



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT
 TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe			
Country(ies):	The Republic of Zimbabwe	GEF Project ID:	9660
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5693
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Tourism, Environment, and Hospitality (MTEH)	Submission Date:	21 Dec 2017
		Resubmission Date:	01 Feb 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	72
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Parent Program	9071/Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development	Agency Fee (\$)	902,337

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1 Program 1 Improve sustainability of protected areas systems / Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure	Outcome 1.1. Increased revenue for protected area systems and globally significant protected areas to meet total expenditures required for management	GEFTF	1,024,312	14,935,000
BD-2 Program 3 Reduce threats to globally significant biodiversity / Program 3: Preventing the extinction of known threatened species	Outcome 3.1. Reduction in rates of poaching of rhinos and elephants and other threatened species and increase in arrests and convictions (baseline established per participating country)	GEFTF	1,100,000	12,385,000
LD-2 Program 3 Forest Landscapes / Program 3: Landscape Management and Restoration	Outcome 2.2. Improved forest management and/or restoration	GEFTF	3,540,459	6,210,000
CCM-2 Program 4 Demonstrate systemic impacts of mitigation options / Program 4: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture	Outcome A. Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration	GEFTF	1,015,872	5,510,000
SFM-3 Restored Forest Ecosystems: Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes / Program 8: Integrating SFM in landscape restoration	Outcome 5. Integrated landscape restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services are implemented at appropriate scales by government, private sector and local community actors, both women and men.	GEFTF	3,345,321	8,371,000
Total project costs			10,025,964	47,411,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To promote an integrated landscape approach to managing wildlife resources, carbon and ecosystem services in the face of climate change in the protected areas and community lands of the Mid to Lower Zambezi Regions of Zimbabwe

Project Components	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife and forest management and wildlife and forest crime enforcement in Zimbabwe	TA/Inv.	<p>Outcome 1. Increased national capacity for IWT control, and integrated wildlife and woodland management, as indicated by:</p> <p>Increased up to 70% capacity of ZPWMA and other law enforcement agencies to control wildlife and forest crime (measured by customized UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard. <i>Baseline – 49%</i></p> <p>Increased by 30% results of wildlife and forest crime law enforcement at national level. <i>Baseline (2016): number of seizures – 299; number of arrests – 550; number of successful prosecutions – 331</i></p> <p>International Treaty on establishment of ZIMOZA TFCA signed by Governments of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique. <i>Baseline – no treaty.</i></p>	<p>Output 1.1. National policy and regulatory framework is reviewed, and updated in accordance with the new Zimbabwe Constitution and national development priorities including National Wildlife Policy, Parks and Wildlife Act, forest legislation in accordance with National Forest Policy (2017), and National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (GEF: \$400,000)</p> <p>Output 1.2. Two Multi-Agency Wildlife Crime Units are established and functional to ensure strong inter-agency collaboration to fight IWT and forest crimes (GEF: \$800,000)</p> <p>Output 1.3. Key law enforcement agencies (ZPWMA, ZRP Minerals and Border Control Unit, FC, ZIMRA, EMA, investigators, judiciary, and prosecutors) are provided with necessary trainings and tools to fight IWT and forest crime (GEF: \$300,000)</p> <p>Output 1.4. Nationwide system for monitoring wildlife and forest crimes is developed and implemented (GEF: \$300,000)</p> <p>Output 1.5. International treaties between Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique on protection of ZIMOZA and Lower Zambezi - Mana Pools Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) are developed, submitted to the countries' governments and supported for implementation (GEF: \$400,000)</p> <p>Output 1.6. Project area awareness campaign targeting IWT, deforestation and climate adaptation/mitigation issues is developed and implemented (GEF: \$250,000)</p>	GEFTF	2,400,231	14,625,000
2. Strengthening Zimbabwe's PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies in areas of global BD significance	TA/Inv.	<p>Outcome 2. Improved capacity of PA network and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies to protect globally significant biodiversity of the mid-lower Zambezi region over a</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Updated Management Plans are developed and implemented for UNESCO Mana Pools WNH site (Mana Pools National Park, Sapi, and Chewore SAs) and surrounding PA complex of Charara, Hurungwe, Dande, Doma Safari Areas, including enhanced anti-</p>	GEFTF	3,544,598	20,925,000

		<p>total area of 1,616,900 ha, as indicated by:</p> <p>Increased up to 64 average METT score for 7 target PAs. <i>Baseline – average METT score for 7 PAs is 44.</i></p> <p>Increased by 60% results of wildlife and forest crime law enforcement in 7 target PAs. <i>Baseline (2016): number of seizures – 85; number of arrests – 42; number of successful prosecutions – 18</i></p> <p>Increased up to 334,500 ha area under sustainable CBWM (under established Conservancies). <i>Baseline – 0 ha</i></p> <p>Decreased by 80% poaching for elephants, lions and buffalos in 7 target PAs. <i>Baseline (2016): 45 cases</i></p> <p>Stabilized populations of elephant, lion, and buffalo in 7 target PAs and 6 Conservancies. <i>Baseline: Lions (2016): 267; Elephants (2014): 11,656; Buffalo (2014): 6,330</i></p> <p>Stabilized area of woodlands in 7 target PAs and 6 Conservancies. <i>Baseline (2016): 1,257,245 ha</i></p>	<p>poaching, woodland, HWC and veld fire management (GEF: \$1,744,598)</p> <p>Output 2.2. CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies (CWCs) with total area of 334,500 ha are officially established, have functional governance structure and CWC Management Plans, and trained in CBWM, SFM, HWC, and fire management (GEF: \$1,800,000)</p>			
<p>3. Mainstreaming BD and ES management, and climate change mitigation, into the wider landscape</p>	TA/Inv.	<p>Outcome 3. Increased area under sustainable management and increased benefits for local communities from CBWM, SFM and SLM in established CWCs, as indicated by:</p> <p>Increased by 20% average annual income of 6 target Conservancies from CBWM, SFM, and SLM. <i>Baseline (2016) - \$100,418 as average for 6 target Conservancies</i></p> <p>6,000 ha under community based woodland restoration. <i>Baseline – 0 ha</i></p> <p>3,000 ha of community firewood plantations (Bamboo and Croton). <i>Baseline – 0 ha</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1. Integrated Landscape Management Plans for Hurungwe (northern part), Mbire, and Muzarabani Districts are developed, officially approved, and implemented (GEF: \$700,000)</p> <p>Output 3.2. Pilot projects on community based SFM, SLM, HWC management and alternative sources of income are developed and implemented in the target CWCs via sustainable small grant mechanism (GEF: \$1,100,000)</p> <p>Output 3.3. Model woodland restoration projects are developed and implemented in the target CWCs (GEF: \$700,000)</p> <p>Output 3.4. Local communities in the target CWCs are provided with alternative sources of energy and energy saving equipment to decrease their dependence on</p>	GEFTF	3,020,000	8,211,000
					BD1: 0; BD2: 0; LD: 1,520,000; CC: 400,000; SFM:1,100,000	

		<p>245,000 ha under SFM in 6 target Conservancies. <i>Baseline – 0 ha.</i></p> <p>7,000 ha under SLM in 6 target Conservancies. <i>Baseline – 0 ha</i></p> <p>Annual deforestation rate decreased by 30% in 6 target Conservancies. <i>Baseline - 0.054%/year (or 135 ha/ year).</i></p> <p>834,819 tCO₂eq mitigated in the project framework. <i>Baseline – 0.</i></p>	<p>firewood (GEF: \$400,000)</p> <p>Output 3.5. Corporate conservation and social responsibility programs are developed and introduced to agricultural companies in the project area to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the production sector (GEF: \$150,000)</p>				
4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming	TA	<p>Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally, as indicated by:</p> <p>At least 5 project lessons on IWT combat and CBNRM are used by other projects for conservation. <i>Baseline – 0</i></p> <p>At least 40% of the project participants directly benefiting from the project activities are women. <i>Baseline – 0%</i></p>	<p>Output 4.1. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is developed and implemented (GEF: \$323,871)</p> <p>Output 4.2. Lessons learned from the project are shared with national and international conservation programmes, including GWP (GEF: \$120,068)</p> <p>Output 4.3. Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting (GEF: \$60,000)</p>	GEFTF	583,708	1,291,000	
Subtotal						9,548,537	45,052,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)					GEFTF	477,427	2,359,000
Total project costs						10,025,964	47,411,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Tourism, Environment, and Hospitality	Grants	9,000,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Tourism, Environment, and Hospitality	In-kind	1,000,000
Recipient Government	Park and Wildlife Management Authority	Grants	20,000,000
Recipient Government	Forestry Commission	Grants	2,000,000
Recipient Government	Environmental Management Agency	Grants	6,500,000
Recipient Government	CAMPFIRE Association	Grants	1,600,000
CSO	Kariba REDD+ Project	Grants	1,000,000

CSO	African Wildlife Foundation	Grants	1,390,000
CSO	Tashinga Initiative	Grants	50,000
CSO	Zambezi Society	Grants	400,000
CSO	WWF	Grants	700,000
Private Sector	Tree Eco Ltd.	Grants	171,000
Private Sector	Charlton McCallum Safaris	Grants	400,000
Private Sector	HKK Safaris	Grants	800,000
Private Sector	Nzou Safaris	Grants	400,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Zimbabwe	Grants	2,000,000
Total Co-financing			47,411,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Zimbabwe	Biodiversity		2,124,312	191,188	2,315,500
UNDP	GEFTF	Zimbabwe	Land Degradation		3,540,459	318,641	3,859,100
UNDP	GEFTF	Zimbabwe	Climate Change		1,015,872	91,429	1,107,301
UNDP	GEFTF	Zimbabwe	Multi-Focal Areas	SFM	3,345,321	301,079	3,646,400
Total Grant Resources					10,025,964	902,337	10,928,301

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	1,616,900 ha ¹
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	252,000 ha ²
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	834,819 tCO _{2e} q ³

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

A.1. Project Description.

The project was designed in full accordance with the Child Project Concept Note with some necessary adjustments to the project Components, Outcomes, co-financing, and budget made during stakeholder consultations and development (see Annex D for details). Brief description of the project is presented below.

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

¹ The project will improve management of 7 target PAs (Mana Pools NP, Chewore SA, Sapi SA, Hurungwe SA, Charara SA, Doma SA, and Dande SA) with total area of 1,282,400 ha (Output 2.1) and 6 target CAMFIRE Conservancies (Pfundundu and Mukwichi in Hurungwe District; Mbire North, Kanyurira/Masoka and Karinyanga in Mbire District; and Mavhuradonha in Muzarabani District) with total area of 334,500 ha (new management model based on Community Trust governance and long-term contracts encouraging investments in wildlife and woodland management) (Output 2.2).

² The project will develop Sustainable Forest (woodland) Management associated with Community-Based Wildlife Management in 6 target Conservancies (Pfundundu and Mukwichi in Hurungwe District; Mbire North, Kanyurira/Masoka and Karinyanga in Mbire District; and Mavhuradonha in Muzarabani District) on the total area of 245,597 ha covered by woodlands in the Conservancies, including 6,000 ha of woodlands restored in the project framework (Outputs 2.2, 3.2-3.4). Also, the project will develop climate-smart agriculture, sustainable gardening, and alternative firewood plantations in the target Conservancies at least on the area of 7,000 ha (Outputs 3.2 and 3.4).

³ Total area currently covered by the miombo woodlands in the target PA estate is 1,011,648 ha and in the 6 proposed Conservancies is 245,597 ha. Based on the data of Global Forest Watch (2016) for 2000-2016 average annual deforestation rate (actually, loss of tree cover) was 142 ha (or 0.014%) for the PA estate and 135 ha (or 0.054%) for 6 proposed Conservancies. Thus, for 6 years without project the total area of deforested woodlands in the PA estate will be about 852 ha, and in the 6 proposed Conservancies – 810 ha. In the PA estate deforested area is turned into degraded woodlands, while in the Conservancies about 80% of deforested area is converted to agriculture and 20% (used for firewood collection) – into degraded woodland. With the project investments in improvement of woodland and fire management in the PA estate (Output 2.1), establishment of 6 Conservancies with enhanced wildlife, woodland, and fire management (Output 2.2), and support of sustainable woodland management initiatives of local communities in the target Conservancies (Outputs 3.2 and 3.4), the deforestation rate is projected to decrease at least by 30% for both the PA estate and target Conservancies: to 600 ha for PA estate and 567 ha for 6 target Conservancies for 6 years. Also, the project will restore at least 6,000 ha of degraded miombo woodlands (Output 3.3) and will establish at least 3,000 ha of alternative firewood plantations with Bamboo and Croton (Croton megalocarpus) (Output 3.4). These inputs were used as basis for calculation of carbon benefits provided by the project with the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (ExAct Tool). Given that restored miombo woodlands will need about 6-10 years to mature the direct GHG emissions avoided in the result of the project will be at least 834,819 tCO_{2e}q based on the 10-year life time period. See Annex R. Calculation Basis for the Estimated Direct GHG Emissions Avoided in the project framework for other details

The project will address following threats for biodiversity and sustainable community development in the Lower Zambezi Valley (see additional details in the Development Challenge section of the prodoc): poaching and associated wildlife trade, retaliatory killing of wildlife, deforestation and associated land degradation due to unsustainable agriculture and firewood consumption, and uncontrolled veld fires.

Following barriers to effectively deal with the threats will be addressed by the project (see additional details in the Development Challenge section of the prodoc):

- 1. *Gaps in the regulatory, policy, and institutional framework for biodiversity management, conservation and IWT control:*** The regulatory instruments fall short in their lack of implementation and enforcement in Zimbabwe. Many of the environment-related Acts (the legislation) are outdated and need to be updated and aligned with the new policies and approaches for effective biodiversity and environment management. In 2014, Zimbabwe adopted a new Constitution, which necessitated review and realignment of existing legislation and policies in some instances. The lack of an updated Wildlife Policy, Parks and Wildlife Act, Communal Land Forest Produce Act, and official National Anti-poaching and PA Strategies contribute to this gap.
- 2. *Insufficient management and enforcement at national and district levels due to weak capacity, lack of resources and insufficient information and tools to understand, regulate and combat illegal wildlife trade and manage biodiversity sustainably in the conditions of climate change:*** Although most Government agencies responsible for biodiversity conservation fall under the same Ministry, there is weak inter-departmental coordination between these agencies and also between public sector agencies and other institutions on biodiversity issues, law enforcement and on approaches to address challenges such as IWT, deforestation, and land degradation. In Zambezi Valley, both the prosecution success rate and the nature of the penalties applied are still insufficient to adequately deter offenders, especially repeat offenders. The fact that wildlife poaching in the Zambezi Valley is a relatively low risk crime represents a major vulnerability to the PA's law enforcement efforts. Many PAs in the country have outdated Management Plans or no plans at all (e.g. Mana Pools National Park, Hurungwe, Sapi, Chewore, Dande, Doma Safari Areas). Some of the management plans (e.g. Mana Pools National Park) are very general and have no clear indicators of progress, timelines, and budgets for implementation. Some of the PAs have low level of collaboration with local communities and lack of their involvement in the PA management. PAs badly need training in anti-poaching, adaptive wildlife management, human-wildlife conflict resolution, collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders, fire management and climate-smart planning. Lack of adequate management planning for sustainable use of natural resources and implementation capacity is an obvious gap in the districts and Rural District Councils management (e.g. Hurungwe, Mbire, and Muzarabani Districts). Patrol outfitting is a major area of weakness in Zambezi Valley. Specifically, the basic field equipment provided to law enforcement patrol staff (e.g. vehicles, uniforms, boots, backpack, raingear) is not always replaced in a timely manner, despite the significant wear and tear it is subjected to under rough field conditions. In terms of patrol-to-base communications, in some parts of the Zambezi Valley adequate infrastructure has been put in place to enable effective VHF radio communications. However, given the vastness of the PAs involved and the limited financial means at ZPWMA's disposal, there are still significant parts of Zambezi Valley in need of additional radio repeater masts. Patrol outposts are another aspect of Zambezi Valley's infrastructure, which falls short of current law enforcement needs.
- 3. *Unsustainable land-use management and practices linked to poverty and climate change combined with limited livelihood alternatives and unemployment:*** Environmental degradation is an issue of major concern attributed to lack of public awareness about the need for the preservation and conservation of environment and natural resources. Combined with an ever-increasing population (nationally rate of increase 2002-2012 was 1.1% (Zim

Stats, 2012), current growth rate for 2015 is estimated at 2.3% and inevitable higher demand for settlements, agriculture, infrastructure developments and increasing fuel-wood collection, biodiversity loss and land degradation are accelerating and are compounded by climate change. Due to climate change and poor management, an average of a million hectares is burnt by veld fires each year, resulting in loss of wildlife habitat, pasture, forestry resources, plantations, livestock, property and human lives. These threats are accelerated by low technical know-how of local communities and inadequate extension services to promote sustainable forestry, wildlife use, and farming practices. In addition, as a result of poor planning and implementation, human settlements and infrastructure developments also affect traditional wildlife migratory routes and lead to human-wildlife conflict as the wildlife destroys crops and infrastructure and kills livestock and people. The CAMPFIRE model has been affected by Zimbabwe's macroeconomic conditions, starting with the land reforms, hyperinflation and consequent drop in tourist numbers. Other challenges of CAMPFIRE include great reliance on consumptive trophy hunting and less focus on other uses and non-consumptive uses of natural resources due to viability considerations, and low re-investment in development, fixed assets, human capital, and management and protection of wildlife in CAMPFIRE areas. This has resulted in reduced revenue from wildlife, and many communities have been unable to run safari and ecotourism activities viably due to a lack of resources. This in turn has led to a drop in the perceived value of keeping buffer zones exclusively as wildlife areas, leading to encroachment and resettlement in these areas. There is less incentive for conservation because community benefits have been lost. The lack of appreciation of the value/real benefit of standing forests and woodlands, poor mechanisms to incentivize sustainable forest management and lack of livelihood alternatives for forest-dependent communities represent major barriers to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects (see details in the Development Challenge section of the prodoc)

Since independence in 1980, Zimbabwe has pursued a deliberate path towards sustainable development by implementing no less than 15 economic blueprints with short-term to long term recovery measures being a conspicuous element. Nationally, there are conflicting statements on the status of the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) but there is recognition that it is a national challenge especially for flagship species such as elephant and rhino. According to UNEP (2013), Zimbabwe is one of the top 10 countries with a domestic ivory trade. Challenge is cited in most government documents (strategic plans) as threat to biodiversity and sustainable development (Mid Term Plan, 2012; Zim Asset (current national economic development blueprint); NBSAP 1 & 2, CBD reports 4th and 5th and National Elephant Management Plan). One of these is Zimbabwe Agenda for Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset 2013-2018) which under the Protection and Conservation key result area identifies two relevant strategies for achievement namely: (i) Capacitate National Parks and Wildlife to combat poaching and (ii) Institute methods of increasing wildlife species, flora and fauna. The above clearly underlies the critical imperative of combating poaching and IWT in the achievement of the country's development objectives. In general, the Government of Zimbabwe has been imposing stiffer penalties on wildlife related crimes. For example, pangolin and elephant related crimes have been sentenced for up to nine years and even 160 years. There was an increase in the number of arrests of poachers in 2016 compared to 2015 when 317 were arrested. Nevertheless, poaching still remains a significant problem in the country that affects sustainable development.

In 1982, the government of Zimbabwe amended the 1975 Parks and Wildlife Act to enable Rural District Councils (RDCs) to obtain 'appropriate authority' (AA) to utilize wildlife for commercial gain. This eventually led to the birth of

Zimbabwe's Community Areas Management Program for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE), which had far reaching impacts on wildlife productivity as well as the socio-economic wellbeing of CAMPFIRE communities. The CAMPFIRE program was conceptually designed to focus on wildlife, woodlands, water, grazing resources, and grasslands. In practice, it focused on managing wildlife because of the direct monetary benefits, which this resource offered to producer communities. The agreed but non-binding CAMPFIRE guidelines stated that not less than 50% of the revenues was to be paid to the communities (as wards), not more than 35% was to be allocated to wildlife management, and that 15% could be retained by the District Councils as an administrative levy. CAMPFIRE protects about 50,000 km² (12.7%) of land in Zimbabwe with benefits to 777,000 households (25%) in the country. However, after the downturn of Zimbabwe's economy and tourism sector after 2000, the programme experienced significant challenges as a result of decreased benefits for local communities from wildlife .

Deforestation is a major concern for Zimbabwe and has been identified as one of the priority areas for action due to its contribution to increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, reducing balance of associated ecosystems and loss of livelihood means. Environmental Management and Protection and Conservation are among key strategies of ZimAsset with the following expected Outcomes: Improved natural resources management, Increased ecosystem representations in the parks estate, and Improved park protection. Decreasing of deforestation rate in the country is the key focus of the National Forest Policy (updated in 2017) to achieve its goal: "to manage, conserve and sustainably utilize forest resources, and to enhance the contribution of the forestry sector to development and social equity through active participation of all stakeholders for the benefit of present and future generations of the people of Zimbabwe." The Government of Zimbabwe, through the Forestry Commission, has promoted tree planting since national independence from Britain in 1980. The programme has grown in strength since then, with the Forestry Commission's national tree planting strategy targeted to plant 75 million trees between 2015 and 2020 .

This GEF project is built on multiple baseline programmes and projects in Zimbabwe and in the Lower Zambezi Valley, and designed to establish strong collaborations and partnerships with many of them. The key project baseline initiatives are listed in the the Annex H. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan. The total project baseline funding is about US\$ 180,000,000 at the national level and ~US\$ 25,600,000 in the project area.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The project Objective is *to promote an integrated landscape approach to managing wildlife resources, carbon and ecosystem services in the face of climate change in the protected areas and community lands of the Mid to Lower Zambezi Regions of Zimbabwe*. To address development challenge and achieve the Objective the project will implement four Strategies/Components (see details in the Strategy section of the prodoc):

Component 1. Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife and forest management and wildlife and forest crime enforcement in Zimbabwe;

Component 2. Strengthening Zimbabwe's PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies in areas of global BD significance;

Component 3. Mainstreaming BD and ES management, and climate change mitigation, into the wider landscape.

