

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Adaptation Innovation through Emissions Reductions Traditional Fire Management

Region:

Africa

GEF Project ID:

11978

Country(ies):

Regional

Angola

Mozambique

Zambia

Type of Project:

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

DBSA

GEF Agency Project ID:

Project Executing Entity(s):

International Savanna Fire Management Initiative

Project Executing Type:

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s):

Climate Change

Submission Date:

8/5/2025

Type of Trust Fund:

LDCF

Project Duration (Months):

30

GEF Project Grant: (a)

1,662,385.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

149,615.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

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

1,812,000.00

Total Co-financing

800,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

0.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

0.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

0.00

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

1,812,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: Yes Competitive Window: No

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Indigenous Peoples, Stakeholders, Consultation, Type of Engagement, Participation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0

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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Extreme fire events in Southern Africa are predicted to increase as a result of climate change. Increases in temperature, the number of very hot days, decrease in precipitation and increasing occurrence of drought in Angola are expected to increase the frequency and intensity of wildfire. These climatic conditions will likely have significant impacts on projected fire-weather conditions and fire occurrence. Fire-weather severity (hotter and/or drier and/or windier weather) is increasing statistically significantly in large swathes across southern Africa, but almost exclusively due to the aggravation of late dry season (“LDS”) conditions.

In order to reduce wildfire emissions from late dry season wildfire and to support adaptation in the face of increasing wildfire risk, the project will introduce to Angola, Zambia and Mozambique Emissions Reductions Traditional Wildfire Management (“ER TFM”), a form of community-led, low cost fire management that uses science-based emissions reduction methodologies based on traditional knowledge to shift fire patterns from the late to the early dry season. This Project aims to increase institutional and regulatory capacity for public and private investment on wildfire management and the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. In doing so, an enabling environment is developed to (i) improve institutional and regulatory capacity for public and private investment on wildfire management; and (ii) increase resilience of local communities and ecosystems, such as increasing biodiversity protection, prevention of land degradation and loss, and enhancing food security. Co-benefits also include employment opportunities for Indigenous peoples and local communities, including women.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen institutions and community capacities for ER TFM Emissions Reduction Traditional Fire Management (“ER TFM”) so as to increase resilience of local communities and ecosystems to the impacts of

climate change

Project Components

Component 1: Advancing TFM technology transfer to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique through ER TFM implementation projects and capacity building for key and relevant stakeholders

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,068,285.00	250,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Increased institutional and regulatory capacity for public and private investment on wildfire management

Outcome 1.2: Increased resilience of communities and ecosystems to wildfires

Output:

Output 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity, coordination and regulatory coherence for ER TFM across government, communities, academia and private sector

Output 1.2: Improved management of wildfires and ecosystems through community-led ER TFM projects

Component 2: South to south technology and knowledge transfer

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
380,100.00	250,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Regional technological cooperation for MRV for ER TFM to ensure coherent and mutually supportive wildfire management in Southern Africa.

Outcome 2.2: South-to-south knowledge transfer of ER TFM to lusophone LDCs which have expressed interest in adopting TFM

Output:

Output 2.1: Meeting reports of subregional coordination to ensure coherent and mutually supportive wildfire management in Southern Africa

Output 2.2: South-south transfer of ER TFM technologies and knowledge with a focus on lusophone countries

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
71,000.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

Project assessment and evaluation to ensure consistency with originally agreed milestones

Output:

Terminal evaluation report

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Advancing TFM technology transfer to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique through ER TFM implementation projects and capacity building for key and relevant stakeholders	1,068,285.00	250,000.00
Component 2: South to south technology and knowledge transfer	380,100.00	250,000.00
M&E	71,000.00	50,000.00
Subtotal	1,519,385.00	550,000.00
Project Management Cost	143,000.00	250,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,662,385.00	800,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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

Global environmental problems

Wildfires annually burn a total land area of between 3.5 and 4.5 million km² and affect every region of the world. Wildfire smoke is estimated to kill around 340,000 people annually. In 2017, insured losses from wildfires totalled USD14 billion. Wildfires have been estimated by the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) to destroy ecosystem services in the range of US\$146–US\$191 billion per year. Wildfires are also a globally significant contributor of emissions, with the net carbon emissions from wildfire between 1997 and 2014 being 2Gt CO₂eq⁻¹ (2000 Mt CO₂-eq) annually. Fires from grassland, savanna and scrubland account for approximately 60% of N₂O and 35% of global CH₄ emissions from fire sources annually, accounting for approximately 3.8% of annual GHG emissions from all sources.

Emissions from wildfire are predominantly generated from fires burning in the LDS, a hot and dry period of the year in which fires tend to be more intense, travel faster, and become more widespread and destructive than those fires that burn in the cooler early dry season (EDS), mainly when there is vegetation build-up due to an absence of managed fires earlier in the dry season. These more intense fires often destroy the canopy layer of trees, contributing to biodiversity loss, soil erosion and deforestation and threatening crops and livelihoods. High-intensity LDS wildfire in Southern Africa and associated fire emissions are globally significant, accounting for more than 70% of global fire emissions. High-intensity LDS fires undermine the food security of vulnerable populations and damage infrastructure. They are a driver of biodiversity loss, forest degradation and desertification.

The IPCC predicts that global fire activity will likely increase due to climate change. NASA predicts that wildfires could increase by as much as 35% by 2100 and that most of these increases will take place in fire-dependent landscapes. Such fire-dependent landscapes, mainly savannas and tropical dry forests, cover around one-sixth of the global land surface. Intense wildfires in these landscapes are a major driver of forest degradation and desertification.

Project objectives and proposed outcomes

The objective of this project is to implement a low cost, community-led form of fire management, namely, ER TFM to shift fire patterns from LDS to EDS to increase institutional and regulatory capacity for public and private investment on wildfire management and the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change For example:

- Effectively implemented, EDS strategic burning (e.g. reinforcing cutlines, tracks, natural barriers such as watercourses) has been shown through extensive international experience to substantially reduce and contain risks associated with LDS savanna wildfires. As a graphic illustration, strategic EDS burning conducted as part of ISFMI project activities around the full

perimeter of the World Heritage Tsodilo Hills enclave in north-west Botswana in 2021, effectively stopped the incursion of extensive LDS wildfires from causing severe damage to infrastructure and biodiversity values (see figure below):

Figure 1: Illustration of the effectiveness of EDS prescribed perimeter burning to effectively manage the incursion of regionally extensive LDS wildfires, Tsodilo Hills World Heritage site, 2021. Underlying Landsat image Oct 2021, overlaid with fire mapping from other dates as shown.

All prescribed perimeter fire management activities were undertaken by the Tsodilo Hills Community Trust fire team and regional staff of the Botswana Dept of Forestry and Range Resources, under the guidance of ISFMI's and MakiPlanet's fire operations specialist, Mr Robin Beatty. Note the incursion of an EDS prescribed burn into the Tsodilo Hills site on the western boundary, which was successfully mopped up by the above fire management team

- Reducing the risk of extensive, frequent and severe LDS fires has well-recognised benefits for savanna environmental management and biodiversity conservation, including reducing deleterious impacts on: soil erosion and water quality (Townsend & Douglas 2000, 2004); tree stem mortality and vegetation / habitat structure (Trapnell 1959; Ryan & Williams 2011; Murphy et al. 2023); fire-vulnerable vegetation types, especially those supporting fire interval-sensitive taxa with limited seed dispersal capacities (i.e. obligate seeders; Russell-Smith 2006); fauna (invertebrates, vertebrates), especially those with restricted home ranges and specialised habitat requirements (Lawes et al. 2015; Ziembicki et al. 2015).
- Additionally, prescribed EDS fire management employing small patchy fires affords: opportunities for breaking-up fuel-load continuity (Brockett et al. 2001; Oliveira et al. 2015); creation of fine spatial-scale time-since-fire habitat mosaics, with benefits to plant and animal species with limited dispersal capacities as described above; and, through facilitating post-fire regeneration of grass 'green-pick' under moist soil conditions, extending the seasonal palatability of forages especially for grazers (Archibald & Bond 2004; Kimuyu et al. 2017).

Baseline scenarios in Southern Africa (Angola, Mozambique and Zambia) and anticipated changes using

The Southern Africa Sub-Region is comprised of 11 Savanna Ecoregions including: the Angolan Miombo woodlands, Angolan Mopane woodlands, Central Zambezan Miombo woodlands, Eastern Miombo woodlands, Southern Miombo Woodland, Southern Congolian forest–savanna mosaic (SC), West Congolian forest–savanna mosaic, Kalahari Acacia–Baikiaea woodlands, Southern African Bushveld, Zambezan Baikiaea woodlands, and the Zambezan and Mopane woodlands. The Southern African Sub-Region is the second-largest of the three African Sub-Regions and includes portions of 14 countries including: Gabon, Congo, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Namibia, Tanzania, Burundi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana, South Africa, and Swaziland.

In common with other regions around the globe, Southern Africa has a long tradition of traditional fire management practice. As detailed in the ISFMI Feasibility Study, anthropogenic fires have been critical in shaping the vegetation diversity, abundance, and distribution of southern African savannas over the last

1.5 million years. Evidence from elemental carbon abundance records indicates that humans have had significant control over fire regimes and biomass burning in sub-Saharan Africa since the start of the Holocene. Fire has been used in traditional community and Indigenous management systems to control parasites, stimulate new growth that is palatable to all grazers, prevent bush encroachment, cultivate populations of key resource species of flora and fauna, and preserve long unburned areas. Recent studies and historical analysis highlight that indigenous fire management practices in various savanna environments have historically created a mosaic burn pattern, which prevented large conflagrations. Much traditional fire knowledge and practice is shared across diverse ethnic groups across the Southern Africa region.

Despite this long history of traditional fire management, current regimes in Southern Africa largely focus on fire suppression, or burning too often, alongside other pressures, frequently preventing Indigenous peoples and other local communities from conducting early dry season burning, allowing more destructive fires to take hold at inappropriate times of the year. Climate change is likely to increase temperatures in the region, and decrease precipitation in parts of the region, further increasing the importance of approaches that reduce the risk of inappropriate dry season wildfire. In particular, extreme fire events in Southern Africa are predicted to increase due to climate change. Climate change is already affecting the distribution and phenology of many species in southern African vegetation, and future climate projections predict even more significant changes. Projected increases in temperature and decrease in precipitation in Southern Africa are expected to increase the late dry seasonality, frequency and intensity of wildfire, affecting vegetation mortality, seed germination, and young plant growth. Wildfires have been a critical shaping factor for Southern Africa's landscapes and vegetation. These events are particularly important for savanna woodlands and grasslands that include many woody species that are well adapted to frequent fires. However, frequent fires can limit the growth of large trees and shrubs, preserving the characteristic 'balance' between grass and trees found in savannas.

Globally, area burned is projected to increase by 19% by 2050 under a RCP 4.5 scenario, while under a 4°C warming scenario, wildfire frequency is projected to increase by 30% by 2100.[\[1\]](#)

Angola

Angola has a 2020 Human Development Index of 0.581, placing it at 148th out of 189 countries. The UN considers it a Least Developed Country (LDC) in the process of transitioning to the status of a Developing Country. With a vulnerability score of 0.506 in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index, Angola ranks among the 50 countries most vulnerable to climate change and one of the 15 countries least ready to adapt.

High intensity LDS wildfire in Angola and associated fire emissions are on a globally significant scale. Angola has the second highest volume of fire emissions of LDCs on the African continent, with between 74% to 93% of these emissions derived from fires burning in the late dry season. High intensity inappropriate dry season fires undermine the food security of vulnerable populations, reduce air and water quality, impact human health, cost lives and damage infrastructure. They drive biodiversity loss, forest degradation, soil erosion and desertification.

