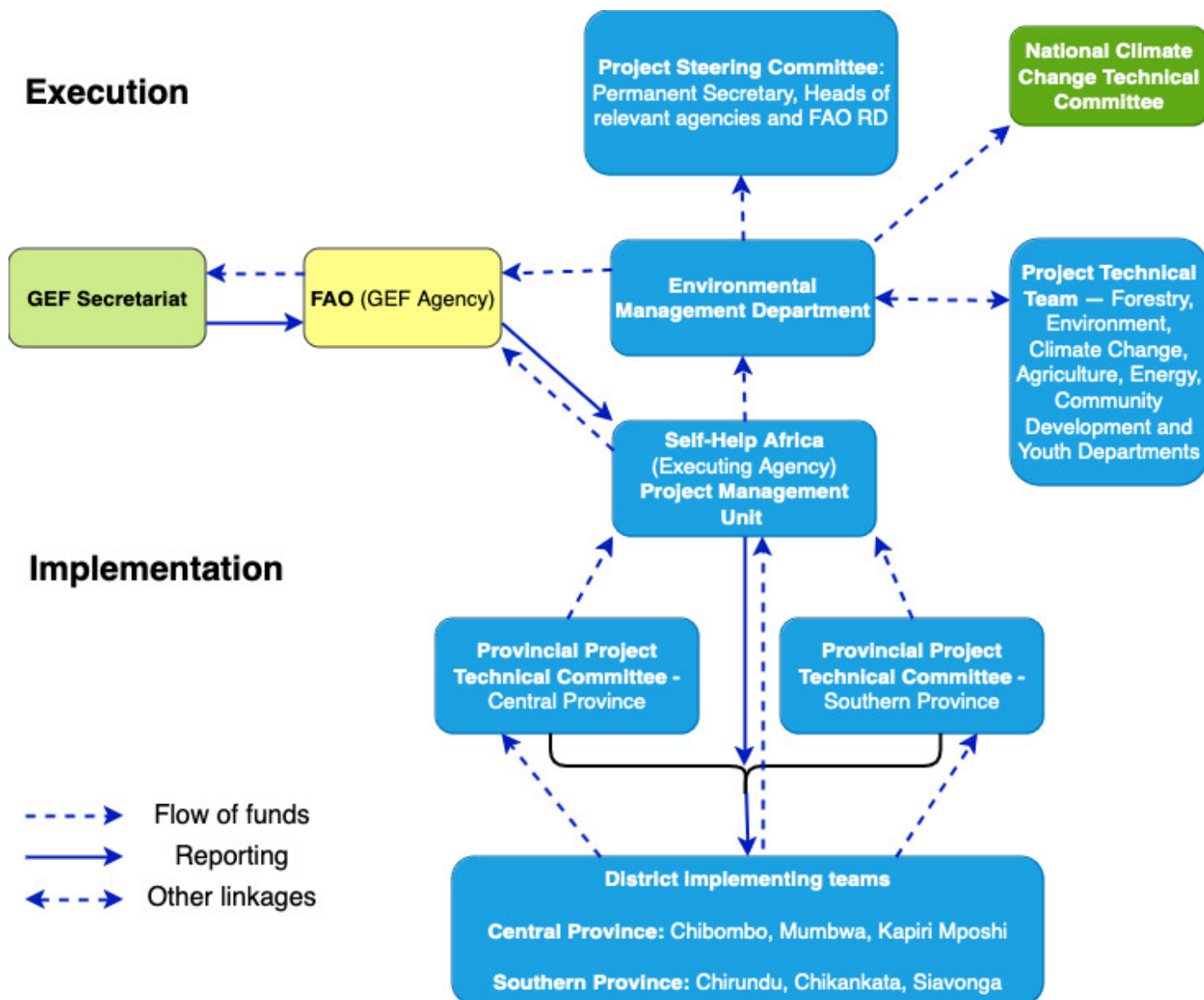
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

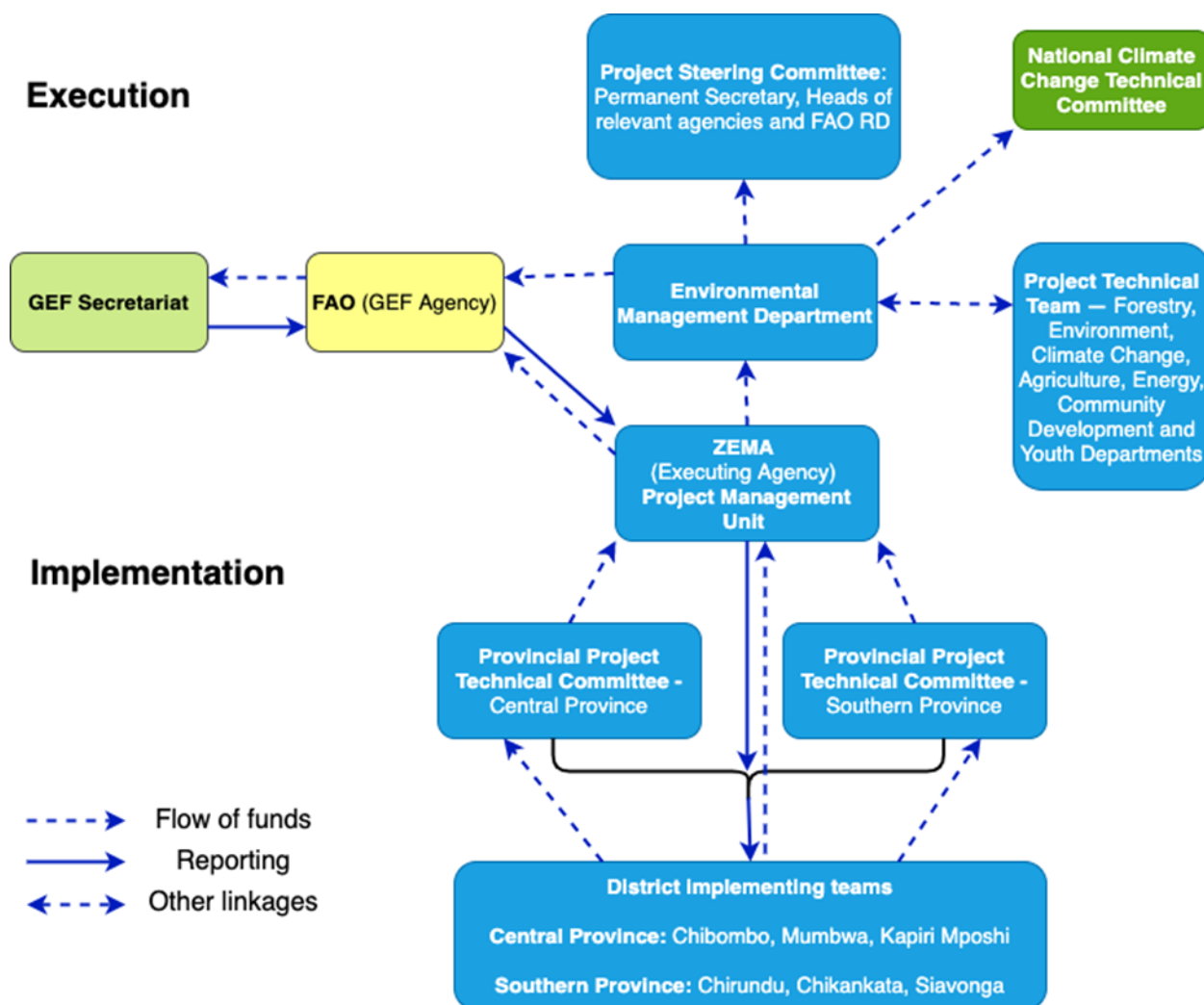
Self-Help Africa (SHA) will act as the lead implementing agency, in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Management, and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO [1]²⁵. As OP of the project, SHA (in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Management) is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

The project organization structure is as follows:

Execution



Execution



The project will be implemented through the District Project Technical Committee (DPTC) in the six participating districts. Project funds and management will be through SHA. The DPTC members will be drawn from the relevant departments under the sub-committee on Environment of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC). The Forestry Department will chair the DPTC. The main functions of the DPTC, under the managerial guidance of the PPTC, technical advice of the PIU, and in close collaboration with the DDCC, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the project at the district level through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The DPTC will include a District Technical Assistant to be employed by SHA, who will work full-time for the project lifetime.

A Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will be co-funded by the GEF and established by SHA in Lusaka in office space provided by SHA. The main functions of the PIU, under the managerial guidance of the PSC, technical guidance of the PTC and in close collaboration with the PPTCs, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PIU will include a PM who will work full-time for the project lifetime.

The Project Coordinator (PC), recruited by the Operational Partner (OP), will oversee the project's daily implementation, management, administration, and technical supervision on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC. S/he will be responsible, among others, for:

- Close and effective coordination and collaboration with the Forestry Department.
- Coordination with relevant initiatives.

- Supporting a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organisations.
- Ensuring compliance with all Operational Partnership Agreement (OPA) provisions during the implementation, including timely reporting and financial management.
- Coordinate and closely supervise the implementation of project activities.
- Tracking the project's progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs.
- Providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultants hired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the project's implementation.
- Approving and managing requests for the provision of financial resources using the provided format in OPA annexes.
- Ensuring accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Ensuring timely preparation and submission of requests for funds, financial and progress reports to FAO as per OPA reporting requirements.
- Maintaining documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources per OPA provisions, including making this supporting documentation available to FAO and designated auditors when requested.
- Implementing and managing the project's monitoring and communications plans.
- Organizing project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and prepare the Annual Budget and Work Plan.
- Submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the PTC, PSC and FAO.
- Preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Review (PIR).
- Supporting the organisation of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);
- Submitting the OP's six-monthly technical and financial reports to FAO and facilitating the information exchange between the OP and FAO, if needed.
- Informing the PSC, PTC, and FAO of any delays and difficulties during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measures and support.

In addition, the PMU will include the following staff:

- M&E – Knowledge management specialist (NGO – PMU level)
- Financial officer (NGO – PMU level)
- Gender officer (SHA – PMU part-time)
- Safeguards Officer (Self-Help Africa)

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivering the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilise the GEF fees to deploy different actors within the organisation to support the project (see Annex J for details):

- The Budget Holder, FAO Representative in Zambia, will oversee day-to-day project execution and will be supported by the Head of Programmes (Assistant FAO Representative).
- The Lead Technical Officer will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- The Funding Liaison Officer and the GEF Technical Officer (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

FAO responsibilities, as a GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

[1] *It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) may change due to FAO internal due diligence and agreement procedures if not yet been concluded at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request*

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

NA

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

During the development of the project document, numerous potential synergies with ongoing projects and initiatives were identified. Many of these were informed by consultations with project representatives during the project development team's in-country mission (see Section D below). Details of potential for cooperation are provided in Table 1 below — this list is not exhaustive and contains the most relevant projects and initiatives. In addition to this list, the project will also build on the ongoing LDCF project in Zambia (GEF ID 10186) and will coordinate with the Regional Exchange Mechanism established under the GEF-7 Drylands Integrated Programme. Lessons and best practices from many of these projects and initiatives have been used to strengthen the indicative design of this project. Additional consultations will be undertaken during the PPG phase to further detail areas of cooperation and strengthen partnerships.

Table 1: an overview of potential opportunities for cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects.

