Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program
Global Wildlife Program

GEF ID
10612

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
  CBIT **No**
  NGI **No**

Project Title
Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict through an Evidence-based and Integrated Approach in Southern Africa

Countries
South Africa

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Department of Environment, Forestry and fisheries (DEFF)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Infrastructure, Species, Threatened Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Large corporations, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, Communications, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Awareness Raising, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation
No Contribution 0

Biodiversity
Significant Objective 1

Land Degradation
No Contribution 0

Submission Date
12/2/2021

Expected Implementation Start
1/1/2023

Expected Completion Date
12/31/2027

Duration
60 In Months

Agency Fee($)
308,018.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-2b	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Global wildlife program for sustainable development	GET	3,427,982.00	23,532,946.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**3,427,982.00**	**23,532,946.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach for managing the effects of human-wildlife conflict in the SADC region

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1. Strengthened management of elephants and human-elephant conflict in South Africa. [aligned to GWP Component 2: Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies]	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Policy on management of elephants in South Africa endorsed and implemented	Output 1.1: Support provided in the consultations of the draft ?National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa?. Output 1.2: Specific guidelines on management of wild, escaped and roaming elephants and human-elephant conflict management developed. Output 1.3: Relevant lessons learnt on elephant management in South Africa and its management in TFCAs compiled and shared in order to scale approaches/inform other countries in SADC region.	GET	491,694.00	8,430,967.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Reduced human-wildlife conflict in South Africa. [aligned to GWP Component 2: Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies and Component 5:Coordinate and Enhance Learning]	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2: Human perceptions and benefits of living with wildlife improved in priority areas in South Africa.	Output 2.1: Innovative human-wildlife conflict management measures identified, strengthened and upscaled. Output 2.2: Community public-private partnerships to reduce and prevent human-wildlife conflict established. Output 2.3: Integrated policy models to reduce and prevent human-wildlife conflict developed and adopted.	GET	1,264,825.00	7,130,885.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and human-wildlife conflict in selected TFCAs in southern Africa. [aligned to GWP Component 1: Conserve Wildlife and Enhance Habitat Resilience and Component 2: Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies]	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3: Transboundary movement of wildlife and the management of human-wildlife conflict are facilitated through evidence-based and integrated approaches in selected TFCAs in southern Africa.	Output 3.1: Guidelines and toolkits for the evidence-based and adaptive management of transboundary elephant populations and human-wildlife conflict developed and adopted for selected TFCAs in southern Africa. Output 3.2: Cross-sectoral and transboundary land and wildlife management strategies that balance economic development and wildlife conservation supported in selected TFCAs in southern Africa. Output 3.3: Knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned regarding elephant management and human-wildlife conflict developed and implemented in TFCAs across southern Africa	GET	1,508,226.00	6,794,477.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	3,264,745.00	22,356,329.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET		163,237.00			1,176,617.00
	Sub Total($)		**163,237.00**			**1,176,617.00**
	Total Project Cost($)		**3,427,982.00**			**23,532,946.00**

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,700,000.00
Recipient Country Government	South African National Parks	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Cape Nature	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	128,882.00
Recipient Country Government	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,928,889.00
Civil Society Organization	Endangered Wildlife Trust	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	35,876.00
Civil Society Organization	Peace Parks Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	315,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Grant	Investment mobilized	274,299.00
Civil Society Organization	ESRI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	650,000.00

| | | | **Total Co-Financing($)** | **23,532,946.00** |

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment Mobilized comprises complementary HWC projects by Endangered Wildlife Trust (e.g., reducing HWC in various locales; introducing the use of livestock guardian dogs; monitoring collared wild dogs; and, initiating and operating a real time monitoring platform to reduce wild dog and lion conflicts with agricultural operations). Amount of Co-financing Compared to PIF: The amount of co-financing in the above table is $604,946 more than what was estimated at the PIF stage.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,427,982	308,018	3,736,000.00
				Total Grant Resources($)	**3,427,982.00**	**308,018.00**	**3,736,000.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required   **true**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

13,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	South Africa	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	13,500	**163,500.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**150,000.00**	**13,500.00**	**163,500.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	1132722.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	1,132,722.00		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

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

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

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

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

Title	Submitted

Title	Submitted
Core Indicators 4	

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		187,782		
Male		163,205		
Total	0	350987	0	0

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

The PIF referred to the Aichi targets for 2020, however, the new Convention on Biological Diversity Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework (in progress), is expected to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties in May 2022 as a stepping stone towards the 2050 vision of "living in harmony with nature". The project will contribute to the following targets, noting that these are draft until it is ratified by the Conference of the Parties in 2022: ?Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. ?Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning. ?Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

During the PPG phase, editorial updates and amendments were made to the project framework for clarity and to better align the elements of the framework, i.e., project objective, components, outcomes and outputs (see table below).

Deviations from the PIF logframe.

Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PIF, 2020)	Revised Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PPG, 2021)	Rationale
Project Objective: To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach on mitigating the effects of human-wildlife conflict in the SADC region.	**Project Objective:** To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach for managing the effects of human-wildlife conflict in selected conservation landscapes in South Africa and TFCAs of southern Africa. the SADC region	The use of ?for managing? in place of ?mitigating? recognizes a more holistic approach as described in the WWF?s HWC working group?s six elements of HWC management (section 2.1.2), and in the UNEP-WWF report (Gross et al.). Mitigation is one of the six elements of effective HWC management. This aspect is described in greater detail in the context of the Theory of Change (section 3.4.1 of the project document). Adding conservation landscapes in South Africa enables consideration of key landscapes internal to the country that are suitable for addressing elephant management and HWC issues that can be upscaled. Adding TFCAs provides more clarity on the scope of the project. There was a mixed use of southern Africa and SADC?the changes throughout consistently use southern Africa as not all SADC countries have elephant.
Component 1. Strengthening the management of elephants in South Africa.	**Component 1.** Strengthening the Strengthened management of elephants and human-elephant conflict in South Africa.	Adding the phrase ?human-elephant conflict? ensures a more holistic and consistent approach, given that the draft revised Norms and Standards deal with human-elephant conflict. The two aspects are closely tied. The change to ?strengthened? is an editorial edit to make it parallel in language structure to the other components.
Outcome 1: Policy on Management of Elephants endorsed and implemented.	**Outcome 1:** Policy on management of elephants in South Africa endorsed and implemented.	The phrase ?in South Africa? was added for clarity and consistency with the component title.

Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PIF, 2020)	Revised Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PPG, 2021)	Rationale
Output 1.1: Support provided in the consultations of the draft ?National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa?.	No change.	
Output 1.2: Specific guidelines on management of wild, escaped and roaming elephants and human-elephant conflict management developed.	No change.	
Output 1.3: Relevant lessons learnt on elephant management in South Africa and its management in TFCAs compiled and shared in order to scale approaches/inform other countries in SADC region.	No change.	
Component 2: Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in South Africa.	No change to the title.	
Outcome 2: Human perceptions and tolerance of living with wildlife improved in priority areas.	**Outcome 2:** Human perceptions and benefits of living with wildlife improved in priority areas in South Africa.	As a concept, tolerance is contested by those who suffer losses at the hand of HWC. The prevailing theory is that tolerance increases when real, tangible benefits are realized. This is embedded in the Theory of Change. The phrase ?in South Africa? was added for clarity and consistency with the component title.
Output 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	These **output** statements were re-ordered to: 2.2, 2.3, 2.1.	This is the logical order for implementation.

Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PIF, 2020)	Revised Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PPG, 2021)	Rationale
Output 2.1: Innovative HWC mitigation measures developed, piloted and upscaled.	**Output 2.1:** Innovative human-wildlife conflict management measures identified, strengthened and upscaled.	The use of ?management? in place of ?mitigation? recognizes a more holistic approach as described in the WWF?s HWC working group?s six elements of HWC management (section 2.1.2), and in the UNEP-WWF report (Gross et al.). Mitigation is one of the six elements of effective HWC management. Adding ?identified, strengthened? draws upon the rich experiences already existing beyond a pilot phase, and recognizes that there is more work to be done.
Output 2.2: Public-private partnerships to reduce HWC developed.	**Output 2.2:** Community public-private partnerships to reduce and prevent human-wildlife conflict established.	The addition of ?community? emphasises the three-way effort and responsibility for raising money, with communities, rather than for. Adding ?and prevent? makes this more proactive and consistent with output 2.3. ?Established? is a clearer output statement.
Output 2.3: Integrated policy models to reduce and prevent human-wildlife conflict developed and adopted.	No change.	
Component 3: Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and HWC in SADC region.	**Component 3:** Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and HWC in selected TFCAs in southern Africa. ~~in SADC. Region.~~	This provides clarity in the project?s scope.
Outcome 3: Important elephant populations in the SADC region are scientifically and holistically managed across national borders.	**Outcome 3:** Transboundary movement of wildlife and the management of human-wildlife conflict are facilitated through evidence-based and integrated approaches in selected TFCAs in southern Africa.	This change was made in response to discussions and recommendations by the Project Preparation Steering Committee who had some difficulty with the term ?scientifically? managed. While we use science, in reality, management conveys a wider consideration of socio-economic, ecological and political factors, which is captured by ?evidence-based and integrated?. The revised outcome encompasses the original intention, and addresses human-wildlife conflict for clarity and better alignment with the project objective ?To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach for managing the effects of human-wildlife conflict in selected TFCAs of southern Africa.?

Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PIF, 2020)	Revised Project Outcomes, Outputs (UNEP PPG, 2021)	Rationale
Output 3.1: Norms and standards for the scientific and adaptive management of transboundary elephant populations developed and adopted as a SADC protocol. -	**Output 3.1:** ~~Norms and standards~~ Guidelines and toolkits for the ~~scientific~~ evidence-based and adaptive management of transboundary elephant populations and human-wildlife conflict developed and adopted for selected TFCAs in southern Africa. ~~as a SADC protocol.~~	This shift in emphasis away from N&S to guidelines and toolkits enables a more likely and effective output as it is focused on the actual need. It is also presumptuous and premature to suggest N&S will be adopted as a protocol as this is the political purview of the SADC member states. The change from ?scientific? to ?evidence-based? makes this consistent with the revised outcome. Addition of selected TFCAs provides consistency with the framework.
Output 3.2: Cross-sectoral and transboundary land and wildlife management policies that balance economic development and wildlife conservation developed and adopted.	**Output 3.2:** Cross-sectoral and transboundary land and wildlife management strategies that balance economic development and wildlife conservation ~~developed and adopted.~~ supported in selected TFCAs in southern Africa.	There is already a GLTFCA Livelihood Strategy, and KAZA is currently developing one, while an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Lubombo is in development. This shift focuses on strengthening development and implementation of these tools. In this manner, the project will work through technical levels of the Member States to influence the decision-making process that directs policy making.
Output 3.3: Knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned are developed and implemented across SADC TFCAs.	**Output 3.3:** Knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned regarding elephant management and human-wildlife conflict ~~are~~ developed and implemented in TFCAs in ~~across~~ southern Africa. ~~SADC~~	This addition provides clarity and better alignment with the project objective, as above.

1a. *Project Description*. Elaborate on:

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

Sub-Saharan Africa is a rapidly developing region of great ecological, climatic and cultural diversity. By 2050, its population is projected to approach 2 billion people ? a figure which rises to nearly 4 billion by 2100. A report by the World Bank in 2020 notes that women constitute about 50.09% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa. National poverty rates have been declining in most Sub-Saharan African countries, although Sub-Saharan Africa still has the largest proportion of people living below the poverty line. The agriculture sector employs 65% of Africa?s labour force, 50% of the personnel employed in agriculture in the region are women, and the sector?s output has increased since 2000, mainly due to an expansion of agricultural area. The production of crops and livestock other than pigs in Sub-Saharan Africa is typically located in semiarid regions.

Human-wildlife conflict takes place when the boundaries of human activity and wildlife ranges overlap. As humans destroy wildlife habitats or block wildlife movement routes and corridors, wildlife and humans come face to face. In SADC human-elephant conflicts are now common in virtually all elephant ranges causing injuries and deaths on both sides and destruction of crops and infrastructure.

In recent decades the levels of conflict have ostensibly increased, largely driven by human population growth, resulting in the expansion of agricultural and industrial activities, leading in turn to increased human encroachment on previously wild and uninhabited areas.

Threats (direct causes or proximate drivers) include a range of biological, ecological, and behavioural factors that increase the probability of wildlife conflict with people. Human?wildlife conflict typically does not occur at random, but patterns of conflict can be difficult to identify because of the complexity inherent in wildlife behaviour and ecology, human behaviour, and changes in seasonality, cropping and husbandry behaviour, and resource availability.

The southern Africa sub-region is heating up twice the rate of the global average, and this is expected to have negative implications for rural livelihoods, ecosystems, biodiversity and human-wildlife conflict, thereby exasperating the challenge to understand the drivers and threats, and underlining the need for an evidence-based approach. However, Hillar and MacMillan (refer to the project document for citation and details) highlight the need for a deeper understanding of the social-psychological perspective of all main stakeholders as a first step to prepare the foundation for solution-building processes. While scientists and policymakers have almost exclusively focused on creating more knowledge to resolve contentious conflict issues in conservation, their research demonstrates how the real-world debate about a complex conservation issue is grounded in worldviews and personal values in the form of deeply felt beliefs, to substantiate extreme positions in the dispute. Consequently, the ?evidence-based approach? can be insufficient when addressing conflicts that are driven by deeply held and opposing belief systems about nature, wildlife and their exploitation. This issue is addressed through project interventions (per the alternative scenario).

The project document emphasizes the complex, inter-related nature of HWC and elephant management. Numerous barriers to effectively managing elephants and human-wildlife conflict and moving towards a perspective of ?human-wildlife co-existence?, were identified during the PPG phase through the literature review, personal knowledge and consultation with relevant experts and key stakeholders. Notwithstanding the importance and challenging nature of each of the many and varied barriers (presented in the produc), three barriers are the primary focus for this project: (i) Complexity of elephant management (ii) Lack of evidence to assess and develop a widespread successful approach to

HWC mitigation, and (iii) Insufficient coordination across SADC in managing elephants and HWC. These are elaborated in the project document.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

Human-wildlife conflict and elephant management are not only contentious and therefore politicaly charged subjects, they are also difficult to address due to their transboundary nature and piecemeal approach to solutions across the region. Efforts have often focused on mitigating the problem at hand rather than addressing the root causes.

Component 1: Strengthened management of elephants and human-elephant conflict in South Africa.

Elephant populations in South Africa occur in seven of the country?s nine provinces. The number of elephant populations changes annually, but at any given time there are nearly 90 areas with elephants in South Africa. These areas are mostly state-owned, but there are also private reserves and community conservancies that make up the greater TFCA landscapes. They provide more habitat for elephants, reconnect isolated populations, and relieve population pressure in areas with high elephant densities.

Unravelling the factors driving HEC in South Africa is vital to understand the underlying causes and develop non-symptomatic mitigation strategies. A lack of adequate HEC policy leads to crisis management which focuses on the effects instead of the causes of the problem. Data quantifying the problem of HEC is lacking, and the determinants for HEC are thus not fully understood. The current understanding thereof, particularly in the South Africa context is very much fragmented and informed by local circumstances that differ across regions and PAs. This lack of data means that factors underlying HEC appear to be site specific and unpredictable, which make the risk of HEC difficult to predict in space and time. In part this may be due to the spatial scale at which analyses are conducted and the unpredictable behaviour of individual elephants.

The South African Norms and Standards, now more than 10 years old, provide legal guidelines for the management of elephants. Several managing authorities (e.g., private properties, provincial and national reserves) have used the Norms and Standards to develop Elephant Management Plans (EMPs) on which all subsequent elephant management actions are based. These plans have the force of the law and a management authority is obliged to manage a protected area in accordance with the management plan approved for the area by the Minister.

Component 2: Reduced human-wildlife conflict in South Africa.

In South Africa, data on HWC are collected by provincial departments, conservation organizations and NGOs involved in mitigating HWC. Although data on HWC are widely collected, data are of a variable length and quality for different organizations and even for different protected areas within the same organization. Moreover, data are fragmented, not standardised, and do not always include supplementary information associated with incidents. As a result, there is no baseline status of HWC in the country, which makes it difficult to quantify the problem and monitor the effectiveness of mitigation strategies over time. Based on the available data, many species are linked to HWC incidences, with some having a greater impact (perceived or real) than others. Mammal species

involved in conflict incidents include: black-backed jackal, caracal, vervet monkey, bushpig, baboon, eland, samango monkey, spotted hyena, cheetah, serval, leopard, lion, brown hyena, African wild dog, honey badger, side-striped jackal, Cape fox, hippo, reedbuck, porcupine, bushbuck, grey duiker, dassie, zebra and elephant. Bird species include spur-winged goose, red-billed queleas, crowned eagle and Egyptian goose, while incidences with reptiles such as snakes and crocodiles have also been recorded.

A variety of mitigation strategies are implemented by public and private sector organizations and individuals, e.g., fencing, predation control, compensation, etc. South Africa consists of nine provinces that have sovereignty over their respective biodiversity and the relevant legislation in their jurisdiction. Most provinces in South Africa do not have a formal compensation scheme, programme or any legislation on the subject.

Component 3: Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and human-wildlife conflict in selected TFCAs in southern Africa.

SADC?s Southern Africa Regional Elephant Conservation and Management Strategy dates from 2005. There is disparity in the existence, age or structure of elephant management policies, strategies and plans across the elephant range states in southern Africa, which complicates efforts to manage the overall population in a cohesive and integrated way. Five elephant range States have policies, strategies and/or plans for elephant management, supported by a generally robust, legal framework. The management of elephant populations has been a priority in the two most developed TFCAs in the region?KAZA and GLTFCA. The KAZA framework guides the five member countries in their approaches to management of transboundary populations.

