

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Management Effectiveness in Forest PAs**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4625 |
| GEF ID | 4639 |
| Title | Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around Protected Areas in Zambia |
| Country(ies) | Zambia, Zambia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| This project has been designed based on extensive consultations with local stakeholders with the express intention of responding to GEFÔÇÖs overall strategic vision under GEF V of helping countries meet their sustainable development needs and achieve multiple environmental benefits through an integrated approach. The proposed project satisfies the requirements for GEF financing under multiple focal area strategies and is designed in an integrated manner to enable ZambiaÔÇÖs PA system to reach its potential for delivering high value multiple benefits on a large scale ÔÇô protecting globally significant biodiversity, forest carbon stocks and critical ecosystem services such as watershed protection. ZambiaÔÇÖs vast PA estate covers 40% of the countryÔÇÖs surface area and has the greatest potential to provide these multiple environmental benefits. The PA estate is made up of three main categories ÔÇô National Parks which are set aside primarily for biodiversity conservation (8.5% of land), Game Management Areas where sustainable utilization of natural resources and human settlement are allowed (22%), and Forest Reserves where sustainable utilization of resources is allowed (8.9%). This project works across the landscape in core and buffer ÔÇô improving the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of core areas of the PA system; reducing conflicting land uses in the buffer zone GMAs, and increasing energy efficiencies to reduce deforestation and carbon emissions in GMAs. |

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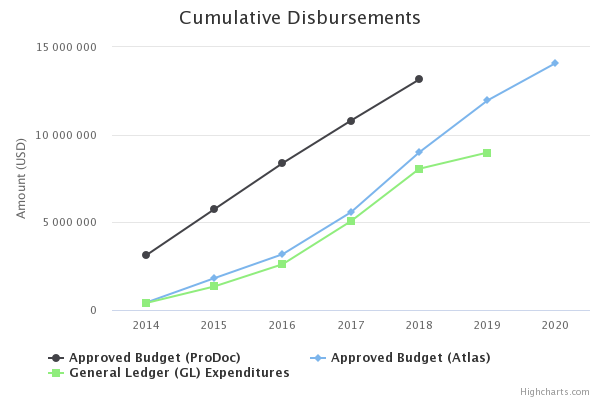
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Biodiversity and carbon sinks of Greater Kafue / West Lunga in Zambia are better protected from threats and effectively managed by local institutions, communities, and economic actors using sustainable forestry and land management practices.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Sustainable Land and Forest Management established in Miombo Woodland and Dry Evergreen Forest ecosystems in PA Core areas and Community managed GMAs and conservancies enabling forest corridor connectivity between WLNP and KNP in the long term | 24,164 km2  (PA Core areas) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 24,164 km2 PA+ 41,297 km2 GMAs  = 65,461 km2  (Target GMAs consisting of Mumbwa, Namwala, Mufunta, Kasonso-Busanga, and Lunga-Luswishi in Greater Kafue NP, and Lukwawa, Musele- Matembo and Chibwika-Ntambu in West Lunga Management Area) | The project is on-track to achieve the objective:- Biodiversity and carbon sinks of Greater Kafue / West Lunga in Zambia are better protected from threats and effectively managed by local institutions, communities, and economic actors using sustainable forestry and land management practices. With the baseline of 24,164km2, the project has brought an additional 41,297km2 community managed game management areas and an additional 1,387km2 of protected forest areas under sustainable land and forest management thereby exceeding the target of 65,461km2. | The targets for the objective – level indicator have been achieved (and slightly exceeded):    - 24,164 km2 has been brought under effective management in Protected Areas (PAs);  - 41,297 km2 in Game Management Areas (GMAs); and,  - 1, 387 Km2 in Protected Forest Areas (PFAs).  This translates into a total area of 66, 788 km2 under SLM and SFM, which exceeds the target of 65 461km2.    For this achievement to be sustained, it is important that the quality of SFM and SLM is maintained. Currently there are still pockets of encroachment in PAs, uncontrolled fires, illegal hunting and timber extraction which is compromising the forest corridor connectivity between West Lunga National Park (WLNP) and Kafue National Park (KNP) and the carbon sinks in these areas in the short, medium and long term.  To ensure that these threats are reduced, the Project is:    i) contributing to Sustainable Land Management through promotion of conservation agriculture: with the support of the project in West Lunga, conservation farming has been adopted and is resulting in effective sustainable land management (See Outcome 2).    ii) strengthening law enforcement in the targeted Project areas: this has contributed to increased sighting of elephants (see Annex I: Animal Sightings in KNP).    