Ongoing initiative/project	The potential of the proposed project for cooperation
GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Integrated Program (DSL-IP). The program is fostering resilience of agro-ecological systems and forests in <u>three geographic clusters of drylands</u> : Miombo/Mopane of Southern Africa, Savannas of East and West Africa, and temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands of Central Asia. Designed to deliver scalability beyond the boundaries of the 11 targeted countries, this intervention places a particular emphasis on <u>common management challenges</u> , recognizing the importance of transboundary commitment towards dryland restoration, landscape management at scale, and biodiversity conservation.	Under Output 4.1.1 of the proposed project, the project will work closely with the DSL IP in Zambia to support its WISDOM detailed assessment and analysis on fuelwood demand and supply dynamics, including contribution to working paper based on the findings and a mission to Zambia to present the findings during a special regional event of the DSL IP in Lusaka on sustainable fuelwood harvesting and use.
GCF FP072: Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia (SCRALA; 2018-2025) ^[1] . This UNDP initiative focuses on smallholder farmers in two agro-ecological regions covering the five provinces of Eastern, Lusaka, Muchinga, Southern and Western. It takes a gender-sensitive value-chain approach and provides several benefits, including increased access to climate information services, support for climate-resilient agricultural inputs and practices, sustainable water management, and alternative livelihoods.	Under Component 3 of the proposed project, there is potential for cooperating on the strengthening and promoting climate-resilient value chains related to smallholder agriculture, supporting viable alternative natural resource-based livelihoods and creating market linkages for associated products. This is particularly relevant for the Siavonga district of the Southern Province, which are priority districts of both projects. In these districts, there is scope for co-location and sharing expertise/staffing and lessons. Furthermore, there is an opportunity for the proposed project to replicate SCRALA's relevant interventions in its other target districts.
GEF-LDCF 8034: Building the Resilience of Local Communities in Zambia through the Introduction of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into Priority Ecosystems, including Wetlands and Forests (2021-2025) ^[2] . This UNEP project aims to enhance the climate resilience of rural communities in and around the Bangweulu Wetlands and Lukanga Swamps, using an EbA approach to protect and restore forest and wetland ecosystems.	In the shared target district in the Central Province, Chibombo, there is potential to collaborate in capacity development for and implementation of sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods that build adaptive capacity (Component 3) and reduce ecosystem degradation, as well as linking ecosystem restoration activities (Component 2) via co-location and sharing of expertise and staff. Replicating relevant activities in other target districts will also be explored where possible.
EU and SDC-financed Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector (GIC) in Zambia (2014-2025) ^[3] . This GIZ project promotes innovations in the agriculture and food sectors that contribute to sustainable rural development. This includes supporting the development of the soya bean, groundnut, and dairy value chains and promoting climate-smart agricultural innovations in the Eastern (12 districts) and Southern (7 districts) Provinces.	In the Southern Province, there is potential to collaborate (through co-location and sharing of staff/expertise and lessons) in promoting climate-smart agricultural innovations and supporting the development of value chains for sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce ecosystem degradation and promote climate resilience (Component 3). The proposed project can build on the work currently being done by GIC in the Southern Province and potentially replicate relevant interventions in the Central Province.
EU and BMZ-financed Accelerate Water and Agricultural Resources Efficiency (AWARE; 2019-2023) ^[4] . This GIZ project is enhancing Climate-Smart Water Resources Management and efficient agricultural water use for smallholder farmers and supporting the sustainable commercialisation of smallholder farming in the Lower Kafue Sub-Catchment focusing on the Central and Southern Provinces.	While AWARE will reach completion in 2023, as the priority provinces overlap with those of the proposed project, and there are clear opportunities to draw on lessons and best practices related to sustainable smallholder farming and the climate-smart use of water resources, there is potential for FAO to work with GIZ to inform project development and implementation regarding Component 3.
EU and BMZ-financed Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE; 2022-2026) ^[5] . This GIZ project supports stakeholders in the Lower Kafue Sub-Catchment to minimise deforestation and forest degradation caused by the expansion of agricultural production, coupled with weak forest governance. It aims to contribute to forest conservation and enable local and indigenous communities to manage the forests while improving livelihoods sustainably.	Given the clear parallels between SAFE and the proposed project, there is great potential for lessons and best practices from SAFE to be transferred during the development and implementation of the proposed project. In particular, the proposed project can draw from and replicate and share lessons on approaches to improving community-level forest management (Component 2) and supporting alternative livelihoods that promote sustainable natural resource use and climate resilience (Component 2).
USAID's Alternatives to Charcoal project (A2C; 2021-2026) ^[6] . Currently piloted in the Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces, A2C aims to reduce the demand for charcoal for household energy	With A2C primarily focusing on addressing charcoal demand (which is currently stimulating supply from rural areas such as those in the Central and Southern Provinces), there are many potential

Ongoing initiative/project	The potential of the proposed project for cooperation
and catalyse the increased use of low-emission alternative technologies and fuels. In doing so, it will indirectly address charcoal production-driven deforestation (supply) and greenhouse gas emissions.	complementarities. In particular, the proposed project can work with A2C to address charcoal production by introducing alternative livelihoods and fuel sources in rural areas. Currently, there is no legal instrument to regulate charcoal consumption on the demand side. There is, therefore, potential for the proposed project to work with A2C to facilitate a national discussion on a ban on charcoal consumption in urban areas via Component 2.
European Commission's DeSIRA-funded Zambia for Agroforestry, Biodiversity and Climate Action project (Z4ABC) ^[2] . Supported by CIFOR-ICRAF, Z4ABC's objective is to contribute to developing climate-relevant, productive, and sustainable transformation of agriculture, forestry, and food systems in Zambia. Specifically, it aims to improve livelihoods and climate change resilience of specific agricultural, agroforestry, forestry, and food systems and increase the climate relevance of Agriculture and Knowledge Innovation Systems (AKIS) in the Lower Zambezi–Luangwa–Nyika corridor.	The proposed project could work closely with CIFOR-ICRAF to learn from and replicate Z4ABC's activities under Components 2 and 3, specifically those related to climate-resilient agriculture, agroforestry, and forestry. Additionally, there is potential for linkages to be created between the proposed project's knowledge management activities (Component 4) and those related to AKIS under Z4ABC.

^[1] Source: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp072-undp-zambia.pdf>

^[2] Source: <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/8034>

^[3] Source: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32209.html>

^[4] Source: https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/AWARE_Factsheet_Final.pdf

^[5] Source: <https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/giz2023-en-factsheet-SAFE.pdf>

^[6] Source: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00ZQVD.pdf

^[7] Source: <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/z4abc/>

Below are key insights gleaned from previous projects.

Table 3: Past projects/ initiatives and lessons learned.

Past projects/ initiatives	Lessons Learned
<p>Enhancing Governance and Conservation in Biodiversity protected area management^[1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project was implemented in Kafue and Lower Zambezi landscapes. Activities focused on women and youth conservation and sustainable land-use capacity-building. 	<p>The key challenges identified included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of awareness concerning biodiversity conservation; the unfair application of law enforcement; poor enforcement of national policies and legislation to support efficient community-led conservation; poor integration of human-wildlife conflicts in projects promoting conservation; and a lack of stakeholder coordination. <p>The challenges were addressed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting sustainable governance of protected areas; enhancing the capacity to manage protected areas; enhancing the performance of site-level governance; using baseline survey and action planning activities; promoting community-based natural resources management approaches in conserving protected areas; using a Site Level Assessment for Governance and Equity (SAGE) and the Governance Assessment for Protected Areas (GAPA) to identify governance gaps; encouraging dialogue and information sharing.
GEF: Mutulanganga Important Bird Areas (IBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with the community is essential in prohibiting unregulated access to conservation areas. Policies were put in place to discourage deforestation and promote afforestation initiatives. Compliance with policies was facilitated by a community conservancy group monitoring activities within the area.

Past projects/ initiatives	Lessons Learned
<p>Conservation and Community Eco-Tourism Initiatives project (2009–2011)^[2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), which is implemented by UNDP. • Total project cost of US\$53,551. • The project complemented BirdLife International's efforts to identify and protect a global network of sites critical for the long-term survival of bird species and biodiverse habitats. • The project was implemented in the Siavonga District in Southern Zambia. • The objective was to protect and conserve certain areas prescribed as natural habitats for many bird species from large-scale logging activities and charcoal burning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Zambian Ornithological Society supported the Site Support Group and ensured the project's long-term sustainability. • This Society was also instrumental in encouraging participatory assessment and planning for conservation of the area. • Advocacy campaigns were used to increase awareness of the negative impacts of unsustainable logging and charcoal burning. • The support of local school clubs, traditional leaders (community representatives) and support groups ensured the programme's success. • Community ownership is essential and is encouraged by incorporating traditional practices, self-financing and self-management of natural resources. • The area under conservation has doubled to 62,000 hectares. • The project has also increased the area's potential to provide a range of sustainable livelihoods for the local community through non-timber forest products. • Local women and youth played an important role in raising conservation awareness and supporting eco-tourism development by establishing a community eco-camp.
<p>Biodiversity Finance Accelerator (BioFA) project in Malawi and Zambia^[3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was funded by the International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and medium enterprises play an integral role in natural resource conservation. • An understanding of biodiversity conservation importance is lacking among business owners. • Knowledge and skills in sustainable natural resource management are lacking among business owners. • Workshops assisted in equipping biodiversity-positive enterprises with sustainable business skills. • Training workshops also assisted business owners in understanding the importance of natural resource conservation in preserving biodiversity. • Community involvement and peer learning is integral to knowledge sharing and skills transfer.

Past projects/ initiatives	Lessons Learned
<p>Climate Initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project prioritised sustainable natural resource management through skills training. • The project prioritised the strengthening of biodiversity-friendly MSMEs in Malawi and Zambia. • The objective was to encourage small and medium enterprises to advance and refine sustainable business models, solidify plans for future growth, and raise external capital. 	
<p>GEF Open Africa North South Tourism Corridor (OANSTC) (2008–2013)^[4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project promoted the upliftment of people living within the defined corridors' biodiversity hotspots through ecotourism; • encouraged sustainable biodiversity management and the use of natural resources; and • allowed for establishing six new eco- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and capacity-building achieve better conservation results if coupled with funds for implementation. • Building early partnerships with public actors ensures the long-term success of such a project. • Biodiversity networkers and community development experts are valuable in ensuring the project is sustainably implemented. • Availability of biodiversity data is often lacking and may inhibit quantitative tracking of project outcomes. • The definition of "local community" was lacking in this project and caused confusion (e.g., many local people own and run businesses but are not classified as community members). • Monitoring and implementation staff require technical skills (biodiversity and tourism) to implement such a project successfully. • Partnership with conservation actors or technical working groups could have aided in achieving project and conservation objectives.

Past projects/ initiatives	Lessons Learned
<p>tourism routes in Zambia and Namibia.</p>	
<p>GEF: Sustainable Management of the Nyika Trans-frontier Conservation Area^[5] (2008–2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project had the objective of establishing effective trans-frontier management of biodiversity in these conservation areas and increasing the use of sustainable farming techniques in the trans-frontier region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road infrastructure is important when planning eco-tourism and conservation initiatives. Strengthening transboundary collaboration and management is important in determining the success of conservation initiatives. To improve the institutional and planning framework, four trans frontier planning instruments (Integrated Management and Development Framework (IMDF), Business Plan, Tourism Plan, and Marketing Plan) were used. The project used a protected area network financial scorecard to measure the degree of sustainable financing.
<p>GEF: Extension of Kasanka Management System to Lavushi Manda National Park^[6] (2010–2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project had the objective of promoting sustainable conservation management of Lavushi Manda and Kasanka National Parks; and enhancing the ecological value of these parks as part of the greater Bangweulu ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project successfully reduced the area of encroached land by approximately 3,000 hectares. More staff were permanently employed by the two national parks. The project created additional permanent jobs in the national parks and increased the revenue from ecotourism. The wider constructive participation from neighboring communities and improved law enforcement could have further enhanced positive outcomes in this project.
<p>FAO: Conservation Agriculture Scaling-Up (CASU) (2013–2017)^[7]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships with entities such as The World Food Programme (WFP) helped increase private-sector engagement in providing market linkages for farmers. The Farmer Input Management Voucher System (FIVMS), was implemented to facilitate farmers' access to quality inputs and services using electronic vouchers. The system enables real-time monitoring of farmers' activities and collection of inputs and facilitates reconciliations and payments to agro-dealers and suppliers.