Southern Africa?s elephant populations often exist in landscapes with significant levels of transboundary movement ? especially TFCAs. Over half the southern African elephant rangelands lie outside protected areas and support about one third of the region?s elephants. Conflict is evident wherever there is a human-elephant interface. NGOs support the provision of technical advice and assistance. Presently, there are no clear or specific management policies or plans for problem elephant management. Wildlife authorities either do not budget or do so inadequately for problem elephant issues. KAZA TFCA Secretariat identified the most effective, efficient and sustainable HWC mitigation measures. They found that HWC is increasing, with related crop and property damage and human and wildlife death or injury. There is a lack of capacity in both knowledge and resources to mitigate all concerns, and most methods are not sustainable. Compensation, and M&E are either non-existent or insufficient in member countries.

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

Component 1: Strengthened management of elephants and human-elephant conflict in South Africa.

Under component 1, the project will strengthen the management of elephants and human-elephant conflict in South Africa, primarily by addressing information gaps identified in the South African Elephant Research Strategy.

Outcome 1? Policy on management of elephants in South Africa endorsed and implemented?is focused on: (i) supporting consultations of the draft ?National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa? (output 1.1) (ii) developing guidelines on management of wild, escaped and roaming elephants and HWC (output 1.2), and (iii) compiling and sharing relevant lessons learnt on elephant management in South Africa and its management in TFCA?s in order to scale up approaches/inform other countries in the SADC region (output 1.3).

Component 2: Reduced human-wildlife conflict in South Africa.

Under component 2, the project will unravel the drivers, and quantify the impacts of HWC. This will enable the development, testing and upscaling of novel approaches to HWC management. Inter- and transdisciplinary approaches, involving social and natural science, psychology, and environmental law, can inform the understanding around HWC. Furthermore, standardised data should contribute to the understanding of trends that can be used as opportunities to manage HWC and develop new ways to co-exist.

Outcome 2? Human perceptions and benefits of living with wildlife improved in priority areas?is focused on: (i) identifying, strengthening and upscaling innovative HWC management measures (output 2.1) (ii) establishing community public-private partnerships and upscaling these across the region to reduce and prevent HWC (output 2.2), and (iii) developing and adopting integrated policy models that will reduce and prevent HWC across the region (output 2.3).

Component 3: Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and human-wildlife conflict in selected TFCAs in southern Africa.

Work under component 3 will contribute to the harmonization and strengthening of elephant management processes and HWC management processes in the region as a means of protecting the region?s key species of global importance, and which are the cornerstone of the wildlife economy which contributes significantly to national GDPs.

Outcome 3, transboundary movement of wildlife and the management of human-wildlife conflict are facilitated through evidence-based and integrated approaches in selected TFCAs in southern Africa, will be focussed on three outputs: (i) developing and adopting guidelines and toolkits for the evidence-based and adaptive management of SADC elephant populations (output 3.1) (ii) supporting cross-sectoral and transboundary land and wildlife management strategies that balance economic development and wildlife conservation in selected TFCAs in southern Africa (output 3.2), and (iii) developing and implementing knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned regarding elephant management and HWC in TFCAs across southern Africa (output 3.3).

 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The project is aligned with the GEF7 Biodiversity Strategy in particular with objective one of the strategy namely ?Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes. The GEF defines biodiversity mainstreaming as: ?the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies, and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally.? One of the nine entry points for countries to mainstream biodiversity across sectors and within production landscapes and seascapes is the ?Global Wildlife Program?. Component 2 ?Wildlife for Sustainable Development? of the Global

Wildlife Program will examine ways of turning the current and future increases in wildlife numbers and wildlife-based land uses into a contributor to sustainable development. The project is aligned with this component as it deals with an important aspect of wildlife management namely mitigating the effects of human-wildlife conflict within the framework of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM).

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

Component 1: Strengthened management of elephants and human-elephant conflict in South Africa.

The protected habitats upon which these species depend are large connected, globally significant ecological areas. They will continue to be secured with the right regulatory, planning and analytical tools. Work will examine the identification and restoration of corridors that would enable wider distribution and expansion of elephant populations.

A baseline survey of constituents within 5 km of the protected areas in the project landscapes will improve the understanding of the attitudes, perceptions and values that members of edge communities, commercial farms and other collaborators abutting protected areas may have with respect to elephants and human-wildlife conflict. This would include peoples? views about authorities wanting to protect elephants as well as how managing elephants affects the way people live. The survey tool, methodology and results will be upscaled for wider application.

Component 2: Reduced human-wildlife conflict in South Africa.

A rapid assessment of HWC mitigation methods and examination of case studies will be developed and shared. Practical initiatives such fence monitoring and working with agriculture extension officers will assist in providing short term benefits for people living with wildlife.

Data on the frequency, extent, and location of HWC incidents form the basis for informed and evidence-based decision making. Conflicts over wildlife are extremely variable, complex, and defy simple explanations. Working in the Nsubane-Pongola TFCA and uMfolozi Biodiversity Economy Node will focus the development and testing of the cutting-edge data collection and analytical tools to support analyses and identification of solutions, which will be upscaled for wider application throughout the region and beyond.

Incidences of HWC will be collected and analysed. Provincial capacities will be strengthened through novel data collection methods. By understanding patterns of HEC, for example where HEC is prevalent (and absent), comparisons can be made about levels and drivers of HEC both within and across different regions in South Africa. It also provides for the opportunity to identify mitigation strategies currently implemented and evaluate the effectiveness of these. This information is important to facilitate the management of the problem at local level, but also provide context on what is needed to upscale conflict mitigation strategies across the region to sites with different socio-economic and environmental characteristics. This will support the analysis and identification of drivers of HWC.

The current legislative framework in South Africa lacks a single, coherent national policy, and inconsistent policies between national and provincial governments have resulted in policy uncertainty. The project will undertake a regional/international scan of legislation and policies that specifically

address HWC and the myriad complexities and sensitivities that surround the idea of co-existence between humans and wildlife. The scan will examine, and aim to uncover, the elements of effective HWC policy and legislation, and options for South Africa, which will be shared widely for other applications in the region. A national policy will then be developed, along with Standard Operating Practices for provinces, to enable a more consistent and integrated approach. Capacity in the national department and provincial entities will be examined and a national technical task team on HWC will be established to help support project activities at provincial and national levels.

Component 3: Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and human-wildlife conflict in selected TFCAs in southern Africa.

Working in the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA will allow the piloting of key initiatives such as strategic planning framework for elephant management, toolkits for HWC, and implementation of livelihood strategies that aim to deliver tangible benefits for local communities that live with wildlife. Collecting and sharing good data on HWC will improve opportunities for finding innovative solutions, that can be replicated and upscaled. A focus on understanding the worldviews of participants aims to make evidence-based approaches useful and available to participants. Improved collaboration is the key pathway, enabled through a new community of practice, regional workshops, participatory video, training and other means.

The need for the greater integration of communities living with wildlife and transition toward vibrant national wildlife-based economies, as true shareholders and decision makers, is well documented globally and within southern Africa. The project will support the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA management committee to work with its member state governments to develop a Sustainable Livelihood Strategy; this will be shared as a guideline for use in similar processes in other TFCAs. Similarly, work on improving TFCA management structure for Greater Mapungubwe TFCA and a monitoring and evaluation approach will enhance this TFCA?s capacity and be useful to other new TFCAs just getting started.

Collecting and sharing good data on HWC will improve opportunities for finding innovative solutions, that can be replicated and upscaled.

A focus on understanding the worldviews of participants aims to make evidence-based approaches useful and available to participants. Improved collaboration is the key pathway, enabled through a new community of practice, regional workshops, participatory video, exchange site visits, training and other means. This is expected to yield opportunities for young women in communities to engage elders in profiling their experiences about HWC in their communities.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

The global environment benefits (GEB) include securing globally significant species, particularly African elephant but also other species such as lion. In 2021, the African savanna elephant was listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The protected habitats upon which these species depend are large connected, globally significant ecological areas. They will continue to be secured with the right regulatory, planning and analytical tools.

Southern Africa has the largest number of elephants in any of the four regions of Africa, holding over 70% of the estimated elephants in Africa in 42% of the total range area for the species. Of southern Africa?s estimated 293,447 elephants, nearly 75% form part of a single, contiguous population in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), covering some 520,000 km? in extent, spanning areas of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. From 2007 to 2016, there has been a decrease in the recorded range for elephants across Africa, from about 975,000 km? to about 780,000 km? with known range decreasing from 82% to 58%.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

This GEF-7 project is focussed on a particular niche, to look at both elephant management and HWC from an evidence-based perspective, and in so doing, examine the underlying barriers of HWC. The following activities are expected to be of interest to other jurisdictions, and will be scaled up for wider adoption:

? Community baseline survey methodology and scorecard reporting tool, suitable for a wide audience. The survey will seek to uncover the attitudes, perspectives and values of the local stakeholders, to enable improved uptake and use of evidence-based knowledge and effective collaboration.

? Assessments of the policy and context pertaining elephant management and HWC.

? Design, development and execution of novel data collection tools, to enable identification of solutions and improved management.

? Results of rapid assessment HWC mitigations and associated case studies.

? Determination of training needs and gaps, and programmes on HWC, suitable for delivery by academic and training institutions.

? Effective community-public-private partnerships.

? International scan to inform the key elements of HWC policy and legislation.

? Planning frameworks and toolkits for elephant management, HEC and tangible benefits arising from implementation of livelihood strategies.

? Predictive modelling and use of big data.

? Community of practice for HWC, regional workshop, participatory video, on-site learning and exchange visits, training curriculum, as key means to engage people in topics of HWC.

The Expanded Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Framework (see figure), developed as part of the project preparation phase for this GEF-7 project (explained in the project document in section 3.1.4 with the Theory of Change) will be shared with Global Wildlife Programme colleagues during information sharing sessions. The roles of the three Conservation Landscape Coordinators, who will be embedded in the three project conservation landscapes (implementation sites) will be documented as case studies to illustrate the integrated approach.

A Sustainability and Exit Strategy (appendix 21) provides an assessment of the needs to assure longer-term sustainability of the project outcomes in terms of these key questions: What are the longer-term

needs for maintenance of project outcome(s) and benefits, including consideration for socio-political, institutional and financial factors? What are the institutional, technical and human capacities needed to sustain these benefits? What efforts will be needed to ensure ownership on the part of national and regional partners? What are the potential exit strategy and post-project financing mechanisms? This strategy is scheduled to be reviewed at project inception, at mid-term (in connection with the mid-term review), and in the final year prior to project completion. In this manner, the project?s sustainability and exit strategies to sustain project outcomes can be re-considered in the context of the evolving drivers, risks, assumptions, and achievements.
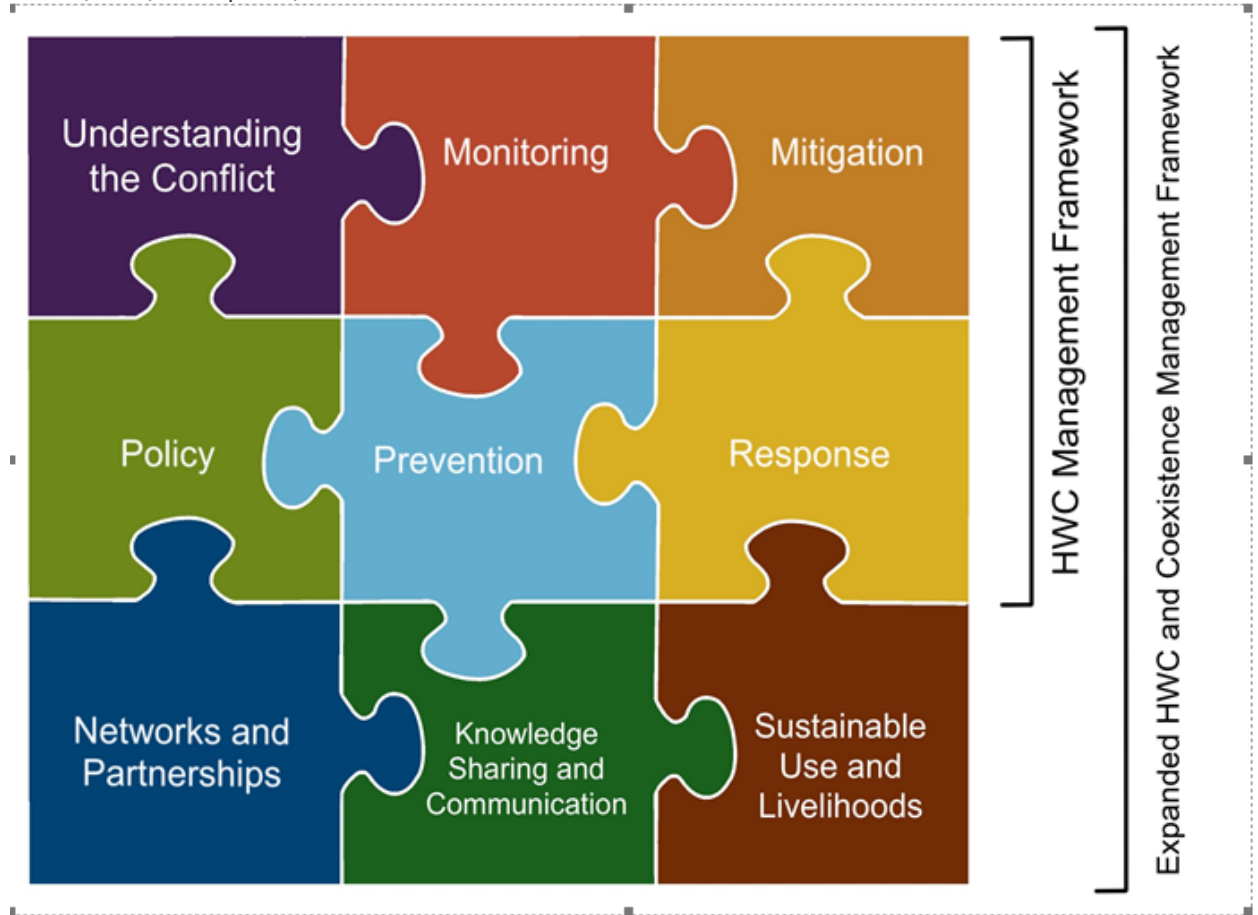

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

The project includes three focal landscapes (see figure):
(1) Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area: S 29.1988848; E 21.770949
(2) Nsubane–Pongola TFCA and uMfololzi Biodiversity Economy Node: S 31.804155; E 27.896194
(3) Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership: S 28.644527; E 30.127535
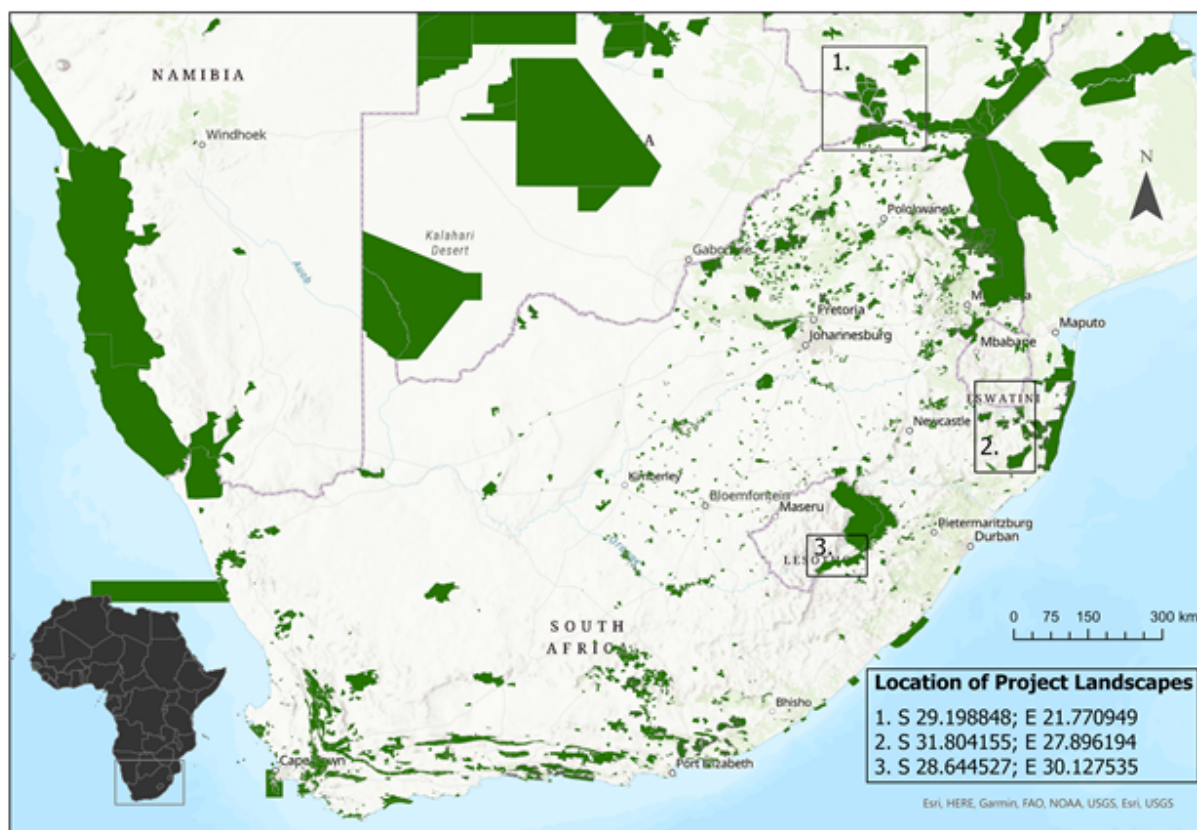
1c. Child Project?