iii) building capacity for improved fire management: although the incidence of fire has been on the decline, it is still at a high level that causes biodiversity loss and land degradation. Capacity building carried out by the project has contributed to a reduction in the incidence of fire at a national scale. Despite these interventions, the incidence is still high and nationwide awareness on the hazards of fires needs to be built |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Increased management effectiveness and financial sustainability of Greater Kafue and West Lunga PA system** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Increase in Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool; | 57% KNP (METTPAZ 2010)    39% KNP GMAs (2010)    28% WLNP (2010)    20% WLNP GMAs (2010) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 65% KNP    45% KNP GMAs    40% WLNP    30% WLNP GMAs | The end of the project targets for KNP GMAs and the WLNP protected areas have been achieved while the target for KNP has not been achieved. The next management effectiveness assessment will be done at the end of 2018. There has been steady progress in the management effectiveness for Kafue National Park by 2% from 57% in 2010 to 59% in 2017. Regarding the Kafue National Park Game Management Areas, the increase has been by 11% from 39% in 2010 to 50% in 2017. A similar management effectiveness trend is obtaining for the West Lunga ecosystem where the increase has been 29% and 30% for the National Park and Game Management Areas respectively. | Targets for increased management effectiveness have been exceeded and those for financial sustainability of the Greater Kafue and West Lunga PA system are on track to be achieved by the end of the Project.    This is evidenced by:  i) Improvements in management effectiveness as reflected in improved METTPAZ scores (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas of Zambia):    Management effectiveness has improved by 15% for Kafue National Park and 25% in West Lunga National Park.  In the associated Game Management Areas (GMAs), there have been corresponding increases in Management Effectiveness, of 29.6% in the Kafue GMAs and 28.3% in the West Lunga GMAs.    METTPAZ scores for Kafue National Park: TARGET = 65%  Score at project start: 57%  Score in 2017 59%  Current score: 72% (exceeds end-of-project target, and represents an improvement over previous PIR)    METTPAZ scores for West Lunga National Park: TARGET = 40%  Score at project start: 28 %  Score in 2017: 57%  Current score:: 65% (Target exceeded)    METTPAZ score for KNP GMAs:TARGET = 45%  At project start: 39%  2017: 57.8%  Current score: 68.6% (Target exceeded)    METTPAZ scores for GMAs in WLNP: TARGET = 30%  Score at start: 20%  Score in 2017: 46%  Current score: 48.3% (Target exceeded)    The project has contributed to these improvements through investments in capacity building of Implementing Partner staff and community members in law enforcement, fire management, anti-encroachment efforts and development of platforms for stakeholder engagement and communication. See Annex II: METTPAZ (2018). |
| 2a. Wildlife stocking rates;        2b. reduced area burned annually      2c. Reduced GHG emissions from fire | KNP=8.6% of carrying capacity (as per aerial survey 2008)      KNP=56% (1.252 mill ha)      KNP=1,650,000 CO2 annually from late fires | *(not set or not applicable)* | 12% of carrying capacity in both KNP and productive GMAs      KNP=reduced by 50% (625,800 ha)      KNP=825,000t CO2 reduced emissions annually | There has been increase in the stocking rates of the 15 major species including elephants, lions, buffalo, impala, puku, sable antelope and roan antelope. There has been a 12% increase of carrying capacity from 8% in 2013 to 20% in 2015 (The Nature Conservancy Aerial Survey Report 2015). The cumulative carrying capacity assessment will be done after the aerial survey has been undertaken before the end of 2018. Similar trend in the stocking rate is expected taking regular sighting of these animals as proxy (Department of National Parks and Wildlife Patrol Report, 2017/18).  There is marginal reduction of late season fires by 2% (equivalent to 34 ha) since the inception of the project.  There has been a reduction in the GHG emissions of about 3.9% (equivalent to 63,980 tCO2 or 1.316tCO2/ha/year between early burning and late burning). | 2a) Wildlife stocking rates: no new data available    Updated figures on wildlife stocking rates have not been produced since the last PIR, when stocking rate had increased from 8% to 12% of carrying capacity. No new data is available because the aerial survey which was to be undertaken in 2018 has been postponed to September, 2019 – restructuring within the Department of National Parks and Wildlife meant that the survey could not be undertaken when originally planned.  