Past projects/ initiatives	Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project was implemented across nine provinces of Zambia. A total of 48 districts benefited from the project. The objective of the project was to reduce hunger and improve food security, nutrition and income, while promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Zambia has leveraged the FIVMS as the backbone for the national Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP). The project has enhanced the capacity of Government staff and the private sector to facilitate its smooth adoption of the agricultural sector to climate change. Knowledge and training in sustainable use of agricultural inputs and farming practices, has improved farmer yields and contributed to ecosystem conservation.
<p>Oxfam Copperbelt Livelihoods Project⁸¹ (2009–2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This adaptation project was implemented by the Sustainable Agriculture Programme (SAP). It targeted 1,000 small-scale farmers (of whom 60% are women) living in ten villages in the Kitwe district of Zambia's Copperbelt Province. In addition to empowering women, the project sought to bolster household income and food security as well as reduce vulnerability through the provision of agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes are most successful in achieving women's economic leadership when there is a driver of market opportunities that helps convince producers, organisations, buyers and other actors to overcome the barriers that female farmers face. It is recommended that any market feasibility study fully incorporates a gendered market selection and mapping exercise to strengthen the opportunities for women's economic empowerment. Despite women's empowerment not being the primary focus of the project, there is evidence that it positively affected two measures of women's empowerment, namely, women's ability to influence community governance and ownership of strategic assets.

Past projects/ initiatives	Lessons Learned
inputs and increased market access.	
<p>The World Bank: Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (2017–2022) [9], [10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project aimed to promote afforestation and ecosystem conservation in Zambia's Eastern Province; • create conditions that will allow livelihood investments to be successfully implemented and thereby prepare Zambia for emission reduction purchases; • finance on-the-ground activities that improve rural livelihoods, conserve ecosystems, and reduce GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions; • curb unsustainable agricultural practices among rural communities; • promote climate change adaptation among rural communities; • finance activities related to national and provincial-level program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting community livelihoods requires integrated approaches and benefit-sharing mechanisms for sustainable forest management. • It is important to combine a jurisdictional approach with the national context and to have realistic expectations about costs, timeframes and risks. • The private sector, market access, and community participation play a critical role in reducing deforestation, boosting crop yields, and managing land sustainably. • The decisions on land use for specific management purposes rest with the chiefs in consultation with the communities. • Such a participatory approach ensures that interventions in Community Conservation Areas—land use planning, preparation of forest management plans, and sustainable forest management—are properly aligned with project objectives. • In practice, Zambian rural communities have few opportunities to derive significant benefits from wildlife; in fact, they are more likely to suffer negative impacts resulting from human-wildlife conflict. • Community resource boards (CRBs) and game management areas (GMAs) should be integrated into ecotourism projects and forest-derived payments of environmental services plans. • There is a need to build subnational-level capacity and support institutional arrangements relating to conservation. • Smart agriculture and other adaptation projects should rely on community participation. • Interventions should be methodically integrated into government plans and policies. • A strong monitoring framework is needed to track adoption progress.

Past projects/ initiatives	Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordination and management; and facilitate the use of International Development Association (IDA) funds in the event of a disaster. 	
<p>CIFOR Nyimba Forest Project^[11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural communities around Lusaka were engaged in monitoring, reporting and verifying (MRV) local forest management interventions. The aim was to contribute data to the formulation of a comprehensive national REDD+ strategy (NRS) for Zambia. This was the first research intervention to provide supporting data for the national REDD+ development process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project showed promising results. Communities in eight villages (Chinsimbwe, Luembe, Mwape, Ndake, Ng'ambwa, Nyalungwe, Pondani and Zuwalinyenga) actively participated in the project, recording the generation of forest and carbon stock volumes, and improving their knowledge of MRV. The project encouraged communities to produce their own village forest management action plans. These results will help communities manage village forests sustainably, securing natural resource for almost 175,000 people.

[1] Available from <https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/enhancing-governance-and-conservation-biodiversity-protected-area-management>

[2] <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/news/gef-and-gef-sgp-fund-bird-conservation-project-promotes-eco-tourism-and-craft>

[3] <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/iki-media/news/strengthening-biodiversity-friendly-msmes-in-malawi-and-zambia/>

[4] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3044>

[5] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3618>

[6] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3668>

[7] <https://www.fao.org/3/ax936e/AX936E.pdf>

[8] <https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/10546/247233/2/er-zambia-effectiveness-review-081012-full-report-en.pdf>

[9] <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/951451492698919112/pdf/Zambia-Forest-PAD-04182017.pdf>

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[11] <https://www.foresttreesagroforestry.org/research/cross-cutting-themes/monitoring-evaluation-learning-and-impact-assessment-melia/nyimba-forest-project/>

[1] Available from <https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/enhancing-governance-and-conservation-biodiversity-protected-area-management>

- [2] <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/news/gef-and-gef-sgp-fund-bird-conservation-project-promotes-eco-tourism-and-craft>
- [3] <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/iki-media/news/strengthening-biodiversity-friendly-msmes-in-malawi-and-zambia/>
- [4] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3044>
- [5] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3618>
- [6] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/3668>
- [7] <https://www.fao.org/3/ax936e/AX936E.pdf>
- [8] <https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/10546/247233/2/er-zambia-effectiveness-review-081012-full-report-en.pdf>
- [9] <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/951451492698919112/pdf/Zambia-Forest-PAD-04182017.pdf>
- https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/sandra_corsi_fao_org1/Documents/ACTIVITIES/GEF_PORTFOLIO_RAF/Zambia_StandAlone-G8/ProdocUploadPackage/Zambia_GEF8_ProDoc-11212_2024.06.25_del.docx - ftnref10
- [11] <https://www.foreststreesagroforestry.org/research/cross-cutting-themes/monitoring-evaluation-learning-and-impact-assessment-melia/nyimba-forest-project/>

[1] Source: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp072-undp-zambia.pdf>

[2] Source: <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/8034>

[3] Source: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32209.html>

[4] Source: https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/AWARE_Factsheet_Final.pdf

[5] Source: <https://www.giz.de/de/downloads/giz2023-en-factsheet-SAFE.pdf>

[6] Source: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00ZQVD.pdf

[7] Source: <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/z4abc/>

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
90000	90000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
90,000.00	90,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
200000	340000	0	0

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)
80,000.00	80,000.00		

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)
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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)
120,000.00	260,000.00		

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)
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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)
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Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	8863522	9242378	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	8,863,522	9,242,378		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

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

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

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	90,720	90,720		
Male	89,280	89,280		
Total	180,000	180,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core indicator 3: Area of land restored. Approximately 90,000 ha of degraded land will be restored. Zambia's LDN report shows that at least 7% of the country's land is degraded. On the basis of this figure, the two project sites have a combined degraded land area of approximately 273,027 ha. Therefore, given the biophysical limitations of the target areas and budgetary constraints of the

project, about ~30% of degraded land can be restored. The project targets the restoration of ~60,000 ha in the Central Province and ~30,000 ha in the Southern Province.

Core indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices.

Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity. Approximately 80,000 ha of land will be placed under improved management to directly benefit biodiversity. This will be achieved by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into forest management plans of vulnerable and globally significant miombo and mopane ecosystems.

Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems. Approximately 260,000 ha of land will be placed under improved practices. The two project sites still have some reasonably pristine forested areas within communal lands with over 0.5 million ha still having some degree of tree cover. However, these forests remain de facto open access and vulnerable to degradation via the continuation and expansion of unsustainable practices. The proposed project will, therefore, target to bring about 45% of this area under sustainable forest management using a CFM approach as described above. In addition to the 200,000 ha of forests to be placed under improved practices, approx. 60,000 ha of arable land (20,000 ha per district with a penetration rate of 50%) will benefit from improved climate-smart and land conservation agriculture practices.

Core indicator 6: GHG emissions mitigated. See EX-ACT tool provided. Only direct mitigation has been assessed at this stage. 200,000 ha of forest will be under improved management, 90,000 ha of forest will be restored and 50% of 120,000 ha of targeted arable land will take up improved crop management with GHG emission benefits – these assumptions are fully aligned with the Core Indicator targets as well as the project's results-based framework.

Core indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. Approximately 180,000 people (90,720 female; 89,280 male) will directly benefit from the project. The two project sites have a combined population of ~1 million, of which 72% live in rural areas and are engaged in some form of subsistence agriculture. The project targets are expected to directly benefit 15-20% of the total population across the two proposed project landscapes. This equates to approximately 140,000 people in the Central Province and 40,000 people in the Southern Province.

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? false		
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). false		
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. false		
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. true		
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). false		
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below		

Green Climate Fund	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	
false	false	false	
This Project has an urban focus.			
false			
This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation			
true			
This project will support South-South knowledge exchange			
false			
This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *			
Agriculture		50.00%	
Nature-based management		50.00%	
Climate information services		0.00%	
Coastal zone management		0.00%	
Water resources management		0.00%	
Disaster risk management		0.00%	
Other infrastructure		0.00%	
Tourism		0.00%	
Health		0.00%	
Other (Please specify comments)		0.00%	
Total		100.00%	
This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*			
Sea level rise	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
false	false	false	false
Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity	
true	false	false	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	180,000	89,280.00	90,720.00	50.40%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	200,000.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	2.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	48,320	23,967.00	24,353.00	50.40%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	100.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	180000	89,280	90,720
1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	36000	17,856	18,144
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems	0	0	0
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project	63000	31,752	31,248
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.6 Increased income, or avoided decrease in income (per capita in \$ across all relevant beneficiaries)	0		

SUB-INDICATOR 2

2.1 Hectares of agricultural land

60,000

2.2 Hectares of urban landscape

0

2.3 Hectares of rural landscape

0

2.4 Hectares of forests

0

2.5 Hectares of marine area

0

2.6 Hectares of freshwater area

0

2.7 Number of residential houses

0

2.8 Number of public buildings

0

2.9 Number of irrigation or water structures

0

2.10 Number of fishery or aquaculture ponds or cages

0

2.11 Number of ports or landing sites

0

2.12 Km of road

0

2.13 Km of riverbank

0

2.14 Km of coast

0

2.15 Km of stormwater drainage

0

2.16 Number of new adaptation technologies supported

0

SUB INDICATOR 3

3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience

2

3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts

1

3.3 Number of national climate policies and plans enabled, including national adaptation planning processes

0

3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened

3

3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation

0

3.6 Number of institutions with increased capacity to attract, and manage climate adaptation finance

1

3.7 Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing

0

3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

2

SUB INDICATOR 4

4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses	Total	Male	Female
a) National government	0	0	0
b) Local government	0	0	0
c) Local community organizations	36200	17,955	18,245

d) Extension services	120	60	60
e) Hydromet and disaster risk management agencies	0	0	0
f) School children, university students, and teachers	12000	5,952	6,048
g) Youth	5000	2,500	2,500

SUB INDICATOR 5

	Total	Male	Female
5.1 Amount of investment mobilized (US\$) from private sector sources	0		
5.2 Number of entrepreneurs supported for climate adaptation or resilience	100	50	50
5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds	550,000		
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing	60		