Component 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming.

The project is designed to achieve following Long-Term and Mid-Term Impacts and Outcomes (see details in the Results and Partnerships section of the prodoc):

The project is designed to achieve following Long-Term Impacts (status of conservation targets):

- Population of flagship species in the project area (elephants, lions, buffalo) are stable or increasing (baseline values: lions (2016) - 267 ; elephants (2014) - 11,656 (LC level: 9,398, UC level: 13,915), population density – 0.69 inds/km² ; buffalo (2014) – 6,330 (LC level: 2,552, UC level: 10,107), population density – 0.37 inds/km² ;
- Area of woodlands in the project area is stable (baseline values of the woodland cover in the target PAs and Conservancies (2016) – 1,257,245 ha).

The Long-Term Impacts will be achieved via achievement of following Mid-Term Impacts (threat reduction):

- Decreased Poaching and IWT (number of individuals of the flagship species killed annually in the project area): baseline values (2016): lions - 1; elephants - 38; buffalo - 6 . End of the project projection – lions - 0; elephants - 6; buffalo – 2.
- Decreased retaliatory killing of wildlife in the project area (individuals/year): baseline value (2016): lions - 2; elephants - 9; buffalo - 1; crocodile - 2; baboon - 10; hippo - 1 . End of the project projection – lions - 1; elephants - 3; buffalo - 0; crocodile - 1; baboon - 5; hippo – 0.
- Decreased deforestation rate in the project area (% and ha/year and tCO₂eq emission avoided): Baseline value – 0.054%/year (or 135 ha/year for six target Conservancies’ area), and 0.014%/year (or 142 ha/ year for the PA estate in the project area) . End of the project projection – 30% decrease both for target Conservancies and the PA estate (expected total tCO₂eq emission avoided - 834,819).
- Decreased annual area under uncontrolled veld fires (ha/year) in the project area: Baseline value (2016) – 56,810 ha for six target Conservancies’ area; and 181,873 ha for the PA estate in the project area. End of the project projection: at least 30% decrease both for target Conservancies and the PA estate.

The Mid-Term Impacts are going to be achieved from following project Outcomes:

Outcome 1. Increased national capacity for IWT control, and integrated wildlife and woodland management, as measured by:

- Extent to which legislative and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (IRRF 2.5.1) (updated and adopted Wildlife Policy and Park and Wildlife Act; updated in accordance with National Forest Policy (2017) forest and woodland management legislation; updated National Anti-Poaching and Law Enforcement Strategy: baseline value – documents do not exist; end of the project projection – developed and officially approved;
- Capacity of National Enforcement Agencies to control IWT and wildlife and woodland management (UNDP Capacity scorecard for ZPWMA, %): baseline value – 49%, end of the project projection – 70%;
- Annual results of IWT law enforcement at national level: baseline value: number seizures of wildlife products – 299 ; number of arrested poachers and IW traders – 550; number of convictions of poachers and IW traders – 331 , end of the project projection – law enforcement parameters increased by at least 30%;

Outcome 2. Improved capacity of PA network and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies to protect globally significant biodiversity of the mid-lower Zambezi region over a total area of 1,616,900 ha, as measured by:

- Total area under improved CBWM in the project area (established CWC with implemented Wildlife Adaptive Management plans), ha: baseline value – 0 ha, end of the project projection – at least 334,500 ha;

- Management capacity of selected PAs in the project area (METT score): baseline value: Mana Pools NP – 57; Charara SA – 43; Hurungwe SA – 40; Sapi SA – 41; Chewore SA – 48; Dande SA – 40; Doma SA – 39. End of the project projection: Mana Pools NP – 77; Charara SA – 63; Hurungwe SA – 60; Sapi SA – 61; Chewore SA – 68; Dande SA – 60; Doma SA – 59.

- Annual results of IWT law enforcement in the project area: baseline value (2016): intensity of patrolling – 17,601 inspector/days; number seizures of wildlife products – 85; number of arrested poachers and IW traders – 42; number of successful prosecutions of poachers and IW traders – 18 ; end of the project projection – law enforcement parameters increased by at least 60%;

Outcome 3. Increased area under sustainable management and increased benefits for local communities from CBWM, SFM and SLM in established CWCs, as measured by:

- Total area under woodland restoration in the target CWCs (ha): baseline value – 0, end of the project projection – 6,000;

- Total area under sustainable woodland management in 6 target CWCs (ha): baseline – 0, end of the project – 245,597;

- Number of people directly benefitting from CBWM, SFM, and SLM in target CWCs (f/m) (IRRF Indicator 1.3.2a): baseline value – 3,438 , end of the project projection – no less than 14,000;

- Average annual revenue from CBWM, SFM and SLM per target CWC (\$US): baseline value (2016): Pfundundu – 0; Mukwichi – 0; Mbire North - 450,000; Karinyanga - 56,427; Kanyurira/Masoka – 77,083; Mavhuradonha - 19,000 . End of the project projection – CWC revenue increase by at least 30% for Mbire North, Kanyurira/Masoka and Mavhuradonha; at least 20,000 for Pfundundu and Mukwichi each.

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally, as measured by:

- Number of the lessons learned by the project that are used in other national and international projects, including policies: baseline value – 0, end of the project projection – at least 5.

- % of women among the project participants directly benefitting from the project activities: baseline value – 0%, end of the project projection – at least 40%.

To achieve the Outcomes above following Outputs (project products and services) need to be delivered:

Component 1. Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife and woodland management and wildlife/forest crime enforcement in Zimbabwe

Outcome 1. Increased national capacity for IWT control, and integrated wildlife and woodland management

Output 1.1. National policy and regulatory framework is reviewed, and updated in accordance with the new Zimbabwe Constitution and national development priorities including National Wildlife Policy, Parks and Wildlife Act, forest legislation in accordance with National Forest Policy (2017), and National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy

Zimbabwe has a National Wildlife Policy, which was finalised in 2000. The policy is seldom referred to by both Government, ZPWMA and stakeholders because (1) the document is outdated and no longer relevant as it does not

reflect current issues and challenges facing wildlife management today; (2) the document was developed when ZimParks was not yet an Authority, but a Parks and Wildlife Conservation Fund under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism; and (3) several critical legislative and policy changes took place subsequent to the development of the Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife (2000) which include but not limited to the following:

- Parks and Wildlife Act Amendment No.19 which brought in the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority;
- The Wildlife Based Land Reform Policy;
- Rhino Policy and Management Framework;
- Conservation Strategy and Action Plan for Lion (*Panthera leo*) in Zimbabwe;
- Zimbabwe National Elephant Management Plan (2015-2020);
- The Indigenization Policy;
- The Environmental Management Act;
- Gazetting of new Statutory Instruments (SI) which include: SI 45 of 2014, which provides for value of raw ivory; SI 57 of 2012 which provides compensation values of wildlife; SI 56 of 2012, payment of hunting of animals;
- Updated National Forest Policy (2017).

Following key Issues currently affecting wildlife conservation in Zimbabwe should be incorporated in the updated Wildlife Policy:

- Wildlife habitat fragmentation and degradation due to human population growth and deforestation associated with unsustainable agriculture development and expansion of settlements;
- Increase in Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade and Trafficking;
- Climate change consequences and related habitat changes, especially in woodlands;
- Decrease of CAMPFIRE revenues for local communities and urgent need to improve CBWM;
- Suspension of the import of elephant trophies taken in Zimbabwe by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
- Decrease of key elephant populations as was demonstrated by 2014 survey;
- Technological and other developments at the regional and international scales need to be included in the policy review;
- Wildlife Adaptive Management and other international best wildlife and habitat management practices need to be included to address contemporary issues facing the wildlife industry in Zimbabwe.

Simultaneously with the revision and update of the Wildlife Policy and the Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975 needs to be updated too as the main tool for practical implementation of the Policy. This was last revised in 2001, and from then a series of seven statutory instruments were developed to fill any gaps. The last statutory Instrument, the General Law Amendment Number 5/2011, gives a penalty of 9 years maximum jail term for an offence involving any Specially Protected Animal, for example the pangolin and rhino. It is interesting to note that because of the policy of sustainable utilization the elephant and the lion are categorized as problem animals and are not specially protected by Zimbabwe's domestic legislation. Thus, killing a python or roan antelope which are specially protected attracts a mandatory 9 year imprisonment without the option of a fine, yet killing an elephant or lion attracts a fine of \$300 or 1 year imprisonment. The current Statutory Instrument 76 of 1998 (Parks and Wildlife (Import and Export) (Wild Life) Regulations, 1998) is the one that complies with IWT legislation and CITES but this needs to be updated to meet the current IWT legislation and global trends. This statutory instrument is no longer deterrent enough to curb poaching or illegal wildlife trade. Thus, Wildlife Policy and Parks and Wildlife Act are priorities for the GEF project to review and update.

Zimbabwe's National Forest Policy (2017) has been just updated and requires appropriate update of the national forest and woodland management legislation to decrease current extremely high level of deforestation in the country. The

Communal Land Forest Produce Act [Chapter 19:04] provides a legal framework for the exploitation and protection of forest produce within communal lands in which 43 per cent of the nation's forests are located. The Act was enacted "to regulate the exploitation of and to protect forest produce within Communal Land; to regulate and encourage the establishment of plantations within Communal Land and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing." The Act represents a traditional approach that is not reflective of communal residents' aspirations but that focusses on the State's control of resources. It is also based on the concept of sovereign ownership of natural resources whereby the management of forests solely lies in the State, with communities having only user rights and not ownership rights. The Act provides almost no incentives to local communities for sustainable woodland management as it does not allow for the commercialization of natural resources. In addition, there are multiple institutions with overlapping mandates to manage communal forests. Traditional leaders' powers to control indiscriminate cutting down of trees and enforcement of customary law aimed at protecting forests in communal areas are being usurped by modernity and migrants from urban areas. The Communal Land Forest Produce Act is one of the highest priorities for the project. It should be reviewed and updated to ensure sustainable woodland management in the project area and other parts of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe has currently developed a Draft National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy for the period 2017-2021. This strategic document was developed in pursuit of the SADC region initiative to combat the illegal killing and trade in wildlife and wildlife products through a Regional Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy. Zimbabwe as a range State and is a source and transit point for illegal wildlife trade. As a result, a Wildlife Crime Prevention National Force is under development to work alongside ZIMPARKS.

The main objectives of the five-year Strategy are to:

- a) Enhance Legislation and Judicial Processes;
- b) To minimize wildlife crime and illegal trade;
- c) To integrate people and nature into sustainable wildlife conservation for national development;
- d) To ensure sustained trade in, and use of natural resources; and
- e) Improve and strengthen field level protection of wildlife resources.

Adoption and implementation of the National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy is critical to improve IWT control in Zimbabwe. Thus, the project will work on the brief review and update of the Strategy draft to finalize it, discuss with stakeholders and facilitate government approval.

All four documents – updated National Wildlife Strategy, updated Parks and Wildlife Act, updated Communal Land Forest Produce Act, and finalized National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy – will be developed by the project in fully open and participatory process with involvement of all interested stakeholders under leadership of Zimbabwe's Parliamentarian Conservation Caucus (ZPCC) and support of UNDP CO Parliament Support Programme. For revision and development of the documents, the project will use recommendations of the Review of Legislation and Policies Affecting Natural Resource Management with Particular Reference to Local Management of Natural Resources developed by the EU Natural Resources Management Programme Formulation for 11th EDF (2016). The final documents will be submitted to the Government of Zimbabwe for official approval that will be facilitated by ZPCC.

Two other legislation documents indicated by stakeholders as relevant to the project, but having lower priority – Rural District Council Act and Environmental Management Act – will be reviewed in the framework of the Natural Resources Management programme of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) National Indicative Programme (partner programme for the UNDP project).

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.1: ZPWMA (RP), MTEH, EMA, FC, MMMD, Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, EU Commission, ZPCC, AWF, ZELA, and ICCF

Budget: GEF - \$400,000.

Output 1.2. Two Multi-Agency Wildlife Crime Units are established and functional to ensure strong inter-agency collaboration to fight IWT and forest crimes.

Multi-Agency Units and Task Forces for anti-poaching and control of wildlife trafficking proved to be very effective in different countries of Africa, e.g. in Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. In Zimbabwe, similar collaboration between private anti-poaching operators, the PWMA, and ZRP's Minerals and Border Control Unit (under which wildlife crime falls) had some impressive successes in recent years. A large part of this has been a direct result of a proactive intelligence-based programme, using people within or associated with the poaching gangs to provide information on their activities. Currently these informants are largely run by a small number of private anti-poaching units, one of which was responsible for providing intelligence that led to the arrest and / or disruption of seven specialized rhino poaching gangs in 2016 alone. Much of the intelligence gathered is currently used for protection of key species such as rhino in specific locations yet it has national and regional significance as the gangs and facilitators being tracked operate widely and across borders. The project will increase effectiveness of this collaboration via establishment of a special Multi-Agency Wildlife Crime Intelligence Unit with a task to collect and manage intelligence information for elimination of national and international poaching gangs targeting rhinos, elephants, pangolins and other species involved in IWT in Zimbabwe. The Unit will be formed with at least 6 government officers made up from ZPWMA, ZRP's Minerals and Border Control Unit and Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) together with a private sector partner who has experience and proven success in this field of intelligence. The team may share common office space for direct real-time communication and fast operational response to detected and planned wildlife crimes, targeting all levels of criminal IWT chains – from kingpins, to middlemen and poachers. Given the fact that some government officials have previously been convicted of wildlife crimes, the reporting channels of the Unit has to be very direct and largely on a need to know basis to prevent compromising the operations. The Unit will establish and support a network of local informers in communities and private safari operating companies in the Lower Zambezi Valley and other hot poaching sites of the country, and will regularly gather and analyze information on planned and happened wildlife crimes, including illegal trafficking of wildlife products outside the country (the information about informers will be kept as strictly confidential in accordance with Police Act, Chapter 11:10). The project will support the Unit conceptualization, development of Terms of Reference and Standard Operating Procedures, facilitation of the Unit official establishment and staffing, equipment (including a vehicle), establishment and support of informer network and partial expenses for the Unit operational costs for first 5 years of functioning (mainly for activities in the Lower Zambezi Valley). Further support for the Unit will be provided from participation agencies' budgets (ZPWMA, ZPR, and ZIMRA) and donors (AWF and US Embassy).

Another Multi-Agency Rapid Response Unit will be established in the Lower Zambezi Valley to provide adequate operational response to the intelligence information on planned and happened wildlife crimes from the Multi-Agency Wildlife Crime Intelligence Unit, local informer network, and UAV patrolling. The necessity of the Unit was mentioned in the National Elephant Management Plan (2015-2020), but it has never been established. The Unit will consist from at least 10 officers from local offices of ZPWMA, ZPR, ZIMRA, and EMA and can be strengthened with border guards (Ministry of Defense) for special sting operations. The Unit will be led by ZPWMA and institutionalized by inter-agency agreements between ZPWMA, ZPR, ZIMRA, and EMA, Terms of Reference and Standard Operating procedures developed in the framework of the GEF project. The key objective of the Unit will be organization of special sting operations against national and international poacher gangs in the Lower Zambezi Valley PA estate, communal lands and towns of Karoi, Chirundu, Kariba, and Gokwe; prevention of wildlife product trafficking between Zimbabwe,

Zambia, and Mozambique; and rapid response on wildlife poisoning cases. The group will be supported by the GEF project with two 4WD vehicle (one based at ZPWMA, another at EMA), necessary field equipment, and partial operational expenses. Salaries and other operational expenses of the Unit will be supported by ZPWMA, ZPR, and ZIMRA, and also by non-governmental donors (AWF, ZS, and Safari Operators). All members of the Unit have to receive Advanced anti-poaching tactic and arrest training for Rapid Response Units (e.g. 21-day long course provided by the Aggressive Specialist Tracking Training or other law enforcement training organization) and Weapon Management (Combat) Training (e.g. provided by ZS or other law enforcement training organization) that will be supported by the GEF project under Output 2.2.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.2: ZPWMA (RP), ZRP Minerals and Border Control Unit, ZIMRA, EMA, Tashinga Initiative, AWF, ZS, Aggressive Specialist Tracking Training, Interpol

Budget: GEF - \$800,000

Output 1.3. Key law enforcement agencies (ZPWMA, ZRP Minerals and Border Control Unit, FC, ZIMRA, EMA, investigators, judiciary, and prosecutors) are provided with necessary trainings and tools to fight IWT and forest crime

As it was indicated by the PPG capacity assessment, current capacity of Zimbabwe to tackle wildlife and forest crime is insufficient for effective control of poaching and IWT and national and district levels. Thus, the current capacity of ZPWMA to manage wildlife and fight wildlife crime was evaluated as 49% of maximal possible score (see Annex P. UNDP Capacity Scorecard for ZPWMA). Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Indicator Framework assessment (see Annex Q) clearly demonstrated capacity gaps in adequate investigation, intelligence, and prosecution of wildlife and forest crime in the country. For example, in Zambezi Valley, both the prosecution success rate and the nature of the penalties applied are still insufficient to adequately deter offenders, especially repeat offenders . This problem can in part be attributed to lack of awareness on the part of police prosecutors and the judiciary of the serious impact that poaching is having on Zambezi Valley's wildlife populations, including on high-value species such as elephants. As a result, these crimes are often dismissed entirely, or only minor penalties are applied. The fact that wildlife poaching in the Zambezi Valley is a relatively low risk crime represents a major vulnerability to the PA's law enforcement efforts . Obvious gaps in capacity of judiciary, prosecutors and judges to deal with wildlife and forest crime cases in Zimbabwe were detected by the Zimbabwe's Action Plan & Implementation Road Map – Strengthening Criminal Justice Systems to Combat Wildlife Crime .

To eliminate this obvious capacity gap the project will provide relevant and repetitive trainings to the key law enforcement organizations – members of the National Wildlife Crime Task Force (ZPWMA, ZRP-Mineral Division, ZIMRA, Forestry Commission, investigators, judiciary, and prosecutors, and RDC NRM staff) – with key focus on three project Districts (Hurungwe, Mbire, and Muzarabani) and national agency offices in Harare (trainings for general PA staff in the project area will be provided under Output 2.2). The trainings will be generally provided in the points of law enforcement officers' location by the teams of trainers to reduce accommodation and travel costs. Following indicative list of trainings can be delivered in the project framework (the list can be changed by the PMU in framework of Adaptive Management to adopt to changing situation and needs in the country and project area):

- Leadership, Management, Strategy and Tactics in Wildlife and Forest Crime control for top and middle level officers and managers (e.g. built on the leadership training provided to ZAVARU by AWF and ASTT in 2016);
- Standard Operating Procedures for Crime scene investigation and evidence gathering (e.g. based on the training programmes of ASTT and THT);

- Wildlife and Forest Crime Intelligence Techniques and Tools (e.g. based on the relevant ASTT training programmes);
- Wildlife Poisoning Prevention and Investigation for ZPWMA and EMA (e.g. based on Dr. C. Foggin's course, or training programme of the Wildlife Poisoning Prevention & Conflict Resolution);
- CITES theoretical and practical course, including specimen identification and CITES permits (for ZIMRA);
- Wildlife DNA Forensics (sample collection and preparation for analysis) (e.g. with involvement of NBA and Dr. C. Foggin);
- SMART technology use training for ZPWMA managers to monitor wildlife and forest crime (will be provided under Output 1.4) (e.g. built on starting SMART initiative by Tashinga Initiative and AWF);
- Special Training for Investigators of wildlife and forest crimes (e.g. based on training programmes of ICCF, THT, and AWF);
- Special Training for Prosecutors on wildlife and forest crimes (e.g. based on training programmes of ICCF, THT, and AWF);
- Special Training for Judiciary on wildlife and forest (e.g. based on training programmes of ICCF, THT, and AWF);
- Adaptive Wildlife Management Course for ZPWMA (can be provided by many AWM practitioners and specialists);
- Restoration and sustainable management of miombo woodlands for FC and ZPWMA; and
- Management of confiscated wildlife product course for ZPWMA.

The project will invest in special manuals for the law enforcement agencies to provide them with necessary guidance on wildlife and forest crime legislation, standard operation procedures, investigation techniques, identification of wildlife specimens, etc. The manuals will be distributed among law enforcement officers during trainings and sent by mail to the target district offices and posts. Overall, the project is going to target 150-200 of law enforcement agents, investigators, prosecutors and judiciary in the country under this Output.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.3: ZPWMA (RP), ZRP Minerals and Border Control Unit, ZIMRA, EMA, Judiciary, Prosecutors, NBA, UNODC, Interpol, ICCF, AWF, ZS, ZELA, Aggressive Specialist Tracking Training (ASTT)

Budget: GEF - \$300,000

Output 1.4. Nationwide system for monitoring wildlife and forest crimes is developed and implemented

After discussions with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, the PPG team indicated that one of the most relevant solutions for nationwide wildlife and forest crime monitoring system in Zimbabwe would be the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool Approach (SMART; smartconservationtools.org). SMART is designed for use by all wildlife management levels – from rangers in the field to senior government staff. It allows to collect, store, communicate, and analyze data on illegal activities, wildlife, and patrol routes collected by rangers and local communities to understand where efforts should focus and evaluate law enforcement performance. At the same time, SMART is simple to deploy and use and it does not require significant financial resources for operation and management. Currently 10 countries of the world implement SMART for National Protected Area Systems. SMART can be integrated with CITES MIKE system. SMART has been used in Chewore SA (MIKE site) over last decade, but only recently started to be used by Mana Pools NP in the project area under leadership of the Tashinga Initiative and AWF, and also in Hwange NP under support of WWF.