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

 This GEF-7 project is a child of the parent project?the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP), led by the World

Bank. Accordingly, this project contributes to the achieving the overall programme impact of the GWP. The project?s three components align with three of five GWP components (see table).

 Table. Project contributions to the Global Wildlife Programme.

	GWP components	
	GWP programme outcomes	**Key project contributions to GWP outcomes**

	GWP programme outcomes	Key project contributions to GWP outcomes
Component 1 Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience	-Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites -Areas of landscapes and terrestrial protected areas under improved practices -Formal agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas -Strengthened long-term partnerships, governance, and finance frameworks for PAs -Increased revenues for protected areas and landscapes	The project?s three components contribute directly and indirectly to the GWP component 1outcome to improve HWC practices in terrestrial landscapes. Key outputs and activities include: ? Developing an array of tools (policies, guidelines, methodologies) that are evidence-based are suitable for wider application in other jurisdictions. ? Establishing community-public-private partnerships (CP3) to improve financial sustainability. ? Developing plans to enable transboundary movement of wildlife, with a particular focus on TFCAs.
Component 2 Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies	-Enhanced policies, legislations, and strategies to foster wildlife-based economy -Increased access to finance for enterprises that support wildlife-based economy (WBE) -Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop WBE and sustainable use activities -Increased participation of communities in conservation compatible rural enterprises and WBE jobs -Increased Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) strategies and site interventions deployed	The project?s three components contribute directly to the GWP component 2 outcome to increase HWC strategies and interventions. Key outcomes include: ? Developing and implementing policy instruments on the management of elephants. ? Improving human perceptions and benefits of living with wildlife. ? Facilitating the transboundary movement of wildlife and the management of human-wildlife conflict through evidence-based and integrated approaches. The project also contributes indirectly to several other GWT outcomes in several ways, such as: ? Creating an enabling environment to address the management of HWC, so that people most affected by HWC can aspire to realize tangible benefits through a wildlife-based economy. ? Enhancing capacity, including skills and knowledge through training and provision of evidence-based tools. ? Engagement of communities through data collection and creative video-story telling about their experiences with managing HWC.

	GWP programme outcomes	Key project contributions to GWP outcomes
Component 5 Coordinate and enhance learning	-Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset -Strengthened Public-private partnerships for promoting wildlife-based economies -Enhanced upstream sector engagement (governance, fiscal, finance, and trade) -Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP -Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform	The project?s three components contribute directly and indirectly to the GWP component 5 outcomes in several ways: ? Establishing community-public-private partnerships (CP3) to improve financial sustainability. ? Supporting Integrated Development Plans and funding strategies to enable the development of business opportunities and realize tangible benefits. ? Working with multi-country parties in the context of TFCAs. ? Developing data platforms to enable evidence-based approaches to managing wildlife and HWC. ? Contributing to GWP global initiatives to share information and approaches with other countries. A key output focuses on knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned regarding elephant management and human-wildlife conflict (section 3.9, 3.10).

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Stakeholder mapping and analysis during the PPG phase identified eight main groups in South Africa and the wider SADC region:

1. South Africa government institutions and key committees. This includes DFFE, provincial conservation authorities (environmental departments and conservation/parks agencies), South African National Parks (SANParks), iSimangaliso Authority, South Africa National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) Ministry of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, and key South Africa committees involved in the project?s development and implementation (i.e., Working Group 1 (comprising Biodiversity and Conservation focal points from DFFE and all nine Provincial Departments and, Protected Area Management Agencies), National People and Parks Steering

Committee, Land Reform and Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative Community of Practice, Wildlife Forum, and IUCN National Steering Committee.

2. SADC Region institutions. These include SADC Secretariat and its relevant departments, SADC member states, Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), SADC Transfrontier Conservation Area Network.

3. Non-government organisations (NGOs). These include the wide array of key NGOs-- African Conservation Trust, African Parks, Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations, Carnivore Coalition, Community-based Natural Resource Management organizations, Conservation South Africa, EcoExist, Elephants Alive, Elephants Alive, Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) Foundation, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation Kruger 2 Canyons Biosphere focuses on the expansion of protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures, capacity building of environmental monitors in rural communities, environmental awareness, water security, agro-ecology and sustainable land management, in SA. Landmark Foundation, Namibia Nature Foundation, National Geographic, Partnerships for the prevention of Violence against women and girls in Southern Africa, Peace Parks Foundation (PPF), South Africa Hunters and Game Conservation Association, Space for Giants, Wildlife ACT WWF South Africa?s Wildlife Programme, and WWF USA/Namibia.

4. Local communities. Key groups include community groups, individual members of local communities, and rural district councils.

5. Private sector. This includes private sector businesses and advocacy organizations (of which there are many), Conservancies Association of Namibia, Predation Management South Africa. This includes the key players in the region, such as the Dutch Postcode Lottery?s Dream Fund, Frankfurt Zoological Society, German Ministry for Economic Co-operation, KfW Development Bank, GIZ, German Development Ministry, UK Defra Biodiversity Landscape Fund, and USAID.

6. Academic, research and training institutions. The key groups include College of African Wildlife Management (MWEKA), Southern African Wildlife College, and Universities.

7. Multi-lateral organizations. This includes GEF implementing agencies such as UNEP, UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in project implementation. The details are in section 5 of the prodoc

Institution	Role and Responsibility in the Project	Comp 1+2	Comp 3
Government of South Africa			
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)	Lead government executing agency for the GEF Project (Chair of Project Steering Committee). Key participant in, and beneficiary of, project outcomes and outputs. Overall responsibility for biodiversity conservation at the national level.	X	X
Provincial conservation authorities	Key participants as they have lead responsibilities in the areas of HWC, damage causing animals and species management.	X	
Provincial park agencies	Key participants as they have lead responsibilities in the areas of HWC, damage causing animals and species management.	X	
SANParks	Key participant. Responsible for management of national parks in South Africa and the People & Parks Programme.	X	
SANBI	SANBI is mandated to collect, generate, process, coordinate and disseminate information about biodiversity and the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources, and establish and maintain databases in this regard. Furthermore, SANBI is to provide scientific and policy support to DFFE and monitor and report on biodiversity.	X	
Ministry of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	The project will seek to cooperate with the ministry on development of a curriculum for the training college and extension officers to enable improved integration of HWC and damage causing animals in their work. The project will contribute to the development of any surveys (anticipated in the ministry?s strategic plan) aimed at setting the baseline for poverty and vulnerability to improve understanding of HWC drivers[1].	X	
South Africa committees	The project will provide regular updates and seek advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	
SADC institutions			
SADC Secretariat	The project will provide regular updates and seek advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X

Institution	Role and Responsibility in the Project	Comp 1+2	Comp 3
SADC member states, ministries	The project will provide regular updates and seek advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
TFCAs	Established TFCAs can play a leadership role in developing, sharing and implementing best practices related to the management of elephant and HWC. The project will provide regular updates and seek advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
TFCA network	The project will provide regular updates and seek advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
NGOs			
African Conservation Trust	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
African Parks	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Community-based Natural Resource Management organizations	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Conservation South Africa	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
EcoExist	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Elephants Alive	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Elephants Without Borders	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X

Institution	Role and Responsibility in the Project	Comp 1+2	Comp 3
Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Endangered Wildlife Trust	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Kruger 2 Canyons Biosphere	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Landmark Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	
Namibia Nature Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Partnerships for the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Peace Parks Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
South Africa Hunters and Game Conservation Association	It is anticipated the association will play a key role in the development and implementation of component 2 activities pertaining to the uMfolozi biodiversity economy node. The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	

Institution	Role and Responsibility in the Project	Comp 1+2	Comp 3
Space for Giants	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Wildlife ACT	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
WWF South Africa Wildlife Programme	People who live on the land and have direct experience with HWC play a key in ensuring the development of practical, integrated and comprehensive policies for dealing with HWC.	X	X
WWF USA/Namibia	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Local Communities			
Community groups	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Members of local communities	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Rural district councils	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Private Sector			
Lodges, businesses	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs. There is an opportunity to enhance direct involvement through output 2 activities with respect to developing community-public-private partnerships.	X	X
Advocacy organizations	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X

Institution	Role and Responsibility in the Project	Comp 1+2	Comp 3
Conservancies Association of Namibia	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Predation Management SA	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	
Donors			
Dutch Postcode Lottery	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Frankfurt Zoological Society	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
German Ministry for Economic Co-operation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
KfW Development Bank	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
GIZ, German Development Ministry	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
UK Defra Biodiversity Landscape Fund	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
USAID	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Academic, Research & Training Institutions			
Southern African Wildlife College	The project will seek to cooperate on development of a curriculum for training students to enable improved integration of wildlife management and HWC and damage causing animals in their studies and work.	X	X

Institution	Role and Responsibility in the Project	Comp 1+2	Comp 3
College of African Wildlife Management (MWEKA	The project will seek to cooperate on development of a curriculum for training students to enable improved integration of wildlife management and HWC and damage causing animals in their studies and work.	X	X
Universities	The project will seek to cooperate on development of a curriculum for training students to enable improved integration of wildlife management and HWC and damage causing animals in their studies and work. The project will seek cooperation in research to support a better understanding of the complexities of the root causes affecting elephant management ana HWC.	X	X
International Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements, UN, International Organisation			
Food and Agriculture Organization	Cooperation in bringing key elements of this GEF-7 project to FOA GEF project in the SADC region, e.g., key messaging, tools, etc.	X	X
UNDP	Cooperation in bringing key elements of this GEF-7 project to FOA GEF project in the SADC region, e.g., key messaging, tools, etc.	X	X
UNEP	GEF implementing agency for this project.	X	X
World Bank-Global Wildlife Programme	As a child project of the WB-led GWP programme, this GEF-7 project will participate in the GWP networking and knowledge programme by sharing results and experiences with the GWP regional and international community (e.g., policy, guideline and best practice tools, evidence-based approaches, M&E reports, etc.).	X	X

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[1] https://www.gov.za/about-sa/agriculture-land-reform-and-rural-development

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

During project execution, SA government agencies and SADC bodies will be closely involved in designing and implementing various activities and will be members of the Project Steering Committee. Many other stakeholders will be sought for advice and input and provided regular updates on project activities to enable synergies. The project will aim to engage through participation and obtain gender-balanced inputs from government agencies, environmental NGOs, and civil organizations advocating for gender equality and prevention of violence against women and women empowerment.

A regional-level **Communications, Education, Public Awareness and Training Plan** (CEPAT) will be prepared to address the CEPAT needs of the project and implemented through the three components. This CEPAT plan will include:

? Objectives for public awareness, communications, mainstreaming and training.

? Audiences, including an analysis of issues requiring behavioural changes, and barriers affecting the adoption of good practices by the targeted audiences. Audiences are to be analysed on the basis of gender needs to enable effective participation. Stakeholders listed in section 5 will be included.

? Key messages.

? Methods of delivery suitable for the target audiences, including gender sensitive approaches to enable participation.

? Timing and cost of methods.

? Means for evaluating the effectiveness of methods and making improvements, including sex-disaggregated data.

The scope of the CEPAT plan will include:

? Information sharing among national and provincial conservation agencies and their staff, National Working Group 1, Damage Causing Animals committee, People and Parks National and Provincial Community Structures (mother body and youth), Land Reform and Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative Community of Practice, Wildlife Forum and other partners to enable effective responses to HWC.

? Targeted communications to politicians, boards and executives to promote an understanding of the reasons and means for achieving an evidence-based approach to mitigating the effects of HWC.

? Soliciting community support in managing and avoiding HWC by providing information about the how to contribute to an evidence-based approach. Community members should be encouraged to share HWC messages in their communities (e.g., through civil society organizations, schools, government committees, etc.).

? Raising awareness among decision makers and the public on the value of wildlife protection and the need to support evidence-bases approaches, through a concerted campaign.

?   Educating policymakers on the need to link land-use planning and programs with wildlife protection and protected area management, so that development and assistance projects achieve sustainable results, secure the resource base, and do not precipitate further wildlife declines or environmental damage.

?   Community awareness campaigns and programmes.

?   Awareness raising about the methods to mitigate HWC and tolerate wildlife, and gain benefits from wildlife.

?   Compiling and disseminating lessons learned activities.

?   Generating and sharing knowledge, lessons learned and best practices derived from project activities will enable sustainability and replicability of project achievements, including upscaling and innovation.

?   Development of training materials on HWC and elephant management, suitable for use at colleges, universities and for training agricultural extension officers. This should include working closely with the Department of Agriculture (and their animal health technicians, established cattle dip committees and livestock associations), and cross-sectoral extension services to provide additional support and training on improved herding and planting practices to reduce possible incidences of HWC. Training will also include a focus on competencies and skills to address different human beliefs and personal value systems to gradually prepare the ground for the design and implementation of solution-building processes in addition to evidence-based problem-solving.

A variety of methods will be considered in the development and implementation of the CEPAT plans, such as:

?   Awareness workshops and regular presentations and briefings.

?   Awareness campaigns via mall displays, house to house visits, etc.

?   Provision of information (appropriately targeted for the audience) via scientific publications, newsletters, social media and to radio, newspapers and other traditional media.

?   Active engagement of children and youth through schools and community events, visits to model demonstration sites, environmental club discussions, etc.

?   Use of participatory video as a means to engage youth in researching the challenges and successful aspects of managing HWC in their community, for sharing on websites.

?   Preparation of a discussion paper on the gendered aspects of HWC as a means to promote discussion about equitable ways to manage HWC.

?   Training materials suitable for in-person delivery and e-delivery to reach wider audiences and to be COVID-19 compliant.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Mapping of Non-government organisations (NGOs)

1.   Many national, regional and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as WWF, Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), Conservation South Africa (CSA), Peace Parks Foundation, Conservation International, African Conservation Trust and others are concerned with the conservation and management of wildlife in South Africa and/or the southern African region. The private sector, NGOs and donors have been shown to play significant roles in facilitating and defining the CBRNM process in southern Africa, historically.[1]

2.   **African Conservation Trust** works in SA in the areas of food security, conservation economy with communal wildland conservancies, and increasing land under conservation management. They have also worked with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife to develop innovative methods of reducing HEC with communities around Ithala Protected Area.

3.   **African Parks** takes on the complete responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of national parks in partnership with governments and local communities. They manage 19 national parks and protected areas in 11 countries. Countries in SADC include: Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, the Republic of Congo, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They work with several donor organizations who support their park operations.

4.   The **Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations** works to coordinate NGOs in Botswana areas of the KAZA landscape, including strengthening the NGO sector.

5.   **CARACAL** is an NGO working with communities in northern Botswana supporting the coexistence of people and wildlife and improving livelihoods of people who live with wildlife.

6.   The **Carnivore Coalition** is a KAZA based group involved in the protection and management of carnivores in the KAZA landscape.

7.   **Community-based Natural Resource Management organizations** aim to provide services to rural communities seeking to manage and utilise their natural resources in a sustainable manner. include a variety of national level groups (e.g., Namibia Association for Community Based Natural Based Resource Management Support Organisation-NASCO; Zimbabwe Natural Resources Management Programme-CAMPFIRE; National Administration of Conservation Areas in Mozambique-ANAC; Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation-IRNDC, etc.

8.   **Conservation South Africa** works in SA with farmers on rangeland management strategies and herding for health programme to mitigate HWC.

9.   **EcoExist** works with rural communities in northern Botswana who live with and among elephants to avoid conflict.

10.   **Elephants Alive** monitors the movement of elephants and supports communities with HWC management strategies such as fencing crops in with bee-hives or chilli gardens.

11.   **Elephants Alive** plays a crucial role in regional elephant management, having been the drivers behind the 2014 Great Elephant Census that covered the continent?s elephant populations.

12.   The **Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) Foundation** focuses on the management and prevention of human-elephant conflict, in recognition of the changing threats to Africa?s elephants[2]. The EPI Foundation will pursue two inter-related strategies to achieve their objective: managing existing human-wildlife conflicts, by deploying the best available technologies and techniques, and avoiding the conditions that could lead to future conflicts, through spatial planning and the best use of available technologies and techniques. For the UN Biodiversity Summit (CBD CoP15), they proposed specific changes to the content of the draft Global Biodiversity Framework, which it hopes will encourage governments to factor social, ecological and biological sustainability into their spatial and infrastructural planning.[3] They worked with technology partners Bityarn Consult, to develop a 'Gold Standards App' to help wildlife officials with the secure and transparent management of ivory and other wildlife products.

13.   **Endangered Wildlife Trust** has partnered with SANBI to carry out biodiversity assessments for the national Red List analysis, securing funding support from private sector companies in South Africa**.** Their carnivore programme specialises in African wild dogs including implementing conflict management strategies between people and wild dogs.

14.   **Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation** works with communities in the KAZA landscape on all CBNRM issues including HWC.

15.   **Kruger 2 Canyons Biosphere** focuses on the expansion of protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures, capacity building of environmental monitors in rural communities, environmental awareness, water security, agro-ecology and sustainable land management, in SA.

16.   **Landmark Foundation** implements the Leopard and Predator Project in SA that addresses the persecution of predators in South Africa with a special focus on leopards in the southern provinces of South Africa, i.e., Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape.

17.   **Namibia Nature Foundation** works with communities in the KAZA landscape on all CBNRM issues including HWC.

18.   **National Geographic** works in the KAZA landscape on all biodiversity and conservation aspects including HWC.

19.   **Partnerships for the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa** assists governments, civil society organisations, universities, media and private sector in establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships in reducing gender-based violence. Implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft f?r internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in southern Africa[4].

20.   **Peace Parks Foundation (PPF)** entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with DFFE to assist with the development of TFCAs. PPF partners with DFFE on a range of donor projects and strategies. PPF implements various technology-based field projects. They have also entered into agreement with Ezemvelo with respect to Lubombo TFCA.