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	The occurrence of extreme climate events (such as extreme rainfall events and floods) may compromise the implementation and success of restoration and livelihood-related activities. The occurrence of such events will be considered during the design of the relevant interventions, and monitored throughout project implementation to ensure that interventions are managed adaptively to mitigate any impacts. Such an adaptive approach will be taken implementation M&E, and capacity-building activities will focus on developing long-term adaptive strategizing skills among stakeholders and decision-makers, so they are able to respond appropriately to changing scenarios.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Main risks identified: i) Tensions between and within communities around the management of community forests, and poverty, hinders the development of consensual development plans and maps for these forests. ii) Tensions emerge within communities around the selection process for the microprojects. iii) Environmental risks have been identified, linked to reforestation, use of

		<p>agricultural intrants, agricultural practices. iv) Occupational health and safety of workers employed and communities directly and indirectly involved in the project. Mitigation measures: i) Increased participation of communities in forest management is a priority of the project. The necessary training sessions (including on conflict resolution), awareness-raising, facilitation, and group and sub-group meetings will be implemented to ensure that a solution acceptable to all parties is agreed upon. ii) The selection process will be transparent from the beginning. Community groups will know against which criteria their proposal will be evaluated and the evaluation results will be shared with each applicant for them to understand the results, and to be able to improve their proposal and access other sources of financing with support from the project. iii) One of the purposes of the project is precisely to deliver environmental benefits, and thus to support biodiversity in forested ecosystems, to enhance soil health and improve / protect water quality. All training sessions and inputs to be provided by the project will contribute to these objectives, and therefore limit environmental risks. iv) All regular precautions for occupational health and safety will be followed, as per FAO, SHA and Zambian Government rules. In particular, the project will contribute to limit the exposure of farmers to chemicals by promoting the use of organic inputs.</p>
Political and Governance	Low	<p>Comprehensive and detailed consultations among national stakeholders were undertaken throughout project preparation and will continue during implementation. The relevant national government institutions in Zambia are supportive and committed to the project, and the project is aligned with national priorities. FAO, as GEF Agency, will work closely with the selected executing entities), as well as Zambia's GEF Operational Focal Point (Environmental Management Department) to foster ongoing political support for the project and ensure that governance remains adequate for successful implementation.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	<p>Comprehensive and detailed consultations among relevant institutions will be undertaken throughout development and implementation of the project. A capacity needs assessment of relevant institutions was undertaken during project preparation to inform capacity-building during project implementation, which will also support project sustainability.</p>
Technological	Moderate	<p>Local and international technical experts were procured by FAO during project development (using PPG funds) to support the design of the project's technical interventions and M&E plan, ensuring that they are locally appropriate and informed by lessons learned and best practice. Extensive training will be provided to institutional stakeholders and local communities for the uptake and use of the project's interventions. Technical partners will also support project implementation and M&E, contributing to technical robustness and adaptive management of project activities.</p>

Financial and Business Model	Low	During project development, livelihood needs, market, value chain and incentive scheme analyses and assessments related to agricultural and natural resource-based livelihoods to be supported by the project were undertaken. These will, in conjunction with robust stakeholder engagement, M&E and annual work planning, inform the adaptive implementation of related activities, accounting for as much macro-economic variability as possible. The project's exposure to external macro-economic shocks will be limited, as no significant imports of goods is expected.
EXECUTION		
Capacity		-
Fiduciary	Moderate	As GEF implementing agency, FAO will ensure that all financial management and procurement processes are conducted as per agreed fiduciary standards. The operational capacities of tentative execution partners were assessed during the PPG through HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer) assessments and institutional arrangements for project execution were designed based on the results of these assessments. The financial and institutional feasibility of all proposed activities (e.g., social cash transfers) will be thoroughly assessed during PPG and the intervention plan will be tailored accordingly.
Stakeholder		Extensive stakeholder engagement will continue to be undertaken during project implementation, with special focus on inclusive engagement processes for women, youth and other vulnerable groups. This was informed by the development of detailed stakeholder engagement plans.
Other		-
Overall Risk Rating	Low	-

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed project is aligned with the first objective of the **GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area Investments and Associated Programming**, contributing to the focal area's goal of "globally significant biodiversity conserved, sustainably used, restored".

- **Objective 1.** *To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems.* All four of the project's components contribute to Objective 1. Consequently, the project also contributes to Goal A^{[1]²⁶} and B^{[2]²⁷} of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

The proposed project aligns with Objectives 1, 2, and 4 of the GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area (LDFA) Strategy and Associated Programming, contributing to the LDFA's goal to "avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation, desertification, and mitigate the effects of drought." In doing so, the project also aligns with the UNCCD Strategic Framework (2018-2030).

- **Objective 1.** *Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management (SLM).* The project's components 2 and 3 contribute to Objective 1. Component 2 will see the improved and sustainable management of 200,000 ha of degraded landscapes, including the implementation of integrated landscape/land use management plans. Component 3 includes the sustainable use of natural resources and management of agroecological landscapes by implementing natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce ecosystem degradation and enhance climate resilience.
- **Objective 2.** *Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration.* Component 2 of the project contributes to Objective 2. Specifically, 90,000 ha of degraded Miombo and Mopane woodland will be restored across the Central and Southern Provinces.
- **Objective 4.** *Improve the enabling policy and institutional framework for LDN.* Component 1 of the project contributes to Objective 4. This will be achieved by building institutional and technical capacity for natural resources management at the local level and supporting dialogues on policy coherence and implementation of sustainable natural resources management, including ensuring that LDN is adequately supported.

The proposed project is aligned with the **GEF-8 Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)**. The project is specifically aligned with the following LDCF priority themes and areas:

- **Theme 1: Agriculture, Food Security, and Health.** Under Component 3, climate-resilient agriculture and enhanced food security under climate change will be supported by supporting local communities transition to climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods, including climate-smart agriculture.
- **Theme 3: Nature-based Solutions.** Climate-resilient restoration and management of degraded landscapes under Component 2 will strengthen ecosystem service supplies to local communities, enhancing their adaptive capacity and buffering the impacts of climate change. NTFP-based livelihoods will be promoted under Component 3 to build the adaptive capacity of local communities.
- **Priority Area 2: Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement.** Innovation will be promoted by piloting a social cash transfer scheme to incentivise sustainable natural resource management that builds the adaptive capacity of local communities (Component 1). It will also serve as a potential instrument through which adaptation finance can be channelled to the local level. The private sector will be engaged by strengthening value chains and market linkages for climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods under Component 3.
- **Priority Area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach.** Under Component 2, CFMGs will be strengthened and established, and forums set up to promote collaborative community-level climate-resilient natural resources management, while behaviour change in youth that supports adaptation will be fostered through a targeted awareness-raising programme. Under Component 2, communities will be engaged to support the climate-resilient restoration and management of degraded landscapes. Local men and women will benefit from climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods that will be supported under Component 3, along with gender-sensitive training on entrepreneurship and business and financial management to support the building of adaptive capacity.

The project is well-aligned with and will contribute to Zambia's key national priorities related to natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, as presented in Table 2 Below. The project responds to several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) by contributing to and aligning with national priorities and GEF-8 programming strategies.

- CBD - Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework : Goals A and B. Action 1 Reducing threats to biodiversity ; Action 2 Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing; Action 3 Tools and solutions for implementation

and mainstreaming. More specifically, the project will contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets as follows:

- Target 1 by promoting an integrated approach to ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation at landscape scale to reduce land degradation and biodiversity loss in the selected ecosystems that harbour globally and nationally important biodiversity, in particular, a very high number of forest ecosystems and habitat types;
- Target 2 by bringing degraded forest ecosystems under effective restoration, in order to enhance their biodiversity functions and ecosystem services;
- Target 8 by leveraging the conservation of biodiversity, through nature-based solutions or ecosystem based approaches, to foster climate change adaptation
- Target 10 by sustainably managing forest ecosystems through the establishment and operationalization of conservation landscape to integrate biodiversity functions and ecosystem services;
- Target 11 by developing and demonstrating EbA to restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem functions and services such as regulation of climate, soil health, and resilience against climate change;
- Target 20 by supporting the establishment of an effective enabling environment and strengthening the capacity of stakeholders to halt and reverse biodiversity loss ;
- Target 21 by supporting the NFMS to aid an integrated approach to ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation, and improving knowledge management to disseminate innovations and best practices on environmental rehabilitation;
- Target 22 by strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement and using participatory approaches to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to technology and information related to environmental rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation by the local communities;
- Target 23 by promoting gender equality through multi-stakeholder engagement, gender-responsive community training, participatory methods to community forestry planning, creation of women-inclusive trainings, and inclusion of gender dimensions in the policy and planning frameworks, guidelines, tools and plans for integrated approach to ecosystem restoration.
 - [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)^{[5]²⁸}.
 - [UNCCD Convention to Combat Desertification in Africa](#)^{[6]²⁹}.

Table 2: Proposed project's alignment with and contribution to national priorities.

Policy/strategy/plan	Objectives/goals/priorities contributed to by the project
Environment and natural resources	
National Policy on Environment (2009) ^{[7]³⁰}	<p><u>Objective A:</u> To promote the sound protection and management of Zambia's environment and natural resources, balancing the needs for social and economic development and environmental integrity to the maximum extent possible while keeping adverse activities to the minimum.</p> <p><u>Objective B:</u> To manage the environment by linking together the activities, interests, and perspectives of all groups, including the people, non-governmental organisations, and government at both the central and decentralised local levels.</p> <p><u>Objective C:</u> To accelerate environmentally and economically sustainable growth in order to the health, sustainable livelihoods, income, and living conditions of the poor majority with greater equity and self-reliance.</p> <p><u>Objective D:</u> To ensure broad-based environmental awareness and commitment to enforcing environmental laws and to the promotion of environmental accountability.</p> <p><u>Objective E:</u> To build individual and institutional capacity to sustain the environment.</p> <p><u>Objective F:</u> To regulate and enforce environmental laws.</p>

Policy/strategy/plan	Objectives/goals/priorities contributed to by the project
Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP-2; 2015-2025) [8]³¹	<p><u>Strategic Goal B</u>: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.</p> <p><u>Strategic Goal C</u>: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity.</p> <p><u>Strategic Goal D</u>: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>
National Forest Policy (2014) [9]³²	<p><u>Objective 1</u>: To manage the country's forest resources to maximise productivity and development potential.</p> <p><u>Objective 2</u>: To empower local communities and traditional leaders to ensure adequate protection and management of forests.</p> <p><u>Objective 3</u>: To improve the role of forests in addressing climate change to contribute to reducing its impact through mitigation and adaptation measures.</p> <p><u>Objective 6</u>: To implement measures that will promote sustainable harvesting of wood and production of charcoal to reduce deforestation.</p> <p><u>Objective 7</u>: To strengthen research and institutional capacity to supply informed information for decision-making.</p> <p><u>Objective 8</u>: To strengthen and develop human capacity with extension skills and a service delivery framework to meet stakeholders' needs effectively and efficiently.</p> <p><u>Objective 10</u>: To ensure that cross-cutting issues such as environment, gender, HIV/AIDS, and governance are mainstreamed in all aspects of forest management.</p>
Zambia National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+; 2015-2030) [10]³³	<p><u>Strategic Objective 1</u>: By 2030, forests will be effectively managed, protected and conserved to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p><u>Strategic Objective 2</u>: By 2030, high-value forests in open areas are effectively managed and monitored.</p> <p><u>Strategic Objective 4</u>: By 2030, good agricultural practices that mitigate carbon emissions are adopted.</p> <p><u>Strategic Objective 5</u>: By 2030, the regulated production of wood fuel (charcoal & firewood) and its improved use are in place.</p>
Zambia Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Report (2019) [11]³⁴	<p><u>Targets</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDN is achieved by 2030 (no net loss). • By 2030, the deforestation rate in Zambia is reduced by at least 50%. • By 2030, 40% of households adopt appropriate alternative energy sources from fuel wood • By 2030 good agricultural practices that mitigate loss of forest cover and SOC are increased from 6,000 km² in 2015 to 10,000 km² in 2030. • By 2030, Zambia shall seek to halt land use change of wetlands and ecologically sensitive areas and normal functions of these areas shall be achieved (no net loss). • By 2030 integrated land-use planning adopted and practiced across the nation. • By 2030, 50% of agricultural land is under sustainable agricultural practices compared to 2015. • By 2030 increase forest cover by 5% compared to 2015. • By 2030 the production of timber wood fuel (charcoal & firewood) strengthened and regulated compared to 2015.
Climate change adaptation	