The project will build on and extend existing initiatives to introduce SMART into wildlife and forest crime enforcement practice started by the Tashinga Initiative, AWF and WWF, and will support establishment of the National SMART Management Center at the ZPWMA HQ in Harare: 2-4 specialists, computer equipment, and technical support. It will also support the introduction of SMART in the PA estate in the Lower Zambezi valley (Mana Pools NP, Sapi, Chewore, Charara, Hurungwe, Dande, Doma SAs): 4 specialists, computer equipment, technical support, 60 SMART cyber-trackers for rangers and community scouts, including MAUs established under Output 1.2. The project will train ZPWMA management staff (6-8 top inspectors) and at least 30 PA rangers and 30 community scouts in the project area to use SMART technology and will provide technical support for the technology integration in the ZPWMA operational procedures during the project lifetime. Also the project will formulate official National SMART Development Plan (5 years) for introduction of SMART technology in other PA, Conservancies, and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Areas in the country. The plan will be officially approved by ZPWMA and implemented by the National SMART Management Center with support from the Government and non-governmental donors. SMART technology use will be incorporated in the Standard Operating Procedures for all PAs in the country.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.4: ZPWMA (RP), CAMPFIRE Association, Tashinga Initiative, AWF, ZS, WWF, Panthera

Budget: GEF - \$300,000

Output 1.5. International treaties between Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique on protection of ZIMOZA and Lower Zambezi - Mana Pools Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) are developed, submitted to the countries' governments and supported for implementation

The project area encompasses considerable and biologically diverse parts of two Trans-Frontier Conservation areas identified by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) – Lower Zambezi – Mana Pools and ZIMOZA TFCAs covering a total area of 47,660 km² between Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique. Draft MOUs on the TFCA were developed in 2013-2015, but never signed by the countries. To support international efforts for conservation and sustainable development of the Lower Zambezi valley transboundary landscape, ensure habitat connectivity and uninterrupted wildlife migration corridors as critical issue in adaptation to climate change, facilitate tourism development, and enhance transboundary cooperation of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique in suppression of IWT, the GEF project will support official establishment and joint management of both TFCAs based on the experience of KAZA established with support of the Peace Park Foundation. The following activities will be supported:

- Reviewing MOUs for Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools and ZIMOZA TFCAs and facilitation of their discussion and signing by Governments of the countries via international meetings and consultations;
- Drafting a Treaty(s) between Governments of Zimbabwe and Zambia on official establishment of the TFCAs using examples of KAZA TFCA Treaty (signed in 2011) and facilitation of the process of the Treaty approval and signing by the countries via international meetings and consultations;
- Development Terms of References for organizational and operational arrangements for joint Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools and ZIMOZA TFCAs: TFCA Secretariat (coordinated management of the TFCAs); Ministerial Committee made up of Ministers responsible for environment, wildlife, tourism and natural resources in the partner countries; Technical Committee; relevant Working Groups; and National Steering Committees using working examples of KAZA TFCA;
- Support of the TFCA Secretariat (suggested for placement in Zimbabwe) initial activities to start the process of transboundary planning and management between the countries;

- Development and facilitation of official approval of a 5-10 year Integrated Development Plan for joint Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools and ZIMOZA TFCA based on the Results-Based Management concept using KAZA TFCA lessons; and
- Initial support of implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (Zimbabwe part) with building of partnerships with governmental and international donors to support the TFCA (with participation of SADC) and operational meetings of the TFCA Ministerial and Technical Committees and Working Groups on wildlife management, tourism development and climate change issue.

After the end of the GEF project the TFCA Secretariat and implementation of the Integrated Development Plan will be supported via partnership agreements with donors and governments developed in the project frameworks. Also, one of the key tasks of the Secretariat will be involvement of donors and investors in the management and sustainable development of the TFCAs.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.5: ZPWMA (RP), MTEH, ZPCC, Peace Park Foundation, AWF, ZS, Tashinga Initiative, EU Commission, SADC, Governments of Zambia and Mozambique

Budget: GEF-\$400,000

Output 1.6. Project area awareness campaign targeting IWT, deforestation, and climate adaptation/mitigation issues is developed and implemented

The project will design and implement targeted outreach campaign for adult and children in Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani Districts based on the experience of successful awareness campaigns in the country conducted by NGOs (Rifa Conservation Education Camp, Environment Africa, Green Zambezi Alliance, Peza Trust, AWF, WWF, Oxfam, etc.). The campaign will have a general plan for 5 years and detailed plans for yearly and monthly activities. The campaign indicative activities will include (can be updated by the PMU after detailed planning):

- Support of environmental clubs, education camps, school forestries and Climate Smart Gardens for schoolchildren living in the target conservancies and adjacent areas to PA estate;
- Organization of Wildlife Festivals for target communities (e.g. Elephant or Lion Festivals) with active involvement of adults and kids;
- Organization of community and Parks joint sport events (e.g. football games between Park rangers and community scouts, shooting and specialized ranger competitions, etc.) to build trust, friendship and collaboration for conservation;
- Publication of brochures and booklets for local communities on criminal and administrative responsibilities and penalties for poaching, wildlife trafficking, illegal logging and mining;
- Publications of best practices and success stories on CBWM, Sustainable Land Management, Climate Smart Agriculture and Sustainable Forest Use;
- Involvement of traditional leaders and chiefs in outreach programmes for local communities on sustainable wildlife and forest use;
- Regular publication in local newspapers news on the project progress and activities;
- Radio and TV translation of interviews with environmental and conservation leaders;
- Exchange visits to successful community conservancies in other areas to pick up best experience for community based projects in the Lower Zambezi Valley;
- Targeted environmental education programme for government officials of RDCs in the project area;

- Focus groups for adults with clear and simple explanations of climate change, deforestation and wildlife degradation consequences by leading experts; and
 - Integrated theatre groups in communicating conservation information around local communities.
- Law enforcement, government officials and private sector representatives should be involved in dialogue with local communities as much as possible to build strong trust and collaboration between different actors in conservation and sustainable development of the area.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.6: UNDP (RP) with support of national GEF SGP mechanism, RDCs, target Conservancies, Rifa Conservation Education Camp, Kariba REDD+ Project, Environment Africa, Green Zambezi Alliance, Peza Trust, AWF, WWF, Oxfam

Budget: GEF - \$250,000

Component 2. Strengthening Zimbabwe's PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies in areas of global BD significance

Outcome 2. Improved capacity of PA network and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies to protect globally significant biodiversity of the mid-lower Zambezi region over a total area of 1,616,900 ha

Output 2.1. Updated Management Plans are developed and implemented for UNESCO Mana Pools WNH site (Mana Pools National Park, Sapi, and Chewore SAs) and surrounding PA complex of Charara, Hurungwe, Dande, Doma Safari Areas, including enhanced anti-poaching, woodland, HWC and veld fire management

The GEF project will significantly invest in building capacity of large PA complex in the Lower Zambezi valley (Mana Pools National Park, and Chewore, Charara, Hurungwe, Dande, Doma Safari Areas) covering 1,282,400 ha of intact woodlands, wetlands and wildlife habitat and surrounding communities (Community Wildlife Conservancies) to protect biodiversity and sustainably manage wildlife and woodland resources using climate-smart approach. This large area is designated as a World Heritage Site, Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar site and it represents a source habitat for many populations of wildlife species, including elephant and lions. It also has great potential for restoration of rhino in the Lower Zambezi Valley. The unique PA complex is the key element of sustainable livelihood of surrounding communities based on wildlife management and use of other natural resources (woodlands, firewood, pastures and water). Currently the area has low management capacity (average METT score for 7 PAs is 44 only) due to limited financial resources, insufficient staff number and quality and lack of clear long-term management guidance. Due to that reasons, the PA complex is under increasing threat of poaching, deforestation, illegal encroachment of settlements and uncontrolled veld fires.

Currently only Mana Pools NP has a management plan (MP) that has never been finalized, approved by ZPWMA and really implemented. No other PAs have ever had MPs despite intensive use for trophy hunting. Thus, the project will develop MPs for the World Nature Heritage Site (Mana Pools National Park, Sapi, and Chewore SAs) and adjacent Safari Areas (as an Adaptive Management option – one MP for the entire PA complex in the Lower Zambezi Valley can be developed). For the MP, development and implementation following principles will used:

- A MP has to be based on the Result-Based Management concept with clear identification of the plan Goal (desired and achievable status of Conservation Targets – endangered wildlife populations and area of key ecosystems) and Objectives (aimed to reduction of direct threats for the Conservation Targets) and clear links between the plan expected results of different level: Outputs (products and services of the MP implementing team), Outcomes (increased capacity of PA management), Mid-Term Impacts (reduction of direct threats for PA's biodiversity) and Long-Term Impacts (improvement of status of key wildlife species and ecosystems).

Results at all levels should be measurable and need to have clear Indicators. For each MP, a clear Theory of Change should be developed and clarified with key stakeholders based on existing approaches of IUCN First Line of Defense, or WWF's Open Standards for Conservation Planning, or UNDP's Management for Development Results, or other models based on the RBM;

- A MP should be based on detailed ecosystem and habitat map for the entire area of the Lower Zambezi Valley (interpretation of Landsat 7 and 8 imageries) and projections of changes in ecosystems and habitat in result of climate change (e.g. MaxEnt modeling based on Global Climate Models) (will be implemented under Output 3.1);
- A MP has to be designed for no more than 10 year period and include budgeted M&E plan to allow lessons learning and Adaptive Management;
- All SAs must have a Wildlife Adaptive Management section in the MPs supported by population growth models for key species, wildlife monitoring plan, and harvesting options based on the Optimum Sustained Yield model;
- A MP must have clear Operational Plan (2-3 years) with timelines to deliver Outputs, responsible persons, required budgets and indicated sources of the budgets;
- A MP has to be in agreement with ZPWMA plans and aligned to other relevant strategies such as the NBSAP and programme goals for the TFCA and has to be officially approved by the agency;
- A MP has to be developed in fully participatory approach and involve all key stakeholders in the planning process, including surrounding communities;
- A MP has to have clear mechanism for implementation with involvement of NGOs, donor organizations, private sector, and communities to facilitate and control the process of MP implementation (e.g. agreement on joint MP implementation between PA, supporting NGOs, Safari Operators, and communities). See Annex A: Multi-year Workplan for the full list of activities for this Output.

The produced PA management plans will be used as the key guiding documents to support target PAs on anti-poaching, climate-smart ecosystem management, and HWC management, including trainings, equipment, and basic infrastructure. While detailed needs of the PAs will be identified during management planning process following urgent priorities indicated by the PA capacity assessment will be supported by the project to improve management capacity of the PA staff listed below. All other needs identified by the MPs will be covered by funding sources identified in the plans via partnerships of PAs with NGOs, Safari Operators and other donors.

Comprehensive and repetitive trainings for PA managers and rangers (can be updated by the PMU in framework of the project adaptive management):

- Planning, Organizing, Leading, Command and Control Course for PA commanders (at least 10 leading managers and rangers need to be trained during 2 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Advanced anti-poaching tactic and arrest training for Rapid Response Units of the PAs and Multi-Agency Rapid Response Unit (established under Output 1.2): e.g. 21-day long course provided by Aggressive Specialist Tracking Training (at least 32 rangers need to be trained during 3 training sessions in 2018-2024). Highly trained anti-poaching personal should not be transferred to implement other tasks in the PAs (e.g. tourism);
- Basic anti-poaching training (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 3 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Off road driving training for PA rangers (at least 16 ranger-drivers have to be trained during 6 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Boat driving training for river patrol teams: 7-day long intensive tactical, antipoaching coxswain skills (at least 4 rangers have to be trained during 6 training sessions in 2018-2024);

- SMART technology use training for PA rangers (at least 30 rangers have to be trained during 8 training sessions in 2018-2024) (will be completed under Output 1.4);
- Training on Standard Operating Procedures for Crime scene investigation and evidence gathering (at least 8 ranger-investigators during 4 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- UAV and Drone use for anti-poaching and HWC management (at least 5 rangers have to be trained during 12 months of initial drone anti-poaching operations, e.g. by UAV&Drone Solutions);
- Special HWC Management and Mitigation Training (at least 20 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2018-2024);
- First Aid in the field training (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2018-2024);
- Wildlife poisoning and disease investigation training (at least 5 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2018-2024);
- Environmental Impact Assessments and Mitigation training to monitor impact of illegal mining, deforestation, illegal settlement encroachment and poaching (at least 5 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2018-2024);
- Invasive species monitoring and management (at least 5 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2018-2024);
- Vegetation cover dynamic and carbon sequestration assessment (at least 2 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2018-2024);
- Wildlife monitoring training, including camera-trapping (at least 5 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2018-2024); and
- Veld Fire management course (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 3 sessions in 2018-2024);

Equipment and infrastructure critical for proper protection and management of the PA complex (can be updated by the PMU in framework of the project adaptive management):

- Four Toyota Pickup 79 for PA Rapid Response Groups;
- Two Isuzu NPS 300 double cab trucks for deployment of several Patrol Units all at the same time, support of remote ranger stations and moving heavy equipment, machinery and construction materials;
- Three John Deere tractors for veld fire management and road repair;
- One boat and trailer for river patrols;
- VHF radio equipment for all 7 PAs, including repeaters, will provide critical communication network to support anti-poaching and management in the entire landscape;
- Drones and UAV management station for anti-poaching surveillance and HWC management operations;
- Gasoline generators and emergency water pumps for ranger posts and fire management;
- Two Iridium satellite phones for use by PA Rapid Response Units;
- 10 SPOT satellite trackers for patrol groups for real-time control and safety of rangers during patrolling;
- 30 SMART cyber-trackers for patrol groups (will be provided under Output 1.4);
- Field equipment for rangers (uniform, boots, night vision scopes, GPS, tents, camping gear, rain coats, chest webbings, digital camera, etc.).
- Computers and printers to run SMART and GIS (will be provided under Output 1.4);
- Three fully equipped picket posts will be constructed in key entrance points of the PA complex in Kazangarire in the Mupata Gorge (Chewore North), Pfumbe (Chewore North), and in south-eastern Mana Pools to prevent poaching interventions.

The project will also provide initial support to the ranger anti-poaching operations and management activities in the form of daily ration packs for the first 12 months of the MPs implementation and facilitate community based production of daily ration packs for rangers under Output 3.2

Key partners for delivery of Output 2.1: ZPWMA (RP), EMA, Forestry Commission, CAMPFIRE, AWF, ZS, Tashinga Initiative, Ian Games (Independent Mapping and Planning Expert), UAV&Drone Solution, Local Communities, Safari Operators, ICCF.

Budget: GEF - \$1,744,598; UNDP - \$200,000

Output 2.2. CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies (CWCs) with total area of 334,500 ha are officially established, have functional governance structure and CWC Management Plans, and trained in CBWM, SFM, HWC, and fire management

Under this Output, the project will support establishment, governance structure, management and capacity of six selected CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies (Pfundundu and Mukwichi in Hurungwe District; Mbire North, Kanyurira/Masoka and Karinyanga in Mbire District; and Mavhuradonha in Muzarabani District) with total area of 334,500 ha. These areas were selected as target conservancies for the project based on the following criteria:

- The area has viable wildlife populations or high quality habitat for wildlife (located in important wildlife concentration site or in wildlife seasonal migration corridor) where wildlife can be relatively quickly restored;
- The area is adjacent to PA complex in the Lower Zambezi valley and serve as a buffer zone between PA and agriculture/settlement area;
- The area has committed communities highly interested in sustainable wildlife management and benefits from it;
- The area has well established safari operators that can support CBWM, including wildlife monitoring and marketing, and promote financial sustainability of the conservancies.

CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancy (CWC) is a CAMPFIRE communal wildlife area or PA managed with high level of community involvement for intensive restoration of wildlife and habitat to increase populations and quality of wildlife and provide sufficient and sustainable profits to communities and safari operators via safari hunting, photographic tourism, ecotourism and other forms of sustainable use of natural resources, including sustainable woodland management. CWC is established for a long-term period (no less than 20 years) via establishment of a Community Trust, Community Association, or RDC-Community Trust and entering into a long-term contract (no less than 20 years) with a private investor (Safari or Tourism Operator) on CWC development, wildlife and habitat restoration, and sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources for mutual benefits. CWC is designed to increase community involvement and share of benefits from wildlife and other woodland resources as an improvement of the current CAMPFIRE wildlife management model. So, the local people will be not just recipients of benefits from safari hunting, but will be actively involved in the wildlife and woodland management. Thus, the CWC model will address two challenges faced by CAMPFIRE Programme: (i) great reliance on consumptive trophy hunting and less focus on other uses and non-consumptive uses of natural resources, and (ii) low re-investment in development, fixed assets, human capital, and management and protection of wildlife in CAMPFIRE areas.

The project will support development of necessary legal documents, such as Deeds of Trust, Lease Agreements, Joint Venture/Shareholding Agreements, and Environmental Impact Assessments, for establishment of six target CWCs and will facilitate the document discussion and approval by RDC, ZPWMA, via their parent Ministries and other relevant

arms of government e.g. Department of Physical Planning, Surveyor General, Environmental Management Agency etc. The project will support development of CWC governance structure; ToRs for CWC management staff; management guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures for CWC managers and scouts; capacity audits and skills gap analysis and training, and mechanisms of benefit sharing among community members. Also, the project will facilitate the development of long-term agreements (at least 20 years) between CWC, RDC, Safari Operator, ZPWMA, FC, and EMA on sustainable wildlife and forest management and cooperation in anti-poaching, prevention of deforestation and fire control. Each Conservancy's boundaries must be included in the District Land Plans. Each Conservancy will have a Conservancy Manager selected by Community Trust to run the management along with Safari Operators.

A CWC Business Plan (BP) will be developed for each target CWC in strong agreement with the Management Plans for PA complex in the Lower Zambezi valley and using same key principles (see Output 2.1 for details). Each plan should have clearly articulated the Theory of Change and discussed it with communities (e.g. developed using IUCN FLOD approach) to provide explanation of and pathways to Outcomes and Impacts a CWC has to achieve, including wildlife populations, area of habitat, and expected revenue and other benefits for local communities. The BPs has to identify key investment needs of Conservancies, clear budget and timelines for investments and revenues. The CWC BPs has to be agreed and approved by Safari Operators, RDCs, and ZPWMA.

While the key needs for CWC development and sustainable management will be identified during management planning process, following urgent needs was figured out by PPG process that can be partly fulfilled right after official establishment of the CWCs:

Trainings for CWC managers and scouts:

- Training for Conservancy Managers developed based on the experience of wildlife Conservancies in Namibia and Kenya (6 managers need to be trained). The managers will be mentoring by the CAMPFIRE Association during the project lifetime.
- Anti-poaching, HWC management, and fire management trainings for CWC scouts, including women scouts (at least 10 scouts in each CWC have to receive full training course (2 weeks) in 2018-2024 and annual refresher trainings);
- SMART technology and Management Orientated Monitoring Systems (MOMS) use training for CWC scouts for poaching and wildlife monitoring (at least 10 scouts in each CWC have to be trained during 8 training sessions in 2018-2024) (will be completed under Output 1.4);

Equipment, infrastructure and operational support for 6 CWCs:

Each of 6 target Conservancies has very different needs that are summarized in the Total Budget and Workplan section of the project document. In summary, the project will provide the following support to the Conservancies, established as Community Trusts:

- Toyota Pickups for anti-poaching, wildlife monitoring and HWC and fire management;
- Tractors for fire management and road improvement;
- Motorcycles for anti-poaching, wildlife monitoring and HWC and fire management;
- VHF hand-held, basic and vehicle-mounted radios and a repeater for scouts for anti-poaching, wildlife monitoring and HWC and fire management;
- 30 SMART cyber-trackers for patrol groups (will be provided under Output 1.4);
- Field equipment for at least 60 scouts (uniform, boots, night vision scopes, GPS, tents, camping gear, rain coats, chest webbings, digital camera, etc.);

- HWC prevention measures in each CWC including a combination of home grown non-lethal elephant conflict mitigation methods involving gum pole barriers, chili guns, and an improved alert system comprising reflectors and cow bells;
- Providing water-holes and micro-dams for wildlife (at least 3 for each CWC, including rehabilitation);
- Support for translocation of wildlife from private conservancies to one of the target Conservancy to refill depleted source populations; and
- Initial funding for anti-poaching funding in one of the Conservancies.

Operating costs for CWCs management and protection are going to be supported by the Community Trust themselves, Safari Operators, CAMPFIRE Association, NGOs and other donors in the frameworks of agreements of CWCs and key partners. The project investment, in addition to investment by Safari Operators and the CAMPFIRE Association, is expected to increase community income from wildlife and other forms of natural resources management (will be developed under Outcome 3) by 5% annually in average. Due to presence of small nomadic group in Mbire District that can qualify as “indigenous people” given UNDP definition, the project will develop abrief Indigenous People Plan to avoid potential and mitigate negative impact to the people while establishing Conservancies (see Annex G. SESP Assesment).

Key partners for delivery of Output 2.2: CAMPFIRE Association (RP), Local Communities, RDCs, Safari Operators, ZPWMA, EMA, Forestry Commission, IUCN, ZELA, AWF, ZS, WWF, Tashinga Initiative, Kariba REDD+ Project, International Anti-Poaching Foundation.

Budget: GEF - \$1,800,000; UNDP - \$250,000

Component 3. Mainstreaming BD and ES management, and climate change mitigation, into the wider landscape

Outcome 3. Increased area under sustainable management and benefits for local communities from CBWM, SFM and SLM in established CWCs

Output 3.1. Integrated Landscape Management Plans for Hurungwe (northern part), Mbire, and Muzarabani Districts are developed, officially approved, and implemented.