21.   The **South Africa Hunters and Game Conservation Association** serves the interests of hunters, sport shooters and game farmers in South Africa by (among other activities): promoting and expanding responsible hunting as an important part of sustainable use and nature conservation in South Africa; promoting knowledge about and respect for nature, supporting nature conservation, and developing a conservation ethos among its members and the public in general; providing education in all aspects of the culture and ethics of hunting, hunting skills and the use of legal hunting equipment; promoting and establishing sustainable game farming for its members according to sound conservation principles; co-operating with and maintaining relationships with other associations and organisations (in and outside of South Africa) with common objectives towards establishing one voice for the hunting and conservation sector; liaising constructively with authorities and other interested parties and participating in consulting and decision-making processes; and supporting and undertaking community and development projects that complement the objectives of the association. The association, in cooperation with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, developed the biodiversity economy node concept and is an active supporter.[5]

22.   **Space for Giants** works with all processes relating to elephant management in participating countries like Botswana.

23.   **Wildlife ACT** undertakes projects in SA through funding partnerships, including monitoring and research to enable and inform effective conservation management of wildlife; identifying and developing programmes within surrounding communities to support biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic development, and; securing existing protected areas and supporting range expansion of African wildlife. They focus on black rhino, painted dogs, vultures, cheetah, elephant, lion, leopard and hyena. Some of the objectives under the MOU between Ezemvelo and Wildlife ACT pertain to reducing HWC.

24.   **WWF South Africa?s Wildlife Programme** goal is that wildlife thrive within functioning landscapes and are valued by people, which is approached though the following three outcomes: 1. Key wildlife areas are effectively managed and protected enabling indicator species to thrive; 2. Wildlife and their products are used legally and sustainably bringing conservation benefits; and 3. Well-being of people living within the vicinity of key wildlife areas is improved. The primary activities are implemented through the USAID-funded Khetha Program which, among other priorities, provides funding support and partnerships to address HWC and wildlife crime with a focus on high value species in the Greater Limpopo TFCA. DFFE has an MOU with WWF specifically to implement parts of the Khetha programme.

25.   **WWF USA/Namibia** supports projects and people who live on the land in the KAZA landscape and have direct experience with HWC play a key in ensuring the development of practical, integrated and comprehensive policies for dealing with HWC.

Roles civil society will play in the project:

NGOs			
African Conservation Trust	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
African Parks	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Community-based Natural Resource Management organizations	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Conservation South Africa	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
EcoExist	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Elephants Alive	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Elephants Without Borders	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X

Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Endangered Wildlife Trust	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Kruger 2 Canyons Biosphere	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Landmark Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	
Namibia Nature Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Partnerships for the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls in Southern Africa	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
Peace Parks Foundation	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
South Africa Hunters and Game Conservation Association	It is anticipated the association will play a key role in the development and implementation of component 2 activities pertaining to the uMfolozi biodiversity economy node. The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	
Space for Giants	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X
Wildlife ACT	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.	X	X
WWF South Africa Wildlife Programme	People who live on the land and have direct experience with HWC play a key in ensuring the development of practical, integrated and comprehensive policies for dealing with HWC.	X	X
WWF USA/Namibia	The project will provide regular updates and invite advice and input on project activities and evolving needs.		X

[1] Katerere, Y. 2000. Community-Public-Private Partnerships in CBNRM: The Real Challenges? Paper Presented to Symposium on Contested Resources: Challenges to Governance of Natural Resources in the Southern Africa. University of the Western Cape, 18-20 October, 2000.

[2] https://ea707724-7a3c-43b8-9336-04c282312a96.filesusr.com/ugd/f42bce_f50c284b14b343bdaeb988f4738266ab.pdf .

[3] https://www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org/post/epi-foundation-urges-un-biodiversity-summit-to-show-greater-ambition-on-human-wildlife-conflict

[4] https://partnershipsforprevention.org/step-it-up

[5] https://www.sahunters.co.za/index.php/conservation-programs/biodiversity-economy/300-sa-hunters-and-growth-of-the-wildlife-economy

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are cross-cutting themes within the human-wildlife conflict discourse and programmes. Gender inequalities and differences play an important role in the use, management, and conservation of wildlife at the local level. Addressing gender issues is, therefore, as essential in achieving sustainability objectives as it is in advancing equal rights, and it is vital to acknowledge the following: Women, as well as men, are significantly affected by human-wildlife conflicts. Addressing gender issues is, therefore, as essential in achieving sustainability objectives as it is in advancing equal rights, and it is vital to acknowledge the following: Women, as well as men, are significantly affected by human-wildlife conflicts. Gender issues are often overlooked or inadequately addressed in wildlife conservation and management efforts. Yet, key factors influencing sustainable wildlife management such as human-wildlife conflicts, unsustainable and illegal trade, tenure rights, poverty, and food and livelihood security all have significant gender dimensions.

The promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment is central to UNEP's mandate and intrinsic to its development approach, particularly in community areas associated with TFCAs in South Africa and the SADC region. Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls, and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours, and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl, or boy and relationships with each other.

Since the roles and rights of women have been traditionally suppressed, this must be rectified wherever possible. Accordingly, it is essential to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are

mainstreamed into policies, legislation, and programs at all levels. However, it is important to note that gender inequality and the resulting challenges and barriers are context specific. Consequently, any projects, programmes, and strategies for sustainable ecosystem or wildlife management need to be grounded in a gender and social context analysis that considers root causes and barriers and opportunities to address them, specific to the context. The key root causes and barriers under-pinning gender inequality in human-wildlife conflict and co-existence are traditional norms, unbalanced participation and representation in decision making, and unequal distribution of wildlife benefits .

? Traditional norms: The greater vulnerability of women to human-wildlife conflicts stem from gender norms and discrimination that result in the imbalanced division of labour, lower-income, and lesser livelihood opportunities; less access and control over land and other productive assets; fewer legal rights; lesser mobility and lesser political and professional representation.

? Unbalanced participation and underrepresentation in decision making: In most SADC region countries, from national governments to local community groups, women are vastly underrepresented in decision making.

? Unequal distribution of wildlife benefits: In most communities in the SADC region, the institutional mechanisms, for example, for sharing wildlife-related resources, lack transparency and tend to favour those who are politically connected to the leadership of the protected areas.

Gender aspects in the context of Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Gender inequality is a very significant issue in the southern African region. There has been a substantial number of documents generated and incorporated by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and governments of member states to enact and promote legislation, policies and campaigns aimed at achieving gender equality. SADC member states undertook in the SADC treaty article 6 (2) not to discriminate any person on the grounds of inter alia, sex or gender. There has been a substantial number of documents generated and incorporated by the SADC and governments of member states to enact and promote legislation policies and campaigns aimed at achieving gender equality. These policies have focused on the greater representation of women in government and business and signifying the importance of gender equality to the country?s development and land rights for women. Moreover, SADC member states have committed mainstreaming gender into SADC Programme of Action and Community Building Initiatives as a perquisite for sustainable development. The SADC?s Gender Policy contains the following vision statement: ?*A region where women, men, girls, and boys have equal opportunities to participate freely as equal partners in all spheres of public and private life, including in all decision-making processes, and have equal access to and control over productive resources and services, as well as contribute to and benefit from all development processes and initiatives*?.

The Member States have committed to mainstreaming gender into the SADC Programme of Action and Community Building initiatives as a prerequisite for sustainable development. In the SADC region, there is a general understanding that the goals to deepen regional integration and strengthen community building can only be realised by eliminating gender inequalities and marginalisation of women throughout the region.

Key priority areas for gender and development in the SADC region.

? The SADC has identified key priority areas for gender and development, intending to accelerate progress in the attainment of gender equality and women?s empowerment. These key priority areas include the following:

? **Gender mainstreaming**: SADC acknowledges the central role played by gender mainstreaming as a development strategy right as articulated in the Declaration and Treaty of SADC of 1992 and as revised in 2004. The SADC Gender Unit was established in June 1996 following the decision by SADC Heads of States or Government to establish a coordinating mechanism for gender equality and women?s empowerment at the regional level.

? **Women in politics and decision-making**: SADC Member State agree that women offer different perspectives and interests in the decision-making process, from their unique experiences, which are often overlooked due to under-representation in political and decision-making positions. For instance, the Member States are proactively working towards equal representation of men and women politics and decision-making positions at all levels such as in Cabinet, Parliament, Council, Management of the Public Services, and Chief Executive Officers and Boards of State-Owned Enterprises/Parastatals as well as the Private sector. In Lesotho, for example, 58 % of local government positions are filled by women.

? **Gender-based violence (GBV):** Gender-based violence is widespread in the SADC region and presents a significant obstacle to attaining gender equality and equity. Most importantly, when referring to GBV, SADC recognises that the discussion is not just about the act of violence but also about education and prevention, as well as victim assistance.

? **Women economic empowerment programme:** SADC Member States acknowledge that women are the backbone of many African economies and also play key roles in the economies of each SADC Member State. Economic empowerment of women not only positively impacts their life situations but is also central to mobilising their potential for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Women spend a higher percentage of their income on feeding and educating their children, which is aimed at the well-being of their families.

? **SADC gender and development monitor 2006:** The SADC Gender and Development Monitor tracks and reports on the progress made by SADC Member States towards achieving the targets and goals of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

However, implementation of these policies at regional, national has been challenging and very little substantial change has been achieved and gender inequality still exists. Since the implementation of the gender agenda, there has been no assessment of the impact of these policies towards ensuring gender equality in the region. Research done in Malawi and Zambia clearly pointed out that implementation of the gender agenda is very weak and lack of budgets funds by governments have significantly hampered implementation.

Significant economic discrepancies exist in the socially constructed roles of men and women with women being significantly less educated, where Malawi had been observed to have the least educated women. Gender segregation in SADC is ubiquitous, key stakeholder engagements revealed that women constituted the majority of the workforce in agriculture in comparison to men being dominant in manufacturing, construction, transport and finance sectors.

Other challenges to comprehensive gender mainstreaming include weak linkages between the regional and national programmes, lack of harmonisation and coordination of national gender policies, lack of guidelines for mainstreaming gender at the regional and national levels and uncoordinated efforts in gender equality initiatives among partners in public, private and civil society sectors.

Stakeholder engagements with key informants across southern Africa revealed women are responsible for the majority of domestic work and men have traditional expectations of women?s role in household chores. Women who have jobs outside of the home are still expected to take responsibility for domestic work. This gendered division of labour begins early, with young girls, even those in school, is expected to shoulder their share of household chores whereas boys usually accompany their fathers when they conduct their jobs, therefore engraining the gender disparities in activities at a young age. In SADC member states such as Tanzania, women spend approximately 28.8% of their time on unpaid care work whereas men spend 9% of their time on such work.

An explicit and comprehensive SADC Gender Policy is essential as it will assist in achieving gender equality through:

? Improving the translation and incorporation of gender commitments undertaken at the political level by SADC Heads of States or Government into concrete and practical interventions to enable gender equality and equity to be achieved within specified timeframes.

? Providing a tool for execution of SADC's vision, mission, objectives, and achievement of regional integration and cooperation for equitable, sustainable socio-economic growth, development, and poverty eradication.

? Facilitating the establishment of regional policy priority issues and promote a regional approach to interventions and methodologies for addressing those priority issues.

? Providing a tool for programming, monitoring, and evaluating the mainstreaming of gender in all institutional structures, protocols, sectoral policies, and programmes coordinated by SADC at regional and national levels

Gender aspects in the context of South Africa

In South Africa, Section 9 of the Constitution protects the rights of all persons to equal protection and benefit of the law, and to freedom from unfair discrimination on the basis of among others, gender, sex, pregnancy and marital status. South Africa has committed to focus on: equal representation and women?s empowerment, women?s health and ending violence against women. South Africa has expanded effort and resources to focus on: equal representation and women?s empowerment, women?s health, and ending violence against women. Two of South Africa?s legislative mechanisms for women equality?the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act and the Employment Equity Act?will be fully implemented to reach gender parity by 2030 in line with the African Union and Agenda 2063 advocating for inclusion and active participation in decision making by children, women, and men.

South Africa set a five-year goal to concentrate efforts on achieving an HIV-free generation, particularly with regard to young women. Further, the country will prioritize elimination violence against women through national dialogues and a public awareness campaign aligned with UN Women?s ?He for She? initiative. South Africa?s vision for gender equality is clearly outlined within South Africa?s National Policy Framework for Women?s engagement, and programs which will be incorporated by all sectors of the South African government into their policies. Furthermore, the gender policy articulates the gender mainstreaming plan, providing guiding principles for implementation and the long- and short-term mechanisms for determining the extent of gender justice and equality.

Gender mainstreaming in the environment sector 2016 ? 2021

The drive to ensure gender equality in all its operations prompted the Department of, Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) to develop a Strategy Toward Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment Sector. To further cement their stance on gender equality, it has committed to take into account principles of gender equality in its employment practices, policies, and service delivery and to take initiatives that aim at addressing the imbalances of the past and gender inequality regardless of race, religion, disability. The purpose of this strategy is to:

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

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

  Notable gender equality achievements include:

?   Improved women?s access to political power and decision-making since the 1994 elections, and there is a strong representation of women in the national, provincial, and local legislative branches of government and in government departments.

?   The representation of women vs. men in the Senior Management Services of the public service is 41% and 59%, respectively, which implies that the decision-making roles of women have increased exponentially since 1994.

?   The 2008 Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) work opportunities data showed that women were important beneficiaries within the different sectors and accounted for 53% of opportunities in the environment and culture sector in 2014/ 2015.

?   The EPWP environmental programmes contributed toward gender equality through the implementation of projects, which seek to draw unemployed, marginalised people into the productive sector of the economy.

Despite the progress being made in ensuring that gender equality becomes a reality within the environment public sector, the absence of a gender mainstreaming strategy has meant that the collection of gender aggregated data has been an add-on function and unstructured in the manner of implementation of gender mainstreaming programmes. The sector has therefore been unable to assess the level of gender mainstreaming at all tiers of government, in the private sector, as well as within civil society.

In context of the above, to address the outlined gender inequalities, a gender and social safeguards action plan (GSSAP) was developed for this GEF-7 project (appendix 17, which provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be incorporated under each of the activity areas of the project. During project implementation, qualitative assessments are proposed for the gender-specific benefits that can be directly associated with the project.

Women and the youth will be actively encouraged to participate in the implementation of interventions, including capacity-building activities. The project will adhere to the DFFE gender strategy and guarantee that gender issues are always considered in project activities. For each of the project's three components, the following GSSAP will be implemented.

The key actions in the GSSAP include:

? Ensure women are meaningfully included in the participatory process for developing proposals and documents.

? Actively seek women's engagement in all project activities, such as training (as resource persons and participants), working groups, and task forces, and ensuring that group facilitation and chairing is gender sensitive.

? Ensure that project functions such as the Steering Committee and Project Management Unit are gender balanced.

? Gender awareness should be incorporated into training, standards, and project proposal templates.

? Involve a gender (as well as social and environmental) expert in the evaluation of pilot treatments.

? Ensure that women (as well as men) are visible on project websites - opinion pieces, expert profiles, interviews.

The above stated broad gender and social safeguards actions will be synthesised and integrated with each of the projects three components.

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

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

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

SADC has the potential to develop a large wildlife-based economy that can significantly contribute to the socio-economic development of the region. South Africa is developing a robust wildlife economy and other states in the region are following suit, to varying degrees. According to the South African National Biodiversity Assessment, there are 418,000 jobs in the biodiversity sector. Four in five of these biodiversity-sector jobs can be attributed to biodiversity use with over 90,000 jobs in biodiversity-based tourism and recreation and over 256,000 jobs in ?extractive? use of biodiversity. One in five jobs are attributed to protecting biodiversity with over 36,000 jobs in restoring ecological infrastructure, 20,000 jobs in protecting biodiversity and over 15,000 jobs in biodiversity research and professional services. The game ranching sector in South Africa generates annual revenues of approximately USD $500 million (SAR 7.4 billion) and creates 65,172 jobs. It also contributes to the production of game meat that is important to food security in the country, the trade and sale of live specimens of wildlife species, particularly surplus stock from wildlife farms/ranches and state conservation areas that occurs largely through wildlife auctions; and, taxidermy products particularly for foreign hunters. The growth of game ranching since the 1960s is unique to South Africa, where more wildlife occurs at present than at any stage in the last decades. This is not only the case within formally-established PAs but also on private PAs and game ranches where wildlife is sustainably used. Today game ranches cover an area about three times the size of all national and provincial protected areas on State land. In view of the HWC challenges and costs private sector game ranches face, commercial ranches, including those that contain significant wildlife and natural habitats often for eco-tourism purposes, have a direct interest in many facets of this project. The project will seek to engage private sector partners in project activities to strengthen long-term sustainability of human-wildlife conflict and elehant management. Through various activities, such as activity 2.2.1, development of community-public-private partnerships (CP3) will encourage investment and communities working with the public and private sector. During project preparation, input was received from the Sustainable Use Coalition, comprising Wildlife Ranching South Africa, Professional Hunting Association of South Africa, Confederation of Hunting Associations of South Africa and National Shooting and Hunting Association.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

The following table provides an analysis of risks for the project, with consideration of COVID-19 and climate change. A description of COVID-19 risks is provided in the project document. GEF STAP Guidelines advise that climate risk screening should aim to ensure durability of the project, and therefore risk screening, particularly related to climate change risks, should cover a minimum 30-year period into the future. With this in mind, likelihood and severity estimates for climate change risks are made with a long-term view in mind. In accordance with the STAP guidelines, a climate change risk management plan is provided as an appendix to the project document. The Project Management Unit will have the responsibility to monitor and manage risks during project implementation in cooperation with DFFE and other partners.