Policy/strategy/plan	Objectives/goals/priorities contributed to by the project
National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC; 2016) [12] ³⁵	<p><u>Objective 1</u>: To promote and strengthen the implementation of adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures to reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change.</p> <p><u>Objective 4</u>: To strengthen the institutional and human resource capacity to address all aspects of climate change effectively and efficiently at international, national, provincial, district, and local levels.</p> <p><u>Objective 5</u>: To promote communication and dissemination of climate change information to enhance awareness and understanding of its impacts.</p> <p><u>Objective 6</u>: To promote investments in climate resilient and low carbon development pathways to generate co-benefits and provide incentives for addressing climate change more effectively.</p> <p><u>Objective 7</u>: To foster research and development to improve understanding and decision-making in responding to climate change.</p> <p><u>Objective 8</u>: To engender Climate Change programmes and activities to enhance gender equality and equity in the implementation of climate change programmes.</p>
The National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA; 2007) [13] ³⁶	<p><u>Priority Activity 1</u>: Adaptation to the effects of drought in the context of climate change in the agro-ecological Region I of Zambia.</p> <p><u>Priority Activity 5</u>: Promotion of the natural regeneration of indigenous forests.</p> <p><u>Priority Activity 6</u>: Adaptation of land-use practices (that involve crops, fish, and livestock) to account for climate change.</p> <p><u>Priority Activity 8</u>: Eradication of invasive alien species.</p>
Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC; 2015-2030) [14] ³⁷	<p><u>Programme 1</u>: Adaptation of strategic productive systems (agriculture, wildlife, water), including guaranteed food security through diversification and promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices.</p> <p><u>Programme 2</u>: Adaptation of strategic infrastructure and health systems, including institutionalizing integrated land use planning compatible with sustainable management of natural resources and infrastructure development.</p> <p><u>Programme 3</u>: Enhanced capacity building, research, technology transfer, and finance for adaptation, including capacity building in climate-smart agriculture, sustainable forest management, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, renewable energy technologies, change management and climate change planning.</p>
Agriculture	
Second National Agriculture Policy (2016) [15] ³⁸	<p><u>Objective 8</u>: To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources.</p> <p><u>Objective 9</u>: To mainstream environment and Climate Change in the agriculture sector.</p>
Cross-cutting	
Zambia-United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDCF; 2023-2027) [16] ³⁹	<p><u>Outcome 1</u>: By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable groups, benefit from an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy that provides equitable, diverse, and sustainable opportunities for decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2</u>: By 2027, all people in Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable groups, will have equitable access to and utilisation of quality, inclusive, and gender- and shock-responsive universal social services.</p>

Policy/strategy/plan	Objectives/goals/priorities contributed to by the project
	Outcome 4: By 2027, all ecosystems will be healthier and all people, including the marginalized and vulnerable groups, are more resilient and contribute to and benefit from the sustainable management and use of natural resources and environmental services, and more effective responses to climate change, shocks, and stresses.
Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP; 2022-2026)[17]⁴⁰	<p>Economic and transformation and job creation (Strategic development area 1, development outcomes 1; strategies 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9; development outcome 2; strategies 2, 3, 4; development outcome 3; strategies 1, 2, 3);</p> <p>Human and Social Development (Strategic Development 2, development outcomes 2; strategy 3, development outcome 3; strategies 1, 2, 3; development outcome 4; strategies 1,2, 3);</p> <p>Environmental sustainability (Strategic development area 3, development outcomes 1; strategies 1, 2, 3 and development outcome 2; strategies 1, 2).</p>

[1] The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

[2] Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

[3] Source: <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

[4] Source: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-04-en.pdf>

[5] Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/convention_text_with_annexes_english_for_posting.pdf

[6] Source: https://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-01/UNCCD_Convention_ENG_0.pdf

[7] Available from https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/national_policy_on_environment_2009.pdf

[8] Available from <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam163433.pdf>

[9] Available from <https://fao.org/docs/pdf/ken144209.pdf>

[10] Available from [https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/ZMB/Zambia%20REDD+%20Strategy%20\(FINAL%20ed.\)%20\(2\).pdf](https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/ZMB/Zambia%20REDD+%20Strategy%20(FINAL%20ed.)%20(2).pdf)

[11] Available from https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/2019-10/Zambia%20LDN%20TSP%20Country%20Report.pdf

[12] [Zambia National Policy on Climate Change 2016](#). | UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform

[13] Available from https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/zambia_napa.pdf

[14] Available from: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/202206/Final%20Zambia_Revised%20and%20Updated_NDC_2021_.pdf

[15] Available from <https://leap.unep.org/countries/zm/national-legislation/second-national-agricultural-policy-2016>

[16] Available from <https://www.undp.org/zambia/publications/un-zambia-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework>

[17] Available from <https://www.mofnp.gov.zm/?wpdmpo=8ndp-2022-2026>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project will directly benefit smallholder farmers and communities dependent on natural resource-based livelihoods with a series of activities such as technical assistance, training and capacitation program, access to market, economic valorization of products and byproducts through incentives to better production and processing practices and labeling and marketing strategies.

Included in the project approach will be the piloting of a green cash transfer scheme for the incentivisation of improved natural resource management practices under Component 1. Given the challenge of sustainably incentivising ecosystem restoration and biodiversity in Zambia, the innovative Green cash transfer approach provides a model to address this gap, while maximizing socio-economic benefits and decent rural employment. Notably, a Green cash transfer scheme has great potential to build the adaptive capacity of local communities under climate change conditions. It can be piloted as an instrument to provide local-level adaptation finance at scale. The proposed project will pilot a results-based Green cash transfer scheme for the incentivisation of improved natural resource management practices (including restoration and livelihood under Components 2 and 3, respectively) that promote ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation that support climate change adaptation of local

communities and avoid the leakage of environmental problems to other areas. Payments will be results-based, focusing on local adaptation targets that promote ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation. If successful, the pilot will have the potential to be scaled up across the country, transforming the incentivisation of improved natural resource management in rural areas and increasing the success of initiatives addressing land degradation and restoring ecosystems. An upscaling strategy will be developed during project implementation based on lessons learned, focusing on scaling adaptation finance.

Gender-responsive, climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods and agricultural practices will be promoted to reduce beneficiary communities' dependency on climate-vulnerable livelihoods responsible for ecosystem degradation — such as charcoal production and unsustainable agricultural practices. Promoting natural resource-based livelihoods is expected to increase the value of forests and their biodiversity relative to competing land uses, consequently leading to a reduction in deforestation and forest degradation across the landscape. In cooperation with ZARI, PlanT, a digital application for climate change adaptation will be tested. The application is developed by FAO in cooperation with ZARI, UNZA, and the European Space Agency, to support farmers derisk and increase the return on the investment of seeds, labour and energy against false starts of the rainy season. It will help farmers and extension officers make informed decisions as to which variety yields best/is most adapted to each given location and when to plant it to ensure its germination. Based on the performance of the tool, advice will also be provided to seed companies so that they will be positioned to distribute the most suited varieties to each location and keep on the market those that perform best. This activity will provide immediate tangible adaptation benefits (livelihoods resilient to climate change) to the target communities, which will only benefit from restored ecosystems in the long term. Consequently, it will incentivise and foster their continued support for the restoration activities, which is essential for their success.

Linked to the livelihoods to be promoted and based on the value chain and market assessments undertaken during project development, key agricultural and NTFP value chains will be greened (made more climate-resilient and environmentally friendly, contributing to reduced ecosystem degradation) and market linkages will be strengthened and greened. The value chain can be reinforced by identifying key aspects related to the structure of the food value chain, by identifying key relationships (e.g., exchange of products and information, market access, use of ICTs) between value chain actors and the private sector, key climate risks in the value chain, the choice of the most effective climate resilient strategies and practices and providing tailored recommendations by targeting those most vulnerable to climate risks (including women and female-headed households), reaching scale with climate change adaptation interventions (see Annex H). As a result, the viability of livelihoods be enhanced, further incentivising the uptake of non-degradative practices that enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable local communities and promote biodiversity conservation.

To support the success of the natural resource-based livelihoods, beneficiaries (focusing on gender and youth) will be trained in entrepreneurship and business and financial management. Such capacity strengthening will enhance the success of the introduced livelihoods, strengthening adaptive capacity and further incentivising a transition away from practices that degrade ecosystems and contribute to

biodiversity loss. The project will work closely with stakeholders such as the Department of Youth Development, whose youth training centres can be used for capacity building, Jacaranda Hub (JH) and the private sector. The youth training centres, which target school-going, out-of-school and non-school-going youth, will support capacity-building activities. JH's ongoing support of the development of start-ups, SMEs, and MSMEs, including providing linkages to value chains and markets, access to finance and capacity development, will also be built on by the project. This will include scaling up JH's digital platform that links beneficiaries to finance, markets, training, value chains, etc., and working with its Young Money school programme to teach entrepreneurial skills and financial management (ages 8-18) so that behaviour change towards sustainable livelihoods starts early.

In this sense the project will contribute to Decent Rural Employment (DRE) in four pillars of DRE supported by FAO, as follows:

Pillar 1 – employment creation and enterprise development: Women and men small-scale producers supported in accessing markets and modern value chains.; agribusiness and marketing micro, small and medium enterprises supported in accessing markets, training, financial services and other productive assets; vocational and educational training programmes on technical and business skills for rural people supported; Capacities of national partners supported to collect and analyze age and disaggregated data on rural labor markets.

Pillar 2 – Social protection: occupational safety and health measures for the rural workforce adopted by promoting safer technology for small scale and commercial agriculture in extension programmes; working conditions improved in rural areas, including effective maternity protection and living wages in agriculture.

Pillar 3 – Standards and rights at work: Socially responsible agricultural production supported, specifically to reduce gender and age based discrimination; Child labour prevention and reduction in rural areas supported by tackling its root causes (poverty, lack of education) and providing livelihood alternatives to poor households; Compliance with national labour legislation promoted in rural areas.