As was clearly demonstrated by PPG assessment of natural resources management capacity of Hurungwe, Mbire, and Muzarabani Districts, all the areas are threatened by significant environmental threats due to poaching, deforestation and land degradation and none of the districts has a comprehensive or implementable plan to manage natural resources effectively and prevent key threats to biodiversity. Currently, only Mbire District has a Natural Resources Management Plan, but this plan needs to be updated based on the land cover mapping and climate change projections. Also, Mbire plan was not built based on the Results-based Management concept and it is problematic for both implementation and M&E. No NRM plans have been developed for Hurungwe and Muzarabani Districts. The Integrated Landscape Management Plans (ILMPs) are needed as tools to facilitate both sustainable District development and sustainable use of natural resources (wildlife, woodlands, wetlands, agricultural lands, and minerals) in the conditions of increasing anthropogenic and climate change impacts. The ILMPs should follow a set of key requirements:

- Be designed according to the Result-based Management concept with clear identification of the plan Goal (status of Conservation and Management Targets – endangered wildlife populations and area of key ecosystems) and Objectives (aimed to reduction of direct threats for the conservation and management targets) and clear links between the plan results of different level: Outputs (products and services of the plan implementing team), Outcomes (increased level of capacity and NRM), Mid-Term Impacts (reduction of direct

threats for conservation and management targets) and Long-Term Impacts (improvement of status of key wildlife species and ecosystems important for district development). Results of all levels should be measurable and need to have Indicators. For each ILMP, a clear Theory of Change should be developed and clarified with key stakeholders based on existing approaches of IUCN's First Line of Defense, or WWF's Open Standards for Conservation Planning, or UNDP's Management for Development Results, or other models based on the RBM;

- Should be based on a detailed ecosystem and habitat map for the entire area of the Lower Zambezi Valley (interpretation of Landsat 7 and 8 imageries) and projections of changes in ecosystems and habitat in result of climate change (e.g. MaxEnt modeling based on Global Climate Models) and anthropogenic impact at different scenarios;
- Should include functional zoning of a District area for management of different natural resources to balance land sharing and land sparing strategies;
- Should include Emergency Action Plan to be ready for environmental and climate shocks, e.g. droughts and floods;
- Be designed for no more than 10 year period and include M&E plan to allow lessons learning and adaptive management;
- Must have clear Operational Plan (2-3 years) with timelines to deliver Outputs, responsible persons, required budgets and indicated sources of the budgets;
- Be in agreement with ZPWMA, EMA and FC plans and programmes for the particular district and to be officially approved by RDCs and the agencies;
- Be developed in fully participatory approach and involve all key stakeholders in the planning process;
- Have a clear mechanism for implementation (e.g. District Integrated Landscape Management Committees, including representatives of RDC, communities, agencies, NGOs and international donors).

After preparation of the management plans the projects is going to support their initial implementation via capacity building for RDCs (trainings for District level staff and ward level/community institutions, improvement of NRM bylaws, and equipment for law enforcement). While detailed needs of the District will be identified during management planning process following priorities have been indicated after stakeholder consultations:

- update District conservation and land use planning by-laws. These by-laws exist in most districts but are no longer effective and sometimes not implemented because: (i) some of them were developed many years ago and are out of context with reality on the ground. The current over reliance by communities on natural resources as a source of livelihood in the face of the national economic market failures and the impacts of climate change has changed the context at which the natural resource can be managed; (ii) changes in national policy and legislation overtime (e.g. new constitution, Draft Forest Policy, National Climate Change Strategy, etc.); (iii) most RDC adopted the model by-laws which were non participatory and some by-laws are most based on a patronising command and control approaches which makes them less relevant and applicable to the communities and subsystems they are supposed to operate;
- support establishment and effective operation of Environment Subcommittees for wards in at least 3 target wards (The Rural District Councils Act [Chapter 29:13] now provides for the establishment of an Environment Committee in each RDC responsible for the management and protection of the environment in the Council area). This committee is assisted by Environment Subcommittees in the exercise of functions relating to the environment and natural resources within one or more wards or one or more villages in the council area through delegated authority from Council. There are no functional ESCs in the project area and these will support the work of dedicated community trusts to be established for the new wildlife business ventures);

- Comprehensive and repetitive trainings for established Environment Subcommittees on wildlife, HWC, woodland and fire management, carbon stock assessment and monitoring;
- Some basic equipment for anti-poaching, HWC, woodland and fire management for established Environment Subcommittees;

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.1: Forestry Commission (RP), RDCs, ZPWMA, EMA, CAMPFIRE, Agritex, CWCs, Safari Operators, SAFIRE, IUCN, ZELA, Kariba REDD+ Project, AWF, ZS, Ian Games (Independent Mapping and Planning Expert)

Budget: GEF - \$700,000

Output 3.2. Pilot projects on community based SFM, SLM, HWC management and alternative sources of income are developed and implemented in the target CWCs via sustainable small grant mechanism

Under this Output the project will invest in the local communities' sustainable livelihood in the six target CWCs to increase their capacity to manage SFM, SLM, and HWC and develop of sustainable biodiversity friendly sources of income. As a first step of the process the project will develop and support a complex training programme for local people based on the needs identified on the PPG stage and built on experience of other partners in the project area, like Kariba REDD+ Project, AWF, Tashinga Initiative, Oxfam, and SAFIRE. Also Community Livelihood Action Plan will be developed by the project to mitigate and monitor potential social risks indicated in the Annex G. SESP Assessment. Following indicative list of trainings will be delivered (can be updated by the PMU if necessary) on the base of existing training centers (e.g. LGDA in Mbire, MWA eco-camp in Muzarabani):

- HWC prevention tools and strategies (at least 200 people in each CWC have to be trained on at least 3 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Veld fire safety, prevention and suppression techniques and tools (at least 200 people in each CWC have to be trained on at least 3 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Climate-Smart and Water-Smart Agriculture, including community gardens, fuel wood (bamboo) plantations, indigenous tree nurseries, alternative ways of tobacco curing (at least 200 people in each CWC have to be trained on at least 3 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Extension services from public and private sector for smallholder farmers in the supply of locally essential horticulture products;
- Sustainable use of woodlands, including beekeeping, mopane worms' production, tourist guiding, souvenir production, grass cutting, NTFP and forest produce value chain, and sustainable livestock grazing and livestock feeding (at least 200 people in each CWC have to be trained on at least 3 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Basics of small business development, including business planning, marketing, and management (at least 200 people in each CWC have to be trained on at least 3 training sessions in 2018-2024).

As a result of the training programme 4,000-5,000 people in the target CWCs will be trained during project lifetime, including at least 40% of women.

Parallel to the training programme the project will establish with assistance of GEF SGP a sustainable small grant facility in the project area, e.g. on the base of a NGO with a long-term presence in the project area capable to raise sustainable funding for small grant (and loans in future) (like Kariba REDD+ Project or AWF). The key objective of the facility will be to support sustainable livelihood initiative by local people directed to sustainable wildlife and woodland management, climate-smart agricultural activities as well as other forms of biodiversity friendly businesses (e.g. community based ecotourism, manufacturing of daily rations for Park rangers, establishment of community garden or

firewood plantation, etc.) and non-commercial projects (e.g. habitat restoration, HWC prevention, village fire management, and environmental education). The GEF project will support establishment and initial management of the small grant facility and will provide it with initial funding for grants to local communities. Other funding (e.g. for micro-loans) will be provided by the hosting organization itself, private and corporate donors, and international NGOs. To select community project for funding the facility will organize competitions among projects of local people based on the following criteria: conservation value of the project, its sustainability, quality of business plan, number of jobs proposed, relevance of the project to CWC Management Plan and District ILMP, etc. The projects for grants will be selected by the facility based on the recommendations of the Grant Committee established in each CWC and consisted from the most respected people in the community, including women representatives. At the same time, the facility can start micro-loan programme using funding from sources other than GEF (e.g. micro-loans with interest annual rate of 5-8% only affordable for local people) and existing local Savings and Lending Groups

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.2: UNDP (RP) with support of national GEF SGP mechanism, Kariba REDD+ Project, CWCs, CAMPFIRE, SAFIRE, Zimbabwe CBNRM Forum, Safari Operators and other private and corporate donors, AWF, ZS, WWF, Tashinga Initiative, Oxfam, Savings and Lending Groups

Budget: GEF - \$1,100,000; UNDP - \$359,000

Output 3.3. Model woodland restoration projects are developed and implemented in the target CWCs.

Due to loss of benefits from wildlife and fast development of tobacco and other forms of farming as one of the main sources of revenue for local communities in the project area, significant territory of woodlands was deforested and degraded in pursue of firewood for tobacco curing. For example, in Hurungwe District, the number of registered tobacco growers increased from 4,295 in 2006 to 22,007 in 2014 and the district lost about 7,000 ha of forests and woodlands to tobacco curing during the 2013-14 cropping season alone. However, woodlands play critical role in sustaining wildlife populations, providing economic and cultural benefits to local communities, while buffering against the impacts of climate change and severe environmental events.

Thus, the project will build on the reforestation experience of the Tree Eco and Forestry Commission (planting of Croton (*Croton megalocarpus*), Moringa (*Moringa olifera*), and Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*); fruit trees for agro-forestry), and Kariba REDD+ project (planting of *Moringa olifera*) in the project area and will support the full restoration and assisted natural regeneration of degraded miombo woodlands in six target CWCs via establishment of three indigenous tree nurseries (in Pfundundu, Mavhuradonha Wilderness Area and Kanyurira CWCs) and organization of community-based reforestation initiatives for degraded woodlands. One such small Eco-Tree's nursery has already been established in Hurungwe District and can produce up to 40,000 indigenous seedlings for reforestation. Tree Eco is working directly with three agricultural companies who purchase their indigenous tree seedlings. The organization is working closely with the Forestry Commission in nursery establishment (indigenous species and fruit trees), distribution of seedlings, training of communal farmers, extension support and monitoring for 3 years and feedback (which includes buying seedlings and fruits from farmers). Tree Eco has developed a mobile application to monitor tree growth with Forestry Commission district officers and measure the impacts of reforestation. The application also links farmers to markets for agricultural produce and fruits. The approach is being used for restoration of the degraded miombo woodlands through a staggered approach, in which fast growing indigenous trees such as *Acacia* and *Croton megalocarpus* are first planted to provide the necessary shade and humus for the slow growing miombo tree species to be planted underneath after 3 years. This is ideal for totally degraded areas where there are no trees. The other approach is assisted natural regeneration (ANR), which is a method accelerating establishment of secondary forest in degraded areas by protecting and nurturing miombo mother trees and their wildlings present in the area. This is done by reducing barriers to growth such as soil degradation, weedy species and recurrent disturbances such as fire, grazing and wood

harvesting. New trees can be planted when needed (enrichment planting) . This approach can also be used in the PA estate in the Lower Zambezi Valley where deforestation is occurring from firewood use by tourists and PWMA staff. To deliver the Output, the project can also draw on experiences from GEF SGP-supported ANR programmes in Manicaland.

During the project lifetime, the nurseries will produce at least 2,250,000 indigenous tree seedlings that will be planted with the involvement of at least 6,000 households in selected CWCs to restore at least 6,000 ha of degraded woodlands, contributing significantly to the project area ability to sequester carbon dioxide. The indigenous tree reforested areas will be carefully monitored and managed by Tree Eco, target communities and the Forestry Commission with assistance from AGRITEX, Zambezi Society and Kariba REDD+ project during the project lifetime and after its completion. In addition, the project will leverage additional funds for an indigenous tree reforestation initiative through potential co-financing from agricultural companies in the framework of their corporate conservation programmes (established by agricultural companies to support reforestation) (see Output 3.5).

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.3: Forestry Commission (RP), Tree Eco, communities in the CWC wards, , AGRITEX, Kariba REDD+ Project, Zambezi Society, CWCs, WWF, Zimbabwe Tobacco Association

Budget: GEF - \$700,000

Output 3.4. Local communities in the target CWCs are provided with alternative sources of energy and energy saving equipment to decrease their dependence on firewood.

Due to the tobacco growing boom in the project area, local communities use significant amount of indigenous firewood for tobacco curing that leads to the dramatic deforestation and degradation of woodlands. One of the ways to decrease this negative impact and protect indigenous woodlands is to provide local communities with alternative sources of energy and efficient technology for tobacco curing.

Thus, the project will directly invest in community-based initiatives of this kind via GEF Small Grants Programme mechanism (see also Output 3.2), but mainly thorough the specific Alternative Energy and Technology Programme for Tobacco Curing that will be developed and implemented in the project framework in six target CWCs with input from Kariba REDD+ Project, BioHub Trust, Zambezi Society, and Sustainable Afforestation Association. The following activities are envisioned under the Output:

- Establishment of communal bamboo and Croton (*Croton megalocarpus*) plantations as an alternative to indigenous trees for domestic heating, agricultural heating (tobacco curing), construction (roofing and furniture). For example, Bindura bamboo grows with a minimum annual rainfall of 350-800 mm and can survive up to 7 dry months. Its stems older than 6 years are used as fuel and building material, and those 2–3 years old have value for weaving and furniture making. This variety can be grown by farmers and can yield up to 15 tons of biomass per annum per 1 ha. Croton can provide not only firewood, but also seeds that can be used to produce biofuel. The project will establish at least 3,000 ha of communal bamboo and croton plantations in six target CWCs; and
- Construction of communal solar-powered barns (no firewood required) and “rocket barns” (that use 2-3 times less firewood than traditional barns) for tobacco curing. The "Rocket Barn" is an adaptation of a rocket-stove technology, applied to small-holder tobacco curing enterprises. These barns represent a range of barns that would be suitable for both smallholder and commercial growers. The project is going to construct at least 20 solar and 20 rocket barns in in target CWCs.

Additional funding for the Output will be leveraged from agricultural companies active in the project area in the framework of their corporate conservation programmes (Output 3.5) and other donors. Realization of the Output will allow to decrease deforestation rate in the target CWCs by at least 30% a year, saving 40-41 ha of woodlands annually.

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.4: UNDP (RP) with support of national GEF SGP mechanism, Tree Eco, Kariba REDD+ Project, BioHub Trust, Zambezi Society, Forestry Commission, Zimbabwe CBNRM Forum, WWF, Sustainable Afforestation Association, CWCs, Zimbabwe Tobacco Association

Budget: GEF - \$400,000

Output 3.5. Corporate conservation and social responsibility programs are developed and introduced to agricultural companies in the project area to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the production sector.

Tobacco and other forms of farming is one of the main sources of national revenue for Zimbabwe as well as one of the key sources of income for local communities in the project area. At the same time, current agricultural production is unsustainable due to large volumes of firewood necessary for tobacco curing and massive deforestation caused by legal and illegal indigenous firewood consumption: mature Miombo woodland can be harvested at the rate of 2,2 ha per 1 ha of tobacco annually. A Sustainable Afforestation Association has been established by agricultural companies in Zimbabwe to establish alternative firewood plantations in tobacco growing regions. However, the current efforts of the SAA are not enough to stop massive deforestation of indigenous woodlands in the project area and provide enough alternative firewood to farmers to stop using of indigenous firewood. Moreover, eucalyptus trees suggested by the SAA as the alternative are not accepted by many communities in the project area due to the common belief that the trees are driving the water table deep into the ground and leaving springs and waterholes empty.

To address the issue, the project is going to work with the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association and agricultural companies in the project area and at national level to encourage them to develop and implement corporate conservation and social responsibility programmes with the goal to at least make the deforestation rate in the project area equal or lower to the afforestation rate. Despite the conservation impact achievement of this goal, it will also guarantee sustainability of local agricultural production itself (one of the key sources of national income for Zimbabwe) given its high dependence on the firewood. As a first step, the project is going to develop an Environmental Responsibility Rating for Agricultural Companies in Zimbabwe to facilitate rational use of land and woodlands, protect environment and run socially responsible agricultural business in the country. The Rating will:

- Identify key indicators of impact on environment from agricultural companies activities in in Zimbabwe, including Lower Zambezi Valley;
- Allow the creation of a database for calculation of the industry average indicators related to the environmental impact;
- Compare agricultural companies in Zimbabwe by the following criteria:
 - the company's level of environmental impact per production unit, mainly deforestation of indigenous woodlands;
 - the extent of transparency and availability of ecologically significant information on the company activities;
 - the quality of eco-management in the company (compliance of activities with corporate and national environmental policies, best world standards and practices);
 - the frequency of violating environmental legislation in project execution areas by the company;
 - the efficiency of agricultural production;
 - real investment of the company in conservation and indigenous woodland afforestation in the area of activities
- Make a record of the year-over-year changes in the above-listed indicators and measure each company's progress in environmental and social responsibility.

The rating will be published annually and made available all over the world, including to stakeholders, investors and markets to demonstrate their environmental performance. General public access to this information will immediately influence the reputation of the agricultural companies, and, ultimately promote development of enhanced environmental management resulting in decrease of environmental impact from agricultural production. This may work also for large Chinese firms (who are the main importers of Zimbabwe tobacco) that pay great attention to their international reputation. The project can work directly with Chinese Embassy in Zimbabwe to facilitate necessary discussions with Chinese agricultural companies. The increased competition among the companies in the field of environmental protection will potentially facilitate access to long-term and cheaper financial resources for the most transparent and environmentally oriented companies. A similar system of environmental rating among oil & gas and mining companies has been successfully applied in Russia to increase environmental management and corporate conservation responsibility of the companies. To promote environmental management among agricultural companies in Zimbabwe, the project will cooperate with UNDP and ICCF initiatives Corporate Conservation 100 and Equities Africa Conservation Index to ensure participation of Zimbabwe's companies.

As one of the ways to improve the Environmental Responsibility Rating of interested agricultural companies, the project will assist in the development of credible and transparent corporate conservation programmes built on the following sustainability principles developed by the Universal Leaf Tabacos Ltda in Brazil (which has been slightly modified and updated by the PPG team). Agricultural companies should:

- Invest in reforestation of indigenous woodlands destroyed due to their activities via direct reforestation activities using native species;
- Provide finance to farmers that are not self-sufficient in firewood to buy wood from firewood plantations;
- Launch campaigns to promote reforestation, native forest preservation and to inform the farmers about the risks of not complying with the environmental legislation and responsibility for illegal firewood collection;
- Give incentives for and promote establishment of firewood plantations (eucalyptus, bamboo) to achieve farmers self-sufficiency in firewood. Also, they should provide technical assistance to farmers in terms of firewood planting;
- Provide transport of firewood from firewood plantations to farmers that are not self-sufficient in firewood (farmers with limited land available);
- Add a clause to the annual contract with farmers that they will not buy tobacco cured with firewood from indigenous woodlands collected illegally;
- Not have contracts with farmers who were sued by the EMA or FC for illegal consumption of indigenous firewood;
- Provide annually an agreement signed by the farmers identifying the origin of the wood that will be used to cure tobacco.

In the frameworks of the corporate conservation responsibility programmes, the project will negotiate with the interested agricultural companies to provide co-financing for the project Outputs 3.2-3.4. Implementation of these corporate programmes will contribute considerably to both conservation and sustainable agricultural production in the Lower Zambezi valley, and the positive changes will be reflected by annual publication of the Environmental Responsibility Rating for Agricultural Companies in Zimbabwe.

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.5: Forestry Commission (RP), Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Sustainable Afforestation Association, WWF, Zambezi Society, Tree Eco, Kariba REDD+ Project, ZELA.

Budget: GEF - \$150,000

Component 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally

Output 4.1. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is developed and implemented

Participatory project monitoring and evaluation is a key part of the RBM approach practiced by UNDP and GEF for all project and programmes. Thus, the project will develop an M&E system and encourage stakeholders at all levels to participate in M&E to provide sufficient information for adaptive management decision making. For M&E, the project will use standard UNDP approaches and procedures (see Monitoring and Evaluation Plan section for details) and following groups of indicators:

Output Indicators will be used to measure delivery of the project outputs (the project's products and services) and monitor routine project progress on monthly and quarterly basis. Collection of information on the output indicators will be performed by the PMU and represented in the project Quarterly and Annual Reports;

Outcome Indicators will be used to indicate the progress toward and achievement of the project outcomes (e.g. capacity or behavioral changes happened in result of use of the project outputs by target groups of stakeholders). Collection of information on the outcome indicators will be performed by the PMU or might require hiring of consultants. Project progress against outcome indicators will be reflected in the Annual, Mid-Term and Terminal Project Reports, GWP GEF TT, and Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports;

Mid-Term Impact Indicators will demonstrate how the project outcomes contribute to mid-term project impacts (e.g. reduction of direct threats for Conservation and Sustainable Development Targets). Collection of information for mid-term impact indicators might require special consultants and appropriate expenses and will be performed generally at the project mid-term and completion to compare project progress in reducing key threats against baseline data. Information on mid-term impact indicators will be generally presented in the GWP GEF TT, Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report;

Long-Term Impact Indicators, or GEBs will be used to measure the level of achievement of the ultimate project impacts (status of wildlife populations, their habitats, improvements in the livelihood and benefits for target communities). Long-term project impacts can be only partially achieved during the project lifetime (6 years) and might fully materialize several years after the project is over. Particularly to measure long-term project impact, the project will support aerial survey for elephants and other wildlife, camera-trapping surveys for lions and remote sensing analysis of woodland cover in the Lower Zambezi Valley on the first (third year – for lion survey) and last year of the project to qualify actual project impact on wildlife populations and habitats. Information for long-term impact indicators will be collected with wide involvement of the project partners and consultants and will be reflected in the included in the GWP GEF TT, Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report;

Gender Indicators will be used to assess impact of the project activities on gender equality and involvement of women in sustainable wildlife and NR management. The ongoing data collection on these indicators will be annually carried out by the PMU in the framework of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3).

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.1: all project partners and great majority of project stakeholders.

Budget: GEF - \$300,000; UNDP - \$391,000

Output 4.2. Lessons learned from the project are shared with national and international conservation programmes, including GWP

An effective M&E system (Output 4.2) and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project: (i) to identify the most effective project strategies; (ii) to check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; (iii) to prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; (iv) to learn from successful and unsuccessful project experience; (v) to incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and (vi) share experience among GWP, GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. Lessons learned through the project cycle will be reflected in the Annual Project Reports to ensure that the project uses the most effective strategies to deliver project Outputs and achieve project Outcomes in the changing environment.