Extreme fire events in Angola are predicted to increase as a result of climate change. Projected increases in temperature, increases in the number of very hot days, decreases in precipitation and increasing the

occurrence of drought in Angola are expected to increase the late dry seasonality, frequency and intensity of wildfires.

The World Bank's Country Climate and Development Report for Angola concludes that climate change is not just a future threat, but already a reality in Angola. A climate impact assessment confirmed that warming has accelerated significantly in recent years. The annual mean temperature has increased by 1.4°C since 1951 and is expected to keep rising. Southern Angola has been the hardest hit, and experienced a severe and protracted drought over the past decade, with conditions described as the worst in 40 years. In 2021, an estimated 3.81 million people in the six southern provinces were reported to have insufficient food, and over 1.2 million people continue to face water scarcity because of the drought. By 2040–2060, most of the country is projected to be 1.5–2.5°C warmer, except near the coast, with significant implications for water availability, drought severity, and, in some areas, extreme heat. Precipitation trends are more uncertain, but rainfall variability is clearly increasing, with longer dry spells, worse droughts, and also more floods.

Considering an RCP4.5 scenario, future projections for Angola indicate an increase in the average annual temperature of 1.2 to 3.2°C in 2060, with warmer and less cold days and nights, a generalized warming of surface waters on the northern and southern frontiers of the large marine ecosystem of the Benguela current, a variation in annual precipitation between -27% and + 20% in 2090, a greater probability of extreme events, such as heat waves, droughts and intense rains.^[2] Angola itself recognises that the country has been greatly affected by the impacts of climate change, including increased wildfires, and that adaptation is an obvious need.^[3] Specific data on RCP 8.5 scenario is unavailable.

Mozambique

Mozambique is one of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries with considerable forest and wildlife resources. These resources are of special importance for food security and for social and economic activities in general. However, itinerant agriculture, logging, firewood and charcoal production, and uncontrolled burning and poaching are identified as the main threats to forest and wildlife resources in the country.

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to climate change, with a significant proportion of the population dependent on small-scale rain-fed subsistence activities that are sensitive to climatic factors and rely on ecosystem resilience. The National Climate Change Response Strategy anticipates climate change to lead to an increased risk of wildfires due to lower atmospheric relative humidity.

Mozambique's current fire patterns and challenge has resulted in 4 million hectares of land burnt annually. In addition to uncontrolled wildfires, the yearly burning of savanna takes place between August and September to prepare new fields for agriculture and to hunt wild animals that are part of the Mozambican diet. Land is cleared in part to expand areas for agricultural production. Savannah grass is also burned to drive game from their cover to improve hunting and encourage fresh grass growth for better livestock pasture. Its current fire management legislation prohibits fire but recognizes the need for prescribed burning as a management tool. The Mozambique National Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Wildfire of 2007 emphasizes prevention, suppression and rehabilitation.

There is a tendency toward an increase in annual temperature for Mozambique mainly for RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios. This is evident for the Gaza Province, north of the Tete Province, and parts of Niassa

Province, where variations will be Tmax (0.92 to 4.73 °C), Tmin (1.12 to 4.85 °C), and Tmean (0.99 to 4.7 °C).^[4] Projections show a decrease in precipitation, with RCP4.5 showing the 50th percentile with a negative sign during the 2040s and 2070s periods, while RCP8.5 shows similar behavior for all periods. This shows that for these scenarios, most of the country will experience a decrease in precipitation.^[5] Climate change exacerbates the wildfire risk in Mozambique by altering the frequency, intensity, severity and seasonality of fires. Mozambique's fire regimes are also greatly influenced by the El Nino Southern Oscillation, which is projected to become more frequent and severe due to climate change.^[6]

Zambia

The major climate drivers over Zambia include Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), Congo Air Boundary (CAB), and extra -tropical troughs. All these phenomena are significantly influenced by the El Nino and La Nina conditions. The impacts include frequent droughts, floods and high temperatures. Major sectors impacted include Agriculture, Water, Energy and Health. Rural populations practice rain fed agriculture and the whole country is dependent on hydropower for all socio- economic sectors. Climate change in Zambia will entail increased frequency and severity of droughts and floods (disasters) that will negatively retard economic growth as Zambia's economy is heavily based on natural resources, which are highly sensitive to changes in weather and climatic conditions. This will negatively impact hydropower and agriculture production hence derailing economic growth in all sectors.

Emissions in Zambia largely come from mining and the Agriculture- Forestry-Land Use (AFOLU) sectors. Zambia's National Adaptation (NAPA) of 2007 notes the impact of forest fires as a climatic hazard affecting the forestry sector, and identifies improved fire management in game parks and community-based fire management as adaptation measures in response to the climatic hazards droughts and floods it faces. Zambia's National Climate Change Action Policy of 2019 has nine (9) objectives, including the implementation of sustainable land use management practices and the promotion of appropriate technologies to build national capacity to benefit from climate change technological transfer, particularly those that meet low carbon and climate resilient development needs. The ninth objective also promotes approaches that use of indigenous knowledge/local innovation on climate change.

Anthropogenic fire currently burns up to 25% of the Zambia's land area annually. Early burning frequently takes place in National Parks, game areas and protected forests. The highest frequency of fire takes place in September (late dry season fires) (based on 2013 figures).

Zambia has projected, in its National Adaptation Plan, that rainfall under RCP 4.5 and 8.5 would reduce in future from 2010-2099. The mean temperature is projected to increase by 1.23 oC (2025; RCP4.5), 1.41 oC (2055; RCP4.5), 2.33 oC (2085; RCP4.5), 3.38 oC (2025; RCP8.5), 2.91oC (2055; RCP8.5) and 5.62 oC (2085; RCP8.5) under future climate scenarios. The increase in surface air temperature and variability in rainfall will have impacts on all the sectors (Chisanga et al., 2022b) namely: Agricultural (Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, and Aquaculture sub-sectors), Energy, Health, Infrastructure, Mining, Tourism, Wildlife, Forest, Transport and Water.

The project outcomes can be categorized as follows:

- (a) Increased institutional and regulatory capacity for public and private investment on wildfire management
- (b) Increased resilience of communities and ecosystems to wildfires
- (c) Regional cooperation for the transfer of MRV for ER TFM to ensure coherent and mutually supportive wildfire management in Southern Africa.
- (d) South-to-south knowledge transfer of ER TFM to lusophone LDCs which have expressed interest in adopting TFM.

Relevant stakeholders

Key partners will be drawn from among governments, civil society, community and technical stakeholders.

ISFMI has an ongoing Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Zambia, under which the Government commits to partner with the ISFMI to further develop emissions reductions and traditional fire management. ISFMI has close links in the other countries listed and would conclude MOUs with them as well.

ISFMI also has close links with relevant community organisations and local academia. In Mozambique, partners include the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) FDR, Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) and Fire Research in Mozambique National Parks, including Niassa Reserve and Gorongosa National Park. In Zambia, partners include the University of Zambia, Copperbelt University, and the National Remote Sensing Centre. In Angola, partners include Kalahari Wildlands Trust, FAO Angola, the Cangandala and Huila National Parks and Lunda Reserve.

The ISFMI will work closely with NGOs who have engaged communities in Southern Africa and who have experience with incentivizing sustainable land use management practices. A key NGO partner will be sought who has local knowledge to bring to the initiative. Also important is the Working for Fire Initiative in South Africa which holds an immense lot of practical experience that would be of value to this project.

Others involved will be ISFMI's several regional and institutional partners including: Collegio Tropical, University of Lisbon, Darwin Centre for Bushfire Research, Charles Darwin University, Indigenous Carbon Industry Network, Australia (ICIN), Tropenbos, University of Oxford, University of Wageningen, Verra, Africa Parks and The Nature Conservancy.

Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the GEF grant and the longer-term support the grant would leverage would be those communities living in implementation project site areas within the most fire-affected provinces/territories of participating countries. Other direct beneficiaries would be the total populations of these wildfire-affected provinces/territories.

For direct beneficiaries, ER TFM would support livelihoods by preventing the loss of crops and forest products and the loss of lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure that result from intense inappropriate dry season wildfires. By supporting ecosystem services, the grant would

increase the climate resilience of these communities, which are among the most remote and severely disadvantaged Indigenous and local communities of Southern Africa.

Direct beneficiaries will also strengthen their resilience through the role of ER TFM in creating income, employment, and opportunities, including for women and youth, and bringing enhanced services, such as health and education, to communities in remote locations.

For direct and indirect beneficiaries alike, ER TFM will prevent the incursion of intense wildfires across borders and into fire-sensitive landscapes, improving air quality even far from the fire source, protecting biodiversity, preventing desertification, forest degradation, and deforestation, and supporting the ecosystem services on which both direct and indirect beneficiaries rely. Nature including associated wildlife is also a direct principle beneficiary.

The local NGO implementation partners and government departments involved will also gain from sharing knowledge and engaging in developing institutional frameworks and incentive schemes to help build an enabling environment and showcase good practice examples.

Synergies with other initiatives/projects

S/N	Project Name	Period	Synergies
GEF-funded (Angola)			
	Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development	2021 - 2028	The project aims to improve the management of national parks in targeted Trans-frontier Conservation Areas in Angola and strengthen the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to climate change, complementing the use of ER TFM as a climate adaptation strategy.
	Integrated landscape management to reduce land degradation and enhance community resilience in Angola's Miombo-Mopane dry forests (FSP)	2022 – 2026	This project is relevant in the context of its focus on integrated landscape planning, assessment and monitoring in Cuando Cubango, one of the five most fire affected provinces targeted.
	Sustainable Land Management in target landscapes in Angola's southwestern region	2020 – 2024	This project is relevant for its participatory approaches to capacity building of local stakeholders in the South West of Angola, one of the most fire affected areas.
Non-GEF-funded (Mozambique and Zambia)			
	GCF Multi Country Readiness Project in Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia and GCF FAO Readiness Project in Angola	2022 – 2024	These projects have identified potential feasibility and areas relevant to the adoption of ER TFM methodologies in target countries.