Project risk matrix.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
	HWC and general risks		
1	New data platforms developed by the project might not be adopted over the long-term if information about HWC incidences (collected for output 2.2) is not shared or used to communicate and create awareness about the problem.	Low + Low	As part of the application development process, the project will ensure that institutions are trained on the new platform and in agreement on the data sharing and use protocols as a prerequisite for participation. The new data platforms will be institutionalized through this training as well as through their ongoing participation in the design and development of the system. The costs of the implementation will be identified for decision makers, which can be reasonably assumed to be an accepted cost in light of the anticipated benefits to be derived.
2	Government and NGOs are working to increase re-wilding of altered or degraded landscapes, which could result in increased incidences of HWC.	High + Low	The project will work with DFFE, Department of Agriculture and other GEF projects (e.g., UNEP-World Bank wildlife economy project) to address HWC in their programming for re-wilding.
3	The worldviews and personal values in the form of deeply felt beliefs of stakeholders may not be uncovered, and will undermine the value of the evidence-based approach sought by the project.	High + High	The project has identified a key causal link, to understand values, attitudes and perceptions, as a needed element in project activities that will lead to improved collaboration.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
4	Local peoples? apprehensions about the impacts of HWC, including concern for their safety, may undermine efforts to reduce HWC and enable human-wildlife co-existence and tolerance.	High + High	The project will work with TFCAs and PAs to provide supporting information in their extension work.
5	As efforts to reduce HWC intensify in certain areas, other areas may receive less attention and result in an increase in HWC incidences.	High + High	The project proposes to use a framework approach, where guidelines are developed to assist with reducing HWC across South Africa and the SADC region. This framework will ensure synchrony in the HWC and wildlife management activities. Several project partners and collaborators (e.g., Peace Parks Foundation, WWF-SA Ketha, USAID-Vuka Now) also operate regional southern African projects, with whom information sharing and collaboration will be encouraged.
6	The number of women and men hired is dependent upon diversity of applicants.	Low + Low	Best practices will be implemented in accordance with DFFE approaches. The project has a small number of positions to fill.
	COVID-19 or similar risks		
7	COVID-19 may affect the government and co-financing partners to fully fund some project implementation efforts.	Low + High	COVID-19 will affect project activities and hiring of employees due to (i) reduced funding by governments dealing with the costs of COVID-19 relief measures, resulting in impacts on conducting operations and hiring replacement staff, and (ii) a surge in infections could have a direct impact on individuals and their ability to report to work.

Key project activities and staffing levels will be reported as a key indicator. The project will align with the DFFE?s COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Protocol and evolving direction from the Government of South Africa concerning lockdowns or other matters. |

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
8	Drastic decrease in tourism due to COVID-19 has resulted in a near total loss of tourism revenues for public sector agencies and private sector businesses, which communities may depend upon. Therefore, this may negatively affect human-wildlife co-existence.	High + High	The project seeks to ensure the provision of an enabling environment to create an enabling environment to reduce HWC. The project will support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor this situation as part of their strategies and tactics. Alternative livelihoods may need to sought.
9	Poverty and food security challenges may be exasperated by the impacts of COVID-19, which may exaggerate the effects of crop destruction by wildlife animals, and this may undermine project aims to reduce HWC. The growing costs to deal with elephants around communities may create a disincentive to co-exist and tolerate elephants (especially as a result of COVID-19).	High + High	Fundamental livelihood concerns of the local populations near TFCAs and protected areas, including food security, may undermine efforts to secure wildlife and their habitat. This may affect local communities? interest in continuing to co-exist with elephants. TFCAs and PAs authorities may employ local people and maintain intelligence networks to anticipate threats like crop destruction. This may be affected by COVID-19 where employment opportunities have been adversely affected, thus exacerbating poverty conditions. The project will support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor this situation. Therefore, the project seeks to ensure that reduction in HWC and ensure an enabling environment for tolerance and co-existence. Furthermore, the lack of alternative sources of income (jobs) has resulted in local people threatening to move into PAs to graze livestock and homestead, in accordance with their landscape. This may threaten the security of the PAs and their wildlife.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
10	A surge or successive waves of COVID-19 infections (or a new pandemic or other infectious disease) may disrupt project implementation activities such as in-person workshops and travelling to collect data for the three components, reduced extension program delivery, etc. There is potential for reduced communications among practitioners at various levels, from local to provincial, national and regional scales due to reduced travel in keeping with COVID-19 protocols; while online platforms flourished not everyone was able to benefit where connectivity is poor.	High + High	COVID-19 will affect the project activities by prohibiting convergence of people to attend workshops, collect data, etc., for the three project components. This situation may have strengthened some communications through such programs as What?sApp and other social media platforms; however, weak coverage and high data costs are barriers for many people. Strategies to overcome such barriers will be examined. The project will align with the DFFE?s COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Protocol (29 May 2020) and evolving direction from the Government of South Africa concerning lockdowns or other matters. Moreover, participants of the project will be encouraged to be vaccinated against the virus and to follow standard COVID health practices established by governments.
	Climate change risks		

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
14	Climate change will exasperate the many factors that influence HWC and elephant management.	High + Medium	The project seeks to create an enabling environment to create an enabling environment and evidence-based approaches to reduce HWC. The project will promote an adaptive management approach, and support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor changes and impacts. Climate prediction models which predict species range expansions can be resorted to, while climate change impacts on elephant behaviour can be forecast (i.e., thermal physiology impacts, water relations etc).
15	Climate change affecting crop yield due to weather irregularities exasperates poverty and food security. Therefore, crop destruction by wild animals will increase the impact of HWC, and reduce tolerance.	Low + High	Fundamental livelihood concerns of the local populations near TFCAs and protected areas, including food security, may undermine efforts to reduce HWC and enable human-wildlife co-existence and tolerance. Climate change also has a further bearing on food availability through affecting crop yields such that incidences of HWC may be blown out of proportion. While the effects of climate change may not be realized during the project (low), the potential severity is high. The project seeks to ensure the provision of an enabling environment to create an enabling environment to reduce HWC. The project will support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor this situation as part of their strategies and tactics.

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

•Low likelihood and low severity expected (Considered low priority in risk management)

•Low likelihood and high severity expected (Need to be monitored)

•High likelihood and low severity expected (Need to be monitored)

•High likelihood and high severity expected (Require extensive monitoring and management)

•As these are estimates, a ?medium? option is not included; rather, as a general rule, if the estimated likelihood or severity is in question as to whether it should be low or high, it is safer to opt on the high side so that an appropriate level of monitoring can be applied, as in the preceding definitions.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

UNEP is the implementing agency. UNEP Africa office through the Pretoria Office will provide key political interface and high-level representation with the project executing acency, other relevant government Ministries, institutions and stakeholders, and SADC Secretariat. The Pretoria office will support Ecosystems Division in the overall project coordination.

The DFFE-Chief Directorate Protected Areas will serve as the executing agency for the project. DFFE?s mandate is to oversee the execution of the project, and to work supportively and collaboratively with

project implementors in cooperation with South African National Parks (SANParks), South African provincial conservation authorities, Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) secretariats, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within the Chief Directorate-Protected Areas, with the following key staff positions:

? Project Manager/HWC Specialist based in DFFE, Pretoria (includes M&E and reporting functions).

? Conservation Landscape Coordinator for Nsubane-Pongola TFCA and uMfololzi Biodiversity Economy Node, based at Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

? Conservation Landscape Coordinator for Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area SANParks, based at Mapungubwe TFCA.

? Conservation Landscape Facilitator for the Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership, based at Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Authority.

There will be a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to provide overall guidance, strategic direction and oversight to the project management. The PSC will be chaired by DFFE and include representatives of the following organizations and departments, with an aim for gender balance in the committee composition:

? Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)

? South African National Parks (SANParks)

? South African Development Community (SADC)

? Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA)

? Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET)

? North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT)

? Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

? Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency

? UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency (Task Manager and South Africa Office)

? The Project Management Unit as the Secretariat.

As noted previously, the project will aim to engage through participation and obtain gender-balanced inputs from government agencies, environmental NGOs, and civil organizations advocating for gender equality and prevention of violence against women and women empowerment.

GEF-financed projects in the region with a direct linkage where there is potential for synergies or overlaps in project delivery will be actively engaged as part of project implementation (see table below). Projects

with indirect linkages will be monitored for potential key findings and learnings through their upscaling initiatives.

This GEF-7 project is a child of the parent project?the Global Wildlife Programme (GWP), led by the World Bank. Accordingly, this project contributes to the achieving the overall programme impact of the GWP. The project?s three components align with three of five GWP components (i.e., Component 1 Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience; Component 2 Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies, and Component 5 Coordinate and enhance learning). This is elaborated in the project document (section 2.7.2).

Related GEF-financed Projects

Related GEF project (status)	Brief description of project	Linkage and potential collaboration
Improving Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network GEF-5 Start: 2014 Finish: tbd Implementation: UNDP Funding: $8,550,000	The biodiversity of South Africa is protected from existing and emerging threats through the development of a sustainable, effective and representative national protected areas network, cost effective protected area expansion in biodiversity priority areas and improved land use practices in buffers around parks with a focus on community benefits and partnerships.	Lessons learnt from this GEF-5 project will be considered along with the results for use in the current project.
Strengthening institutions, information management and monitoring to reduce the rate of illegal wildlife trade in South Africa GEF-6 Start: 2014 Finish: tbd Implementation: UNDP Funding: $4,886,009	Strengthening capacity and information systems, developing an e-permitting system and reducing illegal wildlife trade. An NGO active in the Greater Kruger area, collects data through this GEF-6 Environmental Monitors programme where monitors report on HWC incidents in their communities or reserves.	This project will expand on the training and deployment of a network of Environment Monitors.

Related GEF project (status)	Brief description of project	Linkage and potential collaboration
Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for the Biodiversity Economy around Protected Areas Project GEF-7 Start: 2021 Finish: 2026 Implementation: UNEP, WB Funding: $9,000,000 (pillar 2)	Pillar 2: Leverage financial resources and improve capacity to implement the Biodiversity Economy and increase benefits from selected PA landscapes to local communities. The project will target activities in three Biodiversity Economy Nodes (BEN): (i) the Greater Addo to Amathole Node in the Eastern Cape Province, (ii) the Greater Kruger-Limpopo Node in Limpopo Province, and (iii) the Greater-iSimangaliso Node in KwaZulu-Natal Province.	Strengthening the wildlife economy helps to offset HWC impacts on the poor. This GEF-7 project will seek to share key messaging and ways to collaborate on data needs. While the uMfolozi BEN is nearby the Greater-iSimangaliso Node, the two areas do not overlap. Their common administration with KZN Wildlife will assist in capatilising on synergies.
Integrated approach to proactive management of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime in hotspot landscapes in Namibia GEF-7 Start: 2021 Finish: 2026 Implementation: UNDP Funding: $6,247,018	Component 1: reducing, mitigating and preventing human-wildlife conflict (HWC). The project will focus on rebuilding and strengthening the capacities of conservancies, communal farmers, and government agencies to more effectively plan for, manage and monitor HWC. Component 4: reducing, mitigating and preventing human-wildlife conflict (HWC). The project will focus on rebuilding and strengthening the capacities of conservancies, communal farmers, and government agencies to more effectively plan for, manage and monitor HWC. The project covers national parks in Namibia and falling partially within KAZA TFCA in the northeast.	The project will maintain close communication with the Namibia project. Implementation will occur mainly through TFCAs, so the KAZA TFCA can benefit from synergies between the projects and focus efforts in needed areas. Key linkages include: ? The design and implementation of the information management systems. ? Guidelines for implementing polices and plans in both, developing local HWC plans, and approaches for mitigation and compensation for crop, livestock and water infrastructure losses/damage. ? Liaison between field management units/staff in project landscapes. ? Scaling up activities.

Related GEF project (status)	Brief description of project	Linkage and potential collaboration
Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) for Large-Scale Impact in the Grazing Lands of Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces in South Africa GEF-7 Start: 2021 Finish: 2026 Implementation: IUCN Funding: $3,629,816	To scale up and mainstream sustainable land management for large-scale impact in the grazing lands of target sites in Limpopo and Northern Cape of South Africa. Outcome 1.1: Decisions on sustainable land management, landscape restoration and adaptive planning for drought resilience are informed by improved, dryland adapted assessment data at local and national level.	Understanding the climate change related drivers in the context of agriculture.
Collaborative platform for African nature-based tourism enterprises, conservation areas and local communities ? a response to COVID-19. GEF 7 Start: 2021 Finish: 2024 Implementation: WWF-US Funding: $1,903,000	The African Nature-Based Tourism Platform will connect funders to the communities and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) most in need of funding support, with a goal of mobilizing at least $15 million to support communities and SMEs in Covid-19 emergency relief efforts and to build greater resilience into the nature-based tourism business model into the future.	Component 2 aims to mobilise community-public-private partnerships. Overall, both projects share a common interest in supporting the wildlife/nature economy.

This GEF-7 project is linked with a number of non?GEF initiatives in South Africa and the SADC region, including:

(1) Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN): South Africa is currently implementing eight Finance Solutions under The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIFOIN) which is implemented by UNDP (https://www.biofin.org/south-africa). One of these Finance Solutions is to improve the effectiveness of fees for permits and licenses under the National Environmental Management-Biodiversity Act (NEMBA). This contributes to enabling the wildlife economy environment, which South Africa is establishing and growing.

(2) SADC TFCA Financing Facility: The SADC TFCA Financing Facility is a regional fund established to support development of TFCAs in the SADC region. It is part of the SADC TFCA Programme (2013), which aims to contribute towards sustainable financing mechanisms for transboundary natural resources management in the SADC region. This aims to support three thematic areas in TFCAs:

? *Species dimension:* Improved habitat connectivity, especially for elephants and large carnivores as flagship species*;*
? *Habitat dimension*: Improved management effectiveness of TFCAs and Protected Areas (PAs);
? *People dimension*: Improved livelihoods for communities affected by human-wildlife co-habitation.
A key output is the roll-out of HWC prevention and mitigation measures. It is being implemented by IUCN, from 2020-26. Funding: $35,000-3.5 million (Euro 300,000 to 3 million from KfW).

[1] The High-Level Panel of Experts for the Review of Policies, Legislation and Practices on Matters of Elephant, Lion, Leopard and Rhinoceros Management, Breeding, Hunting, Trade and Handling, 15 Dec

2020. High Level Panel Report for Submission to the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries.582 pp.

[2] This strategy complies with national gender priorities as outlined in the provisions of the MINTECH approved Sector Gender Framework for the Environment Sector, the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996), Women?s Charter for Effective Equality, 1994, the National Framework for Women Empowerment and Gender Equality, 2000 and the Strategic Framework for Gender Equality within the Public Service, 2006.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

High Level Panel (HLP) Report[1]: On 10 October 2019, the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, Minister Barbara Creecy appointed a High-Level Panel (HLP) to ?review policies, legislation and practices on matters related to the management, breeding, hunting, trade and handling of elephant, lion, leopard and rhinoceros?. The HLP convened hearings during 2019-20 to hear public views on the full range of issues, challenges and need pertaining to wildlife. HWC and damage causing animals were addressed. For instance in the HWC context, the HLP found: (a) that damage-causing animals are an important concern for elephant, lion, and leopard, and current approaches dealing with this are inconsistent and unsatisfactory, and do not adequately compensate resource-poor community members. The amount of compensation paid to communities is below market value, is less than that paid to white farmers, and is not paid timeously. There are inconsistencies in compensation between government agencies (b) communities raised concerns over poor management of fences resulting in animals escaping from protected areas and government authorities then responding poorly on damage-causing animal issues, and (c) that the five iconic species cross international boundaries, emphasising the importance of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) and co-management arrangements with neighbouring countries. The HLP report recommended ?Taking a systems approach to reduce negative impacts to people and wildlife resulting from human-wildlife conflict, including a focus on innovative non-lethal measures that reduce risk and prevent damage. More specifically, develop proactive Norms and Standards for damage-causing animals, which include national consistency in compensation for damage caused by damage-causing animals, and which empower and capacitate people living with wildlife, and that establish mechanisms for communities to directly benefit from the management of damage-causing animals, such as through localised SMMEs.?
The 2019 **White Paper on Science & Technology** sets the long-term policy direction for the South African government to ensure a growing role for science, technology and innovation (STI). It focuses on using STI to accelerate inclusive economic growth, make the economy more competitive, and improve people?s daily lives. It aims to help South Africa benefit from global developments such as rapid technological advancement and geopolitical and demographic shifts, as well as respond to the threats associated with some of these global trends. Its objectives include improved coherence and coordination; increased human capabilities; expanded research enterprise; enhanced enabling environment for innovation. The White Paper also promotes the principle of open science ?*that allows people to re-use, redistribute and reproduce research and its underlying data and methods. Increasing access to public science has the potential to make the entire research system more effective, participative and productive?*.

The Department of Science & Innovation?s **Bioeconomy Strategy** (2013) encompasses biotechnological activities and processes that translate into economic outputs. Within the South African context these may include, but are not limited to, technological and non-technological exploitation of natural resources such as animals, plant biodiversity, micro-organisms and minerals to improve human health, address food security and subsequently contribute to economic growth and improved quality of life.

The **National Development Plan** (NDP) links at least indirectly to this GEF-7 project. The country has a strong focus on capacitating youth to contribute to the economic growth of the country. The NDP acknowledges the need for more investment in research and development (R&D) to improve the link between innovation and the needs of business and society, and to build the research infrastructure required by South Africa?s development strategy.

The South African government identified investments in ecological infrastructure as a strategy to enhance resilience and ensure benefits to society, in the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** (NBSAP). It recognized sustainable wildlife use in its Constitution (Section 24) as one way to achieve environmental protection and is supported by environmental legislation, particularly the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act of 2004.