To systemize and share its lessons and knowledge, the project will use different communication means including:

- A project web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, developed management plans, etc.;
- Quarterly or 6 month project information bulletin;
- Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia and other relevant projects;
- Exchange visits for local communities, PA and law enforcement agencies to demonstrate the best practices;
- Development of knowledge platforms for sustainable agriculture, woodland and wildlife management running by ZPWMA, FC, EMA and NGOs
- Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals; and
- Other available communication tools and approaches.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.1: ZPWMA, FC, EMA, CAMPFIRE, and other project partners and great majority of project stakeholders.

Budget: GEF - \$120,000

Output 4.3. Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting

Given gender inequalities in rural communities in Zimbabwe, ecosystem degradation, wildlife depletion and climate change consequences are likely only to magnify existing patterns of gender disadvantage. Women can be encouraging community leaders, natural resource managers and even anti-poaching actors and are able to make considerable input into development of strategies and approaches to cope with IWT, habitat degradation, and climate-related risks. The inclusion of women in community based structures (like CWCs) guarantees that their valuable knowledge and skills are not excluded from the decision-making process in sustainable NRM. The GEF project is going to build on the work of Oxfam and other gender-oriented organizations experience to develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy to guide the project implementation to:

- Build project partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along with it globally tested approaches in Women Economic Empowerment strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of habitat degradation and climate change;
- Develop and implement household empowerment tools and methodologies aimed at building resilience and transforming gender relations at the household level; and

- Facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues in all the different components of the programme that will inform the gender strategy and action planning with a clear set of measurable gender indicators.

The project Gender Mainstreaming Strategy should include the following core components (also indicated in the Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan):

- **Gender Analysis and Action Planning:** Engage different stakeholders and implementing partners to identify the impact of gendered impact of poaching, habitat degradation and climate change and adaptation strategies through empowering households and building community capacity to manage NR and adapt to climate change. The framing of gender issues will support the development of a gender mainstreaming strategy;
- **Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Building in Implementing Partners, Stakeholder and the Community:** Strengthen institutional capacity for mainstreaming gender in all implementing partners, key stakeholders and beneficiary communities by using gender mainstreaming frameworks and tools such as the Household Decision Mapping Framework and the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) Methodology for empowering households to transform gender relations. This will include reviewing institutional policies and strategies for gender mainstreaming, strengthening staff capacity for mainstreaming gender in all key project positions and community dialogue on gender;
- **Gender Mainstreaming Knowledge and Evidence Generation for Policy Influencing:** Develop a framework for measuring Gender Performance Indicators in the project. Monitor households on key gender indicators throughout the project. For example, the project can have a cohort study that follows a certain number of households and document changes that are happening. Documented and shared lessons learned in the form of impact stories, training manuals, and reports. Facilitate policy dialogue on key institutional barriers and influence policy shifts.
- **Operational Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning:** Monitoring and learning visits and reporting on progress.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.1: Oxfam, Ministry of Rural Development, target RDCs and CWCs, ZELA, Gender Links, Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Support Organization (ZAPSO), CAFOD, Women’s Action Group, Action Aid

Budget: GEF - \$60,000

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing

The project is built on the rather strong financial foundation including baseline programme funding equal to US\$ 180,000,000 at the national level and ~US\$ 25,600,000 in the project area. Total co-financing for the project is US\$ 47,411,000 with GEF contribution of US\$ 10,025,964, or 17% of the total project budget. Details of the project co-financing is described in the Section 8 of the prodoc – Financial Planning and Management.

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

Following Global Environmental Benefits will be delivered by the project:

- Improved management of woodlands and other wildlife habitat on the total area of 1,616,900 ha in the lower Zambezi Valley;
- Sustainable Woodland Mangement and Sustainable Land Management on the total area of 252,000 ha in 6 target Conservancies;

- 834,819 tCO₂eq mitigated as a result of decreased deforestation rate and woodland restoration in 7 target PAs and 6 Conservancies;
- Sustainable populations of elephants and other wildlife in the Lower Zambezi Valley;
- Stable area of woodlands of 1,257,245 ha in 7 target PAs and 6 Conservancies.

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will ensure the sustainability of the Outcomes in financial, institutional, social and environmental aspects through a number of means integrated in the delivery of the project Outputs (see Section 4 Project Management of the prodoc).

The project is designed to provide demonstration models for upscaling in Zimbabwe and other African countries. In particular, the capacity building of the project stakeholders and careful documentation of the lessons learned by the project (Component 4) will strongly support its up-scaling. Communicating and disseminating project' results under Output 4.2 will help in generating demand for similar initiatives in the country and abroad. The involvement of NGOs and the private sector will lead to further upscaling of the project's interventions. Following models developed by the project can be potentially upscaled nation-wide and internationally:

- Review of Wildlife Policy, Parks and Wildlife Act, and Communal Land Forest Produce Act will provide effective framework for wildlife and forest crime enforcement and sustainable management of wildlife and woodlands by local communities nation-wide;
- Establishment of Multi-Agency Units for anti-poaching can be used by other districts in Zimbabwe to implement National Elephant Plan and National Law Enforcement Strategy;
- Training programmes for law enforcement agencies, PAs, Conservancies, RDCs, and local communities can be potentially used nationally and internationally for other projects in GWP framework and beyond;
- RBM approach to development of implementable management plans for PA, Conservancies and Districts in the Lower Zambezi Valley can be easily replicated by other PAs, communities, and administrative units;
- More effective CAMPFIRE Conservancy model developed in the project framework can be used by other CAMPFIRE districts to improve CBWM and provide more benefits to local communities;
- Implementation of community-based woodland restoration and alternative firewood projects will likely be widely replicated in other districts of Zimbabwe involved in tobacco farming;
- Innovative environmental rating mechanism and environmental responsibility programmes for agricultural companies will represent considerable resource for upscaling at national and international level.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The Zimbabwe project is a child project that falls under the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development, or Global Wildlife Programme (GWP). The GWP was launched by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in June 2015 to respond to the growing wildlife crisis and international call for action. Led by the World Bank, the GWP is a \$131 million grant program designed to address wildlife crime across 19 countries in Africa and Asia. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground. The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration amongst national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally. National projects within the GWP form an integral part of a community of practice that promotes the sharing of best practices and technical resources. This UNDP-GEF project in Zimbabwe is a national project under the GWP, and in 2016-2017 Zimbabwe already benefited from participation in four in person knowledge exchange events that were held in Kenya (GWP Conference 2016 "Engaging Local Communities in Wildlife Conservation", May 18-20 2016), Vietnam (Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade, November 17-18 2016),

Gabon (GWP Gabon Conference “Reducing Human Wildlife Conflict and Enhancing Coexistence”, April 3 – 7 2017), and India (GWP Annual Conference 2017 “People’s Participation in Wildlife Conservation”, October 2 – 6 2017). These events brought the GWP countries together to exchange experiences on various anti-poaching, anti-trafficking, and demand reduction issues. During project execution, Zimbabwe will also have access to the documentation and materials produced during other virtual- and in-person meetings of relevance to the activities to be carried out in country, especially those on IWT control, PA management, CBWM, and biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in production sector. Zimbabwe is committed to engaging with GWP partners in Africa and Asia on joint efforts that will help with the project implementation, including issues related to human wildlife conflict and other technical areas.

The project is aligned with GWP Theory of Change and will contribute significantly to the expected GWP Outcomes and Targets via implementation of its four Components (Table 1).

Table 1. Alignment of the project strategies with GWP Components, Outcomes and Indicators & Targets

Child Project Components	Relevant GWP Components	Relevant GWP Outcome	Relevant GWP GEF Indicators and Targets
Component 1. <i>Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife and forest management and wildlife and forest crime enforcement in Zimbabwe</i>	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management Component 2. Reduce Wildlife Trafficking	Outcome 1: Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates. Outcome 4: Enhanced institutional capacity to fight trans-national organized wildlife crime by supporting initiatives that target enforcement along the entire illegal supply chain of threatened wildlife and product	1.1: Reduction of poaching rates of target species at program sites 1.4: Proportion of poaching-related arrests that result in prosecution (increase) 4.1: Number of laws and regulations strengthened with better awareness, capacity and resources to ensure that prosecutions for illicit wildlife poaching and trafficking are conducted effectively (increase) 4.2: Number of dedicated law enforcement coordination mechanisms (increase) 4.3: Number of multi-disciplinary and/or multi-jurisdictional intelligence-led enforcement operations (increase) 4.4: Proportion of seizures that result in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions (increase)
Component 2. <i>Strengthening Zimbabwe’s PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies in areas of global BD significance</i>	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management	Outcome 1: Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates (baseline established per participating country) Outcome 2: Increased community engagement to live with, manage, and benefit from wildlife	1.1: Reduction of poaching rates of target species at program sites 1.2: Number of poaching-related incidents (i.e. sightings, arrests, etc.) per patrol day 1.3: Number of investigations at program sites that result in poaching-related arrests (increase at first, then decrease over time) 1.5: Protected areas (METT score) and community/ private/ state reserves management effectiveness for Programme sites (increase) <u>2.1:</u> Decrease in human-wildlife conflict (HWC) as measured by incident reports <u>2.2:</u> Increase in benefits received by communities from sustainable (community-based) natural resource management activities and enterprises

Child Project Components	Relevant GWP Components	Relevant GWP Outcome	Relevant GWP GEF Indicators and Targets
Component 3. <i>Mainstreaming BD and ES management, and climate change mitigation, into the wider landscape</i>	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management	Outcome 2: Increased community engagement to live with, manage, and benefit from wildlife Outcome 3: Increase in integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services and sustain wildlife by government, private sector and local community actors, both women and men	2.1: Decrease in human-wildlife conflict (HWC) as measured by incident reports 2.2: Increase in benefits received by communities from sustainable (community-based) natural resource management activities and enterprises 3.1: Increase in the number of policies, plans, and regulatory frameworks that support low GHG development 3.2: Increase in area of forest resources restored in the landscape, stratified by forest management actors 3.3: Increase in community benefits generated for managing forest ecosystems and restoration plans
Component 4. <i>Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming</i>	Component 4. Knowledge, Policy Dialogue and Coordination	Outcome 6: Improved coordination among program stakeholders and other partners, including donors	6.2: Programme monitoring system successfully developed and deployed 6.3: Establishment of a knowledge exchange platform to support program stakeholders

The parent program will lead the global coordination and knowledge exchange components of the program, to enhance the individual results achieved by national projects. The Zimbabwe child project will partake in sharing lessons and testing approaches for replication based on learning in other projects, apply indicators from the agreed suite of indicators against which the Program will be measured as a whole, and demonstrates explicit linkages to the Program's theory of change.

A.3. *Stakeholders.* Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)?

This project was developed using transparent, open and fully participatory approach with involvement all groups of relevant stakeholders (government organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs, local communities, and private sector) at the national and project area levels. Individual and focus group consultations were conducted in Chinhoyi (Inception Workshop), and thereafter included interviews in Harare and in the project area (Hurungwe, Mbire, and Muzarabani Districts). E-mail communication and Skype calls took significant part of consultative process with national and international stakeholders. A total of 524 stakeholders were consulted (24% females and 76% males). Key objectives of consultative process were the following to:

- Inform all group of stakeholders on the project preparation and allow them participate in the project development and share their concerns about the project proposed implementation;
- Evaluate current level of key threats for wildlife and overall biodiversity in the country and obvious barriers on the way of sustainable development;
- Collect information on baseline programmes and projects related to the project objective;
- Understand local, cultural and political context in the country and project area;
- Assess current capacity of government agencies and local communities to manage wildlife and other natural resources sustainably;
- Develop relevant project Outputs based on key national and districts needs;
- Clearly define project area for interventions and collect information on Outcome and Impact Indicators; and

- Identify potential project partnerships (see Partnerships section) and clarify stakeholder roles in the project implementation.

As a result of Stakeholder Consultations, the following groups of partners and stakeholders were identified for project implementation (see details in Annex H. Communication/Stakeholder Engagement Plan):

Key project partners

Project Partners	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project can collaborate with the programme/project?
GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS		
Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Programme to combat poaching and manage PAs in Zimbabwe, on-going	<p>Anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operations at national and district levels</p> <p>Management of national PA network</p>	<p>Responsible Party to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.5, and 2.1</p> <p>Direct participation in delivery of multiple Outputs related to IWT control capacity building, improvement of PA management, transboundary cooperation and CBNRM (Components 1-2)</p> <p>Project Co-financing</p>
Environmental Management Agency environmental programme, ongoing	<p>Development and implementation of environmental monitoring programmes</p> <p>Law enforcement on environmental issues, including illegal mining</p> <p>Development and implementation of district environmental action plans</p> <p>Control of AIS and veld fires</p> <p>Capacity building for local communities to prevent veld fires and land degradation</p>	<p>Potential participation in the project Steering Committee</p> <p>Collaboration with the project on delivery of Outputs 1.1 – 1.4, 2.1-2.2, and 3.1-3.4</p> <p>Project Co-financing</p>
Forestry Commission programmes, ongoing	<p>Protection and management of gazetted forests. Provides technical advice to the RDC, particularly with harvesting (most are indigenous forests with a mix of commercial and non-commercial trees). They also conduct extension work, such as promoting woodland management, tree planting and advice on which species to plant. A Forest Commission Officer in the RDC ensures that the interests of Forestry Commission are taken into account at district level.</p>	<p>Potential participation in the project Steering Committee.</p> <p>Responsible Party for delivery of the project Outputs 3.1 and 3.3</p> <p>Project Co-financing</p>
AGRITEX, Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Mechanisation and Irrigation Development, ongoing programmes	<p>Technical support of agriculture and livestock sector in the country. Capacity building for farmers, including conservation agriculture.</p> <p>Development of district land use plans.</p> <p>Cooperation with other agencies (EMA, Forestry Commission, etc) on conservation activities on district and ward levels.</p>	<p>Potential participation in the project Steering Committee</p> <p>Collaboration with the project on development of land use plans in the project area districts (Output 3.1)</p> <p>Collaboration with the project on capacity building for RDC, and local communities in the project area (delivery of Outputs 3.1-3.3)</p>
National Biotechnology Authority, ongoing programmes	<p>Control of genetic biodiversity use in the country</p> <p>DNA forensics</p> <p>Development of methodology to control AIS and produce biofuel</p>	<p>Potential participation in the project Steering Committee</p> <p>Collaboration with the project on capacity building and support for IWT control agencies to achieve Outcome 1 (Output 1.3)</p>
Ministry of Ministry of Rural Development, Promotion and Preservation of National Culture and Heritage programme, ongoing	<p>Development of Rural District Councils and traditional leadership of local communities. Training on Result-Based Management (RBM) for RDCs.</p> <p>Supervising of CAMPFIRE programme.</p>	<p>Potential participation in the project Steering Committee</p> <p>Collaboration with the project on delivery of Outputs 3.1-3.4 under Outcome 3.</p>
CAMPFIRE Association Programme, ongoing	<p>The programme goal is to help rural communities to manage their resources, especially wildlife, for their own local development. Objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -obtain voluntary participation of communities in a flexible programme which offers long-term solutions to problems of 	<p>Potential participation in the project Steering Committee</p> <p>Responsible Party for delivery of the Output 2.2</p> <p>Project Co-financing</p>

Project Partners	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project can collaborate with the programme/project?
	resources; -introduce a system of group ownership with defined rights of access to natural resources for communities residing in the target areas; -provide the institutions needed by resident communities to manage and exploit resources legitimately for their own direct benefit; -provide technical and financial assistance to communities, which join the programme to enable them to realise these objectives.	1,680,000 for the project area
NGO PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES		
African Wildlife Foundation programme in Lower Zambezi and Save Valley Conservancy, 2014- ongoing	Partnering with ZPWMA to come up with and implement the strategies to reduce poaching in the Mana Pools National Park. Workshops on transboundary conservation cooperation between Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique. Helping to bolster anti-poaching unit and keep heavy patrol on rotation. Development of mechanisms to increase income for local communities from sustainable and environmentally-friendly practices.	Project co-financing for Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. Partnership with the project on delivery of all project Outputs
Zimbabwe CBNRM Forum, 2005 – ongoing	Promotion and development of community capacity for CBNRM in the areas outside of PAs. Training local communities in setting up NTFP enterprises and business development. Development of community based monitoring of natural resources (Management-Oriented Monitoring System)	Collaboration with the project on implementation of Output 3.2-3.4
Carbon Green Africa's Kariba REDD+ Programme, 2011 - ongoing	Trading verified avoided CO2 emissions under the voluntary carbon market, and specifically the VCS and CCBA standards. Support of anti-poaching and sustainable natural resource management activities in the project area, including capacity building for conservancies	Exchange of experience and lessons learned to harness opportunities for REDD+ in providing incentives for SFM, building on UN-REDD. Collaboration with the project on delivery of Outputs under Outcomes 2 and 3 Project Co-financing
The Zambezi Society Programme, ongoing	Capacity building for decision-makers, planners and Park managers in wilderness awareness, planning and management techniques. Material assistance and planning support for the PAs. Community Wildlife Outreach Programme to provide educational materials for rural schools within the Middle Zambezi Biosphere Reserve area, specifically within Nyaminyami District, on the western border of the Matusadona National Park and in Makwichi District south of the Mana Pools/Sapi/Chewore World Heritage Site	Collaboration with the project on delivery of multiple Outputs under Components 1- 3 (e.g. 1.2- 1.6, 2.1 - 2.2, 3.1-3.5) Project Co-financing
Wild is Life Trust, including Tree Eco Ltd.	Wildlife rescue, ecosystem restoration and conservation projects in Zimbabwe Rehabilitation of miombo ecosystems in the Lower Zambezi Valley	Project partner to deliver Outputs 3.3 and 3.4 (woodland restoration and establishment of firewood plantations for local communities) Project Co-financing
Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)	Promotion of environmental justice, sustainable and equitable use of natural resources, democracy and good governance in the natural resources and environment sector. ZELA's mission is to use the law to protect and conserve the environment, while the vision is to promote environmental justice, sustainable and equitable utilization of natural resources in Zimbabwe.	Potential partnership with the project on delivery of Outputs 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 2.2, 3.1, and 3.5
Environment Africa educational programme, 2000-ongoing	Involved in environmental education, including training journalists on environmental reporting and a yearly journalism award; working with the parliamentary portfolio committee on environment and; environmental education in schools. Support of sustainable development of local communities. Developed Zimbabwe bee-keeping value chain (4,500 beekeepers)	Potential project partner for implementation of Output 1.6 and Outputs 3.2-3.4
Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources	Facilitates the development and application of innovative approaches to improve rural livelihoods resilience and	Potential project partner for CBNRM, SFM and SLM interventions (Outputs 1.6, 2.2, 3.2-3.4)

Project Partners	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project can collaborate with the programme/project?
(SAFIRE) programmes: ENSURE (2013-2020) Carbon Reduction (2014-2019) Scaling up Adaptation (2015-2018)	sustainable natural resources management through 5 programmatic areas of Benefit-Driven Natural Resource Management; Information for development; Food Security and Livelihood Cushioning and Relief for Development and Research	
UAV&Drone Solution programme in Hwange NP,	Support of anti-poaching operations and wildlife-human conflict management in Hwange National Park	Potential partnership with the project on support of anti-poaching and HWC management activities for PAs in the project area (Output 2.2).
ICCF Programme in Zimbabwe, ongoing	Support of Zimbabwe's Parliamentary Conservation Caucus on improving policy and legislation for wildlife management and IWT control. Expert and methodological support for capacity building of law enforcement agencies, judiciary and prosecutors	Potential partnership with the project on delivery of Outputs 1.1-1.5; providing education of policymakers/judiciary/law enforcement; building political will; supporting review of legal documents by providing education and expertise Potential partnership as technical advisor to the project, including with legislative/policy review, landscape plans, etc. (Outputs 2.1, 2.2., and 3.1 and 3.5)
The Tashinga Initiative Programme	Provides support to Zimbabwe's wildlife in the Zambezi River Valley's Protected Areas under the jurisdiction of Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, including capacity building for anti-poaching and sustainable livelihood programme for local communities	Potential partnership with the project on delivery of Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2 Project Co-financing
Dande Anti-Poaching Unit Project, 2010-ongoing	Dande Anti Poaching Unit - DAPU was formed in 2014 to reduce pressure on wildlife (especially elephant poaching) Secure the Dande North, Dande Safari Area and Dande East in the Zambezi Valley, a vital wildlife corridor between the Chewore Safari Area in the west and Mozambique in the east	Potential collaboration with the project on Outputs 2.1-2.2.
BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DONORS		
Natural Resources Management programme of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) National Indicative Programme, 2017-2022	Specific Objective 1: To strengthen governance framework and policy dialogue on natural resources management Specific Objective 2: To improve capacity of communities to develop sustainable natural resources management practices Specific Objective 3: To enhance applied research and targeted participatory studies on natural resources management	Potential partnerships with the project to deliver Outputs under Component 1. Exchange of experience and lessons in the framework of Component 3
WWF/WB/GEF project "Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation", 2014-2019	Three project components: Improving PA management effectiveness by enhancing the management in the Hwange National Park and the livelihoods of communities living in the buffer areas; Improving land and forest management across the HSBC through development of tools to address land degradation, land-use change and deforestation; Addressing institutional technical capacities to better manage the ecosystem using the landscape approach	Potential participation in the project Steering Committee. Exchange of experiences and lessons learned on sustainable community livelihood and adaptation in conditions of climate change
GEF/SGP Phase 6 Projects focusing on Biodiversity conservation, Climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation, protection of international waters in 2016-2018 (Biohub project in Hurungwe)	Projects addressed the following: - Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM) in Hurungwe through the establishment of 5 Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) sites covering 1,907 ha; - Implementation of a pilot project on promoting bamboo as an alternative energy source for household use and tobacco curing; - Promotion of fuel saving stoves among local communities	Collaboration with the UNDP/GEF project on lessons and experience exchanges. Responsible Party for delivery of Outputs 1.6, 3.2, 3.4-3.5
GEF/SGP supported project implemented by Methodist Development and Relief Agency (MEDRA) in Muzarabani District	The project is on mitigating land degradation through gully reclamation, agro-forestry and organic farming for sustainable livelihoods.	Potential collaboration with the UNDP/GEF project to deliver Output 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 in Muzarabani District
SADC Programme for Transfrontier Conservation Areas, 2013-ongoing	Mission: To develop SADC into a functional and integrated network of transfrontier conservation areas where shared natural resources are sustainably co-managed and conserved to foster socioeconomic development	Potential partnership with the project on delivery of Output 1.6 (ZIMOZA and Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCAs)
UNODC Wildlife and	The initial focus of the programme is being on providing	Consultations on delivery of Outputs 1.2-1.4