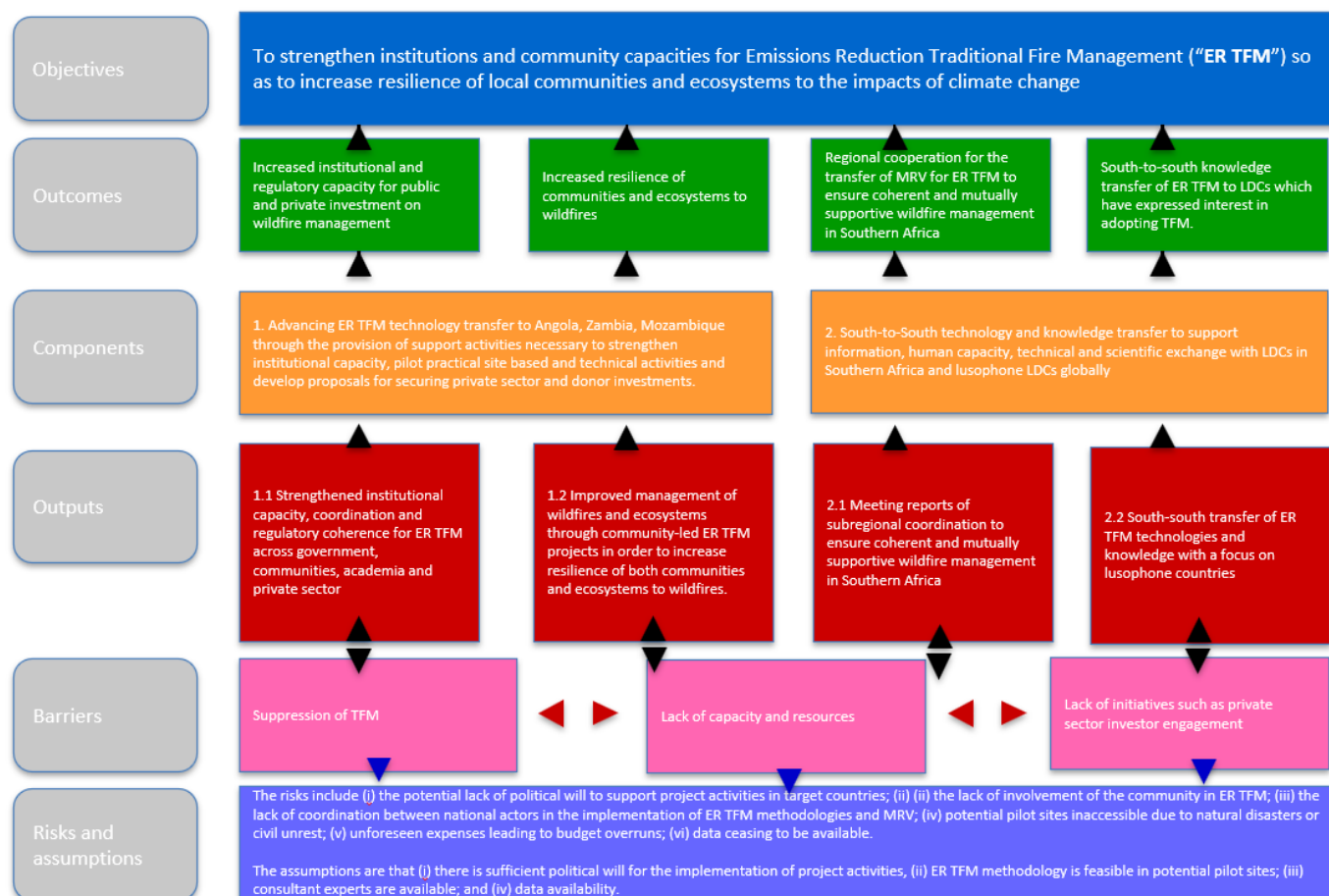
	South Africa has important lessons learnt from several fire management initiatives at policy level and at institutional and implementation level including Working for Fire Initiative, CSIR fire programme.	2025-	Several resources from several fire initiatives are relevant to a project of this nature
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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Theory of Change



Theory of Change

In order to reduce wildfire emissions from late dry season wildfire, enhance the resilience of community and ecosystem and accrue mitigation in the face of increasing wildfire risks due to climate change, the project will support an enabling environment for scale up in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia of ER TFM, an innovative form of fire management that has multiple advantages over other fire management and prevention approaches for community and ecosystem resilience in remote woodland savanna landscapes.

ER TFM has proven to be a low-cost ER methodology which reduces annual emissions from wildfires by up to half and further sequester carbon in biomass, resulting in multiple adaptation benefits including biodiversity protection, supporting ecosystem resilience and ecosystem services, and enhancing food security.

The challenge is in overcoming the lack of institutional frameworks, legislations and initiatives, suppression of TFM methodologies since the colonial period, and the lack of capacity and resources in target countries to adopt the TFM method and the resources to develop them. The barriers include:

(a) Colonial Suppression of TFM: Mozambique, Angola and Zambia colonial legacies include the suppression of TFM. Consequently, little early dry season preventative fire management is undertaken resulting in fire regimes characterised by predominant large destructive too late dry season fires that occur

too frequently and that emit globally significant GHGs, destroy biodiversity and the livelihoods and health of the people living in these landscapes.

(b) Lack of capacity and resources: These countries lack the capacity to adopt the TFM method and the resources to develop them. These include the lack of expertise, technical capacities or any of the necessary technologies to effectively manage wildfire, including for satellite-based MRV from key stakeholders such as the governments, IPLC and women. The weakness of institutions and institutional coordination often found in Southern Africa is often linked to an absence of effective fire management, leaving Indigenous and local communities and ecosystems in fire affected areas vulnerable to the loss and damage associated with too frequent and too early or too late dry season wildfire, a trend being exacerbated by climate change, and meaning that there is little capacity for institutions across disciplines and levels of government to work together to lead the introduction of advantageous fire management programmes with interdisciplinary requirements, as is the case for the introduction of ER TFM. At the same time, community governance systems have, in some countries, little experience and fitness for purpose in engaging with external entities to agree to, lead and implement ecosystems services projects such as ER TFM activities that would support more effective fire management, in particular, methods of establishing FPIC are frequently ill defined with limited integration between community and external governance modalities. Other relevant stakeholders also include education institutions (academia) in order to build an all-of-society adaptation and emissions mitigation response using ER TFM.

(c) Lack of initiatives such as private sector investor engagement: Due to the lack of appropriate institutional conditions, such as the ones identified above, private sector engagement remains limited. Further, private investors have limited understanding of ER TFM and the financial incentives that are associated with the methodology.

To address the barriers above and support community and ecosystem services and resilience, the project will establish an enabling framework in order for target countries to scale up ER TFM activities in the long run.

The project's outcomes will be achieved through sustained dialogues with indigenous people and local communities in the proximity of pilot sites on the adaptation benefits of introducing ER TFM, and aim to achieve the following reforms:

- (a) increased institutional and regulatory capacity for public and private investment on wildfire management;
- (b) increased resilience of communities and ecosystems to wildfires;
- (c) Regional cooperation for the transfer of MRV for ER TFM to ensure coherent and mutually supportive wildfire management in Southern Africa.
- (d) South-to-south knowledge transfer of ER TFM to lusophone LDCs which have expressed interest in adopting TFM.

Capacity development will be a key factor in achieving the outcomes, with capacity development and stakeholder engagement critical to supporting sectoral growth in the target countries, and South-South

dissemination of experience for emissions reductions and adaptation to climate change. Specifically, in order to address the barriers described above, accrue mitigation, and support community and ecosystem services and resilience, the project will seek to enhance the knowledge of local stakeholders on the benefits of ER TFM so as to develop an enabling environment for ER TFM through the following four outputs and corresponding activities:

Component 1: Advancing ER TFM technology transfer to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique through the provision of support activities necessary to strengthen institutional capacity, pilot practical site based and technical activities and develop proposals for securing private sector and donor investments - **Total \$1,155,000**

This component seeks to advance TFM technology transfer to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique through the provision of support activities necessary to pilot practical site based and technical activities and develop proposals for securing private sector and donor investments.

Output 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity, coordination and regulatory coherence for ER TFM across government, communities, academia and private sector

Target countries have limited human capacity for effective fire management. In particular, women's potential role in fire management decision making and participation is particularly limited, despite, at the community level, reliance of women on healthy fire regimes due to their role in supporting the food security of communities relying on subsistence agriculture and access to non -timber forest products. To address these barriers, Activities under Output 1.2 provide support for the development of human capacity in participating in fire management and ER TFM in communities and governments across educational institutions, communities in implementation project site areas and government institutions with a particular emphasis on addressing specific gender barriers to maximise the positioning of women to benefit from fire management related leadership positions and employment opportunities. This focus on human capacity building is intended to support the long-term independence and sustainability of an ER TFM Sector across target countries. Specific activities are proposed below.

Activity 1.1: Organisation of capacity-building activities in target countries for relevant stakeholders

In relation to Angola and Mozambique, increasing institutional capacity by building human capacity and capacity sustainability in government institutions by organising 1 (one) capacity building activity in each country designed in collaboration with relevant government departments (covering responsibilities for forests, biodiversity, climate change, protected areas management, gender and justice), and tailored to the role and subject matter of area of responsibility.

In relation to Zambia, to increase investor engagement through private sector outreach by organising one(1) seminar to enhance private sector knowledge of ER TFM implementation in Zambia, including potential partnerships involving multi-tenure partnership settings (e.g., government-private-community lands and transboundary arrangements) and private sector involvement in wildfire management.

Capacity-building activities will integrate conflict-sensitive approaches to ensure inclusive, transparent and socially cohesive participation across community, customary and government stakeholders. Training will be designed to address existing tensions around land, fire management authority, gender and youth marginalisation, and relationships between customary and state institutions. In provinces where historical

grievances and governance gaps persist, capacity-building will include modules on participatory decision-making, FPIC, dispute-resolution practices, and equitable benefit-sharing, with emphasis on ensuring strong representation of women and youth. This will help build trust, strengthen local institutions, and prevent the reinforcement of existing inequalities or resource-based tensions. In all target countries provide at least one (1) stipend and research funds for relevant targeted primary and/or desktop research in the implementation of ER TFM in the particular country, including impacts of colonial legacies, comparative case studies and new directions.

Output 1.2: Improved management of wildfires and ecosystems through community-led ER TFM projects in order to increase resilience of both communities and ecosystems to wildfires.

The target countries currently do not have or have only limited effective fire management nor any experience of using a methodology based offset approach to fire management. Funding for establishment of community led micro-enterprises is limited or unavailable and there is a lack of community experience designing and implementing environmental services and emissions reductions projects. The projects are situated in conservation areas^[1], which Indigenous People and rural local communities inhabit. Such areas are home to communities representing those among the most vulnerable in the target countries to the impact of climate change given the absence of economic opportunities, correspondingly low incomes and reliance on ecosystem services for food security through dependence on subsistence agriculture, small scale pastoralism and access to non-timber forests products that are highly sensitive to the impact of late dry season wildfire. The inclusion of protected areas, including community land use areas, will generate experience of ER TFM in target countries and support scale-up in the long-term.

Specific activities under this output are proposed as follows:

Activity 1.2: To develop enabling environments for implementing projects in community lands and protected areas. This activity seeks to identify and establish at least one ER TFM project per country in a key fire affected province/state/territory within participating countries.

Previous research has indicated that within the target countries, the following areas have several promising sites. Based on prior systematic analysis, priority initial sites that would best support later scale up include: the Niassa Special Reserve and identified Coutada in Niassa and Manica provinces of Mozambique, the Mavinga National Park and the Luengue-Luina National Parks in Angola, the Ngonye Falls National Park and the Sioma Ngwezi National Park in Zambia. One advantage of the sites in Angola and Zambia is the potential of these sites to strengthen transboundary cooperation over time. Maps of the locations and fire frequency maps for these sites are provided in the annex to this document.

The establishment of implementation projects includes precise site definition, engagement of key stakeholders such as government institutions and IPLCs, a fire management and operations plan, agreeing on a system of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), pathways benefits distribution and project carbon and accounts auditing.

Specific site selection within the broad areas, previously identified from the GCF readiness projects, will be initiated with further work to develop project development documents for these sites that include focus on:

- Guiding/informing precise site boundaries
- Identifying potential sites containing suitable Miombo covered by the VERRA standard currently under review

- Vegetation mapping of potential sites
- Historical fire scar mapping of potential sites
- VERRA SFM methodology refinement of parameterisation needs for the site
- Environmental Assessment and Action Plan
- Gender Assessment and Action Plan
- Host country carbon policy
- Host country fire management policy

Conflict-Sensitive Assessment and Risk Management Framework

- Host country training & development capacity building needs
- Community engagement and knowledge building processes
- Project staff training needs for fire planning
- Project staff training needs for fire execution
- Safety training needs

During site identification and project establishment, conflict-sensitive assessments will guide stakeholder engagement, FPIC processes, and the development of benefit-sharing and fire governance arrangements to avoid exacerbating land, resource or political tensions. Site-level work will account for local dynamics such as disputes over land access, overlaps between conservation and community areas, competition with extractive or commercial interests, and the marginalisation of displaced, remote or politically under-represented groups. The project will prioritise inclusive representation in community fire committees, transparent decision-making, and clear institutional roles, supported by grievance mechanisms and ongoing conflict monitoring to ensure that ER TFM implementation strengthens social cohesion and local legitimacy

The development of these documents will also include best practices on empowering women and advancing gender equality in the project and entail site visits by the ISFMI team and partners involved in the proposal for the sites. These documents will be reviewed and agreed with all key stakeholders at a workshop which will also agree upon the follow up necessary for sites and will be disseminated to regional and local stakeholders, as well as published on websites and/or social media where appropriate and relevant.