Pillar 4 – Governance and Social Dialogue: Countries supported in strengthening democratic organizations and networks of producers and workers, particularly in the informal rural food economy; Representation of the rural poor in social dialogue and policy dialogue through their organizations supported; Participation of rural poor in local decision-making and governance mechanisms supported; Rural women and youth groups empowered to be involved in these process from the initial steps; Synergies built between organizations, programmes, countries and producer-to-producer learning opportunities created.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD- 1	Grant	1,342,056.00	120,785.00	1,462,841.00
FAO	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	1,055,401.00	94,986.00	1,150,387.00
FAO	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	447,352.00	40,262.00	487,614.00
FAO	LDCF	Zambia	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	8,265,283.00	743,875.00	9,009,158.00
FAO	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	Grant	300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00
FAO	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-3	Grant	400,000.00	36,000.00	436,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						11,810,092.00	1,062,908.00	12,873,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

27000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	34,091.00	3,068.00	37,159.00
FAO	LDCF	Zambia	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	209,955.00	18,896.00	228,851.00

FAO	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	44,591.00	4,013.00	48,604.00
FAO	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-1	11,363.00	1,023.00	12,386.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Zambia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Zambia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	961,991.00
FAO	GET	Zambia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	500,000.00
Total GEF Resources					3,961,991.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
BD-1-3	GET	1,342,056.00	16295075
LD-1	GET	1,055,401.00	9810676
CCA-1-1	LDCF	5,895,889.00	47906514
CCM-1-4	GET	447,352.00	3928014
LD-2	GET	300,000.00	2788706
LD-3	GET	400,000.00	3718275
CCA-1-3	LDCF	1,819,394.00	14783322
CCA-1-4	LDCF	550,000.00	4468975
Total Project Cost		11,810,092.00	103,699,557.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	FAO-SIFAZ project	Grant	Investment mobilized	25000000
GEF Agency	FAO-FFF project	Grant	Investment mobilized	5000000
GEF Agency	FAO-FACE NDC project	Grant	Investment mobilized	19500000
Donor Agency	USAID-A2C project	Other	Investment mobilized	24999557
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Forestry Department GRZ (National Tree planting initiative)	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Recipient Country Government	ZEMA	Grant	Investment mobilized	28700000
Total Co-financing				103,699,557.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Co-financing from GEF agency FAO (from the SIFAZ, FFF and FACE NDC projects) was identified and confirmed through discussions with representatives based in the Zambia country office in Lusaka. The co-financing comes out of the projects, which are expected to take place during project implementation and will contribute, in-kind, to the achievement of project outcomes.

Co-financing from donor agencies USAID (A2C project) was identified and confirmed through discussions with representatives based in Lusaka. The co-financing comes out of the projects, which are expected to take place during project implementation and will contribute to the achievement of project outcomes.

Co-financing from the Government of Zambia's tree planting initiative will be grant and is seen as investment mobilised as the project will inform the allocation of this finance in the target districts for tree planting under the project's restoration activities.

Co-financing from ZEMA will be grant and is seen as investment mobilised as the project will inform the allocation of this finance in the target districts for tree planting under the project's restoration activities.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	6/28/2024	Pierre Begat		Pierre.Begat@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Godwin F. Gondwe	Director - Environment Management Department	Ministry for Green Economy and Environment	6/26/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective: Enhance climate change adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and enhance biodiversity conservation through an integrated climate-resilient natural resource management approach in the	Core indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from restored and sustainably managed ecosystems (gender disaggregated)	0	Approximately: 90,000 (45,360 female; 44,640 male)	Approximately: 180,000 (90,720 female; 89,280 male)		Ecosystem restoration and SLM interventions are successful and increase the socioeconomic resilience of local communities	PIU and Self-Help Africa
	Core indicator 3: Area of land restored	0	30,000 ha (10,000 in the Southern Province and 20,000 ha in the Central Province)	90,000 ha (30,000 in the Southern Province and 60,000 ha in the Central Province)	Field surveys, including GIS mapping of changes in land cover	Restoration interventions are successful and supported by local stakeholders	PIU and Self-Help Africa
	Core indicator 4: Area of landscapes	0	100,000 ha (15,000 in the Southern	340,000 ha (90,000 in the Southern	Field surveys, including GIS	SLM interventions are successful	PIU and Self-Help Africa

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia	under improved practices		Province and 75,000 ha in the Central Province)	Province and 250,000 ha in the Central Province)	mapping of changes in land cover	and supported by local stakeholders	
Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation and strengthened biodiversity							
<u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Strengthened enabling environment for climate-resilient natural resource management	Indicator 3 (LDCF Core Indicator 3): Number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	0 plans	At least 25% of plans related to natural resource management in the project target districts integrate climate-resilient approaches and are informed by climate risk assessments	At least 75% of plans related to natural resource management in the project target districts integrate climate-resilient approaches and are informed by climate risk assessments	Change analysis of plans of government institutions involved in natural resource management in the target districts	Government culture promotes evidence-based policies and plans	PIU and Self-Help Africa
	Indicator 4: Number of climate-responsive integrated land use/landscape management plans developed	TBC via baseline assessment at project inception	2 plans (one per landscape)	2 plans (one per landscape)	Plans developed and validated	Planners are willing to engage in cross sectoral planning and budgeting.	PIU and Self-Help Africa
	Indicator 5: Positive incentives on place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use ^[1]	0	1 gender-inclusive Green social cash transfer scheme pilot initiated	1 gender-inclusive Green social cash transfer scheme pilot established	Green social cash transfer scheme design documentation Green social cash transfer scheme progress and audit reports Key informant interviews	Community members will support the green social cash transfer scheme, reducing pressure on natural resources, thereby benefitting biodiversity conservation	PIU and Self-Help Africa
<u>Outcome 1.2:</u> Youth-	Indicator 6: Number of youths	0	Approximately: 31,500 youth (35%	Approximately: 63,000 youth (35%	Household surveys based on	Youth understand the	PIU and Self-Help Africa

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
driven behaviour change to support the uptake of practices that improve climate resilience, reduce deforestation and enhance biodiversity	exhibiting behaviour change towards practices that improve climate resilience, reduce deforestation and enhance biodiversity through awareness raising		of total population reached), including 15,876 females and 15,624 males, at behaviour change level 1-2 (behaviour change scorecard) ⁷²	of total population reached), including 31,752 females and 31,248 males, at behaviour change level 1-2 (behaviour change scorecard)	random sampling methods Focus group discussions with youth groups	messages and are motivated to act on them	
Component 2: Climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces							
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Priority ecosystems restored and sustainably managed to enhance natural resource supplies under	Indicator 7 (TF Core Indicator 3): Area of land and ecosystem under restoration	0	30,000 ha (10,000 in the Southern Province and 20,000 ha in the Central Province)	90,000 ha (30,000 in the Southern Province and 60,000 ha in the Central Province)	Field surveys, including GIS mapping of changes in land cover	Restoration interventions are successful and supported by local stakeholders SLM interventions are successful and supported by local stakeholders	PIU and Self-Help Africa
-	Indicator 8 (TF Core Indicator 4.1): Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Area adjacent to protected area buffer zones, to be explicitly identified in management plans and monitored as	0	20,000 ha (5,000 in the Southern Province and 15,000 ha in the Central Province)	80,000 ha (20,000 in the Southern Province and 60,000 ha in the Central Province)	Field surveys, including GIS mapping of changes in land cover	Assuming that biodiversity will be strengthened by providing additional suitable habitats and increasing landscape connectivity for vulnerable species	PIU and Self-Help Africa

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	such during implementation)						
<u>Outcome 2.2:</u> Reduced biodiversity loss from woodfuel harvesting and efficient use of energy sources and fuel by local communities	Indicator 9: Rate of deforestation across project landscapes	Central province: tree cover loss of 10.4% annually (2001-2020) Southern Province: tree cover loss of 6% annually (2001-2020)	No change expected	Central province: tree cover loss of 5% annually Southern Province: tree cover loss of 3% annually	Connectivity analysis through GIS data Restoration and SLM progress monitoring reports	Local communities embrace and use alternative energy sources and fuels, resulting in reduced degradation and biodiversity loss Assuming that biodiversity will be strengthened by providing additional suitable habitats and increasing landscape connectivity for vulnerable species	PIU and Self-Help Africa
	Indicator 10 (TF Core indicator 6): GHG emissions mitigated	0 tCO ₂ e	2,470,892 tCO ₂ e	9,883,568 tCO ₂ e	Field surveys, including GIS mapping and remote sensing of changes in land cover EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)	Assuming improved land use management activities commence in year two of project implementation, resulting in approximately -2,470,892 tCO ₂ eq reduced annually	PIU and Self-Help Africa
Component 3: Climate-resilient and sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods							
<u>Outcome 3.1:</u> Sustainable transition to natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce	Indicator 11: # people engaged in natural resource-based livelihoods that reduce ecosystem degradation and enhance climate resilience of	0 people	9,900 people (50% women) — 1,650 per target district	29,800 (50% women) — 3,300 per target district	Household surveys	People are open to new climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods	PIU and Self-Help Africa

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
ecosystem degradation and enhance climate resilience of local communities	local communities (gender disaggregated)						
Component 4: Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge and Learning (MELK)							
Outcome 4.1: Adaptive management, scaling up and replication of integrated approaches to reduce degradation, enhance biodiversity and improve climate resilience	Indicator 12: Reports / research papers on the evidence of the benefits of integrated approaches to reduce degradation, enhance biodiversity and improve climate resilience	0	0	At least 2 peer reviewed reports / research papers	Reports / research papers	Monitoring and analysis implemented as planned Reports / research papers will be used to inform adaptive management, scaling up and replication of project integrated approaches to reduce degradation, enhance biodiversity and improve climate resilience	PIU and Self-Help Africa
	Indicator 13: Existence and implementation of an M&E plan and a communication strategy	No M&E plan, no communication strategy	1 M&E Plan, 1 communication strategy developed	Existence and implementation of an M&E plan and a communication strategy	Evaluation reports (mid-term review, project interim reports etc.), knowledge platforms websites, number of visits of the website and documents downloads, knowledge products, communication products	Sectoral institutions involved in natural resource management acknowledge the necessity to increase cross-sectoral and regional collaboration and participate (lead) accordingly	PIU and Self-Help Africa

^[1] Indicator 18.1 of Target 18 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
(5011-5013) Personnel (including: GEF Project Design Expert (PDE); Climate risk and adaptation expert; Financial management/ analyst; PPG Coordinator and technical expert; OPIM Support and Operations Assistant; Biodiversity specialist; Sustainable Land Management specialist; Socio-environmental and gender expert; Energy Expert; Gender and Youth Expert; Research Assistants x3))	174,000.00	82,894.00	91,106.00
(5014) Contracts (including: HACT assessment, EXACT assessment; SHARP)	33,500.00	0.00	33,500.00
(5021) Travel	50,000.00	48,933.00	1,067.00
(5023) Training (Local stakeholder consultations; PPG inception and Validation meetings)	31,500.00	3,027.00	28,473.00
(5024) Expandable Procurement (e.g. banner design and printing costs, tablets for enumerators, pens, markers, flipcharts)	4,000.00	1,822.00	2,178.00
(5905) General Operating Expenses (Rent, Fuel, Local Transportation, internet)	7,000.00	4,995.00	2,005.00
Total	300,000.00	141,671.00	158,329.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mumbwa District	-14.940	26.608	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Chibombo District	-14.65808	28.807376	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kapiri Mposhi District	-14.151	27.748	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chikankata District	-16.0356	28.2397	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chirundu District	-16.033	28.8500	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siavonga District	-16.4219	28.3929	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

Figures are available in 'Annex Maps' under the RoadMap section.

Table H1: Selected project sites' demographic and physical profiles.