Project Partners	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project can collaborate with the programme/project?
Forest Crime Programme, ongoing	support to undertake comprehensive assessments of current actions to combat wildlife and forest crime at a national level, using the WLFC Analytic Toolkit. These assessments will provide a platform for the identification and delivery of a range of activities, with a priority given to strengthening law enforcement capacity at local, national and regional level.	
The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Zimbabwe programme, ongoing	Provide a reliable, efficient and effective coordination and liaison platform between the ZPR and the INTERPOL community in carrying out international investigations; Effectively train staff to enable them to perform their tasks to the best of their ability.	Consultations on delivery of Outputs 1.2-1.4

Other project stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Description	Role in project
Government		
Police	The role of the police is to enforce legislative provisions and by-laws by apprehending offenders and conducting joint patrols with parks and wildlife authority	- Cooperation with PWMA and other law enforcement agencies to deliver Outputs for Components 1 and 2
Zimbabwe Immigration Department	The Department of Immigration falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Its mandate is to administer the Immigration Act, Chapter 4:02, 1996 Revised Edition and attendant Regulations of 1998 as amended, on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, in an efficient, impartial, transparent and accountable manner. The main functions of the Department are built around two aspects of control and facilitation of movement of people into and out of the country. To do this effectively, the Department has established 28 border posts that include road and rail controls, city and town offices as well as airports and some informal crossing points. ⁴	- Cooperation with PWMA and other law enforcement agencies to deliver Outputs for Components 1 and 2
Judiciary Services Commission	The primary role of the Commission is to execute the law and either convicts or acquits the offenders using the established laws.	- Cooperation with PWMA and other law enforcement agencies to deliver Outputs for Components 1 and 2
Prosecutor General	The office of the Prosecutor General administers cases and decides which cases will be proceed to prosecution or not based on existing evidence.	- Cooperation with PWMA and other law enforcement agencies to deliver Outputs for Components 1 and 2
Local Government/RDC's of Mbire, Hurungwe and Muzarabani Districts	Local authorities have to mandate to administer land manage forest and wildlife resources in Zimbabwe. Through the various committees of the council, it formulate local by-laws, issues permits for extracting resources (including administering mining claims), and develops LEAPs. Has a specific mandate to address social welfare issues for communities including implementing the gender score cards (only present in Hurungwe at the moment)	- Participation in establishment development of CWCs (Output 2.1) and development of sustainable NRM in the project districts (Outputs 3.1-3.5). - Participation in the project M&E, mainstreaming gender activities and also implementing gender responsive programs such as sanitation for girls in school and access to water and education for girls (Outputs 4.1 – 4.3)
NGOs		

⁴ Material adapted from the following website: <http://www.zimimmigration.gov.zw/>

Stakeholder	Description	Role in project
Gender Links (Hurungwe) Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Support Organization (ZAPSO) CAFOD (Mbire) Women's Action Group Action Aid	Assists in the implementation of the SADC protocol on gender Seeks to tackle issues of gender based discrimination, abuse and early marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in developing and implementing gender score cards for Mbire and Muzarabani (Outputs 4.1); - Update gender commitments for Zimbabwe since the Gender Policy and Gender commitments expire in 2017
Speak Out for Animals Trust	Speak Out for Animals Trust is organized to protect animals through the legal system. Its mission is to influence the human mindset and inspire behavior change towards animal laws. The organization serves as the premier resource for animal law experts who fight against animal cruelty and lobby for animal protection and preservation policies and laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in delivery of Outputs 1.1-1.3, and 1.7; - Participation in the project M&E and lessons sharing (Outputs 4.2-4.3)
Methodist Development and Relief Agency (Muzarabani District)	Implements livelihood programs that seek to empower marginalized community groups. The work in Muzarabani focuses on small livestock for women groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstreaming gender issues in livelihoods/asset building programs targeting women and the vulnerable community members (Output 4.1)
CAMFED (Mbire District)	Provides economic opportunities for women such as making beverages and soaps; Provides supplemental nutrition for children in schools; Goat rearing projects (under Oxfam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes toward Component 3 (Output 3.1-3.5) and Component 4 (Outputs 4.1 and 4.2) via support of CBNR management and livelihood activities
World Vision (Mbire District)	Advocacy for women on various social and reproductive health issues. Seeks to promote men as champions against domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in implementation of Output 4.1 and project M&E (Output 4.2)
Help Germany (Muzarabani District)	Supports market gardening in local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to delivery of Output 3.2 via sustainable livelihood programmes
St. Alberts Mission Hospital	Supports fish farming in the local communities of Muzarabani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to delivery of Output 3.2 via sustainable livelihood programmes
Rifa Education Camp	Rifa Education Camp educates on various environment issues including the following: Ecosystems, Wildlife, Habitats, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with the project on delivery of Output 1.6 (awareness campaign in the project area)
Local Communities		
Traditional leaders (chiefs, headmen, village heads) from Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani	<p>These have served as traditional custodians of land and natural resources in the respective communities. They have specific roles assigned under the Traditional Leader's Act (CAP 29:17);</p> <p>They have the responsibility to formulate local by-laws, implement land use plans, controlling land degradation, managing veld fires, and controlling illegal settlements;</p> <p>They also have the responsibility to promote ecotourism and supervise environmental sub committees;</p> <p>Protect wetlands and fine all illegal miners, and prevent stream bank cultivation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcing local bylaws, education of and awareness raising on issues of deforestation, poaching, fire management and collection of non-timber forest products They will contribute to Outcome 2 (Output 2.1. and 2.2); - Engage with the Forestry Commission on the procedures for issuing permits for fuel extraction that in most cases prejudice the local communities. Currently the permits are issued to outsiders without due diligence on where fuel wood should be extracted. They will contribute to Output 3.3-3.5; - Enforce coherent land use plans in cases where mining supersedes more environmentally friendly and sustainable land uses (Output 3.1)
Environmental committees in ward Hurungwe (Ward 19, 26, 7, 8, 9 and 1) and Mbire (Ward 11, 2, 12, and 4) and Muzabarani (Ward 19, 1, 13, 21)	<p>These are committees under the local authorities that are mandated under the EMA ACT (CAP 20:27) to develop Local Environment Action Plans</p> <p>These committees have diverse membership that includes business community, religious and traditional leaders, and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update existing LEAPs and monitor the implementation of plans by ward level committees. They can contribute to Output 2.1 (establishment and management planning for conservancies) and Output 3.1 (Integrated Landscape Management Planning for

Stakeholder	Description	Role in project
	local communities	target districts)
Environmental sub-committees/ CAMPFIRE Ward Committees/ Village Development Committees Hurungwe (Ward 19, 26, 7, 8, 9 and 1) and Mbire (Ward 11, 2, 12, and 4) and Muzabarani (Ward 19, 1, 13, 21)	Responsible for monitoring compliance to LEAPs and reporting offenders either to the police or traditional leaders. These committees include the fire-fighting committees (and in some communities the local resource monitors and game scouts)	- With increased capacity (through training and provision of equipment), these committees will improve the management of wildlife and forestry resources and will contribute to delivery of Outputs 2.1-2.2, and 3.1-3.5
Village Savings and Lending Groups Hurungwe (Ward 19, 26, 7, 8, 9 and 1) and Mbire (Ward 11, 2, 12, and 4) and Muzabarani (Ward 19, 1, 13, 21)	Seek to build capital for marginalized groups in the community particularly women. The groups also seek to reduce women dependency on incomes from men	- Key stakeholders to achieving gender responsive interventions under for Outputs 3.1-3.5 and participate in the project M&E and lessons learning (Outputs 4.1-4.3)
Peer to peer working group in all project wards Hurungwe (Ward 19, 26, 7, 8, 9 and 1) and Mbire (Ward 11, 2, 12, and 4) and Muzabarani (Ward 19, 1, 13, 21)	These take the form of counseling groups such as Sister to Sister that seeks to address emerging social ills affecting women Promotion of men as champions against gender based violence	- Advocate for a positive perception of women and equality among men and women and contribute to Output 4.1
Private Sector		
Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Agricultural Companies	Their primary interest is promoting tobacco farming as an alternative livelihood source. In the process, they provide alternative albeit limited alternative sources of energy such as coal and solar barns Focused on input provision to facilitate farmers to grow cotton	- Participation in afforestation programs and provision of alternative energy sources (Outputs 3.3-3.5); - Development and implementation of corporate conservation and social responsibility programmes in the project area (Output 3.5)
Sustainable Afforestation Association	This is a coalition of tobacco firms that seeks to curb deforestation by introducing fast growing eucalyptus trees. It raises its revenue by charging 0.5% levy on tobacco sales, which will be invested in the afforestation projects.	- Contribution to Outputs 3.3-3.5 in the target communities
Varden safaris (Mavhuradonha WA) Pfundundu Conservancy (Hurungwe District) Beat the Drum SO CM Safaris, HKK Safaries, others	Promotes sustainable consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife (such as eco-tourism, horse riding and trekking)	- Collaboration with the project to develop sustainable CWC, fight poaching, and develop management plans for protected areas (Output 2.1-2.2), contribution to wildlife restoration in the project area (Output 3.3)
Mining Companies (Mavhuradonha)	Companies are mining the Mavuradonha Wilderness and at loggerheads with the tourism industry	- Participation in the delivery of Output 3.1 (integrated landscape management planning) and 3.5 (corporate programmes for conservation)

A.4. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women -at least 40%, men – max 60%)?

This GEF project can be classified as **Gender targeted** (result focused on the number or equity (50/50) of women, men or marginalized populations that were targeted) with strong gender interventions incorporated in the project design. During the project development the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, overall women’s participation was relatively low due to traditional male dominance in wildlife and environmental management issues in Zimbabwe: from 524 stakeholders consulted during the project development, only 124 (24%) were women (see Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan).

To implement gender mainstreaming, the project will develop and implement a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy in the first 6 months of the project implementation (Output 4.3). The strategy will guide the PMU on involvement and integration of women in delivery of the project Outputs and promotion of active women participation in the project management, monitoring and evaluation. The key guidelines for the strategy are outlined below:

- Gender balance and gender rank will be ensured as much as possible regarding women participation in the Project Board and in the PMU. Project interventions will seek a greater and more even gender representation with the potential for gender mainstreaming-related activities. Furthermore, relevant gender representation on various levels of project governance will be pursued. All project staff recruitment shall be specifically undertaken inviting and encouraging women applicants. The TORs for key project staff all incorporate gender mainstreaming related responsibilities.
- In response to the relatively low participation of women in the project development, the project will incorporate gender considerations in the implementation procedures in a number of different ways (see Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan);
- The project will adopt the following principles in the day to day management: (i) gender stereotypes will not be perpetuated; (i) women and other vulnerable groups will be actively and demonstrably included in project activities and management whenever possible, and (iii) derogatory language or behaviour will not be tolerated.
- The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women’s empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts in gender issues in Harare to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects. These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP Gender Focal Point during project implementation.
- The project will use gender disaggregated indicators in the PRF for regular monitoring and evaluation of the project progress and reporting, and will facilitate involvement of women in the M&E and Grievance Redress Mechanism implementation (see Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan).

Brief description of proposed gender mainstreaming activities is given in the table below:

Project Outputs	Responsible organizations	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
Component 1. Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife and forest management and wildlife and forest crime enforcement in Zimbabwe		
Output 1.1. National policy and regulatory framework is reviewed, and updated in accordance with the new Zimbabwe Constitution, including National Wildlife Policy, Parks and Wildlife Act, Communal Land Produce Act, and National Law Enforcement and Anti-	MTEH, ZPWMA, Judicial Services Commission, Zimbabwe Environment Lawyers Association	Active outreach to women and women’s groups to participate in the review and development of the wildlife policy, legislation, strategies. Change definitions of forest crime to exclude resources utilized by women and marginalized groups

Poaching Strategy,		i.e. issuing permits to allow sustainable use of forest resources that are critical to women
Output 1.2. Two Multi-Agency Wildlife Crime Units are established and functional to ensure strong inter-agency collaboration to fight IWT and forest crimes	ZPWMA	Potential gender consideration in creating the MAUs
Output 1.3. Key law enforcement agencies (ZPWMA, ZRP Minerals and Border Control Unit, ZIMRA, investigators, judiciary, and prosecutors) are provided with necessary trainings and tools to fight IWT	MTEH, ZPWMA	Target 50/50 training recruitment policy to all types of trainings for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judiciary
Output 1.4. Nationwide system for monitoring wildlife and forest crimes is developed and implemented	ZPWMA	Target 50/50 participation of female staff in the development and implementation of wildlife crime monitoring system
Output 1.5. International treaties between Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique on protection of ZIMOZA and Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) are developed, submitted to the countries' governments and supported for implementation	MTEH, ZPWMA, ZELA	Involvement of women and women groups in development of agreement and treaties for TFCAs; Representation of women experts in TFCA Secretariat and Ministerial Committee
Output 1.6. Project area awareness campaign targeting IWT, deforestation and climate adaptation/mitigation issues is developed and implemented	GEF SPG, Rifa Education Camp, other NGOs	Awareness campaigns to target men and women differently, i.e. avoid campaigns at growth point or further away from homes; Integrate project awareness within women's clubs (particularly ISALS) and gender mainstreaming organizations
Component 2. Strengthening Zimbabwe's PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies in areas of global BD significance		
Output 2.1. Updated Management Plans are developed and implemented for UNESCO Mana Pools WNH site (Mana Pools National Park, Sapi, and Chewore SAs) and surrounding PA complex of Charara, Hurungwe, Dande, Doma Safari Areas, including enhanced anti-poaching, woodland, HWC and veld fire management	ZPWMA, AWF, ZS, Tashinga Initiative	Active involvement of women in the process of PA management planning and plan implementation; Target 50/50 participation in capacity building trainings for PA staff Develop plans that allow different resource users to access traditional resources in the PA, especially for women (NTFP)
Output 2.2. New CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies (CWCs) with total area of 334,500 ha are officially established, have functional governance structure and CWC Management Plans, and trained in CBWM, HWC, and fire management	RDCs, CAMPFIRE Association	Gender sensitive consultations on establishment and governance of conservancies Including women in the conservancies governance and management planning Establish 50/50 policy for training, provide women friendly training facilities to increase their capacity in CBWM, SFM and SLM Develop fair rules for distribution some CAMPFIRE benefits to women and marginalized groups in the target conservancies Ensure effective participation of women in resource

		management committees of target communities
Component 3. Mainstreaming BD and ES management, and climate change mitigation, into the wider landscape		
Output 3.1. Integrated Landscape Management Plans for Hurungwe (northern part), Mbire, and Muzarabani Districts are developed, officially approved, and implemented	Forestry Commission, RDCs, Traditional leaders (Chiefs and Village Heads), Gender Links, Agritex	Promote participation of women in development and implementation of Integrated Landscape Management Plans for target districts Increase the number of women in plan implementation committees Target 50/50 women participation in capacity building trainings for the plan implementation
Output 3.2. Pilot projects on community based SFM, SLM, HWC management and alternative sources of income are developed and implemented in the target CWCs via sustainable small grant mechanism	GEF SGP, Kariba REDD+ Project, MeDRA, CAFOD, WORLD VISION, RDCs, MEWZ, Help Germany (Muzarabani), Victims of Human Wildlife Conflicts (Masoka)	Target active involvement of women in design and implementation of pilot projects. Increase the focus of interventions on female-headed households as beneficiaries of projects. Promote fair distribution of benefits from CBWM, SFM and SLM with significant share to women
Output 3.3. Model woodland restoration projects are developed and implemented in the target CWCs	Forestry Commission, Tree-Eco, ZS, Kariba REDD+ Project	Active involvement of women and women groups in planning and implementation of woodland restoration projects
Output 3.4. Local communities in the target CWCs are provided with alternative sources of energy and energy saving equipment to decrease their dependence on firewood	GEF SGP, Kariba REDD+ Project, ZS, Tree-Eco, SAA, Forestry Commission	Provide alternative sources of energy to women led households in the project area Alternative sources of energy to schools and clinics to improve health access and reduce use of fuel-wood, especially by women
Output 3.5. Corporate conservation and social responsibility programs are developed and introduced to agricultural companies in the project area to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the production sector	GEF SGP, Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, NGOs	Design corporate conservation programmes that target women and widows to access capital and benefits Include gender commitments in the corporate conservation programmes
Component 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming		
Output 4.1. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is developed and implemented	PMU, RPs	Apply gender specific analysis in the project M&E Active involvement of women in the project M&E processes
Output 4.2. Lessons learned from the project are shared with GWP and other conservation programmes	PMU, RPs	Incorporate gender issues in the process of lessons learning Involve women and women organizations in generation gender lessons
Output 4.3. Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting	PMU, RPs	Develop and implement project gender strategy Adopt measures that ensure gender sensitive planning and budgeting Track gender disaggregated data for M&E Consider gender related reporting in KM and Lessons Learnt reports
Project Management	PMU, RPs	Ensure that both men and women are visible and inclusive in the project documents

		<p>Collect gender-sensitive data (age, ethnicity, income, education) for reporting and planning</p> <p>Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring</p> <p>At inception: gender screening of the project design and workplan</p> <p>TORs of all staff to include specific responsibilities that support mainstreaming of gender throughout project implementation</p>
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A.5 Risk.

During the PPG process and SESP assessment, a set of key project risks was identified (see Annex H. UNDP Risk Log). As per standard UNDP requirements, the project will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher)⁵. Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

Project Risk and Mitigation Matrix

Description	Type	Impact, Probability and Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Risk 1. Unstable political and economic conditions due to limited currency flow and upcoming elections	Political and Economic	P = 4 I = 4 HIGH	The risk is not under the project control. To overcome possible financial constraints, the project has been built on strong collaboration with different partners and donors, including private sector. The collaboration and co-funding of the project Outputs will be implemented and coordinated by the PMU and the project Steering Committee. The proposed management planning for PAs and Conservancies will include analysis of the funding needs and sources of funding for protection and development of these entities (Outputs 2.1-2.2). Outcome 3 is designed to increase sustainability and capacity of Conservancies and local communities to generate sustainable income from SFM, SLM and alternative livelihood activities.	Project Steering Committee, MTEH	Currently risk level is stable
Risk 2. Allocation of budgetary resources to national biodiversity conservation activities remains insufficient for effective biodiversity conservation and management	Financial	P = 4 I = 3 MODERATE	The risk is partially under the project control. To overcome possible financial constraints the project was built on strong collaboration with different partners and donors, including private sector: safari operators and agricultural companies. Output 3.5 is specifically designed to increase financial support for local communities from agricultural	Project Steering Committee, MTEH	Currently risk level is stable