The result will be an agreed pathway and project development documents for establishing fire operations in order to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and local communities and, at the same time, generate credits for at least one site in each target country.

Component 2: South-to-South technology and knowledge transfer to support information, human capacity, technical and scientific exchange with LDCs in Southern Africa and lusophone LDCs globally, where these lusophone LDCs are facing analogous fire problems and have expressed interest in adopting TFM - **Total \$420,000**

A regional approach to building enabling environments for TFM will be the most efficient way of proceeding within the region for several key reasons, including: (i) the value of a regional approach to monitoring, reporting and verification for active transboundary fire management, given that each emissions reductions methodology developed is applicable to specific ecosystem types situated within a given rainfall gradient, and most commonly occurring across several national borders; (ii) the added benefits of similar fire management approaches adjacent across national borders for climate and biodiversity; and (iii) the greater potential for the sharing of capacity and lessons learned across the region. Indeed, traditional fire knowledge and practices are remarkably similar throughout Southern Africa, and communities continue to employ traditional burning to manage natural resources necessary for daily livelihood activities such as slash-and-burn agriculture, burning pasture to improve grazing, charcoal production, natural product harvesting, controlling pests, hunting, and reducing wildfire threats. This project will also balance short term and long-term gains of burning for various stakeholders involved as well as for wildlife impacted. The project will seek to incentivize optimal burning regimes for those impacted most to help establish such a balance and ensure optimal burning times for various habitats and promote safeguards for all activities to follow sound biodiversity and social assessments and management plans.

Output 2.1: Meeting reports of subregional coordination to ensure coherent and mutually supportive wildfire management in Southern Africa

Activity 2.1.1: Develop a subregional plan with relevant governments of the region, SADC and other relevant partners that will identify activities that would benefit from regional cooperation, such as mapping, monitoring of fire management activities providing real-time fire information, sharing information and coordinating research and safeguarding activities, in particular but not only women's participation in ER TFM and related activities and governance concerning the impact of fire activities on shared water systems, species distribution and species migration, promote logistical ease of operation across national boundaries, including through cooperation in the use of airports and avian infrastructure for project and research access and visa facilitation to support the cross boundary movement of community practitioners and researchers, as necessary to support fire management activities.

Output 2.2: South-south transfer of ER TFM technologies and knowledge with a focus on lusophone countries

Activity 2.2.1: Raising awareness amongst relevant developing countries (e.g., Brazil and Timor-Leste) which have expressed interest in ER TFM through two virtual events jointly prepared by target countries. This includes (i) one institutional (inter-government) sharing session with interested relevant LDCs, (ii) one 'women in fire' knowledge exchange session by community and government representatives on the cultural histories and role of women in traditional fire management, and (iii) showcasing the project at COP 30.

Activity 2.2.2: Facilitating target country participation in the annual North Australia Savanna Fire Forum in 2026. The Fire Forum bring together over 400 Indigenous rangers and experts annually to discuss challenges and opportunities for ER TFM from around the world and facilitates traditional knowledge-sharing and improved understanding and practice of the Indigenous carbon industry

Activity 2.2.3: Update the websites, develop social media and establish a regular bulletin on ER TFM. The information may be divided into countries and include information on the overview of their experience using ER TFM, scientific basis and methodology, tools for gender balance MRV and benefits accrued.

Project duration: 24 months, including start-up activities (3 months), execution period (18 months) and project closure (3 months).

Enablers include (i) the existence of relevant policies, legislation, and regulations in Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia, which form part of the relevant institutional context for ER TFM; and (ii) the presence of existing research and collaborations. The table below demonstrates the complementarity of the proposal with existing frameworks and collaborations in each of the target countries.

The project also aligns with national priorities, as evidenced by existing policies and targets addressing the risks associated with uncontrolled wildfires. ER TFM is a fire management strategy that, given its role in reducing uncontrolled forest fires, would simultaneously support both Angola's mitigation targets, adaptation priorities, biodiversity and human development strategies. The capacities that would be developed by the interventions proposed would also reinforce the target counties' other actions and climate change priorities through strengthening research, scientific and institutional capacities, and supporting systematic observation and analysis through strengthening satellite-based mapping and early warning systems relevant to the AFOLU sector and disaster prevention and response.

At the regional level, ER TFM supports the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Fire Management Programme. Recognising vegetation fires as a significant concern over the past two decades, SADC highlights the ecological importance of fire in maintaining healthy ecosystems and biodiversity, advocating for prescribed and controlled burns. The current regional programme establishes a collaborative platform for cross-border fire management. ER TFM priorities are congruent with this approach; specifically, Output 2.3 outlines steps to realise transboundary coordination for coherent and mutually beneficial wildfire management in Southern Africa. Activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 propose establishing collaborative mechanisms for monitoring ER TFM initiatives and developing biodiversity monitoring, research, and safeguard templates for the Southern African region.

No national policies have been identified that conflict with the intended outcomes of the project.

At this juncture, it must be highlighted that compared to Angola and Mozambique, Zambia is increasingly building an enabling environment that supports community-led natural resources projects. Part I of the Carbon Market Framework for Zambia' to catalyse private sector investment activity development. In comparison, both Angola and Mozambique do not have effective fire management nor any experience in using methodology based methodology-based skills or any experience using a methodology-based offset approach to fire management. Community experience is lacking in designing and implementing environmental services and reducing emissions and long-term unsustainable impacts. The establishment of community-led micro-enterprises is limited or unavailable. There is a lack of community experience and incentives for designing and implementing environmental services and emissions reductions. There is a lack of community experience in designing and implementing environmental services and emissions reduction projects in Angola and Mozambique. As such, the nature of the activities proposed will keep in view the unique enabling environment of each of the target countries.

For completeness, a survey of the relevant policy instruments do not reveal counteracting policies.

The risks of the Project include (i) the potential lack of political will to support project activities in target countries; (ii) the lack of involvement of the community in ER TFM; (iii) the lack of coordination between national actors in the implementation of ER TFM methodologies and MRV; (iv) potential pilot sites inaccessible due to natural disasters or civil unrest; (v) unforeseen expenses leading to budget overruns; (vi) data ceasing to be available.

The main assumptions are that (i) there is sufficient political will for the implementation of project activities, (ii) ER TFM methodology is feasible in potential pilot sites; (iii) consultant experts are available; and (iv) data availability.

Impact Potential

(a) Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of vulnerable peoples, communities and regions

The **impact potential** on relevant stakeholders includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries. The project's most direct beneficiaries will be those communities living in the implementation project site areas within the most fire-affected provinces/territories of participating countries. Other direct beneficiaries will be the total populations of these most wildfire-affected provinces/territories.

Niassa Special Reserve – approximately 60,000 people from three ethnic groups (Yao, Matambwe and Macua).[\[2\]](#)

Mavinga and Luengue Luiana National Parks – approximately 12,000 people.[\[3\]](#)

Sioma Ngwezi National Park – Kapau Community – numbers undetermined.[\[4\]](#)

Target countries' fire-dependent savanna woodlands support local communities through providing ecosystem services and the resources needed to support subsistence agricultural and forest-based livelihoods, including game, firewood and non-timber forest products, as well as charcoal production as a small-scale income-producing activity. Such communities' livelihoods are intrinsically and invariably linked to and reliant on these forest landscapes. As such they are highly vulnerable to climate shocks and loss and damage associated with wildfire. Rural communities in these provinces have few employment or other economic opportunities and are more likely to live under the national poverty line. The remoteness of these communities makes access to state services challenging.

For direct beneficiaries, ER TFM will prevent the loss of crops, biodiversity and forest products and the loss of lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure that result from intense too frequent or too early or too late dry season wildfires, thereby preserving livelihoods and food security. By supporting ecosystem services, it will increase the climate resilience of communities. Direct beneficiaries will also have their resilience strengthened through the role of ER TFM in creating income, employment, and opportunities, including for women and youth, and bringing enhanced services, such as health and education, to communities in remote locations. The project's direct beneficiaries expected to benefit include indigenous and local communities.

For direct and indirect beneficiaries alike, ER TFM will prevent the incursion of intense wildfires across borders and into fire-sensitive landscapes, improving air quality even far from the fire source, protecting biodiversity, preventing desertification, forest degradation, and deforestation, and supporting the ecosystem services on which both direct and indirect beneficiaries rely.

(b) Increased resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services

The target sites currently face the following problems:

Niassa Special Reserve: Ongoing internal pressure due to land use conversion by local communities to open new fields, artisanal mining, degrading fire regimes as well as regional pressure^[5]

Mainvga and Luengue-Luiana: Poaching, human-wildlife conflict and degradation of wildlife habitat due to, *inter alia*, deliberate and wild fires, expansion of agriculture that is based mostly on the practice of slash and burn.^[6]

Sioma Ngwezi National Park: Highly susceptible to bush fires during the LDS when farmers burn their fields.^[7]

Examples of the impact potential include improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services. ER TFM both reduces wildfire incidence overall and shifts the seasonality of fire to the early dry season, with managed fires that are lower intensity and patchy, and affecting only the ground layer, as opposed to LDS uncontrolled wildfires that are intense and travel far and fast, and reach into canopy layers, damaging and potentially destroying larger trees. Managed burning in the EDS strategically reduces the fuel load, preventing LDS fire from taking hold. ER TFM protects biodiversity and prevents desertification, forest degradation and deforestation. With the incidence and intensity of wildfires expected to increase in the savanna woodlands of Southern Africa, improved fire management, such as through ER TFM, will improve the resilience of these ecosystems and ecosystem services.

The scale of ER TFM in target countries through the proposed Interventions in the most fire-affected regions of these countries will place large land areas under ER TFM, including several of Southern Africa's largest and most important protected areas and trans-frontier conservation areas. Further scale-up is then expected through the implementation of the proposed Interventions, which aim to adopt an all-of-society approach by involving relevant stakeholders including women and youth in the activities.

Building an enabling environment including local capacity for ER TFM will result not only in sector-specific knowledge and experience among target countries' communities but also in the broader Southern African academic communities within government and communities. It will strengthen capacity in allied areas such as gender balanced disaster response, ecological management, biodiversity and practical application of customary law systems within integrated land management. It will provide communities and government experience that will also be relevant to strengthening women and youth engagement in environmental services projects more generally.

(c) Reduced emissions from land use

A third impact would be reduced emissions from land use, reforestation, reduced deforestation, and sustainable forest management and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. In Southern Africa, ER TFM can generate significant global reductions in net emissions of methane and nitrous oxide. In the range of Australian results and recent research results and methodologies being developed in Southern Africa, there is a capacity to reduce emissions from wildfire by 50% in participating countries in the landscapes in which ER TFM is applied. Developing sequestration methodologies will later also enable the quantification of additional sequestration of CO₂ in above and below-ground biomass.

Emissions methodologies similar to those approved for use in Australia are currently being developed under voluntary market accreditation standards, including Verra, for application in Southern Africa. These

methodologies, combined with the use of satellite-based systems and related technologies, will enable precise MRV of emissions reductions through ER TFM in Southern Africa at a national and project scale.

Given the interest in ER TFM globally, early experience in Southern Africa will provide useful lessons learned relevant to communities and governments across the savanna and tropical dry forest regions of the world that can be learned. These will be shared through the international community of practice developed through ISFMI, among other avenues.

ER TFM in Southern Africa will create generate multiple co-benefits. These include jobs for women, educational opportunities for youth in remote locations, empowerment of Indigenous and local community governance and prosperity. ER TFM benefits forests, biodiversity watersheds, and soil health and improves the safety of people in wildfire-prone environments. ER TFM has strong linkages to several SDGs, namely Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16 and 17, covering, respectively, poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture and food security, health and well-being, educational opportunities, gender equality, reduced inequality, climate action, partnerships for sustainable development and most directly, protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combatting desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.