The **National Biodiversity Economy Strategy** (NBES) for South Africa is the government?s plan to optimise the economic potential of the wildlife and bioprospecting sectors in South Africa whose aim is to promote a new generation of partnerships between protected areas, the private sector and communities to assist with the transformation agenda. The strategy focuses on the legal trade of species in the country through a strong and transparent permitting system. The NBES has the goal of the South African biodiversity economy achieving an average annual GDP growth rate of 10% per annum by 2030.

Vision 2024 (Wildlife Economy Based Land Reform and Enterprise Development Support Program) is South Africa?s rapid socio-economic transformation and growth of the wildlife economy. It provides for a sustainable rural development approach for land reform through empowerment of community land owners and expansion of conservation areas. The key tenets of the program are poverty reduction, job creation, skills development, entrepreneurship, youth and women empowerment, research, food and environmental security and equity.

SADC has a number of priorities, protocols and plans that link to the management of elephants and HWC. These include:

? The SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999).
? the SADC Protocol on Forestry (2002).
? the SADC Protocol on Shared Water Courses (2002) and
? the SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy (2006).
? A vision and mission for SADC TFCAs (2011).

The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) has identified sustainable development, conservation of wildlife and transboundary natural resources as a priority for SADC. The SADC Member States mandated the SADC Secretariat to facilitate and support their efforts in the establishment and development of TFCAs.

The Department of Forestry Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) developed a Strategy towards Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment Sector [2] to ensure gender equality in their operations. It has committed to take into account principles of gender equality in its employment practices, policies, and service delivery and to take initiatives that aim at addressing the imbalances of the past and gender inequality regardless of race, religion, disability, etc.

The purpose of this strategy is to:

●Ensure that initiatives in the sector are aimed to support the creation of policies that support gender mainstreaming.
●Ensure gender analyses and mainstreaming during the development of new projects and including gender perspective into the whole project cycle management.

As DFFE is the implementing partner for the project the strategy will be implemented following the national strategy towards mainstreaming biodiversity in the environmental sector.

Refer to section 3, gender for a wider analysis of the SA national and SADC regional policy context.

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[1] The High-Level Panel of Experts for the Review of Policies, Legislation and Practices on Matters of Elephant, Lion, Leopard and Rhinoceros Management, Breeding, Hunting, Trade and Handling, 15 Dec 2020. High Level Panel Report for Submission to the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries.582 pp.

[2] This strategy complies with national gender priorities as outlined in the provisions of the MINTECH approved Sector Gender Framework for the Environment Sector, the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996), Women?s Charter for Effective Equality, 1994, the National Framework for Women Empowerment and Gender Equality, 2000 and the Strategic Framework for Gender Equality within the Public Service, 2006.

8. Knowledge Management

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

Knowledge management is an integral design element of this GEF-7 project. The project objective speaks to creating an ?evidence-based approach?, and this objective permeates the project document. Output 3.3 has a direct focus: ?Knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned regarding elephant management and human-wildlife conflict developed and implemented in TFCAs across southern Africa.? Most of the activities have a stated aim to upscale results, with products identified in the procurement plan. Section 7 of this CEO ER lists a number of areas for upscaling. In addition, a comprehensive Communications, Education, Public Awareness and Training Plan (CEPAT) will be developed for the project, as outlined previously in section 2 of this document. The knowledge management content and access will be gender sensitive to ensure effective and sustainable communication and knowledge sharing.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in the project document and its appendix 8, which are consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework (annex A) includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in the project document appendix 6 will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. This includes the means of verification and the costs associated with obtaining the information to track the indicators. Other M&E related costs are also presented in the Costed M&E Plan and are fully integrated in the overall project budget. Annual Project Implementation Repots will be filed. A mid-term and end of project evaluatinos will be conducted by UNEP?s Evaluation Office.

10. Benefits

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

Socio-economic benefits are expected to accrue at local, national and regional level. Firstly, elephant are a key featured species in the region?s wildlife economy that manifests especially through eco-tourism activities. Effective management of the region?s transboundary elephant populations and management of human-elephant conflicts will re-inforce the socio-economic benefits derived from well-managed elephant populations. Refer to section 2.1, project document.

 Secondly, human-wildlife conflict in the region has been increasing and has a direct and significant impact on local farmers. The impacts of HWC are generally understood in the context of the visible evidence available, although there are hidden impacts that are often overlooked. There may at times be health problems associated with HWC, where people have to sit in small smoke-filled huts on the edges of maize fields over many nights at a time protecting their crops from maurauding elephants. There may be opportunity costs where young children are required to skip school for months to protect crops, leaving them with a poor education. Transaction costs might occur when a villager has to take time to travel to the nearest council office to claim compensation, and then have to suffer delays in getting paid out. Crop-raiding may result in a reduction in the overall food supply available to a family, particularly affecting women who may have to eat less to provide nourishment for children, leading to the diminished physical well-being of women, anaemia and poor childcare. In some cases, crop-raiding by elephants may force families to abandon their traditionally cultivated fields and find alternative means of income ? followed by social ruptures like loss of kinship and family support, as well as increased levels of stress. In South Africa, approximately 30-50% of subsistence farmers and poor local community members have reported HWC occurrences due to problem animals from neighbouring PAs. Crop raiding by elephants poses an especially severe threat to human livelihoods and often occurs along the boundaries of PAs where close proximity of dense human and wildlife populations exacerbates HWC. Frequent episodes of crop-raiding are often associated with harvest time that is a critical and vulnerable period for impoverished households. Where communities receive significant benefits from living with and among wildlife, i.e., where the benefits outweigh the costs, there are far greater levels of tolerance by those communities towards damage causing species. This was borne out by Chief Joseph Tembwe Mayuni, Chief of the Mafwe tribe, Mayuni Conservancy, East Caprivi, Namibia in his comment on HWC issues: ?Community attitudes towards wildlife conservation have changed since the establishment of conservancies in my region. As my people see that benefits are going directly to the community, they know it is in their interest to look after wildlife.? Accordingly, creating an enabling environment for an evidence-based approach to mitigating the effects of human-wildlife conflict is expected to improve conditions for local farmers.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

Project risk matrix.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
	HWC and general risks		
1	New data platforms developed by the project might not be adopted over the long-term if information about HWC incidences (collected for output 2.2) is not shared or used to communicate and create awareness about the problem.	Low + Low	As part of the application development process, the project will ensure that institutions are trained on the new platform and in agreement on the data sharing and use protocols as a prerequisite for participation. The new data platforms will be institutionalized through this training as well as through their ongoing participation in the design and development of the system. The costs of the implementation will be identified for decision makers, which can be reasonably assumed to be an accepted cost in light of the anticipated benefits to be derived.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
2	Government and NGOs are working to increase re-wilding of altered or degraded landscapes, which could result in increased incidences of HWC.	High + Low	The project will work with DFFE, Department of Agriculture and other GEF projects (e.g., UNEP-World Bank wildlife economy project) to address HWC in their programming for re-wilding.
3	The worldviews and personal values in the form of deeply felt beliefs of stakeholders may not be uncovered, and will undermine the value of the evidence-based approach sought by the project.	High + High	The project has identified a key causal link, to understand values, attitudes and perceptions, as a needed element in project activities that will lead to improved collaboration.
4	Local peoples? apprehensions about the impacts of HWC, including concern for their safety, may undermine efforts to reduce HWC and enable human-wildlife co-existence and tolerance.	High + High	The project will work with TFCAs and PAs to provide supporting information in their extension work.
5	As efforts to reduce HWC intensify in certain areas, other areas may receive less attention and result in an increase in HWC incidences.	High + High	The project proposes to use a framework approach, where guidelines are developed to assist with reducing HWC across South Africa and the SADC region. This framework will ensure synchrony in the HWC and wildlife management activities. Several project partners and collaborators (e.g., Peace Parks Foundation, WWF-SA Ketha, USAID-Vuka Now) also operate regional southern African projects, with whom information sharing and collaboration will be encouraged.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
6	The number of women and men hired is dependent upon diversity of applicants.	Low + Low	Best practices will be implemented in accordance with DFFE approaches. The project has a small number of positions to fill.
	COVID-19 or similar risks		
7	COVID-19 may affect the government and co-financing partners to fully fund some project implementation efforts.	Low + High	COVID-19 will affect project activities and hiring of employees due to (i) reduced funding by governments dealing with the costs of COVID-19 relief measures, resulting in impacts on conducting operations and hiring replacement staff, and (ii) a surge in infections could have a direct impact on individuals and their ability to report to work. Key project activities and staffing levels will be reported as a key indicator. The project will align with the DFFE?s COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Protocol and evolving direction from the Government of South Africa concerning lockdowns or other matters.
8	Drastic decrease in tourism due to COVID-19 has resulted in a near total loss of tourism revenues for public sector agencies and private sector businesses, which communities may depend upon. Therefore, this may negatively affect human-wildlife co-existence.	High + High	The project seeks to ensure the provision of an enabling environment to create an enabling environment to reduce HWC. The project will support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor this situation as part of their strategies and tactics. Alternative livelihoods may need to sought.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
9	Poverty and food security challenges may be exasperated by the impacts of COVID-19, which may exaggerate the effects of crop destruction by wildlife animals, and this may undermine project aims to reduce HWC. The growing costs to deal with elephants around communities may create a disincentive to co-exist and tolerate elephants (especially as a result of COVID-19).	High + High	Fundamental livelihood concerns of the local populations near TFCAs and protected areas, including food security, may undermine efforts to secure wildlife and their habitat. This may affect local communities? interest in continuing to co-exist with elephants. TFCAs and PAs authorities may employ local people and maintain intelligence networks to anticipate threats like crop destruction. This may be affected by COVID-19 where employment opportunities have been adversely affected, thus exacerbating poverty conditions. The project will support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor this situation. Therefore, the project seeks to ensure that reduction in HWC and ensure an enabling environment for tolerance and co-existence. Furthermore, the lack of alternative sources of income (jobs) has resulted in local people threatening to move into PAs to graze livestock and homestead, in accordance with their landscape. This may threaten the security of the PAs and their wildlife.

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
10	A surge or successive waves of COVID-19 infections (or a new pandemic or other infectious disease) may disrupt project implementation activities such as in-person workshops and travelling to collect data for the three components, reduced extension program delivery, etc. There is potential for reduced communications among practitioners at various levels, from local to provincial, national and regional scales due to reduced travel in keeping with COVID-19 protocols; while online platforms flourished not everyone was able to benefit where connectivity is poor.	High + High	COVID-19 will affect the project activities by prohibiting convergence of people to attend workshops, collect data, etc., for the three project components. This situation may have strengthened some communications through such programs as What?sApp and other social media platforms; however, weak coverage and high data costs are barriers for many people. Strategies to overcome such barriers will be examined. The project will align with the DFFE?s COVID-19 Occupational Health and Safety Protocol (29 May 2020) and evolving direction from the Government of South Africa concerning lockdowns or other matters. Moreover, participants of the project will be encouraged to be vaccinated against the virus and to follow standard COVID health practices established by governments.
	Climate change risks		

R#	Risk	Likelihood + Severity*	Risk Management Measures
14	Climate change will exasperate the many factors that influence HWC and elephant management.	High + Medium	The project seeks to create an enabling environment to create an enabling environment and evidence-based approaches to reduce HWC. The project will promote an adaptive management approach, and support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor changes and impacts. Climate prediction models which predict species range expansions can be resorted to, while climate change impacts on elephant behaviour can be forecast (i.e., thermal physiology impacts, water relations etc).
15	Climate change affecting crop yield due to weather irregularities exasperates poverty and food security. Therefore, crop destruction by wild animals will increase the impact of HWC, and reduce tolerance.	Low + High	Fundamental livelihood concerns of the local populations near TFCAs and protected areas, including food security, may undermine efforts to reduce HWC and enable human-wildlife co-existence and tolerance. Climate change also has a further bearing on food availability through affecting crop yields such that incidences of HWC may be blown out of proportion. While the effects of climate change may not be realized during the project (low), the potential severity is high. The project seeks to ensure the provision of an enabling environment to create an enabling environment to reduce HWC. The project will support DFFE and the management authorities to actively monitor this situation as part of their strategies and tactics.

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

•Low likelihood and low severity expected (Considered low priority in risk management)

•Low likelihood and high severity expected (Need to be monitored)

•High likelihood and low severity expected (Need to be monitored)

•High likelihood and high severity expected (Require extensive monitoring and management)

•As these are estimates, a ?medium? option is not included; rather, as a general rule, if the estimated likelihood or severity is in question as to whether it should be low or high, it is safer to opt on the high side so that an appropriate level of monitoring can be applied, as in the preceding definitions.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title   Module   Submitted

Title	Module	Submitted
Appendix 16 - Social Safeguards form - 25 Nov 2021	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

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

Annex A: Project Results Framework (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This results framework should be read together with the Theory of Change (project document, section 3.4.1), drivers and assumptions (section 3.4.2) and risks (section 3.5.1), which give consideration to COVID-19 and climate change factors that may pose a risk to project outcomes. The sources and frequency of data collection are specified under Means of Verification and the Targets and Monitoring Milestones columns. The project will undertake baseline surveys of constituents within 5 km of protected areas in project sites as part of activity 1.1.3 (project start) and activity 2.1.3 (mid-term and end of project).

Project Objective (PO)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions (section 3.4.2) & Risks (section 3.5.1)

Project Objective (PO)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions (section 3.4.2) & Risks (section 3.5.1)
To create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach for managing the effects of human-wildlife conflict in selected conservation landscapes in South Africa and TFCAs of southern Africa	GEF Core Indicator 4.1: CI 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (ha) (non-PAs)	0	<u>Mid-term:</u> 755,148 ha (this represents 50% of the focal landscape area in the 5 km buffer around the PAs in the three project landscapes (excluding PAs). <u>End of project:</u> 1,132,722 ha (this represents 75% of the focal landscape area in the 5 km buffer around the PAs in the three project landscapes (excluding PAs).	Project reports. Source and frequency: latest available census and GIS data and the results of survey work per activities 1.1.3 at project start, and 2.1.3 at mid-term and end of project.	Assumptions: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 Risks: 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 15 Notes on indicator: ? For this indicator, the target ?area under improved management? are the project?s focal conservation landscapes (section 2.6.4), in the 5 km buffer around the PAs in the three project landscapes (excluding PAs). ? ?Improved management? can be demonstrated through the following examples of management improvements: fence integrity; number of incursions/excursions; number of HWC incidences reported; time it took to respond to incidents; number of HWC feedback loops completed and consequences; and others that may be defined.

Project Objective (PO)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions (section 3.4.2) & Risks (section 3.5.1)
	GEF Core Indicator 11: CI 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.	0	Mid-term: 62,594 women and 54,402 men (for a total of 116, 996 or 25% of population) in the 5 km buffer around the PAs in the three project landscapes have been contacted and benefits identified. (1.15 women:1 man) 17,063 households (25%) in the 5 km buffer around the PAs in two project landscapes (Pongola/UBEN and Umzimvubu) have been contacted and benefits identified. End of project: 187,782 women and 163,205 men (for a total of 350,987 or 75% of population) in the 5 km buffer around the PAs in the three project landscapes have been contacted and benefits identified. (1.15 women:1 man) 51,190 households (75%) in the 5 km buffer around the PAs in two project landscapes (Pongola/UBEN and Umzimvubu) have been	Source and frequency: Survey results conducted at start of project, mid-term and end of project (per activities 1.1.3 and 2.1.3). To be determined through baseline survey of constituents (per output 1.1), disaggregated by gender, within a 5 km of buffer around the PAs in the three project landscapes; to be initiated in within 6 months of project inception, and repeated before mid-term and EOP to assess type and level of benefits.	Assumptions: 2, 7, 8 Risks: 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 Notes on indicator: ? Number of women and men contacted to be in line with demographic estimates for the area. ? Examples of ?contacted? include distribution of information package at household level; household visits to conduct the survey; etc. ? Demographic data on the number of people exists for the project landscapes; however, data on number of households does not exist for Zimbabwe, which has a higher population of people compared to Botswana and South Africa in the 5 km buffer for GMTFCA.

Project Objective (PO)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions (section 3.4.2) & Risks (section 3.5.1)
	Indicator PO1: Use of new evidence-based approaches increases.	0	Mid-term: 3 new evidence-based approaches developed and implemented at one project focal landscape (e.g., community survey; database design and rapid assessment of HWC strategies being employed). End of project: A best practice guideline and toolkit on evidence-based approaches is developed, implemented at other project focal landscapes and upscaled across TFCAs in southern Africa.	Project reports	Assumptions: 1, 8, 9 Risks: 1, 3, 14, 15
	Indicator PO2: Project staff are gender balanced.	0	Mid-term: 2 (this represents 50% of project staff are female and 50% are male). End of project: 2 (this represents 50% of project staff are female and 50% are male).	Project reports	Assumptions: 7 Risks: 6

Project Objective (PO)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions (section 3.4.2) & Risks (section 3.5.1)
	Indicator PO3: Project steering committee is gender balanced.	0	Mid-term: 5 (50% of project steering committee are female and 50% are male). End of project: 5 (50% of project steering committee are female and 50% are male).	Project reports/ PSC meetings. Actual number will depend upon number of members once the Steering Committee is established.	Assumptions: 7 Risks: 6
	Indicator PO4: Gender is mainstreamed in project plans and reports.	0	Mid Term: Gender is mainstreamed in 100% of the project documents. End of project: Gender is mainstreamed in 100% of the project documents.	Project reports, PIR, Project Steering Committee minutes	Assumptions: 7, 8 Risks: 6, 10

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
COMPONENT 1: Strengthened management of elephants and human-elephant conflict in South Africa.						