⁵ UNDP 2016. Environmental and Social Screening Procedure

			companies via environmental responsibility programmes. Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 are built on strong collaboration of partners to provide necessary funding to the PA estate and Conservancies via public-private partnerships.		
Risk 3. Potential significant increase in externally driven pressures on forests, wildlife and protected area resources as a result of continuing financial crisis in the country	Social	P = 2 I = 4 MODERATE	The project is specifically designed to address this risk and decrease current rate of poaching and deforestation via a set of strategies – components: improvement of legislation base and institutional framework for effective wildlife and forest crime enforcement (Component 1); capacity building of the PA estate and surrounding CAMPFIRE Conservancies in the long-term (Component 2); providing sustainable SFM, SLM and alternative income opportunities to Conservancies and involvement private sector in conservation cooperation (Component 3). The level of poaching and deforestation will be carefully monitored by the project M&E system	PMU, PAs, target Conservancies	Currently risk level is stable or decreasing due to other conservation activities in the project area
Risk 4. Climate Change consequences (increased frequency and severity of droughts, floods, and veld fires) may undermine project achievements	Environmental	P = 2 I = 4 MODERATE	The risk is not under the project control. However, the project targets to increase sustainability and adaptability of the Lower Zambezi ecosystems and communities to climate change consequences via protection of wildlife source populations, key migration corridors, slightly disturbed ecosystems to ensure connectivity of habitat to allow for adaptive changes. Restoration of woodlands under the project will contribute to sustainability of local communities due to restoration of ecosystem services of miombo landscapes.	PMU, PAs, target Conservancies	Risk level is increasing in the long-term due to global warming.
Risk 5. Limited local expertise to carry out implementation and/or follow up of the project, including Conservancy management	Operational	P = 1 I = 3 LOW	Under all three key project components (1-3) the project will invest considerable resources in capacity building of the law enforcement agencies, PAs, and local communities to plan, manage and monitor wildlife protection, woodland sustainable use and restoration, and sustainable land practices. Moreover, the project will involve wide range of partners in the project implementation that have significant capacity to ensure achievement and sustainability of the project Outcomes.	PMU, Project Steering Committee	Risk level is decreasing as a result of implementation of other conservation and sustainable development projects in the project area.
RISKS IDENTIFIED BY SESP (Annex G)					
Principles 1: Human Rights Potential restriction of availability, and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups in PAs and Conservancies in result of increased law enforcement	Social	I = 3 P = 4 MODERATE	The key project strategy to mitigate the potential negative input is to involve poorest and marginalized people in development of alternative income schemes under Outputs 3.1-3.4 and participation in Conservancy activities on wildlife and woodland management. Additionally during trainings for law enforcement staff the project will include human right subject in all appropriate training programmes. Strong Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project area to	Project Steering and Technical Committees	Risk level is stable

			mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement on marginalized local people as a risk group (see other details in the Annex G. SESP)		
<p>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Potential discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits in wildlife and forest management and law enforcement</p> <p>Potential limitation of women's ability to use, natural resources in the PAs</p>	Social	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>The Gender Analysis clearly indicated insufficient women involvement in wildlife crime enforcement, wildlife and forest Management. To avoid this potential disbalance in the project implementation Gender Mainstreaming Plan designed to ensure women inclusion in delivery of all project Outputs was carefully developed (Annex I). Moreover, the project will build a comprehensive Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3) to ensure gender equality and equal benefits to women from the project implementation.</p> <p>The key project strategy to mitigate the potential negative impact is to involve women as well as poorest and marginalized people in development of alternative income schemes under Outputs 3.1-3.4 and participation in Conservancy activities on wildlife and woodland management. Additionally during trainings for law enforcement staff the project will include human right subject in all appropriate training programmes. Strong Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project area to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement on marginalized local people as a risk group. Additionally, Gender Mainstreaming strategy will be put in place to ensure women needs and interests are included in the project implementation</p>	Project Steering and Technical Committees	Risk level is stable
<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Potential negative impact of the project on critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally PAs and/or associated with harvesting of natural forests and plantation development</p>	Environmental	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p> <p>LOW</p>	<p>The PA estate in the Lower Zambezi Valley and surrounding communities are key targets for the project interventions to develop effective law enforcement, sustainable wildlife and woodland management, and SLM. These areas are critical habitats for wildlife conservation and sustainability of local communities. Given the project focus only positive impact is envisioned for both PAs and communities.</p> <p>The project has special Outputs 3.3 aimed on restoration of miombo woodlands via planting and assisted natural regeneration of degraded lands. Also, the project has Output 3.4 that includes establishment of bamboo firewood plantation on cultivated lands to decrease pressure on the woodlands. Both Outputs will use only indigenous and non-invasive tree species for planting and will not require clearing of the land from indigenous vegetation.</p>	PMU and RPs	Risk level is stable
<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</p>	Social	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	The situation analysis revealed that in some cases poorly trained law enforcement staff of PAs and	Project Steering and Technical	Risk level is stable

<p>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p> <p>Potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals due to involvement of law enforcement personal in PA and Conservancy protection</p>		<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>Conservancies can impose some risk to health and safety of some local individuals involved in poaching and illegal consumption of other natural resources (illegal firewood collection and mining). To avoid the risk the project will invest considerable resources to train law enforcement personal in accordance with the highest standards for security and personal safety, including arrested or suspected offenders, during patrolling and special operations (Outputs 1.2-1.3, 2.1 and 2.2).</p>	<p>Committees</p>	
<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</p> <p>Potential physical and economical displacement from PAs and Conservancies in result of increased law enforcement</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>The situation analysis revealed that some small illegal settlements are present in the PAs in the project area that can be potentially fully or partially removed from the protected areas as a result of law enforcement. To avoid potential adverse impact on the local people in the illegal settlements the project will involve the people in Conservancy management and development of alternative income schemes under Outputs 3.1-3.4 and participation in Conservancy activities on wildlife and woodland management. Additionally during trainings for law enforcement staff the project will include human right subject in all appropriate training programmes. Strong Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established in the project area to mitigate potential adverse impact of increased law enforcement on marginalized local people as a risk group.</p> <p>The project will involve local communities in the PA management planning to ensure their interests and need are incorporated in the management (Output 2.1). Also, the project proposes to introduce a system of group ownership with defined rights of access to natural resource communities – CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies to enhance community role in decision making process on wildlife and woodland management (Output 2.2). In addition, establishment of the Conservancies as long-term legal entities supported by lawyers will allow communities to advocate for their rights. The PMU will conduct extensive and regular consultations with ZPWMA, RDC, safari operators and local communities on wildlife and woodland management, HWC fencing and other issues to avoid neglect of human rights in relation to target communities.</p>	<p>Project Steering and Technical Committees</p>	<p>Risk level is stable</p>
<p>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Potential negative project impact on indigenous nomadic</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p> <p>MODERATE</p>	<p>There is a small group of nomadic communities (probably four) as indicated in consultations in Mbire RDC. There are located between Ward 1 and Ward 11 on the area of one of proposed Conservancies. The</p>	<p>Project Steering and Technical Committees</p>	<p>Risk level is stable</p>

<p>group present in Mbire District due to restriction of their access to natural resources as a result of establishment of Conservancies.</p>			<p>conflicts other use of natural resources between the nomadic group and other local communities in the area have never happened, but potentially this issue may arise after establishment of Conservancy managed by Community Trust. To avoid potential threats and conflicts other use of natural resources the nomadic group will be involved in establishment of the Community Trust to manage the Conservancy as well as all wildlife and woodland management activities (Output 2.2). Brief Indigenous People Plan will be developed by the project in framework of the Output 2.2.</p>		
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The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was followed during project preparation, as required by the SESP Guidance Note of the UNDP. Accordingly, the social and environmental sustainability of project activities is in compliance with the SESP for the project (see Annex G. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template). The SESP identified **moderate** social and environmental risks for this project (see details in the Table 9 and Annex G of the prodoc) that would have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards. To avoid any potential for any likely impacts, the project will ensure social and environmental screening of all proposed investments to determine if there are any impacts. If the impacts are considered significant or cannot be managed by simple and practical mitigation measures that can be implemented within the capacity of the communities or PAs, these activities will be avoided. The project Technical Committee established in the project area will monitor social and environmental risk for the project activities. Annually supervision missions of the PMU will assess the extent to which the risks have been identified and managed. Overall, the project is expected to result in positive impacts for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits through the greater participation of local communities in wildlife and woodland management, and improved PA. However, the project will significantly strengthen law enforcement in the PA estate and target Conservancies and suppress poaching and woodland abuse by different offenders potentially including poor and marginalized local people depending on poaching and unsustainable consumption of woodland resources for their livelihood.

The project does not involve large-scale infrastructure development. The project will not support employment or livelihoods interventions that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals or to biodiversity and ecosystem functions. The project will not propose any temporary or permanent physical displacement, nor will there be the need for land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation. It would not exacerbate land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources. Proposed measures for the risks are included in the Table 9 and Annex G of the prodoc.

In line with UNDP standard procedures, the Project will set up and manage a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as recommended by UNDP (2014) that would address project affected persons’ (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions.

A.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.

Roles and responsibilities of the project’s governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP’s **national implementation modality** (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Zimbabwe, and the Country Programme (see details in the prodoc’s Section 7 Governance And Management Arrangements).

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Hospitality (MTEH). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The Implementing Partner will also appoint a National Project Director. The National Project Director (NPD) is responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation of the project in line with planned project objective and outcomes. The NPD should ideally be a senior officer within the IP and will be a member of the Project Board (PB). The NPD will provide strategic support as needed to the project and with assistance from the Project Manager will also be responsible for ensuring cooperation, collaboration and efficient implementation of the project by the Responsible Parties and project partners and reporting on project progress to the PB and for coordinating the flow of results and information from the project to the Project Board. The function of the NPD is not funded through the project.

The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) co-chaired by the MTEH and UNDP is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

The PB will comprise not more than ten (10) representatives drawn from relevant line Ministries, Government departments, civil society organizations, UN agencies, private sector, research and academic institutions. Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting before project implementation. Potential Project Board members for this project include representatives of the following organizations:

- ZPWMA,
- EMA,
- Forestry Commission,
- CAMPFIRE Association,
- Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani RDCs,
- NGOs (e.g. AWF, Tashinga Initiative, Kariba REDD+ Project, Zambezi Society, SAFIRE, ICCF),
- Private Sector (Safari Operators, Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Tree Eco Ltd.),
- GEF SGP.

The Project Manager (PM) will be an ex officio member of the PB and will serve as secretary to the Board. The Project Board will meet after the Inception Workshop and twice each year thereafter. Attendance of the PB meetings will be monitored and attendance rate of the delegated people is expected to be no less than 80%. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board are described in the Annex E. Terms of Reference for the Project Board, Technical Committee, Project Manager, M&E and Knowledge Management Officer, Financial Accounting Officer, Project Assistant, and Responsible Parties.

The Project Board will include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role will be held by the Permanent Secretary of the MTEH and can be delegated to the National Project Director. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and

delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier for this project is the UNDP Zimbabwe Country Office Director who may delegate this role to the Assistant Resident Representative.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiaries for this project will be a representative of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Culture as a representative of local communities (ultimate beneficiaries of the project). The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests.

The **Project Manager** has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board. See responsibilities of the Project Manager in the Annex E. Terms of Reference for the Project Board, Technical Committee, Project Manager, M&E and Knowledge Management Officer, Financial Accounting Officer, Project Assistant, and Responsible Parties.

A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established and housed at the MTEH and led by a Project Manager. The PMU will assume the day-to-day management of project operations, including implementation of activities and accountability for the delivery of the project's outputs and preparation of quarterly and annual work plans and reports, in direct collaboration with the Responsible Parties under the guidance of the Project Board. The PMU will also be staffed by a Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer; a Financial Accounting Officer; and a Project Assistant. The TORs for the Financial Accounting Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer and the Project Assistant included in Annex E.

Responsible Parties (RPs) are entities selected to act on behalf of the Implementing Partner on the basis of a written agreement or contract to provide services using the project budget to implement different outputs of the project. There are four RPs for this project:

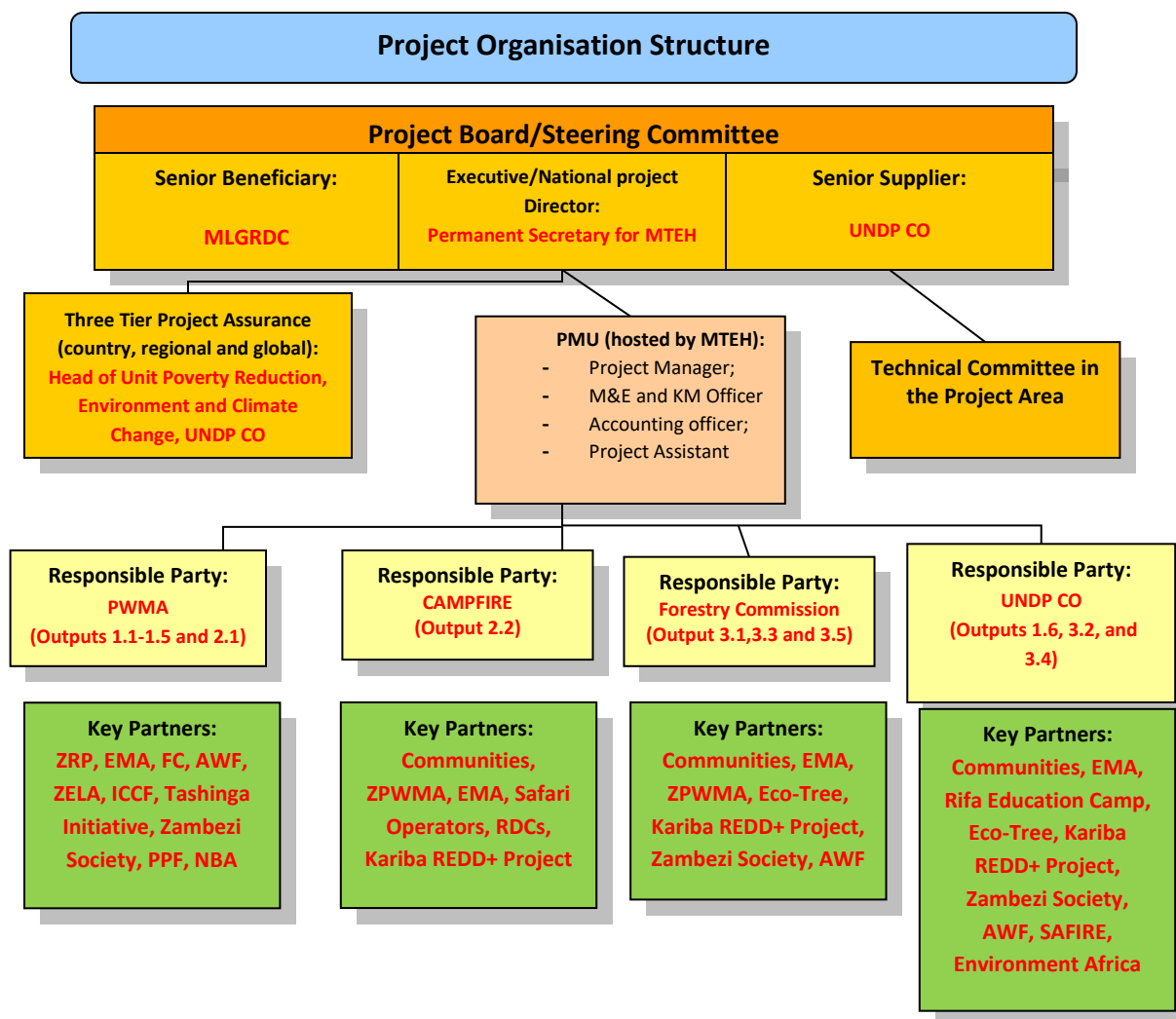
- **ZPWMA** will be responsible for delivery of Outputs 1.1 -1.5 and 2.1;
- **CAMPFIRE Association** – delivery of Output 2.2;
- **Forestry Commission** – delivery of Outputs 3.1, 3.3, and 3.5;
- **UNDP CO (with support of National GEF SGP mechanism)** – delivery of Outputs 1.6, 3.2, and 3.4.

All Responsible Parties will be accountable for Outputs 4.1-4.3 under their responsibilities coordinated by the Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Officer and Project Manager. Mandatory HACT assessment for each RP will be conducted by the UNDP CO as a first priority during project inception. Draft Terms of reference for Responsible Parties are in the Annex E.

The RPs will directly collaborate with the project partners and local communities to deliver relevant project Outputs and select appropriate sub-contractors to implement relevant project activities based on the UNDP requirements. The Project Partners will be selected by the PMU via consultations with relevant RP through a competitive process as guided by UNDP Guidelines or through GEF SGP call for proposals where applicable, and approved by the National Project Director.

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the GEF agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the GEF Agency, particularly by the Head of Unit Poverty Reduction, Environment and Climate Change, UNDP Zimbabwe, for this project.

Governance role for project target groups: To involve local communities in the decision-making process, direct project implementation, and M&E the project will establish a **Technical Committee** in the project area that will consist from representatives of RPs, target Conservancies, RDCs staff, NGOs actively present in the project area, and private sector. The Technical Committee will have meetings twice a year before the Project Board meeting to review the project progress under Components 2 and 3, extract key lessons, plan project activities, review community concerns and grievances and provide recommendations to the PB, PMU, and RPs. The Technical Committee will ensure coordination among all stakeholders and their involvement in the participatory project M&E and management under PMU and RPs' guidance. The Technical Committee recommendations will be reviewed and taken into consideration by the PB at its meetings as well as by the Project Management Unit (PMU). Members of the Technical Committee will be selected at the Inception phase of the project. The locations of Technical Committee meetings will be determined during the project implementation in the project area. See Fig. 8 below for the project management arrangements structure.



Project Management Arrangements Diagram

Additional Information not well elaborated at the Child Project Concept Note Stage:

A.7 *Benefits*. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels.

The project is designed to involve no less than 14,000 local people (at least 40% women), mainly in six target Conservancies, directly in active project implementation, management, and producing benefits (financial, jobs, food, social benefits) in framework of CBWM, SFM and SLM development (Outputs 2.2, 3.2-3.4). However, the total number of direct project beneficiaries is estimated to be about 140,000 people (~50% of women) that includes total population of target wards with established Conservancies. Indirect project beneficiaries will include approximately 544,000 local people in Hurungwe, Mbire, and Muzarabani Districts (project districts) that can use successful project models for sustainable NRM in the frameworks of developed Integrated Landsacape Management Plans (Output 3.1). CAMFIRE Conservancy model for wildlife and woodland management with higher involvement of local communities in goveranace and management and long-term leases for use of wildlife and woodlands (no less than 20 years) is expected to create favorable conditions for donors and investors to invest in the Conservancy development and

sustainable management and provide higher benefits for local communities. Expected increase of revenue of local communities in the target Conservancies from CBWM, SFM, and SLM after the project investments and support was estimated in at least 5% annually (~20% total during the project lifetime). Moreover, additional social benefits are expected to be delivered to local communities via conservation and social responsibility programmes of agricultural companies that the project will introduce (Output 3.5). At the same time the project is expected to decrease economic losses from poaching and IWT in the Lower Zambezi Valley by 80% during its lifetime via increased law enforcement (Outputs 1.2-1.4, 2.1, and 2.2).

A.8 Knowledge Management.

The project now has a dedicated knowledge management component, Component 4, built into it to ensure special emphasis is paid to systematically documenting and synthesizing lessons learnt from the project interventions. An effective M&E system (Output 4.1) and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project: (i) to identify the most effective project strategies; (ii) to check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; (iii) to prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; (iv) to learn from successful and unsuccessful project experience; (v) to incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and (vi) share experience among GWP, GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. Lessons learned through the project cycle will be reflected in the Annual Project Reports to ensure that the project uses the most effective strategies to deliver project Outputs and achieve project Outcomes in the changing environment.

To systemize and share its lessons and knowledge, the project will use different communication means including:

- A project web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, developed management plans, etc.;
- Quarterly or 6 month project information bulletin;
- Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia and other relevant projects;
- Exchange visits for local communities, PA and law enforcement agencies to demonstrate the best practices;
- Development of knowledge platforms for sustainable agriculture, woodland and wildlife management running by ZPWMA, FC, EMA and NGOs
- Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals; and
- Other available communication tools and approaches.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities.

Section I “ Development Challenge” in the UNDP Project Document outlines the project’s consistency with national strategies and plans, and especially the relevance to national development priorities, global environment and/or adaptation issues, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The project is fully aligned with national priorities. It will contribute to address poverty alleviation, sustainable development and good governance objectives of Zimbabwe Agenda for Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset 2013-2018) (via delievery of Outputs 2.2, 3.2-3.5). The project directly support implementation of the Zimbabwe’s National Elephant Management Plan, National Wildlife Policy and National Forest Policy via implementation of

Components 1-3. It directly supports the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2015-2020): *Objective 1: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; Objective 2: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; Objective 3: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; and Objective 4: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.* The project directly support the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. The project will support compliance through development of comprehensive national Wildlife Policy and updated Park and Wildlife Act, and official National Anti-Poaching and Law Enforcement Strategy, and improving sharing of information between law enforcement agencies, enhancing effective enforcement of illegal trade and support capacity building of officers tasked with enforcing national wildlife and forest crime legislation. The project will directly contribute to the implementation of the resolutions of the CITES CoP17 - Res. Conf. 17.6 *on Prohibiting, preventing, detecting and countering corruption, which facilitates activities conducted in violation of the Convention*, Res. Conf. 10.10 *Trade in elephant specimens*, and CoP17 *Decision on the African lion* - via addressing the impact of corruption in undermining wildlife trade regulation and strengthening control over lion and elephant poaching and illegal trade on ivory (in the framework of the National Elephant Management Plan designed to directly contribute to the CITES African Elephant Action Plan 2010⁶).

In order to understand which SDG targets will be affected by issues of poaching, climate change and forest degradation, the ZIMASSET document describes the specific risks faced by each Economic cluster. It notes that Zimbabwe's vast natural resources provide a basis for social and economic transformation. However, it faces challenges of deforestation, land degradation and biodiversity loss (item 2.23) and this directly affects the livelihoods of local communities. Climate change is also recognized as a major threat in the Environment Management Cluster and the government stresses the need to develop comprehensive fire management frameworks, advocacy and enacting legislation to effectively manage the environment. Within the Protection and Conservation sector, the government also note to deal with poaching and to develop methods of increasing wildlife species populations. Therefore, poaching, IWT, climate change, deforestation and land degradation are significant threats towards the attainment of the country's priority SDGs (Goal 2 Zero Hunger, Goal 5 Gender Equality, Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, Goal 7 Affordable and clean energy, Goal 13 Climate Action) as well as other SDGs (Goal 1 No Poverty, Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities, Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, and Goal 15 Life on Land). Thus, the project is designed to contribute directly to achievement of the SDGs by Zimbabwe.