In terms of economic co-benefits, ER TFM reduce losses in infrastructure and reduce the need for public investment in fire emergency response. ER TFM attracts private sector investment, as has demonstrably been the case in Australia and Botswana. ER TFM provides income for communities and can support protected areas management funding. In terms of social co-benefits, verified social co-benefits in Australia and Botswana have included employment, enhanced educational opportunities, including at the tertiary level, strengthened community governance, improved health outcomes due to improved air, water and soil quality and improved nutrition due to the protection of crops and non-timber forest products, improved services in remote locations, such as education, health and transport links, and more intangible factors such as improved pride through cultural preservation and external recognition of the value of community knowledge and gender equality contribution. In terms of environmental co-benefits, ER TFM has been demonstrated to improve air, soil and water quality. ER TFM has proven biodiversity benefits by preventing highly destructive wildfires, preventing habitat fragmentation and protecting against the incursion of fire into fire-sensitive landscapes. ER TFM protects against forest degradation, deforestation and desertification by preventing destructive LDS fires in savanna and tropical dry forest landscapes.

Comparison with traditional fire-burning methods (Western Australia)

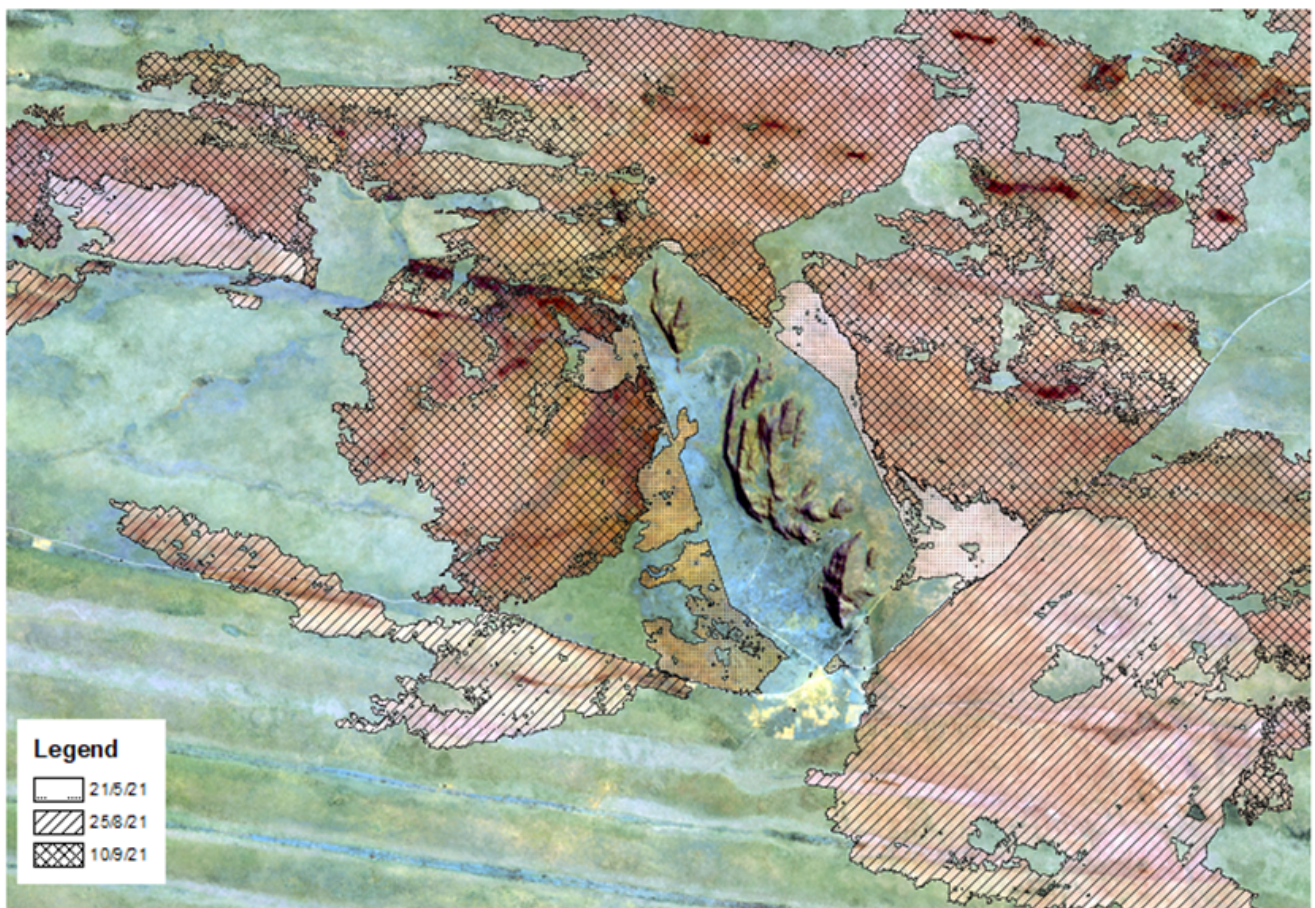
There are more similarities between Australia's northern savannas and Africa's southern savannas compared to other Sub-Regions of Africa largely due to similar climate structures and vast swaths of infertile savanna with associated low human interaction. Moist savannas with leached soils that are rather infertile are located in the north of the Sub-Region. These give way to more arid fertile soils in the Sub-Region's southern savannas. As a result, savannas located in the Sub-Region's central and northern portions are more comparable to Australian conditions. In contrast, fertile Ecoregions in the Southern African Sub-Region, described as 'fine-leaved savannas', often have more in common with West and East Africa.

The ISFMI Feasibility Study conducted between 2012 - 2015^[8] found that the annual emission reduction potential from reducing CH₄ and N₂O emissions from savanna fire through methodology based on ER TFM could be expected to be in the vicinity of 0.1 to 0.15 Gt CO₂-eq per year (100 – 150 Mt MtCO₂-e yr⁻¹), with significant additional savings from carbon sequestration. A further study suggests that opportunities

for emissions reduction potentials through early dry season burning are apparent for 37 countries globally, including 29 countries in Africa with an annual potential emission saving of 69.1 Mt CO₂-e yr⁻¹.

This proposal builds on the success of ER TFM implementation in Australia and Botswana. The first project to use TFM to generate carbon credits was the Western Arnhem Land Fire Agreement (WALFA) that started in 2006. The broad success of the Australian savanna burning model derived from the successful trialling and implementation of the initial WALFA pilot project, which was conducted over a 28,000 km² project area in 2005 (Russell-Smith et al. 2013). The WALFA project effectively demonstrated the practicability, credibility, and economic viability of the emissions reduction program, with a gap of over 8 years before rapid uptake by other regional savanna burning projects sponsored by the then-Australian Government's regulatory and incentivized *Carbon Farming Initiative*. In 2014, the WALFA project was registered by ALFA (NT) Limited as an Eligible Offsets Project in 2014 and is operated by five Indigenous Ranger groups: Djelk Rangers (Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation), Warddeken Rangers (Warddeken Land Management Limited), Mimal Rangers (Mimal Land Management Aboriginal Corporation), Jawoyn Rangers (Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation) and the Adjumarlarl Rangers (Demed Aboriginal Corporation).^[9]

The images below for Western Arnhem Land illustrate the impact of the reintroduction of Traditional Fire Management practice, with late dry season fire extent and impact on vegetation illustrated on the left, and the shift to earlier traditional burning on the right of the image below.



A decade later, there are now 75 TFM projects that have been approved in Australia by the Government, with 25 either Indigenous community owned or having significant Indigenous community involvement, reducing wildfire by 50%, generating nearly 10m tonnes of mitigation worth over \$90m annually. The following map illustrates the land extent of northern Australian land being currently managed under this scheme. The application of Traditional Fire Management has also generated substantial additional or co-benefits including creating market-based jobs in remote and vulnerable communities, improving biodiversity, reinvigorating culture and customs, and improving food security and health. In particular, these projects have generated several opportunities for the employment of women and youth in positions as rangers, managers and in project governance.

The ISFMI Feasibility Study undertook a three year, \$3m detailed assessment of the feasibility of adapting savanna burning “technology” to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America funded by the Australian Government. The main findings are that: TFM and the savanna burning methods are globally applicable and relevant, potentially a significant global mitigation option and global adaptation mechanism for predicted increases in wildfires. Within the context of Southern Africa, the Feasibility Study recognises it to be one of the most promising regions for implementation.

The Study showed that TFM provides a potentially important example of an international carbon credit, or offset, that is credible, reliable, transparent and avoids many of the pitfalls raised by other land use credits or offsets, such as REDD+, such as permanence, land tenure, governance issues and monitoring, reporting and verification issues. The Study concluded that scaling-up this “technology” in a phased manner, with the next stage being a proof-of-concept stage, is feasible and demand driven. Based on this, the Australian Government elected to continue its support for testing the feasibility of Traditional Fire Management in Southern Africa by providing a \$4m grant to the ISFMI to establish the first proof of concept sites in Botswana in order to confirm that the technology can be successfully adapted to the local context of other countries. The proof of concept phase was very successful with key achievements including:-

(a) Successful fire management of two pilot sites that generated significant GHG reductions in emissions each year since 2021.

(b) Advancing research in Botswana on fire management with the successful conclusion of a masters thesis on San traditional fire management and implications for Botswana national fire policy and substantial progress with the PhDs on Biomass and SOC sequestration assessment in Chobe Pilot Site region and Fire and VFT mapping products for Chobe Pilot Site accounting and on Fire regime and Vegetation change assessment in Tsodilo Pilot Site region and Fire and VFT mapping products for Tsodilo Pilot Site accounting

(c) In principle agreement with Government of Botswana for a legal pathway to generate carbon credits using the original contract used in Australia as a precedent.

(d) Publications in peer reviewed research findings in the *Journal of Environmental Management* and *International Journal of Wildland Fire*, including a special issue on savanna burning confirming the feasibility of developing methodologies for savanna fire management for Southern Africa analogous to those used in Australia.

(e) Partnering with Maki Planets to develop a Verra method for savanna burning in Southern Africa

Transformation and Innovation

The intervention proposed will support target countries to build an independently sustainable ER TFM sector that is characterized by the application of ER TFM methodologies by land managers. The intervention proposed embodies an approach with a natural exit strategy, given that ER TFM as a fire management approach provides strong incentives for both public and private land managers to continue to undertake fire management activities without the need for further external aid or grant support.

The public and private sector, by harnessing and applying ER TFM methodologies will reduce the multiple and significant costs associated with wildfire, reduce the need for public expenditure on wildfire emergency response, and represents a cost-effective key strategy for adaptation to climate change in some of the target countries' most vulnerable landscapes.

In the long term, an enabling environment for ER TFM will give rise to community led enterprises that will attract private sector investment and generate annual income for remote communities through the sale of carbon credits on an annual basis. Such ER TFM enterprises will support and expand sustainable livelihoods opportunities for community members in remote settings, including specific opportunities and benefits for women and young people, with such co-benefits providing a further incentive for the development of a sustainable sector characterized by a suite of community led projects.

Monitoring & Evaluation: Adaptive Management

The project will design and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to track the outputs and benefits generated through the project activities. The M&E system will serve as a tool for assessing progress towards project-related targets and contain mechanisms for adaptive management. These include:

1. Defining timelines towards which outputs and activities should be conducted, including milestones towards which expressions of interest for capacity building activities should be sent, identification of pilot sites, field trips and site visits and conduct of FPIC.
2. Consistent monitoring and compliance related to ESS and GRM, with regular, monthly updates to safeguard plans based on evolving project needs. Necessary adjustments to be made if necessary.
3. Preparation of monthly reports to be shared with relevant partners and stakeholders, including GEF.
4. Implementation of Mid-Term Evaluation to assess progress and make necessary adjustments if necessary.
5. Conduct of Terminal Evaluation. Given the importance of engaging IPLC the project will develop and use a set of clear, measurable monitoring indicators designed specifically to ensure strong, meaningful, and verifiable engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in the implementation of the ER TFM project across Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. These indicators align with GEF safeguards, FPIC requirements, community governance processes, and the project's Activities 1.1 and 1.2.