Province	District	Total Population	Female	Male	Area (km ²)
Central	Mumbwa	332,237	167,134	165,103	19,858.80
	Chibombo	421,315	212,663	208,652	8,218.60
	Kapiri Mposhi	371,068	186,383	184,685	9,688.00
Subtotal		1,124,620	566,180	558,440	37,765.40
Southern	Chikankata	98,671	49,952	48,719	2,673.30
	Chirundu	78,780	40,565	38,215	1,386.00
	Siavonga	66,030	33,329	32,701	2,540.80
Subtotal		243,481	123,846	119,635	6,600.10
Total		1,368,101	690,026	678,075	44,365.50

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

ZAM 080 ESMF 17 Dec 2024 REV_O

CEO ER Zambia ESS risk certification_moderate

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

FAO COST CATEGORIES	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3	Comp 4	M&E	PMC	TOTAL	Executing Agency
5011 Salaries professionals								
OPA Manager (part time) in charge of OPIM	55,000	-	-	-		62,500	117,500	FAO Support Services
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals	55,000	-	-	-	-	62,500	117,500	
Sub-total international Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Project Coordinator	-	-	-	-		200,000	200,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
M&E specialist	-	-	-	-	160,000		160,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Gender officer (part-time)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000			100,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Safeguard officer (part-time)	50,000	50,000	-	-			100,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Finance Coordinator	-	-	-	-		145,000	145,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
CFM expert (Activity 1.1.1.1)	7,800	41,000	-	-			48,800	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Climate information services expert (Activity 1.1.1.2)	5,250	-	-	-			5,250	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Climate vulnerability and risk expert (Activity 1.1.1.2)	5,250	-	-	-			5,250	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
ILM expert (Activities 1.1.1.1, 1.1.1.3, 1.1.3.1, 1.1.3.3)	25,000	-	-	-			25,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Consultancy on forest resource, socio-economic and gender specialists (Activity 2.1.2.1)	-	160,000	-	-			160,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Consultancy on Forest Value Chain & CFMG operational analysis (Activity 2.1.2.3, 2.1.2.4, 2.1.2.5)	-	120,000	-	-			120,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Consultancy on Studies to support Greening of agricultural value chains (Activity 2.2.1.1)	-	50,000	-	-			50,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Consultancy on Gender and social inclusion expert (Activities 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2, 3.1.2.2)	-	-	60,000	-			60,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Markets and value chain expert - natural resource-based products (Activities 3.1.2.1, 3.1.2.2, 3.1.2.3)	-	-	120,000	-			120,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Community-level enterprise development expert (Activities, 3.1.1.2, 3.1.3.2, 3.1.3.3)	-	-	105,000	-			105,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
SLM expert including knowledge management experience (Activity 4.1.2.1, 4.1.2.2)	-	-	-	75,000			75,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Sub-total national Consultants	118,300	446,000	310,000	100,000	160,000	345,000	1,479,300	-
5013 Sub-total consultants	118,300	446,000	310,000	100,000	160,000	345,000	1,479,300	-
5650 Contracts								

Audit (1per year per OP)	-					37,500	37,500	FAO Support Services
Spot-checks (2per year per 1 OP moderate risk)	-				35,000		35,000	FAO Support Services
MTR	-				80,000		80,000	FAO Support Services
Final Evaluation	-				80,000		80,000	FAO Support Services
Terminal Report	-				7,000		7,000	FAO Support Services
ESMP implementation	7,500	7,500	5,000	5,000			25,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Establish and support an inter-institutional coordination unit to lead the district and provincial SLM - Activity 1.1.2.1) - Key Departments include Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Energy, and Water	50,000	-	-	-			50,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Baseline study to determine the level of land use/landscape management planning across the target landscapes - Activity 1.1.3.2 - Provincial and District Planning Units	7,500						7,500	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Development of integrated land use/landscape management plans - Activity 1.1.3.3) - Provincial and District Planning Units	100,000	-	-	-			100,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Implementation of integrated land use/landscape management plans) - Activity 1.1.3.4) - CFMGs and Provincial and District authorities	200,000	-	-	-			200,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Designing and implementing the Green Social Cash Transfer Scheme - Activity 1.1.4.1) - Ministry of Community Development & PIU	495,000	-	-	-			495,000	Ministry of Community Development & PIU
Establishing the BeSci advisory group - Activity 1.2.1.3) - PIU	10,000	-	-	-			10,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Establishing SLM demonstration sites at local primary and secondary schools - Activity 1.2.1.4 - PIU and District Staff	75,000						75,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Identify areas for FMNR and conduct physical assessments, and raise awareness on benefits of FMNR - Activity 2.1.1.1) - District Staff	-	40,000	-	-			40,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)

Promotion of climate-smart agriculture, including agroforestry - Activity 2.1.1.4) - PIU and District Staff	-	50,000	-	-			50,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Provision of water-saving techniques and water-resource management - Activity 2.1.1.5) - PIU and District Staff	-	110,000	-	-			110,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Continuous awareness raising on the importance of SLM and CFM practices, and alternative fuels and energy sources - Activities 2.1.1.8, 2.1.2.2, 2.2.1.2) - PIU and District Teams	-	180,000	-	-			180,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Establishing and strengthening CFMGs - Activity 2.1.2.4) - PIU and District Teams	-	200,000	-	-			200,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Supporting CFMGs to implement community forest management plans - Activity 2.1.2.5) - PIU and District Teams	-	350,000	-	-			350,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Supporting the greening of agricultural value chains - Activity 2.2.1.1) - PIU and District Teams	-	120,000	-	-			120,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Strengthening academia's capacity to support research into alternative fuels and energy sources - Activity 2.1.2.4) - Relevant university	-	180,000	-	-			180,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Strengthening women's participation in natural resource management - Activity 3.1.1.1) - PIU and District Teams	-	-	157,501	-			157,501	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Supporting CFMGs formulate and implement gender-responsive Nature-based Enterprises - Activity 3.1.1.2) - PIU and District Teams	-	-	255,000	-			255,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Support ZARI to test PlanT across project target districts - Activity 3.1.1.3 - ZARI			30,000				30,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Facilitate local-level visioning and partnership identification in support of an enabling environment for local-level nature-based enterprise and market development - Activity 3.1.2.1) - Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	70,000	-			70,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)

Supporting CFMGs engage in forest product value addition & Support and provide seed money for the most promising nature-based investment opportunities - Activities 3.1.2.3 & 3.1.2.4) - PIU, District Teams and Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	400,000	-			400,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Landscape-wide capacity assessment on climate-resilient natural resource management - Activity 3.1.3.1) - PIU	-	-	100,000	-			100,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Natural resources and biodiversity baseline assessment - Activity 4.1.1.1 - PIU, District Teams, ZARI, Forest Research Division				100,000			100,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Mentoring of Academic Staff - Activity 4.1.1.2) - Regional University	-	-	-	240,000			240,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Establishing and supporting a long-term research programme to monitor SLM, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration - Activities 4.1.1.3 & 4.1.1.4) - PIU, ZARI and Forest Research Division	-	-	-	525,000			525,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Project contribution to the WISDOM detailed assessment and analysis on fuelwood demand and supply dynamics, including contribution to working paper based on the findings and a mission to Zambia to present the findings - Activity 4.1.1.8 - PIU, ZARI, and Forest Research				30,000			30,000	Other contracting entities: PIU, ZARI, and Forest Research
Setting up a Research Advisory Committee with national thematic leads based on practical experience and publications in peer-reviewed journals to provide researched technical advice to the PIU - Activity 4.1.1.5 - PIU				150,000			150,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Develop a scholarship program for postgraduate students in applied research in the priority areas and thematic areas - Activity 4.1.1.6 - PIU				200,000			200,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Host two national conferences focused on thematic areas around sustainable land				80,000			80,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)

management - Activity 4.1.1.7 - PIU								
Formulating and implementing the Knowledge Management Action Plan - (Activity 4.1.2.2) - PIU	-	-	-	230,000			230,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Development of Environmental and Social Management Plan (Activity 4.1.1.4)				20,000			20,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Development of a communication and community engagement strategy, and communication and dissemination of project findings - Activities 4.1.2.3 & 4.1.2.4) - PIU	-	-	-	120,000			120,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
5650 Sub-total Contracts	945,000	1,237,500	1,017,501	1,700,000	202,000	37,500	5,139,501	
5021 Travel								
Travel - Trainings: CFM training - Activity 1.1.1.1; CIS and climate vulnerability and risk assessment training - Activity 1.1.1.2; ILM training - Activity 1.1.1.3 and Awareness-raising - Activity 1.1.4.2	28,400	-	-				28,400	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Travel - Trainings: Capacity building of youth - Activity 1.2.1.1 and Facilitation of youth peer-to-peer exchange visits - Activity 1.2.1.2	45,000	-	-				45,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Travel - Trainings: FMNR training - Activity 2.1.1.1 and Pasture management and rotational grazing training - Activity 2.1.1.1	-	56,000	-				56,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Travel - Training on Continuous awareness raising on the importance of SLM & CFM practices - Activities 2.1.1.7 & 2.2.1.2)	-	62,404	-				62,404	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Travel - Training on Implementation and support of training, mentoring and action learning - Activity 3.1.3.3)	-	-	30,000				30,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
5021 Sub-total travel	73,400	118,404	30,000	-	-	-	221,804	
5023 Training								
Inception Workshop				13,100			13,100	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Final Workshop				13,100			13,100	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Building	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000			150,000	FAO Support Services
Training of Government extension staff in CFM,), assisted forest	120,000	-	-	-			120,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)

regeneration, range management, wildfire management, sustainable use of natural water bodies for fish farming, integrated land use planning, community-based integrated water resources management, and climate-smart agriculture (Activity 1.1.1.1)								
Training in climate information and vulnerability and risk assessments (Activity 1.1.1.2)	48,000	-	-	-			48,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Training in ILM and gender mainstreaming (Activity 1.1.1.3)	60,000	-	-	-			60,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Orientation training on the Green Social Cash Transfer Scheme (Activity 1.1.4.3)	40,000	-	-	-			40,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Strengthening youth capacity to engage in sustainable natural resource management (Activity 1.2.1.1)	129,500	-	-	-			129,500	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Facilitating youth peer-to-peer exchange visits across the landscape (Activity 1.2.1.2)	70,000	-	-	-			70,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Community training on FMNR (Activity 2.1.1.1)	-	80,000	-	-			80,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Community training on climate-responsive pasture management and rotational grazing (Activity 2.1.1.6)	-	70,000	-	-			70,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Implementation and support of training, mentoring and action learning (Activity 3.1.3.3)	-	-	105,000	-			105,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Cofinancing of a regional workshop under the DSL IP in Zambia, focused on woodfuel management - Activity 4.1.1.9				20,000			20,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
5023 Sub-total training	517,500	200,000	130,000	71,200	-	-	918,700	
5024 Expendable procurement								
Public Information Supplies for Awareness raising (Activity 1.1.3.1 and 1.1.4.3 and Activities 2.1.1.8, 2.1.2.2, 2.2.1.2 including signage, community meetings, radio broadcasts, cellphone messaging, social media messaging, newspaper adverts, etc. (Continuous awareness raising on the importance of SLM & CFM activities,	115,000	150,000	-				265,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)

& alternative fuels & energy sources)								
Agricultural Tools and inputs (Promotion of climate-smart agriculture - Activity 2.1.1.4)	-	510,902	-				510,902	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Inputs for support of nature-based MSMEs (small equipment, product processing, marketing - Activity 3.1.2.4) - RFQ	-	-	300,000				300,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Field Supplies for the Provision of water-saving techniques and water resource management (Activity 2.1.1.5)	-	600,000	-				600,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Field Supplies for Supporting CFMGs to implement community forest management plans (Activity 2.1.2.5)	-	400,000	-				400,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Field Supplies for Supporting the greening of agricultural value chains (Activity 2.2.1.1)	-	200,000	-				200,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Expendable Equipment for Supporting the adoption of alternative fuels (biogas) and energy sources (solar PV) (Activity 2.2.1.3)	-	450,000	-				450,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Expendable Equipment for Supporting CFMGs formulate and implement gender-responsive Nature-based Enterprises (Activity 3.1.1.2)	-	-	310,000				310,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Expendable Equipment to Support and provide seed money for the most promising nature-based investment opportunities - (Activity 3.1.2.4)	-	-	345,000				345,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Office Stationery and small equipments for PMU						47,500	47,500	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement	115,000	2,310,902	955,000	-	-	47,500	3,428,402	
6100 Non-expendable procurement								
Other Non-Expendable Equipment for Strengthening academia's capacity to support research into alternative fuels and energy sources (Activity 2.2.1.4)	-	390,000	-				390,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)