The project is consistent with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and will contribute to their achievement, particularly *Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced and Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity; and under Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded,*

⁶ Despite Zimbabwe does not have National Ivory Action Plan, the National Elephant Management Plan has been designed to meet following objectives of the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) approved as a consensus document by all 37 African elephant range states in the margins of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Doha, Qatar 13-25 March 2010): OBJECTIVE 1: Reducing illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products; OBJECTIVE 2: Maintaining elephant habitats and restoring connectivity; OBJECTIVE 3: Reducing human-elephant conflict; OBJECTIVE 4: Increasing awareness on elephant conservation and management of key stakeholders (e.g. policy makers and local communities among other interest groups); OBJECTIVE 5: Strengthening range states' knowledge on African elephant management; OBJECTIVE 6: Strengthening cooperation and understanding among range states; OBJECTIVE 7: Improving local communities cooperation and collaboration on African elephant conservation; and OBJECTIVE 8: Implementing the AEAP (Zimbabwe National Elephant Management plan 2015-2020, pp. 14-15)

taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable; and Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The full M&E Plan for the project is included in Section 6 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the prodoc with further details in Annexes B Monitoring Plan and C Evaluation Plan. A summary of the M&E system is provided in the table below.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁷ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing ⁸	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000	USD 5,000	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	Per year: USD 30,000 in average Total: USD 180,000 ⁹	Per year: USD 44,000 in average Total: USD 264,000 ¹⁰	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 5,000 Total: USD 30,000	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	Per year: USD 20,000 Total: USD 120,000	None	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	Per year: USD 4,000 Total: USD 24,000 ¹¹	On-going

⁷ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

⁸ UNDP co-financing

⁹ Includes also two aerial wildlife population surveys in 2019 and 2023, and two lion camera-trapping surveys in 2021 and 2023 in the project area

¹⁰ UNDP co-financing for aerial wildlife population surveys and lion camera-trapping surveys

¹¹ UNDP co-financing

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁷ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing ⁸	
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	Per year: USD 4,000 Total: USD 24,000	On-going
Gender Action Plan (Strategy)	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	Per year: USD 10,000 Total: USD 60,000	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	Per year: USD 4,000 Total: USD 24,000 ¹²	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	Per year: USD 5,000 Total: USD 30,000	Per year: USD 5,000 Total: USD 30,000	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ¹³	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ¹³	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	<i>Project Manager</i>	USD 5,000	None	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	<i>UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team</i>	USD 15,000	USD 10,000	<i>Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.</i>
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	Project Manager	USD 5,000	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 25,000	USD 10,000	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	0	0	<i>As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.</i>
TOTAL indicative cost , excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 480,000 (4.8% of the GEF budget)</i>	<i>USD 391,000</i>	


¹² UNDP co-financing

¹³ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁴ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP- GEF Executive Coordinator		21/12/2017	Penny Stock, Regional Technical Advisor – EBD, UNDP	+251 (0) 912 503 310	penny.stock@undp.org

¹⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *SDG1: No Poverty ; SDG2: Zero Hunger; SDG5: Gender Equality ; SDG7 : Affordable and Clean Energy ; SDG10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG12 : Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG13: Climate Action and SDG15 : Life on Land: SDG 17 Partnerships*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:

1. Food and Nutrition Security: *Outcome 1 - Targeted households in rural and urban areas have improved food and nutrition security. Outcome 2 - Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security;*

4. Poverty Reduction and Value Addition: *Outcome 1 - Key institutions formulate and implement socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes for improved livelihoods and reduced poverty of communities;*

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
Project Objective: <i>To promote an integrated landscape approach to managing wildlife resources, carbon and ecosystem services in the face of climate change in the protected areas and community lands of the Mid to Lower Zambezi Regions of Zimbabwe</i>	Mandatory Indicator 1: <i>Number of people benefitting in the project area from CBWM, SFM, and SLM (f/m) (IRRF Indicator 1.3.2a):</i>	2016: 3,438 ¹⁵ (~f 50%/m 50%)	>=8,000 (F 4000/ M 4000)	>=14,000 (F 7000/ M 7000)	<i>Local people will actively use improved CBWM, SFM and SLM models provided by the project to generate sustainable income and improve environmental sustainability of local communities</i>
	Indicator 2: <i>Extent to which legislation and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated Wildlife Policy; - Updated Parks and Wildlife Act; - Updated Communal Land Forest Produce Act - Official National Anti-Poaching Strategy 	Do not exist	<i>Drafted (or updated) and discussed with stakeholders</i>	<i>Officially approved and implemented</i>	<i>Zimbabwe's Government will officially approve and provide support for the policy and legislative documents developed by the project</i>
	Indicator 3: <i>Populations of flagship species</i>	<i>Lions (2016): 267¹⁶;</i> <i>Elephants (2014):</i>	<i>Lions: >=267;</i> <i>Elephants: >=11,656 (LC)</i>	<i>Lions: >=267;</i> <i>Elephants: >=11,656</i>	<i>Lions: >=267;</i> <i>Elephants: >=11,656</i>

¹⁵ Number of direct beneficiaries from hunting and sustainable agriculture and beekeeping practices in Hurungwe and Mbire Districts supported by the McCallum Safaris and Kariba REDD+ Project. Source of data: Kariba REDD+ Project Implementation and Monitoring Report 2014-2016; Myles McCallum, personal communication.

¹⁶ A. Loveridge, WildCRU, 2016. pers. comm. Estimates for total area of Mana Pools NP, Chewore SA, Sapi SA, Hurungwe SA, Charara SA, Doma SA, Dande SA, Dande communal land, and Hurungwe Muckwichi GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

	<p><i>in the project area:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Lion:</i> - <i>Elephant:</i> - <i>Buffalo:</i> 	<p><i>11,656 (LC level: 9,398, UC level: 13,915)¹⁷</i></p> <p><i>Buffalo (2014): 6,330 (LC level: 2,552, UC level: 10,107)¹⁸</i></p>	<p><i>level: 9,398, UC level: 13,915);</i></p> <p><i>Buffalo: >=6,330 (LC level: 2,552, UC level: 10,107)</i></p>	<p><i>(LC level: 9,398, UC level: 13,915);</i></p> <p><i>Buffalo: >=6,330 (LC level: 2,552, UC level: 10,107)</i></p>	<p><i>probably increase as a result of decreased poaching and retaliatory killing in the project area</i></p> <p><i>Other environmental factors are favorable for wildlife population restoration</i></p>
	<p>Indicator 4: <i>Number of individuals of flagship species poached annually in the project area:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Lion:</i> - <i>Elephant:</i> - <i>Buffalo:</i> 	<p><i>Lions (2016): 1;</i></p> <p><i>Elephants (2016): 38;</i></p> <p><i>Buffalo (2016): 6¹⁹</i></p>	<p><i>Lions (2016): 1;</i></p> <p><i>Elephants (2016): 15;</i></p> <p><i>Buffalo (2016): 4</i></p>	<p><i>Lions (2016): 0;</i></p> <p><i>Elephants (2016): 6;</i></p> <p><i>Buffalo (2016): 2</i></p>	<p><i>Number of poached wildlife will decrease as a direct result of increased law enforcement patrolling, number of poachers' arrests and seizures of wildlife products</i></p>
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p><i>Increased national capacity for IWT control and integrated wildlife and woodland management</i></p>	<p>Indicator 5: <i>Capacity of National Enforcement Agencies to control IWT (UNDP Capacity scorecard, %): ZPWMA</i></p>	<p><i>49%</i></p>	<p><i>60%</i></p>	<p><i>70%</i></p>	<p><i>ZPWMA officers, police, judiciary and prosecutors will use knowledge and tools provided by the project to achieve better results in law enforcement of wildlife crimes;</i></p>
	<p>Indicator 6: <i>Results of IWT law enforcement at national level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>annual number seizures;</i> - <i>annual number of arrests;</i> - <i>annual number of successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT</i> 	<p><i>299²⁰</i></p> <p><i>550</i></p> <p><i>331²¹</i></p>	<p><i>Law enforcement parameters increased by at least 15%</i></p>	<p><i>Law enforcement parameters increased by at least 30%</i></p>	<p><i>Government and other donors provide adequate support to law enforcement agencies to fight wildlife crime</i></p>
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p><i>Improved capacity of PA network and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies to protect globally significant</i></p>	<p>Indicator 7: <i>Total area under improved CBWM in the project area (established CWC with implemented Wildlife Adaptive Management plans), ha</i></p>	<p><i>0</i></p>	<p><i>180,000</i></p>	<p><i>334,500²²</i></p>	<p><i>Local communities, RDCs, and Safari Operators embrace of the new CWC model and support their establishment;</i></p> <p><i>Local and global market systems</i></p>

¹⁷ Dunham, K.M. Mackie, C.S. & Nyaguse, G. 2015. *Aerial Survey of Elephants and other Large Herbivores in the Zambezi Valley (Zimbabwe): 2014*. Great Elephant Census, Vulcan Inc., Seattle, WA, USA. 118 pp. The population data will be updated in 2018 on the aerial survey funded by the project.

¹⁸ Dunham, K.M. Mackie, C.S. & Nyaguse, G. 2015. *Aerial Survey of Elephants and other Large Herbivores in the Zambezi Valley (Zimbabwe): 2014*. Great Elephant Census, Vulcan Inc., Seattle, WA, USA. 118 pp. The population data will be updated in 2018 on the aerial survey funded by the project.

¹⁹ ZPWMA 2017. Station Reports for 2016. Data for total area of Mana Pools NP, Chewore SA, Sapi SA, Hurungwe SA, Charara SA, Doma SA, Dande SA, Dande communal land, and Hurungwe Muckwichi. The baseline will be updated on the Year 1 of the project implementation (see Output 4.1)

²⁰ 76 elephant tusks, and 179 pieces of ivory; 36 live pangolins; 8 pangolin trophies (ZPWMA Annual Report 2016)

²¹ ZPWMA 2016. ZPWMA Annual Report 2016

²² Total area of six target CWCs that are going to be established and supported by the project GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

biodiversity of the mid-lower Zambezi region over a total area of 1,616,900 ha					<i>will be conducive for the CWC model to provide more benefits to local communities compared to traditional CAMPFIRE Wildlife Area model</i>
	Indicator 8: METT score for targeted PAs:				<i>PA staff and CWCs will use knowledge, tools and equipment provided by the project to improve the PA management and achieve higher results in law enforcement</i> <i>A supportive Parks administrative/governance system will continue to be in place</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mana Pools NP: 57 - Charara SA: 43 - Hurungwe SA: 40 - Sapi SA: 41 - Chewore SA: 48 - Dande SA: 40 - Doma SA: 39 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67 53 50 51 58 50 49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77 63 60 61 68 60 59 		
Indicator 9: Results of IWT law enforcement in the project area:	2016:	<i>Law enforcement parameters increased by at least 30%</i>	<i>Law enforcement parameters increased by at least 60%</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - annual intensity of patrolling (inspector/days); - annual number seizures; - annual number of arrests; - annual number of successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17,601; - 85; - 42; - 18²³ 				
Outcome 3 <i>Increased area under sustainable management and increased benefits for local communities from CBWM, SFM and SLM in established CWCs</i>	Indicator 10: Average annual revenue from CBWM, SFM and SLM per target CWC, \$US:	2016 ²⁴ :	<i>CWC revenue increase by at least 10% for Mbire North, Kanyurira/Masoka, and Karinyanga</i>	<i>CWC revenue increase by at least 20% for Mbire North, Kanyurira/Masoka, and Karinyanga</i>	<i>CWC will be able to generate higher income for local communities than traditional CAMPFIRE Wildlife Area model</i> <i>Local people will remain attracted to the options introduced by the project and actively use opportunities provided by the project to develop sustainable livelihood and generate additional income from SLM and SFM</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pfundundu: - Mukwichi: - Mbire North: - Karinyanga: - Kanyurira/Masoka: - Mavhuradonha: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 0 450,000²⁵ 56,427 77,083 19,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>At least 10,000 for Pfundundu and Mukwichi each</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>At least 20,000 for Pfundundu and Mukwichi each</i> 	
	Indicator 11: Total area of restored woodlands, ha:	0	2,000	6,000	

²³ ZPWMA 2017. Station reports 2016. Data for total area of Mana Pools NP, Chewore SA, Sapi SA, Hurungwe SA, Charara SA, Doma SA, Dande SA

²⁴ Data provided by Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani RDCs

²⁵ ~ USD 450,000 for entire area of Mbire North and Dande SA) that includes Chapoto under same management system (McCallum Safaris report 2016)
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	Indicator 12: Total volume of CO2 mitigated in the project area (tCO2eq)	0	300,000	834,819 ²⁶	CBWM, SLM and SFM activities provide safe and sufficient income to local people to give up poaching and unsustainable forest and land management
	Indicator 13: Number of national and district development plans that address biodiversity and ecosystem management and climate risk management	1 ²⁷	2	3	
Outcome 4 <i>Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally</i>	Indicator 14: Number of the lessons on IWT control and CBNRM learned by the project that used in other national and international projects	0	>=2	>=5	GWP projects and other projects in Africa are interested to use lessons learned by this GEF project; Other projects make reference to the GEF project if they use its experience and lessons; Women have high interest to the project participation to improve their livelihood and social status
	Indicator 15: % of women among the project participants directly benefiting from the project activities	0	>=30%	>=40%	

²⁶ See Annex R. FAO ExAct Tool for the project

²⁷ Only Mbire District currently has natural resources management plan, but it needs serious update based on the RBM concept to make it implementable
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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 the Child Project Concept Note).

Responses to the STAP comments relevant to the Mozambique project are shown in the table below:

STAP Comment on GWP child projects	PPG team response
<p>...these child projects are not yet systematically linked to the programmatic theory of change, and this will evolve further during the PPG phase. We would like to see the PPG laying our more clearly the theory of change, including the key issues that the child projects should consider at a more general level so that they best reflect the Program Framework Document overall theory of change, recognizing the circumstances of each country. As they get resubmitted, they should include explicit linkages to this program and the emerging theory of change, noting that there will and should be iterative learning between the program and child projects.</p>	<p>Strong and clear linkages of the Zimbabwe project to the GWP theory of change are articulated in the Strategy section of the Prodoc and Child Project section of the CEO ER. Table showing alignment of the project strategies (Components) to the Outcomes and Targets of GWP is inserted in the sections. Moreover, Component 4 of the project is designed to support iterative learning from the project activities and activities of other child projects in the GWP framework.</p>
<p>One strategy is to ban [IW] trade, and undercut this market. However, even if this can be operationalized, removing the value of wildlife is equally (perhaps even more?) devastating as wildlife is no longer a competitive land use option outside protected areas, and will be replaced this is clearly illustrated in the loss of wildlife in the 1960s when IWT was not a problem but wildlife was still rapidly disappearing (IUCN 1963). Thus, the PPG should consider the question not only of the price of wildlife, but also the question of wildlife ownership or proprietorship (as defined by Schlager and Ostrom 1992).</p>	<p>The Zimbabwe project is designed to strengthen ownership and capacity of local communities on wildlife, woodlands and other natural resources management in the in the Lower Zambezi Valley via establishment and strengthening of 6 CAMPFIRE Conservancies (advanced model of CBNRM via Community Trust governance with possibilities for regular investing in wildlife and woodland management). Also, the project will update Wildlife Policy, Parks and Wildlife Act, and Communal Forest Produce Act to increase ownership of local communities on wildlife and woodlands and provide them with more benefits for their conservation and sustainable mangement. Strengthening of local people rights on wildlife and woodland management and enhancing capacity to implement this kind of management will establish conditions for the long-term sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources resources in the project area and will increase community revenues and benefits from sustainable wildlife and other natural resource use.</p>
<p>The PPG will need to provide guidance on how to balance emergency short term demand reduction measures to address IWT, with the long term need to increase the potential value of wildlife to landholders and address habitat replacement. It will need to think through how removing value squares up with other initiatives that do the opposite (i.e. increase value of</p>	<p>The Zimbabwe project does not actually deal with wildlife product demand reduction issues, because general demand for wildlife products exists outside the country. But the project harmonically address the long-term wildlife and woodland conservation and management issues via strengthening community ownership on wildlife resources in cooperation with safari operators (establishment of</p>

<p>biodiversity) such as REDD+, PES, "making the economic case for protected areas/biodiversity" and so on. This opens up an important opportunity for the PFD to lead conservation in a more effective direction.</p>	<p>Conservancies with long-term leases for wildlife and woodland management), wildlife and habitat management capacity of local people (Outputs 2.2, 3.2-3.4). Moreover, the project will build incentive mechanism (environmental responsibility rating) for Zimbabwe agricultural companies to invest in woodland restoration and wildlife conservation (Output 3.5). Thus, the measures above can be classified as "making the economic case for protected areas/biodiversity".</p>
<p>Thus, the PPG should avoid simplistic solution and address both aspects of the wildlife economy - price and proprietorship. Simple solutions do not address the market failure, and economic irony, that the more valuable wildlife becomes, the faster it disappears. While we have accepted this as normal for wildlife, it is entirely contrary to human experience. For example, for most domestic species and renewable resources, the more valuable a species becomes the more a farmer grows it. Therefore the PPG should consider how the outcome of high wildlife prices is influenced by the underlying "proprietary" status of the resource.</p>	<p>As iterated above, the Zimbabwe project is designed to strengthen local communities ownership of wildlife and woodlands, and increase management capacity to use natural resources sustainably (Output 1.1 – policy and legislative base to increase ownership of wildlife and woodlands and benefits for sustainable use, Output 2.2 – establishment and strengthening of 6 CAMPFIRE Conservancies, Outputs 3.2-3.4 – building community capacity in sustainable NRM). It is expected that the local communities revenues from wildlife and woodlands will increase as the result of the project given “proprietary” status of the resource under sustainable community management in partnership with private sector.</p>
<p>In sum, wildlife crime/trafficking needs to be dealt with at three levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) assisting the landholders themselves (including protected areas) to protect their resources, (PFD needs strengthened in this area) 2) specifically tackling higher level criminals and not just low level poachers at the bottom, and (PFD adequately addresses this issue) 3) tackling international channels for moving illegal products (PFD adequately addresses this issue) 	<p>The Zimbabwe project addresses all three levels of the wildlife crime/trafficking management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Component 2 is fully designed to increase PA and Conservancy capacities in the Lower Zambezi Valley to protect and sustainably manage wildlife and woodlands; 2) Component 1 is designed to address all levels of the wildlife and forest crime chain via official approval and implementation of the National Anti-Poaching and Law Enforcement Strategy, and necessary update of the Wildlife Policy and Parks and Wildlife Act; establishment of two Multi-Agency Units to target mainly organized poaching gangs, middlemen and kingpins involved in IWT; and increase capacity of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judiciary to adequately and effectively punish wildlife and forest crime offenders at all levels of the chain; 3) Outputs 1.2 (Multi-Agency Units) and 1.5 (Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas) are specifically designed to interrupt international channels for wildlife trafficking between Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique and increase international conservation cooperation of the countries (Output 1.5).

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²⁸

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

PPG Grant Approved at the Child Project Concept Note: \$130,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<p>The following PPG activities have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception Workshop; • Situation Analysis with assessment of threat levels and baseline programmes, and Stakeholder Consultations; • Development of the Project Strategy, Theory of Change and expected results; • Development of the project budget, M&E plan, and management arrangements; • Validation Workshop 	130,000	113,946.10	16,053.90

²⁸ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CHANGES MADE TO THE PROJECT DESIGN FROM GWP CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Summary of changes made	Child Project Concept Note	GEF CEO ER	Rationale
Component 1 name and focus	1. Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated biodiversity, carbon and land-use management in Zimbabwe	1. Strengthening capacity and governance frameworks for integrated wildlife and woodland management and wildlife/forest crime enforcement in Zimbabwe	The Component name changed to reflect its focus on the wildlife and woodland management as well as wildlife and forest crime as the key issues at national level and in the project area identified by stakeholders
Component 2 name and focus	2. Strengthening and expanding Zimbabwe's PA estate in areas of global BD significance	2. Strengthening Zimbabwe's PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies in areas of global BD significance	"Expanding" has been removed from the component name because the project actually does not expand area of PA estate and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Management Areas (listed as PAs by UNEP-WCMC 2017), but actually strengthen their management and protection.
Component 4 was added	N/A	4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming	The Component 4 was added following UNDP and GEF guidance to strengthen emphasis on knowledge management and M&E as required in GEF 6 projects.
Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 were joined in Outcome 1	1.1 Development and implementation of an integrated governance framework to promote the value of wildlife and biodiversity for Zimbabwe's national development and to combat illegal wildlife trade. 1.2 Implementation capacity in place to combat illegal wildlife trade through a coordinated approach.	1. Increased national capacity for IWT control, and integrated wildlife and woodland management	The Outcome was adjusted to reflect its key focus on IWT and wildlife and forest management capacity after consultations with stakeholders.
Outcome 2.1 and 2.2 were joined in Output 2 and adjusted	2.1 Expansion of the protected area estate through the establishment of three additional Community Wildlife Conservancies (CWCs) established in Mbire, Hurungwe and Dande (covering 415,700 ha) and corridors connecting these to formal PAs. 2.2 Improved management effectiveness and enforcement over a total area of 1,092 million hectares, which includes	2. Improved capacity of PA network and CAMPFIRE Wildlife Conservancies to protect globally significant biodiversity of the mid-lower Zambezi region over a total area of 1,616,900 ha	The Outcome was adjusted to reflect exact area under appropriate project interventions and strengthening of protection and management of PAs and target Conservancies instead of their expansion (no Conservancy and PA expansion is possible in the area, because all available habitat are already covered by them)

	key PAs, Forest and Wetland landscapes [specifically in the Mana Pools (219,600 ha), Chewore and Sapi (457,000 ha), and contiguous wildlife areas of Hurungwe, Dande and Doma (415,700 ha).		
Outcome 3.1 and 3.2 were joint in the Outcome 3	<p>3.1 Adoption of management practices and community-centred initiatives building on ‘Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources’ (CAMPFIRE) that supports sustainable local income generation and also reduces potential involvement in wildlife crime.</p> <p>3.2 Rehabilitation of degraded lands, and sustainable land and forest management measures implemented in new conservancies to enhance soil fertility and carbon sequestration.</p>	3. Increased area under sustainable management and increased benefits for local communities from CBWM, SFM and SLM in established CWCs	The name of the Outcome was slightly adjusted to accommodate two original Outcomes, however, Outcome focus has not been changed
Outcome 4 was added	N/A	4.Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally	The Outcome 4 was added following UNDP and GEF guidance to strengthen emphasis on knowledge management and M&E in the GEF 6 projects
Component budgets were adjusted	Component 1: \$1,000,000 Component 2: \$4,023,872 Component 3: \$4,524,66 PMC: \$477,427	Component 1: \$2,400,231 Component 2: \$3,544,598 Component 3: \$3,020,000 Component 4: \$583,708 PMC: \$477,427	The budget was adjusted to allocate more resources to the Component 1 and fund Component 4. These allocations was carefully calculated to ensure enough funds is available for implementation of other Components.