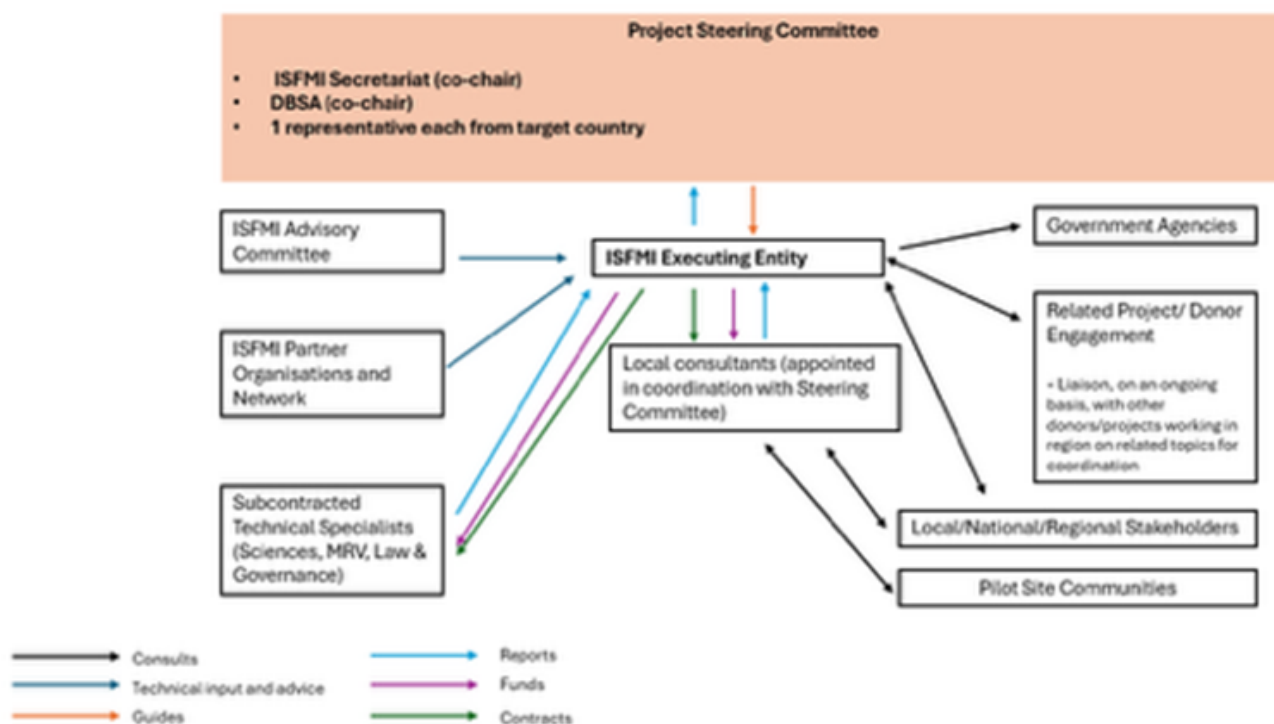
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

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)

The project will be executed by the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative, an Australian charity that with Indigenous Peoples, governments, academia, and organisations, aims to revitalize indigenous fire knowledge globally. The project will be governed by a multi-stakeholder steering

committee to review performance based on M&E and implement the adaptive management strategy where necessary. DBSA's role will be largely of oversight and quality assurance.

ISFMI will be responsible for the implementation of the activities under this proposal and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services and monitoring and reporting under this proposal in compliance with its policies and procedures and with any agreement to be signed with GEF. The Local Project Lead, and all other consultants and suppliers of professional services, goods and other services will be procured by the ISFMI, subsequent to its procurement policy.



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

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

N/A

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)

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects

The proposed project is designed to complement, align with, and add value to a number of ongoing initiatives in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, as well as wider regional and global efforts on wildfire management and

climate adaptation. Cooperation will take the form of technical collaboration, co-location in priority landscapes, and sharing of expertise, staffing, and institutional frameworks.

GEF-funded projects in Angola such as the *Strengthen Management and Climate Change Resilience in Angola's Conservation Areas for Sustainable Development* (2021–2028) and the *Integrated Landscape Management to Reduce Land Degradation and Enhance Community Resilience in Angola's Miombo-Mopane Dry Forests* (2022–2026) both focus on building resilience in protected areas and integrated landscapes. These initiatives provide strong platforms for aligning early dry season (EDS) fire management as a complementary climate adaptation strategy. In Cuando Cubango and the south-west of Angola, where these projects are active, ER TFM can add value by directly reducing wildfire risk, protecting biodiversity, and strengthening community resilience.

Mozambique and Zambia are engaged in readiness and preparatory initiatives supported by the GCF, FAO and other partners. The GCF Multi-Country Readiness Project in Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia and the FAO readiness work in Angola (2022–2024) have already highlighted the feasibility and potential impact of ER TFM methodologies in target countries. Lessons from these readiness activities, including institutional assessments and feasibility studies, will directly inform the design of pilot sites under this project. Coordination will ensure that the technical, institutional, and financial pathways developed are consistent with readiness outputs and avoid duplication.

Regional initiatives are also highly relevant. The SADC region has a long track record of fire management cooperation, and South Africa's *Working on Fire* programme and CSIR's fire research platforms provide critical technical expertise and practitioner networks. The project will actively seek cooperation with these institutions, particularly through staff exchanges, technical backstopping, and training modules that can be adapted for Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia. Annual events such as the North Australia Savanna Fire Forum, which brings together hundreds of Indigenous rangers and scientists, will serve as a vehicle for cross-regional knowledge exchange and south-south cooperation.

Opportunities for co-location and staffing synergies will be pursued wherever feasible. In Angola and Zambia, pilot sites are situated within or adjacent to landscapes where GEF-financed or other donor projects are ongoing. This creates opportunities for shared use of logistical platforms (vehicles, training centres, field offices), joint capacity-building workshops, and harmonised monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. In Mozambique, collaboration with Gorongosa and Niassa National Parks, where existing research and conservation programmes are underway, will allow for integration of ER TFM field operations with ongoing ecological monitoring and community engagement.

Academic and NGO partnerships such as those with Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique), University of Zambia, Copperbelt University, Charles Darwin University (Australia), and Wageningen University (Netherlands) will be leveraged for technical support, MRV development, and training. NGOs including Africa Parks, Tropenbos, and the Nature Conservancy provide further opportunities for coordination in community engagement and landscape restoration.

By situating ER TFM within this rich ecosystem of ongoing initiatives, the project will ensure efficient use of resources, create synergies across programmes, and accelerate the scale-up of community-led fire management as an adaptation and resilience strategy.

Core Indicators

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

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
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Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?
true

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).
false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.
true

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 false
Adaptation Fund false
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) 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
true

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	0.00%
Nature-based management	100.00%
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 false	Change in mean temperature true	Increased climatic variability true	Natural hazards true
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Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation false	Groundwater quality/quantity false
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CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	3,200,000	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	9,000,000.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	15.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	600	300.00	300.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	21.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	3200000	1,600,000	1,600,000
1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	20000	10,000	10,000
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	6000	3,000	3,000
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)	5,000		

SUB-INDICATOR 2

2.1 Hectares of agricultural land

0

2.2 Hectares of urban landscape

0

2.3 Hectares of rural landscape

9,000,000

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
(regional, national, sub-national)

15

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

3

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

3

3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened

30

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

9

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

9

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

30

3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

0

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	80	40	40
b) Local government	220	110	110
c) Local community organizations	300	150	150
d) Extension services	0	0	0
e) Hydromet and disaster risk management agencies	0	0	0
f) School children, university students, and teachers	0	0	0
g) Youth	0	0	0

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			

	21	15	6
5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds	0		
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing	0		

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Climate variability increases fire frequency and intensity. Wildfires release significant greenhouse gases (GHGs), contributing to climate change. Mitigation measures: 1. Reduce late dry season fires to lower CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O emissions. Promote carbon sequestration through ecosystem restoration
Environmental and Social	Low	Biodiversity and Habitat Disruption: Implementing fire management strategies (TFM) may lead to temporary disturbances in savanna ecosystems. High-intensity wildfires threaten biodiversity, but controlled burning can help restore ecological balance. Mitigation Measures: 1. Employ early dry season burning to prevent late dry season wildfires. 2. Develop biodiversity-sensitive fire management plans. Soil Erosion and Water Quality: High-intensity wildfires degrade soils, causing erosion and reduced water retention. Controlled burning could improve ecosystem resilience. Mitigation Measures: Train communities in sustainable fire management Gender Inclusion and Empowerment: Women have been historically underrepresented in fire management decision-making. However, they play a critical role in managing community resources. Mitigation Measures: • Implement a Gender Action Plan (GAP) to integrate women into fire management leadership. • Provide gender-sensitive training on fire management. • Establish fire management committees with gender-balanced representation. • Ensure women are empowered at various levels of management Socioeconomic shifts and employment challenges: Introducing new fire management techniques may shift informal employment structures. Mitigation Measures: • Train community members in fire management and monitoring skills. • Provide support for women-led conservation cooperatives. • Optimise opportunities for marginalized communities to engage in job creation programmes • Health and safety measures will apply to those working on the programme • Community

		health and safety measures will apply to impacted communities • All labour related safeguards that relate to global good practice will apply.
Political and Governance	Moderate	The project spans multiple countries with different regulatory frameworks. Weak institutional coordination could hinder implementation. Mitigation measures: 1. Align project activities with national climate change and biodiversity strategies. Strengthen policy frameworks to institutionalize TFM.

INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Low	Limited expertise in fire management and carbon credit markets may slow implementation. Mitigation measures: • Conduct extensive capacity-building programs for government and community stakeholders. • Partner with academic institutions for long-term skills development. Leverage private sector expertise in carbon finance.
Technological	Low	Delays may be caused by a lack of local infrastructure and/or lack of availability of personnel. - During capacity-building activities, small, controlled demonstration burning may lead to human and environmental safety risks. Mitigation measures: - Conducting dry-runs in advance. - All demonstration burning is kept very small and operated under strict organisational protocols and under tightly controlled conditions and in accordance with the terms of local laws and regulations
Financial and Business Model	Low	Assumptions about private sector buy-in are overly optimistic Mitigation measures: To solicit preliminary feedback and expressions of interest.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	The project executing entity has strong experience in ER TFM and a presence in the target countries, including an MOU in Zambia. Local expertise will be favoured over foreign consultants where practical and possible to ensure efficient use of funds and contribution to national capacity building. A local partner will be involved to ensure continuity.
Fiduciary	Low	The executing entity/Agency will monitor the project's financial management and procurement.
Stakeholder	Low	All relevant stakeholders will be involved in the project design, preparation and implementation. The budget is structured in such a way to ensure local communities, organizations and governments are empowered to engage the process and outcomes.

Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	ER TFM revitalises and builds upon Indigenous and local knowledge systems for fire management to generate co-benefits that positively impact the socio-

		economic conditions of local communities and at the broader level. Therefore, it is anticipated that stakeholders will support the project and its activities.
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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 project is fully aligned with GEF-8 programming strategies.

GEF-8's programming framework emphasises the pursuit of enduring and transformative impacts through integration across sectors, thematic areas and key drivers, as well as through fostering transformative and durable investments. Within this context, Pillar One of the climate change focal area strategy seeks to advance innovation, technology development and transfer, and the establishment of enabling policies to support mitigation options with systemic effects.