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
Outcome 1: Policy on management of elephants in South Africa endorsed and implemented.	Indicator 1.1: Revised Norms and Standards for the management of elephants in South Africa are approved by DFFE for implementation.	The Norms and Standards is currently being reviewed.	Mid-term: Results of project activities are incorporated in the draft revised Norms and Standards. Consultation on the draft revised Norms and Standards is completed by DFFE. End of project: Revised Norms and Standards approved and adopted by DFFE.	Revised norms and standards published in the Government Gazette.	Assumptions: 1, 5 Risks: 3, 7, 10	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
	Indicator 1.2: Number and percentage of properties with elephants that have management plans that align with the revised Norms and Standards increase.	0 It is a requirement for properties to have a management plan, pursuant to the existing N&S. As of November 2021, there are 90 properties with elephants in South Africa. Approximately 75% of these (68 properties) have management plans that align with the existing (2008) N&S. Zero properties have management plans that align with the revised N&S. This baseline provides an estimate for setting the end of project target for the adoption of the revised N&S.	Mid-term: 0 (the N&S will only be approved by mid-term) End of project: 30 properties (~50% of properties that have management plans that align to the existing N&S) will have a management plan that reflects the revised approved N&S.	Management plans must be submitted to provincial departments for approval ? these submissions are linked to properties with elephants and their numbers tracked.	Assumptions: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 Risks: 3, 9, 14	
Outputs for Outcome 1	**1.1:** Support provided in the consultations of the draft ?National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa?. **1.2:** Specific guidelines on management of wild, escaped and roaming elephants and human-elephant conflict management developed. **1.3:** Relevant lessons learnt on elephant management in South Africa and its management in TFCAs compiled and shared in order to scale approaches/inform other countries in SADC region.					

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
COMPONENT 2: Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in South Africa.						

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference *
Outcome 2: Human perceptions and benefits of living with wildlife improved in priority areas in South Africa.	Indicator 2.1: Percentage decrease in the number of human-wildlife conflicts at project focal landscapes.	To be determined through baseline survey of constituents (per output 1.1), disaggregated by gender, within 5 km of project sites; to be initiated in within 6 months of project inception, and repeated before mid-term and EOP.	Mid-term: 10% decrease from baseline. (the number will be determined through the baseline survey) End of project: 25% decrease from baseline.	Source and frequency: Survey results conducted at start of project, mid-term and end of project. Reporting incidences of HWC verified by managing authority (e.g., Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife).	Assumptions: 1, 3, 4, 9 Risks: 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 15	
	Indicator 2.2: Total number of case studies/HWC mitigation strategies developed and piloted.	0	Mid-term: 3 (e.g., working with Dept of Agri extension workers, Ithala range expansion with a fence) End of project: 5	Progress reports outlining the strategies developed and their effectiveness in mitigating HWC. As a sub-set of this indicator, the number that explicitly address gender mainstreaming will be identified and reported.	Assumptions: 1, 4 Risks: 4, 5	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference *
	Indicator 2.3: Data capture to improve management of HWC incidences is strengthened through a harmonized system.	0 A variety of provincial formats exist that prevent compilation and comparability of data.	Mid-term: Scoping exercise documenting the requirements of the data management platform is conducted, database is designed, data collection workflow developed, and data collection is underway (including inputting past records). End of project: A harmonized data management system involving provinces is developed and implemented in the two project landscapes	System specification and requirements document, conceptual design and architecture. Working data management platform that is used to manage HWC in the two project landscapes.	Assumptions: 9 Risks: 1	
	Indicator 2.4 Information disseminated through knowledge-sharing applications associated with the data management platform.	0	Mid-term: One annual report completed and shared with the community within each of the two project landscapes. End of project: Annual reporting format is finalized and annual reports issued for participating organizations/stakeholders in the project landscapes.	Annual reports that are shared with the public and presented on social media.	Assumptions: 9 Risks: 1	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference *
	Indicator 2.5: Percentage (%) of community members, disaggregated by gender, in project focal landscapes who have improved perceptions about HWC management.	To be determined through baseline survey of constituents (per output 1.1), disaggregated by gender, within 5 km of project sites; to be initiated in within 6 months of project inception, and repeated before mid-term and EOP.	Mid-term: 10% increase over the baseline. End of project: 30% over baseline.	Survey results conducted at start of project, mid-term and end of project. Project reports.	Assumptions: 2, 3, 7, 8 Risks:4, 8, 9	
	Indicator 2.6: Losses incurred by farmers by HWCs, disaggregated by gender, decreased within 5 km of project focal landscapes.	Average total annual loss (e.g., # livestock units, ha of crops) to be calculated through baseline survey of constituents, disaggregated by gender, within 5 km of project landscapes; to be initiated in within 6 months of project inception, and repeated before mid-term and EOP. (per output 1.1)	Mid-term: 10% decline in total losses from the baseline. End of project: 20% decline in total losses.	Survey results conducted at start of project, mid-term and end of project. Project reports.	Assumptions: 3, 6 Risks: 2, 5, 8, 9, 15	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference *
	Indicator 2.7: New Community-Public-Private Partnerships (CP3) established and resources mobilised.	0	Mid-term: Guideline for landscape level CP3 developed. One new CP3 established and resourced. End of project: 2	Project reports.	Assumptions: 4, 8 Risks: 2, 3	
Outputs for Outcome 2	2.1: Innovative human-wildlife conflict management measures identified, strengthened and upscaled. 2.2: Community-Public-Private Partnerships to reduce and prevent human-wildlife conflict established. 2.3: Integrated policy models to reduce and prevent human-wildlife conflict developed and adopted.					

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference *
COMPONENT 3: Harmonized and coordinated management of elephants and HWC in selected TFCAs in southern Africa.						
Outcome 3: Transboundary movement of wildlife and the management of human-wildlife conflict are facilitated through evidence-based and integrated approaches in selected TFCAs in southern	Indicator 3.1: Number of countries in southern Africa that are effectively collecting data on HWC to inform decisions increased.	4 (Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa)	Mid-term: 6 (two more by mid-term in addition to the baseline). End of project: 8 (an additional 2 from mid-term to EOP).	Voluntary, self-reporting by countries on enabling factors (e.g., presence of policies, strategies or plans in place and operationalized databases.	Assumptions: 9 Risks: 1, 7	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference *
Africa.	Indicator 3.2: Number of HWC incidents, by country and disaggregated by gender, in two TFCAs in southern Africa decreased.	Undetermined at this time; without proper data collection structures in place, this baseline will need to be assessed through a survey of two TFCAs as part of outcome 3.3, disaggregated by gender	Mid-term: HWC incidents in the two participating TFCAs is reduced by 10%. End of project: HWC incidents in the two participating TFCAs is reduced by 20%.	Participating countries are those recognized in indicator 3.1 Surveys, workshops and meetings of TFCA structures.	Assumptions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 Risks: 1, 2, 3, 4, 14	
	Indicator 3.3: The number of Elephant management strategies for select TFCAs in southern Africa are increased.	2 strategies for TFCAs (GLTFCA, KAZA)	Mid-term: 3 (1 more by mid-term) End of project: 4 (1 more after mid-term)	Voluntary, self-reporting by participating TFCAs. Annual workshops of elephant specialists verify country reports positively, with stable or increasing numbers.	Assumptions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 Risks: 1, 2, 3, 4, 14	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference *
	Indicator 3.4: Increased collaboration approaches, local to regional in scale, through networking of partners (agencies, communities, commercial farmers, community-based organizations)	0	Mid-term: Annual meetings of the SADC TFCA Network HWC-Community of Practice held, and reports shared among interested individual and parties. A regional TFCA (hybrid) symposium on HWC is held. End of project: The TFCA Network HWC-Community of Practice is functioning within the SADC TFCA Network. A second regional TFCA (hybrid) symposium on HWC is held.	Project reports. Results of the Community of Practice. Sharing results through the Global Wildlife Programme knowledge platform. Reports from SADC TFCA annual meetings and TFCA symposium.	Assumptions: 8 Risks: 3, 10	

Project Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference*
Outputs for Outcome 3	**3.1:** Guidelines and toolkits for the evidence-based and adaptive management of transboundary elephant populations and human-wildlife conflict developed and adopted for selected TFCAs in southern Africa. **3.2:** Cross-sectoral and transboundary land and wildlife management strategies that balance economic development and wildlife conservation supported in selected TFCAs in southern Africa. **3.3:** Knowledge management strategies and mechanisms for sharing lessons learned regarding elephant management and human-wildlife conflict developed and implemented in TFCAs in southern Africa.					

Assumptions (from section 3.4.2, prodoc)

A#	Assumption
1	Science and policy strategies, to the extent possible, can address the myriad challenges anticipated by climate change that are expected to affect HWC and elephant management.
2	Government?s focus on increasing the benefits derived from a growing wildlife economy will provide supportive incomes for local people who are stricken with poverty and who are most affected by HWC damage to their crops and livestock. This is expected to improve tolerance of HWC and support co-existence.
3	Farmers will take progressive steps to protect livestock and crops through non-lethal means to wildlife, e.g., corralling at night, shepherds/guarding, fencings, deterrents, etc.
4	Land-use planning will employ strategies and knowledge to establish wildlife corridors and protect high value biodiversity areas.
5	Ongoing projects that address information needs identified in the South African Elephant Research Strategy, will be successfully completed to inform the development of the revised Norms and Standards.
6	Provincial conservation authorities will approve management plans on a timely basis.
7	Government will support equitable opportunities for women to participate in activities.
8	A context that is mindful of the worldviews of all stakeholders as well as ensuring efforts to develop trust through sharing core values and knowledge among all stakeholders will allow for improved collaboration and results. This need is emphasised through the research of Hiller and MacMillan, 2021.
9	Countries will establish effective data systems.

Risks (from section 3.5.1, prodoc)

R#	Risk
	HWC and general risks
1	New data platforms developed by the project might not be adopted over the long-term if information about HWC incidences (collected for output 2.2) is not shared or used to communicate and create awareness about the problem.
2	Government and NGOs are working to increase re-wilding of altered or degraded landscapes, which could result in increased incidences of HWC.
3	The worldviews and personal values in the form of deeply felt beliefs of stakeholders may not be uncovered, and will undermine the value of the evidence-based approach sought by the project.
4	Local peoples? apprehensions about the impacts of HWC, including concern for their safety, may undermine efforts to reduce HWC and enable human-wildlife co-existence and tolerance.

R#	Risk
5	As efforts to reduce HWC intensify in certain areas, other areas may receive less attention and result in an increase in HWC incidences.
6	The number of women and men hired is dependent upon diversity of applicants.
	COVID-19 or similar risks
7	COVID-19 may affect the government and co-financing partners to fully fund some project implementation efforts.
8	Drastic decrease in tourism due to COVID-19 has resulted in a near total loss of tourism revenues for public sector agencies and private sector businesses, which communities may depend upon. Therefore, this may negatively affect human-wildlife co-existence and benefits associated with the wildlife economy, was reflected in project outcomes, intermediate state and long term impacts.
9	Poverty and food security challenges may be exasperated by the impacts of COVID-19, which may exaggerate the effects of crop destruction by wildlife animals, and this may undermine project aims to reduce HWC. The growing costs to deal with elephants around communities may create a disincentive to co-exist and tolerate elephants (especially as a result of COVID-19). Furthermore, the lack of alternative sources of income (jobs) has resulted in local people threatening to move into PAs to graze livestock and homestead, in accordance with their landscape[1]. This may threaten the security of the PAs and their wildlife.
10	A surge or successive waves of COVID-19 infections (or a new pandemic or other infectious disease) may disrupt project implementation activities such as in-person workshops and travelling to collect data for the three components, reduced extension program delivery, etc. There is potential for reduced communications among practitioners at various levels, from local to provincial, national and regional scales due to reduced travel in keeping with COVID-19 protocols; while online platforms flourished not everyone was able to benefit where connectivity is poor.
	Climate change risks
14	Climate change will exasperate the many factors that influence HWC and elephant management.
15	Climate change affecting crop yield due to weather irregularities exasperates poverty and food security. Therefore, crop destruction by wild animals will increase the impact of HWC, and reduce tolerance.

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[1] https://www.iol.co.za/mercury/news/ezemvelo-land-is-under-threat-from-communities-who-say-they-will-invade-parks-188f5c05-38f2-4cf5-a4e7-57c267f87f5f

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion (4-2-20)

Recommendations to Child Projects
The GEF Secretariat requests that in the preparation of the CEO Endorsements of the Child Projects in this Addendum, the Agencies and Governments consider the following requirements.
1.   Focus on the most critical interventions. When selecting the activities to be funded by the project, make sure that only a few get selected, they are relevant to the problem in hand, the results are tangible and measurable, and the proposed interventions are doable within time and budget.
2.   Allocate the necessary funds to tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade (live and dead animals). While the GEF is cognizant that the realities and needs on the ground are variable and that the type of support to address these threats will vary from country to country, it is imperative that these activities receive serious attention during project preparation and execution.
3.   Ensure that the activities that will be carried out in the headquarters of the Government Agencies, are designed to directly benefit the operations of those on the ground tackling habitat degradation and Illegal Wildlife Trade.
4.   Engage with the local communities. It is imperative for them to understand the project, and see the direct and indirect benefits that they can derive. While receiving direct benefits is usually the first and most common request from local communities, projects need to make emphasis in the medium- and long-term benefits in securing the target geographies, including Protected Areas, and the conservation of the threaten species. Additionally this is critical to the sustained impact of project activities.

Response:
1.   The Secretariat has recognized a challenging conundrum facing project designs, agencies and governments, in that there is a keen interest to take full advantage of the new funding to make important advancements. There is a tendancy to try to satisfy stakeholder interests and as a result, to try to do too much with the available funding and time. Whereas there is a significant amount of money and inumerbable NGOs and governments involved in various aspects of HWC, the project team has focused on a particular niche outlined in the project?s objective ? to create an enabling environment and evidence-based approach. As described in some detail in the Theory of Change (section 3.1.4 in the project document), the project team adapted the UNEP-WWF?s six elements of HWC management, which has demonstrated the holistic and integrated approach employed by the project. The strategy to develop, test, replicate and upscale ?evidence-based? approaches aims to ensure tangible and measureable improvements.
2.   This comment is not directly applicable to this project?s objective. However, it is anticipated that indirect linkages may be realized when the project?s Conservation Landscape Coordinators are deployed to the conservation landscapes, as communications and collaboration increase.
3.   A number of activities, guided by the HWC Specalist/Project Manager in the DFFE headquarters will be at national and regional level, with application and testing at site-level in the project?s three focal conservation landscapes. A key pathway in the project is the enhancement of networking and collaboration among stakeholders, from local, district, provincial, national and regional levels. Such networking and collaboration will enable integration, and improved use of evidence-based solutions.
4.   The project activites are grounded in the three focal conservation landscapes, where initatives will be developed and tested. Local communities will be engaged in the execution of many activities.

COMPILATION OF COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY COUNCIL MEMBERS ON THE GEF JUNE 2020 WORK PROGRAM
   1. Germany would like to compliment on the new child projects which are aiming at the reduction of illegal wildlife trade, taking into account demand- and supply driven approaches, as well as strategies for reducing human-wildlife conflicts in a context-specific manner. They are based upon the analysis of major threats to the implementation of the NBSAP in the respective countries (poaching and illegal wildlife trade) and are therefore highly relevant.
   2. Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:

?   Germany would like to ask that term wildlife-based economy in component 2 (Promote Wildlife-based and Resilient Economies be defined clearly, since it could include unsustainable and illicit wildlife uses. The child projects in Bhutan, Nigeria and South Africa aim at fostering nature-based tourism or ecotourism. The term wildlife(-based) economy could therefore be either replaced by

the term nature-based tourism or defined as sustainable and legal use of wildlife, based upon predefined standards.

Response:

1. It is recognized that this comment pertains to the development of the PFD for the GWP. Notwithstanding this, the project document (section 2.3) provides a thorough assessment of threats and root causes, which are addressed in the project intervention (section 3.3).
2. The project team was cognizant of the various terminology at play in this field and was careful to ensure a consistent, non-biased approach. In this case, there is a strong wildlife-based economy in South Africa and in the region with numerous stakeholders having their particular focus (as described in section 2.3.1 of the project document). While ?nature-based? is more holistic and encompassing of wildlife, for the sake of clarity with stakeholders it was deemed appropriate to employ the common terminology.

Comments from STAP were not made or not available.