Computers, Laptops and Peripherals (Computers, printers, plotters, etc. to support the development of a decision support system for climate advisories for farmers (Activity 2.1.1.3))	-	30,000	-				30,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Software for Climate advisory preparation software to support the development of a decision support system for climate advisories for farmers (Activity 2.1.1.3)	-	15,000	-				15,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Computers, Laptops and Peripherals (PMU)						26,885	26,885	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Software (PMU)						18,000	18,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment (PMU)						25,000	25,000	SELF-HELP AFRICA (OP)
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	-	435,000	-	-	-	69,885	504,885	
TOTAL	1,824,200	4,747,806	2,442,501	1,871,200	362,000	562,385	11,810,092	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: 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 GEF Secretariat PIF Review

Comment	Agency Response
The approach to behavior change be improved. The project indeed intends to target youth as agent of change, which is welcomed, and several ingredients that could promote behavior change are already included in the design. Please see the 6 levers for behavior change identified by STAP (https://www.stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/why-behavioral-change-matters-gef-and-what-do-about-it) and further articulate and complement as necessary the project's approach to behavior change during project development.	Thank you for this suggestion. The STAP's guidance on behaviour change has been considered in the elaboration of Outcome 1.2's outputs and activities, and will also be referred to during project implementation.
Outcome 2.2 and underlying output be refined to ensure their alignment with CM-1-1 and/or CM-1-2. It will include revising the output and outcome formulation to reflect the anticipated mitigation benefits, and ensure the mitigation target reflects the	Outcome 2.2 and its outputs have been refined accordingly to reflect anticipated mitigation benefits, and ensure that related targets are clear, including their contribution to Core Indicator 6. Regarding the GEF-7 Africa Minigrids Project, while no impact

results of the corresponding activities. Please coordinate with, and build on the experiences and lessons learned of, the GEF-7 Africa minigrids project in Zambia (UNDP, ID10814).	evaluations are available yet, the project will work closely with this project during implementation to ensure coordination and the building on experiences and lessons learned.
Targets on GEF core indicators be refined, and notably ways to improve the project's overall cost-efficiency in the delivery of global environmental benefits be explored, or the cost assumptions and cost effectiveness of the project be thoroughly justified in the CEO endorsement requests.	Targets on GEF core indicators have been refined. The project's overall cost-efficiency in the delivery of global environmental benefits has been further developed, and cost effectiveness of the project better justified during the development of the CEO Endorsement Request.
The resilient livelihoods and climate adaptation interventions further to respond to the climate vulnerabilities and associated barriers be further elaborated on.	The project's adaptation rationale, including that related to resilient livelihoods has been further elaborated in the project rationale and description discussions.
An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should be developed during the PPG stage based on appropriate environmental and social risk assessment	An ESMF has been developed. See Annex I.

Responses to GEF Council Comments

Council member	Comment	Agency response
Germany	Germany notes the project's important objective of strengthening the enabling policy environment for forest restoration and conservation. Yet, the PIF notes that the central government has farm and agricultural policies in place that incentivize the clearing of standing forests on agriculturally productive lands. This is compounded by a lack of clarity around land tenure and forest use rights in communal areas. While the PIF does a comprehensive job in addressing barriers, Germany requests further clarity on how this project intends to strengthen the enabling policy environment while competing farm policies incentivizing land clearing for agricultural production.	Under Output 1.1.2 "Dialogues on policy coherence and implementation of sustainable natural resources management" The dialogues will also ensure that land ownership rights are understood at the community level, promoting gender-inclusive ownership and sustainable stewardship of natural resources. Included in the policy dialogues, will be a focus on agricultural policies which incentivise the clearing of forests on agriculturally productive lands, including discussing what alternatives there are to incentivising clearing of forests to ensure the protection of natural resources and providing relevant recommendations via policy briefs to be developed. This has been clarified in the output description.
	We further recommend to closely engage with the Accelerate Water and Agricultural Resources Efficiency (AWARE) and Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE) projects. These projects overlap with the proposed project region. AWARE is implementing landscape restoration measures and is currently planning a second phase of the project (expected to start Oct/Nov 2023).	During project development, engagements were held with GIZ to ensure that linkages with the SAFE and AWARE projects are maximised. Linkages are described in Table 1 of Section B of the Project Document. Discussions were also held regarding the potential for the SAFE and/or AWARE projects to co-finance the proposed project, however, co-finance was not available, as GIZ is an implementing agency.
	Germany would further like to acknowledge the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) and Water User Associations as additional relevant	Well noted. Where possible, WARMA has been included as a key partner to support project implementation, while

Council member	Comment	Agency response
	partners that exist in the project region. The letter could closely work with Community Forest Management Groups.	WUAs have been included as key stakeholders where possible, including in activities where CFMGs will play a prominent role.
	We would further like to point out that the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is an implementing agency – no co-financing will be provided as opposed to statement on p.44/45.	Well noted. As per the above response, all mention of co-financing related to GIZ has been removed.
USA	We appreciate the draft Work Programmes' focus on our planet's most critical forest ecosystems which must be conserved to meet global climate and biodiversity goals. Given that the largest driver of tropical deforestation is land clearance for commodity production we would expect GEF projects to clearly define that problem and orient their work programs towards addressing it. We would appreciate greater emphasis on sustainable forest management that recognizes the need for alternative livelihoods to conserve global forest ecosystems. We would strongly advocate for GEF projects to clearly orient their projects around helping countries decouple commodity production from deforestation.	Thank you. The project rationale has been strengthened to better capture how the proposed project promotes SLM that supports livelihoods that conserve ecosystems, including through moving away from production practices which drive deforestations towards those which promote forest conservation.

Responses to GEF STAP Comments

	STAP comment received at PIF stage	Response at PPG stage
1	<p>To ensure that specific interventions selected and designed by the project do not produce maladaptive results, in the PPG stage the project should develop 2-3 integrated simple narratives that take the existing climate projections in the PIF and combine them with plausible future trends in poverty, employment, and food security</p> <p><i>Further explanation of this comment:</i> <i>The PIF would be strengthened if it better integrated all the drivers of vulnerability, biodiversity loss, and land degradation into integrated simple narratives of the future. For example, the PIF lays out key contributors to vulnerability in the targeted provinces (including HDI, MPI, prevalence of food insecurity, and unemployment). It does not, however, offer possible future trends in these contributors – for example, what would the environmental situation look like if Zambia was able to increase its HDI/lower its MPI in these areas and food insecurity decreased vs a future where the HDI falls, while the MPI and food insecurity increase? In the former future, projected climate impacts might be heavily</i></p>	<p>Simple future narratives have been integrated into the description of the project rationale in Section A. This is supported by various analyses (climate, socioeconomic, etc.) specifically prepared for the project and present in Annex B of the project document.</p>

	STAP comment received at PIF stage	Response at PPG stage
	<p><i>mitigated by reduced levels of vulnerability, allowing people to manage climate impacts at the larger end of the possible range, while in the latter, vulnerability to climate impacts will be heightened, likely driving greater rates of biodiversity loss and land degradation in even a mildly changed climate. Developing two or three such integrated scenarios will allow the project designers to check the robustness of their intervention selection and design.</i></p>	
2	<p>To lend meaning to these simple narratives, in the PPG stage the project should ensure that it delivers on #19 under the project description and conducts a detailed study of livelihoods to understand the decision space of targeted communities. While the PIF treats degradation and the behaviors as simply existing, the PPG stage should establish why these behaviors exist. As the drivers of such behavior are likely related to issues such as poverty, food security, and employment, articulating the decision space of these communities will allow project designers to interpret how different climate/poverty/food security futures might lead to different behaviors and require different interventions. The project designers might consider formalizing this as a research activity under Output 4.1 to ensure this effort goes beyond a simplistic cataloguing of activities and makes an effort to understand the underlying decision space that is leading to observed degradation</p> <p><u>Further explanation of this comment:</u></p> <p><i>The PIF identifies climate-smart agricultural interventions as one activity/output that can shift existing degrading trends while also noting historically low levels of uptake by farmers (Barriers, #4). The literature moves beyond the PIF's identification of "tree seedling availability, increased labour demands, low knowledge, skills, and government's farmer fertilizer support systems" as reasons for this low uptake, identifying a mismatch between proposed interventions and the social dimensions of existing farming systems. To avoid identifying and designing ineffective or maladaptive interventions, the project will require substantial engagement with the local communities targeted by the project to understand the sources of their contributions to the problems this project seeks to address. STAP appreciates that the PIF, under Project Description #19, points to a detailed study of livelihoods in the PPG phase and hopes that</i></p>	<p>A detailed baseline resilience analysis was conducted during the PPG stage, including the development of an associated report (see Annex I of the ProDoc). This included a focus on livelihoods conditions and needs within the target communities. A resilience assessment was conducted for six districts in the South and Central regions of Zambia using the Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience of Farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP+) tool developed in 2014 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and external partners. Precisely 445 surveys were recorded, with slightly more men than women interviewed.</p> <p>The assessment methodology was based on a series of questions covering aspects of how rural households manage their farm systems and natural resources. It explored how farmers interacted with and are linked to their communities, which are the main sources of risks and vulnerabilities, and how farmers cope with, adapt to, and transform following shocks, among other things. The detailed sections are household characteristics, agricultural production activities, natural resources utilisation and management, access to economic resources and services, nutrition and food stocks, and a resilience assessment, including gender analysis.</p> <p>As the project's impact is analysed through the long-term research programme under Output 4.1.1, related behaviour changes will also be assessed, including those related to the Green Cash Transfer Scheme to be implemented under Output 1.1.4.</p>

	STAP comment received at PIF stage	Response at PPG stage
	<i>this study will be conducted rapidly enough to fundamentally shape intervention selection and design</i>	
3	<p>Under Output 1.1.3, consider including dialogues with national-level policymakers on charcoal use and policies. Without national policies and incentives to shift away from charcoal production, market demand will remain strong and local populations will have significant incentives to continue producing charcoal.</p> <p><u>Further explanation of this comment:</u></p> <p><i>Associated with this, the effort to shift communities away from charcoal production (Output 1.1.3 and Output 2.2.1) seems focused on interventions at the community and district level, when the PIF identifies urban markets (particularly Lusaka) as the big driver of charcoal use and therefore charcoal markets. This framing risks shifting responsibility for changed behavior away from more secure consumers in urban areas onto more vulnerable rural populations</i></p>	<p>Including policy dialogues on charcoal use and related policies under Output 1.1.3 was considered both during the PIF and PPG stages. However, as this is already being addressed the by the USAID's Alternatives to Charcoal (A2C) Project, it will not be explicitly addressed by the proposed project. The project will, however, work closely with A2C to ensure coordination and alignment of related activities.</p>

Summary of changes from PIF

Component	Main changes from PIF
Enabling environment for climate change adaptation that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation and strengthened biodiversity	Output 1.1.2, "CFMGs strengthened and established, and forums set up to promote gender-inclusive collaborative community-level natural resources management", has been removed from Component 1 and instead included in the activity set under Output 2.1.2 "Improved, climate-resilient management interventions implemented across 200,000 ha of degraded landscapes in the Central and Southern Provinces". This change was made as the strengthening of CMFGs was deemed to contribute more directly to the achievement of the Output 2.1.2, rather than being an output on its own with a weak link to Outcome 1.1 "Strengthened enabling environment for climate-resilient natural resource management".
Budget	During the PPG phase, the budget allocations across components and outputs was reevaluated. Following the reevaluation, it was clear that far less budget would be needed for Output 1.2.1 and more for other outputs, such as those under Outcomes 2.2 and 3.1, to achieve the desired impacts and targets of the project. The change from LDCF to GEFT TF under Component 3

is due to not all outputs being completely adaptation focused, such as Outputs 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.