Through its components—capacity building, institutional infrastructure enhancement, and knowledge transfer relating to science-based ER methodologies and MRV technologies—the project will directly address GEF-8's three priority areas: scaling up finance, a whole-of-society and private sector/innovation. The project also directly supports LDCF Priority Area 2 Strengthening innovation, technology transfer and private sector engagement.

A whole of society approach includes benefiting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) in areas managed under ER TFM initiatives through the improvement of their livelihoods and indirect benefits to broader populations residing in wildfire-affected provinces and territories by enhancing ecosystem resilience. Implementation of the proposed interventions is designed to address Pillar One by introducing ER TFM as a comprehensive fire management strategy that targets annual emissions reductions while delivering multiple adaptation benefits for vulnerable communities and essential ecosystem services.

Ultimately, project activities aim to establish sustainable, community-led ER TFM projects capable of independently generating and trading carbon credits over time. Notably, Outputs 1.1 (strengthened institutions, improved coordination, and regulatory coherence), 1.2 (development and accreditation of ER

TFM and co-benefits methodologies), 1.3 (scaling up ER TFM in participating countries), and 1.4 (cross-disciplinary capacity-building) are intended to strengthen the infrastructural foundation necessary for effective ER TFM implementation within target countries.

Further, ER TFM is an innovative form of fire management that has multiple advantages over other fire management and prevention approaches for community and ecosystem resilience in remote woodland savanna landscapes. ER TFM uses a science-based emissions reduction methodology directed toward shifting fire patterns from the late to the early dry season, and alongside a locally-led approach, reduce emissions from fire by up to half, while supporting adaptation to climate change including through preventing forest loss and degradation, protecting biodiversity and creating employment, community income and other co-benefits in remote Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Such emissions reductions from traditional fire management activities are able to be measured and verified, with offsets traded in carbon markets in the future, or activities supported through other corporate partnerships.

Finally, the role of the private sector is harnessed through investor engagement and outreach to introduce ER TFM with the aim of scaling up in the long term. This is especially the case in Zambia, which, compared to Angola and Mozambique, has some experience in using methodology-based offset approach to fire management. The project will facilitate information exchange and consultation and showcase projects through outreach and site visit facilitation.

The project also aligns with national and regional priorities, as evidenced by existing policies and targets addressing the risks associated with uncontrolled wildfires:

- (a) Angola: Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2019–2025.

ER TFM is a fire management strategy that, given its role in reducing uncontrolled forest fires, would simultaneously support both Angola's mitigation targets, adaptation priorities, biodiversity and human development strategies. The capacities that would be developed by the interventions proposed would also reinforce Angola's other actions and climate change priorities through strengthening research, scientific and institutional capacities, and supporting systematic observation and analysis through strengthening satellite-based mapping and early warning systems relevant to the AFOLU sector and disaster prevention and response.

- (b) Mozambique: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), 2013 National Climate Change Strategic Action Plan, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2035

ER TFM aligns with Mozambique's climate and biodiversity strategies by reducing the occurrence of wildfires. This would result in increased ecosystem resilience and the protection of biodiversity. This aligns with Mozambique's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which identifies fire as a cause of the decrease in fauna species and abundance, and which recognises the importance of strategic implementation of appropriate fire systems to combat wildfires.

(c) Zambia: 2010 National Climate Change Response Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy 2015–2025

ER TFM aligns with Zambia's strategies to reduce its emissions and move to a low-carbon society. Further, ER TFM promulgates a community-led approach, which is aligned with Zambia's National Climate Change Response Strategy to involve forest-dependent rural communities in a framework that recognises and defines their role in climate change.

These policy frameworks correspond to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)—notably the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity—underscoring the broad impact ER TFM may have on countries' existing MEA commitments.

At the regional level, ER TFM supports the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Fire Management Programme. Recognising vegetation fires as a significant concern over the past two decades, SADC highlights the ecological importance of fire in maintaining healthy ecosystems and biodiversity, advocating for prescribed and controlled burns. The current regional programme establishes a collaborative platform for cross-border fire management. ER TFM priorities are congruent with this approach; specifically, Output 2.3 outlines steps to realise transboundary coordination for coherent and mutually beneficial wildfire management in Southern Africa. Activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 propose establishing collaborative mechanisms for monitoring ER TFM initiatives and developing biodiversity monitoring, research, and safeguard templates for the Southern African region.

No national policies have been identified that conflict with the intended outcomes of the project.

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;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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		

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.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

The direct beneficiaries of the GEF grant and the longer-term support the grant would leverage would be those communities living in implementation project site areas within the most fire-affected provinces/territories of participating countries. Indirect beneficiaries would be the total populations of these wildfire-affected provinces/territories.

For direct beneficiaries, ER TFM would support livelihoods by preventing the loss of crops and forest products and the loss of lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure that result from intense inappropriate dry season wildfires. By supporting ecosystem services, the grant would increase the climate resilience of these communities, which are among the most remote and severely disadvantaged Indigenous and local communities of Southern Africa.

Direct beneficiaries will also strengthen their resilience through the role of ER TFM in creating income, employment, and opportunities, including for women and youth, and bringing enhanced services, such as health and education, to communities in remote locations.

For direct and indirect beneficiaries alike, ER TFM will prevent the incursion of intense wildfires across borders and into fire-sensitive landscapes, improving air quality even far from the fire source, protecting biodiversity, preventing desertification, forest degradation, and deforestation, and supporting the ecosystem services on which both direct and indirect beneficiaries rely. Nature including associated wildlife is also a direct principle beneficiary.

The local NGO implementation partners and government departments involved will also gain from sharing knowledge and engaging in developing institutional frameworks and incentive schemes to help build an enabling environment and showcase good practice examples.

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	Programm ing of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
DBSA	LDCF	Regional	Climate Change	LDCF Global/Re gional support	Grant	1,662,385.0 0	149,615 .00	1,812,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,662,385.0 0	149,615 .00	1,812,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources (\$)					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-2	LDCF	1,662,385.00	800,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,662,385.00	800,000.00

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(\$)
Civil Society Organization	ISFMI and Maki Planet Systems	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
GEF Agency	DBSA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Total Co-financing (\$)				800,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not Applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/5/2025	Mookho Mathaba	+27113133911	MookhoM@dbsa.org

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Lungu Mfumu Richard	Acting Director- Environemnt Management Departmnet	Minsitry of Green Economy and Environe mnt	11/27/2025

Malaquias Joachim Morais Tenente	Director, HR Cabinet	Ministerio Do Ambiente	12/16/2025
Eduardo Baixo	Technician	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries	12/16/2025

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.

Project title: Adaptation Innovation through Emissions Reductions Traditional Fire Management							
	Indicators		Baseline	Mid-term Target	Project Target	Verification sources	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To strengthen institutions and community capacities for ER TFM Emissions Reduction Traditional Fire Management (“ER TFM”) so as to increase resilience of local communities and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change (target: 3.2m beneficiaries of which 50% are women and 3% are youth)	CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	-	None	1.6m of which 50% are women and 3% are youth	3.2m of which 50% are women and 30% are youth	Project monitoring and evaluation reports (annual, mid-term, terminal) Beneficiary registration lists disaggregated by sex, age, and location Training attendance sheets and signed community participation records Independent validation through community focal points and local authorities ER-TFM field mission reports and digital beneficiary tracking Third-party verification or audit reports (if applicable)	The main assumptions are that (i) there is sufficient political will for the implementation of project activities, (ii) ER TFM methodology is feasible in potential pilot sites; (iii) consultant experts are available; and (iv) data availability. The risks of the Project include (i) the potential lack of political will to support project activities in target countries; (ii) (ii) the lack of involvement of the community in ER TFM; (iii) the lack of coordination between national actors in the implementation of ER TFM methodologies and MRV; (iv) potential pilot sites inaccessible due to natural disasters or civil unrest; (v) unforeseen expenses leading to budget overruns; (vi) data ceasing to be available.
	CORE INDICATOR 2	-	None	4.5m	9m	Remote sensing datasets (NASA FIRMS, MODIS,	The main assumptions are that (i) there is sufficient political will for the implementation of project activities, (ii)

	(a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)					VIIRS, Sentinel-2 burn scar analysis) National fire management databases and MRV platforms GIS shapefiles and spatial analysis outputs from project technical teams Fire Management & Operations Plans (FMOPs) and implementation reports Community and ranger patrol logs documenting fire management actions Independent geospatial verification where required by GEF/Auditors	ER TFM methodology is feasible in potential pilot sites; (iii) consultant experts are available; and (iv) data availability. The risks of the Project include (i) the potential lack of political will to support project activities in target countries; (ii) (iii) the lack of involvement of the community in ER TFM; (iii) the lack of coordination between national actors in the implementation of ER TFM methodologies and MRV; (iv) potential pilot sites inaccessible due to natural disasters or civil unrest; (v) unforeseen expenses leading to budget overruns; (vi) data ceasing to be available.
Project Component 1	Advancing TFM technology transfer to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique through ER TFM implementation projects and capacity building for key and relevant stakeholders						
Outcome 1.1: Increased institutional and regulatory capacity for public and private investment on wildfire management	Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened	-	None	10	30	Signed MoUs, partnership agreements, or TORs Minutes of coordination meetings and inter-agency committees Official letters of nomination or designation from ministries Project progress reports documenting functioning partnership mechanisms	Risks: Lack of political buy-in slows partnership formalisation. Fragmented mandates between ministries constrain coordination. Assumptions: Government agencies remain open to cross-sector cooperation.
	Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation and attract, and manage climate adaptation finance	-	None	3	9	Training reports with pre/post-training assessments Institutional capacity assessment baseline and endline tools Government-issued documents or policy memos demonstrating application of new capacities	Risks: Staff turnover weakens institutional memory. Limited budget allocations impede delivery of training. Assumptions: Target institutions allocate staff time and participate actively in training.

					Evidence of institutional use of ER-TFM MRV or planning tools	
	Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing	-	None	10	30	Community organisation attendance sheets Community-by-community engagement logs and capacity building records Signed agreements or letters of collaboration with community organisations Reports from community consultations and field missions Risks: Lack of community ownership of ER TFM practices. Social dynamics or local disputes inhibit participation. Assumptions: Communities perceive ER TFM as beneficial and engage willingly.
	Number of professionals supported in advanced training and research	-	None	3 (at least one of which is a women)	6 (at least 3 are women)	Certificates of completion, academic records or research outputs Training provider reports (universities, technical institutions, ER-TFM trainers) Records of funded research projects or fellowships Published or draft research papers, policy briefs, or technical studies Risks: Relevant experts unavailable for training delivery. Trained individuals leave their institutions post-training. Assumptions: Suitable expert trainers are available and retained. Participants apply new skills in their institutional roles.
	Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	-	None	6	21	Letters of interest, partnership agreements, or investment expressions Attendance lists from private-sector engagement workshops Documentation of private sector participation in pilot development Market scoping assessments or feasibility studies showing enterprise engagement Risks: Private sector perceives ER TFM as high-risk or insufficiently profitable. Regulatory uncertainty discourages investment. Assumptions: Private sector interest in carbon and adaptation markets continues to grow.
	Number of people trained or made aware of climate	-	None	200	600 (with at least 50% women)	Training attendance lists Risks:

	change impacts and appropriate					disaggregated by sex and age	Communities have limited time or ability to attend training sessions.
	adaptation responses with respects to ERTFM					Photos, materials, and content used in awareness campaigns	Awareness materials are not adapted to literacy/language needs.
						Independent verification via community leaders or local institutions	Assumptions: Training approaches are culturally appropriate and effectively delivered
						Post-training evaluation forms and knowledge assessments	

	Number of pilot sites for ERTFM identified		None	None	6 sites – 2 per country	Site selection reports and screening criteria Maps and GPS coordinates of selected sites Approvals from local authorities or protected area agencies Field assessment reports and risk analyses	Risks: Pilot sites become inaccessible due to conflict, weather, or disasters. Land tenure conflicts delay site confirmation. Assumptions: Viable sites can be confirmed with community agreement.
	Number of pilot site fire management and operations plan		None	None	6 plans - one for each pilot site	Final FMOP documents (signed/approved) GIS maps and operational zones defined within FMOPs Review notes from government agencies, park authorities, or technical experts Evidence of dissemination to community fire teams	Risks: Lack of inter-agency coordination delays plan finalisation. Limited technical capacity to develop or validate plans. Assumptions: Technical specialists and government departments collaborate effectively.
	Number of project development documents for establishing fire operations		None	None	6 Plans - one for each site	Detailed project preparation documents (PPDs, feasibility notes, costings) Technical assessments (ecological, fire behaviour modelling, social risk screening) Validation from national agencies and protected area managers	Risks: Delays in technical studies impede documentation. Funding gaps for operational planning activities. Assumptions: Governments provide necessary inputs and documentation access.