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
International consultants	70,000	50,000	30,000
National consultants	55,000	30,000	15,000
International Travel	19,000	0	19,000
Local travel	3,000	2,000	1,000
Meetings and workshops	3,000	0	3,000
Total	**150,000**	**82,000**	**68,000**

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

The project includes three focal landscapes (see figure):
(1) Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area: S 29.1988848; E 21.770949
(2) Nsubane–Pongola TFCA and uMfololzi Biodiversity Economy Node: S 31.804155; E 27.896194
(3) Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership: S 28.644527; E 30.127535
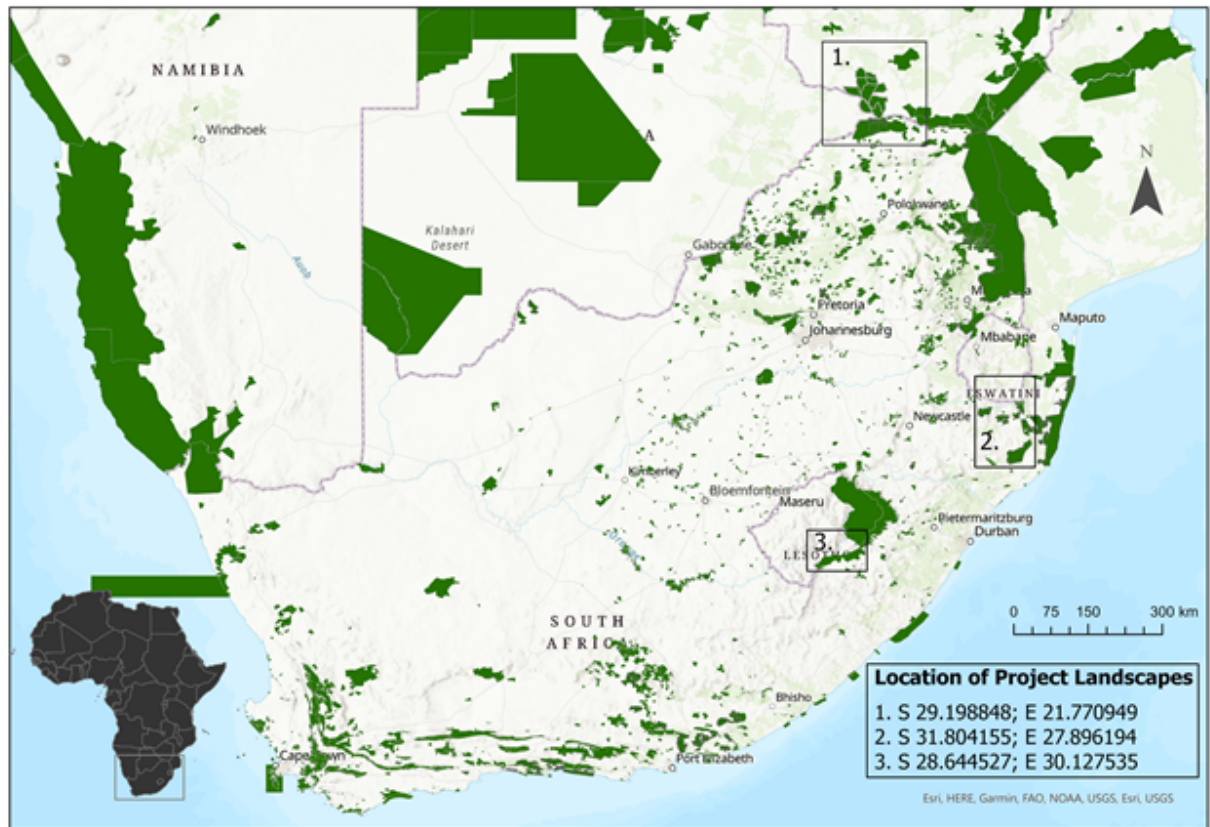
ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

code	UNEP budget line	C1	C2	C3	M&E	PMC	Total
	Appendix 1. GEF-UNEP Budget	See appendix 1b for explanations + totals by agency					
		Expenditures by outcome/component					
	UNEP budget line	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	M&E	PMC	**Total**
10	**PERSONNEL COMPONENT**						
1100	**Project personnel**						
1101	Project Manager/HWC Specialist by DFFE.	12,573	21,875	67,772		163,237	265,457
1102	Landscape Coordinator-Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area (GMTFCA) by SANParks. (per activity 3.3.1)			230,063			230,063
1103	Landscape Coordinator-Nsubane/uMfololzi Biodiversity Economy Node (UBEN) by KZN Wildlife. (per activity 2.2.4)		230,063				230,063
1104	Landscape Coordinator-Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership (UCP), by the UCP Secretariat at Environmental and Rural Services (ERS). (per activity 2.2.4)		63,710	63,710			127,419
							-
1199	Sub-total	12,573	315,647	361,544	-	163,237	**853,001**
1200	**Consultants**						
1201	Activity 1.1.1: Assess the legal and policy contexts that govern elephant management and natural resources in South Africa by DFFE.	24,000					24,000
1202	Activity 1.1.2: Conduct a comparative review and meta-analysis of interactions between elephants and people in South Africa by DFFE.	36,000					36,000
1203	Activity 1.1.3: Undertake a baseline survey of communities that live along the edges of protected areas with elephants, by DFFE.	48,000					48,000
1204	Activity 1.2.1: Quantify incidences of HEC in South Africa by sourcing data from national, provincial and other databases as well as reviewing grey, published, and popular literature by DFFE.	24,000					24,000
1205	Activity 1.2.2: Determine the drivers of HEC in South Africa using an innovative spatial modelling approach by SANParks.	24,000					24,000

1206	Activity 1.3.1 Investigate elephant range expansion and conservation corridors in the Mapungubwe TFCA and Nsubane-Pongola	36,000					36,000
1207	Activity 1.3.2 Provide technical assistance to other SADC countries by SANParks.	24,000					24,000
1208	Activity 2.1.1: Conduct a rapid assessment of projects that focus on HWC management in South Africa by DFFE.		24,000				24,000
1209	Activity 2.1.2: Develop case studies to pilot and upscale HWC management strategies by DFFE.		80,000				80,000
1210	Activity 2.1.3 Baseline survey of constituents within 5 km of protected areas in project sites (mid+end of project) by DFFE.		64,000				64,000
1211	Activity 2.2.1: Mobilise investments for Community-Public-Private Partnerships (CP3) that reduce and prevent HWC by DFFE.		36,000				36,000
1212	Actvity 2.2.2 Establish an innovative HWC compensation mechanism by DFFE.		48,000				48,000
1213	Activity 2.2.3: Strengthen data management capacity to manage, respond, and report on HWC at a provincial and national level by DFFE.		36,000				36,000
1214	Activity 2.3.1: Review of current legislation and policies by DFFE.		24,000				24,000
1215	Activity 2.3.2: Assess and review HWC management capacity at the national and provincial levels and initiate processes to implement recommendations, by DFFE.		12,000				12,000
1216	Activity 2.3.3: Develop a National Policy on Human-Wildlife Conflict Management by DFFE.		30,000				30,000
1217	Activity 2.3.5: Develop provincial SOPs, by DFFE.		48,000				48,000
1218	Activity 3.1.1: Develop a GMTFCA strategic planning framework for the conservation and management of elephants, by SANParks.			30,000			30,000
1219	Activity 3.1.2: Develop a toolkit and framework for the management of HWC in Mapungubwe TFCA with upscaling opportunities to other TFCAs, by			24,000			24,000
1220	Activity 3.2.1: Develop a Master Integrated Development Plan for the GMTFCA, by SANParks.			24,000			24,000

1221	Activity 3.2.2: Revise and implement the GMTFCA Funding Strategy, by SANParks.			36,000			36,000
1222	Activity 3.3.1: Strengthen and harmonize GMTFCA management structures, systems and procedures for elephant management and HWC strategies, by SANParks.			12,000			12,000
1223	Activity 3.3.2: Develop and harmonize a HWC monitoring and evaluation system for the GMTFCA, by SANParks.			24,000			24,000
1224	Activity 3.3.3: Support collaboration + networking across the SADC region, by DFFE.			75,000			75,000
1225	Activity 3.3.4: Conduct training and awareness-raising programmes on HWC and elephant management, by SANParks.			10,000	-		10,000
1226	Activity 3.3.5: Support HWC related content creation and information dissemination at the community-level and on mainstream media			20,000	-		20,000
1227	Activity 3.3.6: Support knowledge exchanges + on-site learning, by SANParks.			24,000			24,000
1228	Section 3.10: Prepare Communications, Education, Public Awareness and Training Plan (CEPAT), by			10,000			10,000
							-
1299	**Sub-total**	**216,000**	**402,000**	**289,000**	**-**	**-**	**907,000**
1300	**Administrative Support**						
1301							-
1399	**Sub-total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1600	**Travel**						
1601	Travel support for activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 1.2.3 led by DFFE.	17,500					17,500
1602	Travel support for activities 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.2 led by SANParks.	50,000					50,000
1603	Travel support for activities 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.3, 2.3.3, 2.3.5 led by DFFE.		55,000				55,000
1604	Travel support for activities 3.3.5, 3.3.7 led by DFFE			56,000			56,000
1605	Travel support for activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.4, 3.3.6 led by SANParks.			145,900			145,900

	Sub-total	67,500	55,000	201,900	-	-	324,400
1999	**Component 10 total**	296,073	772,647	852,444	-	163,237	2,084,401
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**						
2100	**Sub-contracts (for cooperating agencies)**						
2101							-
2199	**Sub-total**	-	-	-	-	-	-
2200	**Sub-contracts (supporting organizations)**						
2201							-
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-
2300	**Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)**						
2301							-
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-
2202	**Component 20 total**	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	**TRAINING /WORKSHOPS/MEETINGS/CONFERENCES COMPONENT**						
3200	**Group training**						
3201	A Communications, Education, Public Awareness and Training Plan (CEPAT), to be prepared by DFFE (section 3.10), per line 1230 above, and include						
3202	Support activity 1.2.3 through training to equip HEC managers with the knowledge and skills to implement new guidelines, by DFFE.	10,000					10,000
3203	Support activity 1.3.2 through training of staff and stakeholders on HEC in other SADC countries, on competencies and skills to address human beliefs and personal value systems to prepare the ground for the design and implementation of solution-building processes in addition to evidence-based problem-solving, by SANParks.	45,000					45,000
3204	Support activity 2.1.2 by training staff on implementing 5 new cases studies to upscale HWC management strategies, by DFFE.		25,000				25,000
3205	Support activity 2.2.3 by training persons involved in collecting, processing and reporting on HWC data using the new data platform, led by DFFE.		5,000				5,000

Code	Description						Total
3206	...support activity, 3.3.3, training staff and stakeholders on the new toolkit for managing HWC in Mapungubwe TFCA, by SANParks.			20,000			20,000
3207	Support activity 3.3.2 by training locally based community members on rapid response and data collection efforts within the GMTFCA, by SANParks.			20,000			20,000
3208	Support activity 3.3.4 by conducting a training needs and curriculum gap assessment in the GMTFCA, and training on competencies and skills to address human believe and value systems, by			20,000			20,000
3209	Support activity 3.3.5 by training community members on participatory video content creation, and video and editing equipment, by DFFE.			35,066			35,066
							-
3299	Sub-total	55,000	30,000	95,066	-	-	180,066
3300	Consultation meetings/workshops						
3301	Hold community and stakeholders meetings to design and undertake a basline survey of communities, per activity 1.1.3, by DFFE.	20,000					20,000
3302	Hold community meetings to understand the drivers of HEC as an input to a new spatial model, per activity 1.2.2, by SANParks.	10,000					10,000
3303	Undertake a stakeholder engagement/workshop to provide inputs on the proposed guidelines, per activity 1.2.3, by DFFE.	10,000					10,000
3304	Engage local stakeholders on design and expectations for conservation corridors in the Mapungubwe TFCA and Nsubane-Pongola TFCA/UBEN, per activity 1.3.1, by SANParks.	20,000					20,000
3305	Collect data through community meetings/workshops for the baseline survey (mid+end of project), per activity 2.1.3, by DFFE.		40,000				40,000
3306	Hold meetings/workshops with stakeholders to develop the modality and feasibility of innovative HWC Compensation Mechanisms for actvity 2.2.2, by DFFE.		20,000				20,000
3307	Support consultation activities, and intergovernmental processes to enable discussions among affected stakeholders on the appropriate framing and emphasis for a national		15,000				15,000

3308	Support meetings and workshops of HWC Technical Task Team, per activity 2.3.4, by DFFE.		10,000				10,000
3309	Support consultation meetings/workshops to develop provincial Standarod Operationg Procedures (SOPs), for activity 2.3.5, by DFFE.		20,000				20,000
3310	Support meetings/workshops by range-states to review existing management instruments and create, modify and harmonize the collective approaches for activity 3.1.1, by SANParks.			17,000			17,000
3311	Carry out a consultative discussion on emerging needs and solutions through a SADC workshop of member states, for activity 3.1.2, by SANParks.			10,000			10,000
3312	Support local community participation through meetings and workshops to develop a Master Integrated Development Plan for the GMTFCA, as part of activity 3.2.1, by SANParks.			40,000			40,000
3313	Support local community participation in developing local projects as part of the GMTFCA funding stratey, as part of activity 3.2.2, by			10,000			10,000
3314	Support local community participation to strengthen and harmonize GMTFCA management, as part of activity 3.3.1, by SANParks.			20,000			20,000
3315	Support local community participation in developing and harmonizing HWC M&E system, as part of activity 3.3.2, by SANParks.			30,000			30,000
3316	Support local community members in their participation in activity 3.3.5 to create and share community-level HWC experiences on mainstream media platforms, by DFFE.			15,000			15,000
3317	Support participation of communities in knowledge exchanges + on-site learning as part of activity 3.3.6, by SANParks.			25,000			25,000
3318	Hold two regional (hybrid) symposiums on HWC and transboundary elephant management as part of activity 3.3.7, by DFFE.			75,000			75,000
3319	Project inception workshop by DFFE.				10,000		10,000
3320	Project Steering Committee meetings by DFFE.				10,000		10,000
3399	Sub-total	60,000	105,000	242,000	20,000	-	427,000

40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT						
4100	Expendable equipment						-
4101	Office supplies (stationary, cartridges, etc.) for various activities and the implementation of the Communications, Education, Public Awareness and Training Plan (CEPAT), per section 3.10 in project document, by KZN Wildlife and Umzimvubu UCP		15,000				15,000
4102	Office supplies (stationary, cartridges, etc.) for various activities and the implementation of the Communications, Education, Public Awareness and Training Plan (CEPAT), per section 3.10 in project document, by SANParks.			41,000			41,000
4109							-
4199	Sub-total	-	15,000	41,000	-	-	56,000
4200	Non-expendable equipment						
4201	Field equipment (tablets, cellphones, recorders) to conduct baseline survey of communities, for activity 1.1.3, by DFFE.	10,000					10,000
4202	Animal collars , tracking devices and other field equipment for activity 1.3.2, by SANParks.	55,000					55,000
4203	Cellphones, satellite collars and other field equipment for activity 2.1.2 to pilot and upscale HWC strategies, by DFFE.		30,000				30,000
4204	Field equipment (tablets, cellphones, recorders) to conduct baseline surveys of communities as part of activity 2.1.3 (mid+end of project) by DFFE.		10,000				10,000
4205	Laptop and cellphones to support data collection, as part of activity 2.2.3, by DFFE, KZN Wildlife and UCP Secretariat.		15,000				15,000
4206	Laptop and cellphone to support Landscape Coordinators (in UBEN and Umzimvubu) as part of activity 2.2.4, by KZN Wildlife and Umzimvubu UCP.		20,000				20,000
4207	Laptop and cellphone to support Landscape Coordinator (in GMTFCA) as part of activity 3.3.1, by SANParks.			10,000			10,000
4208	Field data collection equipment (laptops, tablets, recorders) for monitoring activities at the household level, per activity 3.3.2, by SANParks.			20,000			20,000

4209	Audio-visual equipment to support activity 3.3.5, by DFFE.			20,000			20,000
4299	**Sub-total**	65,000	75,000	50,000	-	-	**190,000**
4300	**Premises**						
4301	Facility use						-
4399	**Sub-total**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4999	**Component 40 total**	65,000	90,000	91,000	-	-	**246,000**
50	**OTHER OPERATING COSTS**						
5100	**Operation and maintenance of equipment**						
5101	Equipment consumables, supplies						-
5102	Vehicle maintenance, fuel (no purchase of vehicle) for UBEN by KZN Wildlife per activity 2.2.4		50,000				50,000
5103	Vehicle maintenance, fuel (no purchase of vehicle) for Umzimvubu Partnership by UCP Secretariat Environemtnal and Rural Services (ERS) per activity 2.2.4		50,000				50,000
5104	Vehicle maintenance, fuel (no purchase of vehicle) for GMTFCA by SANParks, per activity 3.3.1			50,000			50,000
5199	**Sub-total**	-	100,000	50,000	-	-	**150,000**
5200	**Reporting costs**						-
5201	Compilations, printing and dissemination of rapid assessment results per activity 2.1.1, by DFFE.		10,000				10,000
	Printing, AV and information dissemination of case studies, internet fees, for activity 2.1.2, by		20,000				20,000
5202	User license fees for data management system to supporty activity 2.2.3, by DFFE.		40,000				40,000
5203	Printing, AV and information dissemination of materials prepared for the Communications, Education, Public Awareness and Training Plan (CEPAT), per section 3.10 in project document, by DFFE.			23,515			23,515
5299	**Sub-total**	-	70,000	23,515	-	-	**93,515**

		Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3		PMC	
5300	Sundry						-
							-
5399	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-
5400	Hospitality and entertainment						
5401							-
5499	Sub-total	-		-	-	-	-
5500	Evaluation						
5501	Costs for data collection and capture of HWC incidences in UBEN and UCP project landscapes as part of the overall monitoring and evaluation processes (M&E) to manage, respond, and report on HWC at a provincial and national level, as part of activity 2.2.3, by KZN Wildlife and the Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership (UCP) Secretariat at Environmental and Rural Services		70,000				70,000
	Costs for upscaling tested/successful local community case studies for HWC across SADC TFCAs, as part of activity 3.1.2, by SANParks.			70,000			70,000
5502	Mid-term evaluation				30,000		30,000
5503	Terminal evaluation				30,000		30,000
5504	Audits				47,000		47,000
5599	Sub-total	-	70,000	70,000	107,000	-	247,000
5999	Component 50 total	-	240,000	143,515	107,000	-	490,515
99	GRAND TOTAL	476,073	1,237,647	1,424,025	127,000	163,237	3,427,982
	M&E	15,621	27,178	84,201			
	Grand Total with M&E in Components	491,694	1,264,825	1,508,226		163,237	3,427,982
	Cross checks in formulas						-
	row total						3,427,982
	column total						3,427,982
	Target amounts in PIF						3,427,982
	Difference Grand Total vs Target						0
				Expenditure by project component			
	UNEP budget line	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3		PMC	Total

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

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

N/A

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

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

N/A

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

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

N/A