Outcome 1.2: Increased resilience of communities and ecosystems to wildfires	Number of climate change adaptation related national policies reviewed and aligned to improve policy coherence and ERTFM	None	0	3	Policy review reports and technical assessments Draft or final revised policies with tracked changes Stakeholder consultation reports Government circulars, memos, or cabinet submissions Evidence of cross-sector alignment workshops	Risks: Regulatory reform processes are politically sensitive and slow. Limited inter-ministerial alignment. Assumptions: Policy windows remain open and ministries cooperate actively.
	Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of fire/climate/adaptation impacts	None	0	3 - One regional platform or three national platforms	MRV system architecture documents and user manuals Active dashboards or data portals (screenshots or URLs) Data-sharing agreements between agencies Logs of MRV system use during fire season Remote sensing outputs integrated into the system	Risks: Data sharing agreements between agencies are not established. Inconsistent MRV standards across countries hinder regional alignment. Assumptions: Governments commit to harmonised MRV systems and data openness.
	Number of gender responsive community led fire management committees established	None	3	6 - At least one per pilot site	Committee formation records, member lists, gender disaggregation Meeting minutes and activity logs Committee bylaws or TORs Evidence of committee-led fire management activities	Risks: Cultural norms limit women's participation. Committees lack resources to function effectively. Assumptions: Communities support leadership roles for women and youth.
	Number of people trained or with awareness raised	None	200	600	Training registers, demographic data Workshop reports and digital materials Third-party validation through community partners	Risks: Communities disengage due to competing livelihood pressures. Insecurity limits in-person workshops. Assumptions: Community mobilisation partners remain active and trusted.

	Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income		None	3,000	20,000 (with at least 50% women)	Household surveys (baseline and endline) Records of livelihood inputs (equipment, training, income opportunities) Beneficiary monitoring forms capturing livelihood changes Independent verification through local cooperatives or associations	Risks: Market volatility affects livelihood options. Climate shocks undermine livelihood gains. Assumptions: Value chains for ER TFM-linked livelihoods remain stable.
	Increased income across all relevant beneficiaries		None	0	5,000	Household income assessment surveys Records of revenue generation from ER-TFM activities or value chains Financial tracking reports for community livelihoods Testimonies or verification from local economic institutions (e.g., cooperatives)	Risks: Carbon market or adaptation financing flows do not materialise. Policy constraints affect revenue generation from ER TFM. Assumptions: External finance and market incentives for ER TFM continue.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity, coordination and regulatory coherence for ER TFM across government, communities, academia and private sector Output 1.2: Improved management of wildfires and ecosystems through community-led ER TFM projects						
Project Component 2	South to south technology and knowledge transfer						
Outcome 2.1: Regional technological cooperation for MRV for ER TFM to ensure coherent and mutually supportive wildfire management in Southern Africa	Number of regional plans on issues of mutual interest for the countries such as providing real-time fire information, sharing information and coordinating research and safeguarding activities		None	None	1	Regional plan documents endorsed by participating governments Minutes from SADC or regional coordination meetings Evidence of data-sharing protocols or cross-border MRV arrangements	Risks: Regional institutions (e.g., SADC) are slow to endorse joint plans. Political dynamics hinder cross-border cooperation. Assumptions: Regional partners prioritise wildfire and MRV harmonisation.

Outcome 2.2: South-to-south knowledge transfer of ER TFM to lusophone LDCs which have expressed interest in adopting TFM	Number of other countries engaged in the project		None	None	2	Diplomatic correspondence or letters of engagement Participation lists from knowledge-sharing sessions Mission reports documenting country participation	Risks: Lusophone LDCs lack capacity or budget to participate. Diplomatic changes reduce engagement. Assumptions: Countries continue to express demand for ER TFM knowledge transfer.
	Number of institutional (inter-government) sharing session with interested relevant LDCs		None	None	2	Session agendas, minutes, and attendance lists Technical exchange reports Summary notes and action points adopted	Risks: Government delegations unavailable or unable to travel. Administrative delays in approving technical exchanges. Assumptions: Partner countries remain willing to participate in exchanges.
	Number of ‘women in fire’ knowledge exchange session by community and government representatives on the cultural histories and role of women in traditional fire management		None	None	6	Gender-disaggregated attendance lists Session reports and documentation of knowledge exchange Media outputs (photos, videos, communications products)	Risks: Gender norms limit participation of women representatives. Logistic barriers (travel, childcare, safety). Assumptions: Governments and communities support women’s participation.
	Number of non-project events showcasing the project (e.g. COP 31)		None	None	2	COP or conference agendas listing the project Presentations, panel notes, event summaries Communications outputs (press releases, social media, website analytics)	Risks: International events (e.g., COP) have limited space or shifting agendas. Budget limitations reduce participation. Assumptions: Global wildfire and adaptation agendas remain aligned to project themes.

	Number of publications, and bulletins raising awareness of the project		None	None	30	Published documents, links, PDFs, ISBNs/DOIs where relevant Distribution logs or newsletters sent Website analytics for online publications	Risks: Insufficient staff/time to produce regular publications. Limited dissemination channels reduce reach. Assumptions: Content, data and communications support remain consistently available.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: Meeting reports of subregional coordination to ensure coherent and mutually supportive wildfire management in Southern Africa Output 2.2: South-south transfer of ER TFM technologies and knowledge with a focus on lusophone countries						
M&E milestones implemented	Timely M&E and reporting of all project indicators in PIRs, MTR and TE		N/A	MTR report produced	TE report produced	PIRs and periodic monitoring reports generated by PMU Primary data collected from governments and NASA	Risks: Insufficient data availability for baseline and indicator tracking. Delays in recruitment or training of PMU M&E staff. Assumptions: PMU trained in GEF M&E requirements; data access agreements remain valid..

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
Total			

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
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Angola	-11.2026292	17.873887	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mozambique	-18.665695	35.592562	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Zambia	-13.133979	27.849332	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

The projects will take place across three countries.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/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.

Title

DBSA_CoFinancing Letter In Kind

Co-financing letter ISFMI

TOR for COMMUNICATIONS PROFESSIONAL

GEF-DBSA-ISFMI Stakeholder Engagement Plan-v3

GEF ToC - v 5

Daft CSA for project implementation in Mozambique

2025

GEF-DBSA-ISFMI Gender Equality and Empowerment Plan[15]

GEF ESS Screening Tool

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

N/A

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template										
Expend iture Categor y	Detailed Descripti on	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Respon sible Entity
		Componen t 1		Componen t 2		Sub- Total	M& E	PMC		
		Out put 1.1	Out put 1.2	Out put 2.1	Out put 2.2					
Staff costs	Implement ation of communic ations plan by communic ations profession al				22,6 25	22,62 5				ISFMI
Contrac tual Service s – Compa ny	Translatio n services				3,62 0	3,620				ISFMI
Staff costs	Use of communic ations tools and services to execute communic ations plan				3,62 0	3,620				ISFMI
Goods	Equipment (e.g. PPE		40,7 25			40,72 5				ISFMI

	equipment for rangers) to support preliminary training									
Staff costs	Engage relevant partners through two virtual meetings, both to be convened in Portuguese language				9,050	9,050				ISFMI
Contractual Services – Company	Development of institutional arrangements and implementation agreement(s) and for specific sites (e.g. visits to project sites primarily undertaken by local consultants, local communities, local NGOs and research agencies) to promote sustainability of the initiative and with a view to		145,750			145,750				ISFMI

	building on any existing initiatives where such opportunities exist.									
Contractual Services – Company	Development of relevant baseline data for countries such as GHG emissions, fire histories and vegetation mapping		95,025			95,025				ISFMI
Staff costs	Review of regional cooperation and coordination efforts and needs with governments, regional organisations, development banks, other relevant local stakeholders including local universities and civil society, and international			27,150		27,150				ISFMI

	al partners).								
Staff costs	Report of the exchange				9,050	9,050			ISFMI
Staff costs	Develop a project communication plan to guide ISFMI and DBSA communication tools to maximise awareness of progress and results of project and communications materials and to support fire practitioners develop capacity in target countries				10,860	10,860			ISFMI
Contractual Services – Company	Preliminary fire operations training for rangers and communities		40,725			40,725			ISFMI
Grants	Research funds	58,825				58,825			ISFMI
Staff costs	Develop agreed tools to			45,250		45,250			ISFMI

	implement the plan								
Staff costs	Preparing draft project development documents by ISFMI led team with a local implementing partner(s) (including, for each country lead author, indigenous fire rangers, fire scientist, legal/policy expert, community engagement specialist, carbon market expert, ESS/gender specialist).		230,200			230,200			ISFMI
Contractual Services – Company	Develop community informed indicators to guide both site level fire project M&E plans and future		54,300			54,300			ISFMI

	benefit sharing arrangements								
Contractual Services – Company	Development of community informed natural resource (biodiversity, water, soil, air quality related) and fire hazard mapping, and fire operations plan, and development of all other detailed assessments and action plans to ensure safeguard compliance.		81,450			81,450			ISFMI
Contractual Services – Company	Development of appropriate governance /institutional arrangements for the Indigenous/local communities		58,825			58,825			ISFMI

Staff costs	Engagem ent of potential donors and investors		27,160			27,160				ISFMI
Staff costs	Support for relevant partners to participate in the implementation of the plan (e.g. communication support, developm ent of websites, participati on in relevant meetings by partners to socialize the plan)			18,100		18,100				ISFMI
Travel	Travel to target countries and selected sites by ISFMI and partners team		108,600			108,600				ISFMI
Travel	Preparatio n for the participati on of target countries at COP 31, including securing				13,575	13,575				ISFMI

	participati on at relevant events and developin g informatio n resources to support the reach and effectiven ess of COP participati on.									
Travel	Participati on in COP 31 of at least 3 people one from Zambia, Angola and Mozambiq ue accompan ied by ISFMI to showcase the progress and results of the project				54,3 00	54,30 0				ISFMI
Travel	Travel for 10 participant s from target countries				54,3 00	54,30 0				ISFMI
Travel	Visit savanna burning sites in Australia				54,3 00	54,30 0				ISFMI

Worksh op	Project site-based workshop in each country for key stakehold ers with a dedicated gender stream	31,6 75				31,67 5				ISFMI
Worksh op	Workshop s to review project developm ent document s by all relevant stakehold ers		95,0 25			95,02 5				ISFMI
Worksh op	Workshop of relevant partners to consider review and develop a plan (10 persons)			45,2 50		45,25 0				ISFMI
Worksh op	Sponsorsh ip of participati on in Fire Forum				9,05 0	9,050				ISFMI
Consult ants	Project monitoring and evaluation , including terminal evaluation						71, 000			DBSA
Other Operati ng Costs	Annual Audits							10,0 00		ISFMI
Staff costs	Project managem ent costs -							133, 000		ISFMI

	Project manager and project assistant									
Grand Total		90,500	977,785	135,750	244,350	1,448,385	71,000	143,000	1,662,385	