However, proxy indicators based on sightings made during foot patrols (Spatial Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Tool (SMART) patrol data, indicate that for at least some species (e.g. elephants and impalas), animal numbers may be higher for the Jan - July 2019 period, than they were in the corresponding period in 2018. See Report, Annex I.  If the aerial survey reveals that there has been no decline in stocking rates since last year, then the project target for this indicator will have been met.    2b) Area burned annually:  This has been reduced by 8.3% (184, 925ha) in Kafue National Park since project start:  Area burned annually at project start: 1,604,670ha (71.9%)  Current area burned: 1,419,745ha (63.6%). (See Annex III TNC Report).    Although it is encouraging that the extent of land burned has been reduced, and that the area being burned currently is slightly less than reported in the last PIR, achievement (8.3% reduction) is currently significantly below target (50%)    Meeting the end-of-project target of reducing the total area burned by 50% is unlikely to be achieved. This is because of ongoing pressure from the drivers of fire which include encroachment, timber extraction, charcoal production and use of fire by illegal hunters/poachers. The incidence of these activities is an indicator of high levels of poverty, which is linked with unsustainable use of natural resources.    The Project’s approach has been to: i) support the establishment of alternative sustainable livelihoods as a long-term strategy to reduce the poverty and promote sustainable land management – which includes more judicious use and management of fire. (ii) 14 Community Liaison Assistants (UN Volunteers) are actively promoting awareness of the importance of protecting forests and woodlands and better management of fire. (iii) Work with partners, (e.g. Panthera, the Department of Wildlife an National Parks , and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to build capacity for fire management (training workshops, and provision of equipment and protective clothing); development of a fire management strategy; and enhancing capacity for early response to uncontrolled/unplanned fires.    2c) GHG emissions:  There has been a slight reduction in GHG emissions, corresponding to the decrease in the extent of land being burned. This reduction has been due to capacity building for fire management, the development of a fire strategy and enforcing early dry-season burning, when biomass is less, thus decreasing emissions of nitrous oxide and methane.  Jointly with Panthera, the Project is enhancing capacity for rapid response using Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tools, and with TNC is providing training in use of GIS and remote sensing to map incidence of fire and associated emissions.    Efforts are also being directed to promoting alternative sustainable livelihoods to reduce the drivers of uncontrolled fires. This includes supporting and incentivizing adoption of energy-efficient cookstoves among some 5,000 families in the project domain. Some 1,860 stoves have been installed and are in active use. |
| 3. Reduction in funding gap of the targeted National Parks moving up one category (based on REMNPAS Financial viability assessment) with at least one new PPP formed (WLNP) | 0 PPP in Greater KNP and WLNP    revenues: approx $600,000 in KNP | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1 PPP in each of core PAs of Greater WLNP and KNP    at least $850,000 revenues in KNP    (increase by 10% per annum) | Steady progress is being made in establishing PPPs in Kafue/West Lunga ecosystem for wildlife and forest resources which is supported by the project. A Private Sector Partner named Kalumbila Trident Foundation has been selected through a competitive tender process.  The partnership with Kalumbila Trident Foundation covers the West Lunga National Park and two Game Management Areas (Lukwakwa and Chibwika-Ntambu) and there is need to find another partner to cover the Kafue National Park ecosystem. Preliminary discussions with African Parks and The Nature Conservancy have commenced with the support of the project.    There has been an increase in the total revenue collected from the Kafue National Park from $1.1 Million in 2015 to a cumulative $3.3 Million in 2017. | Reduction in PA funding gap:    There has been steady improvement and it is likely that the end-of-project target for reducing the PA financing gap will be met.    3a) Establishment of PPPs:  Target: at least 1 PPP each in Kafue and West Lunga National Parks:  Achievement: 2 PPPs (one in each national park) under negotiation  i) West Lunga: Conclusion of the PPP with Trident Foundation Ltd. is nearly complete – awaiting only final review of the management agreement between the parties (Government, Trident Foundation Ltd. and the local community). Signature is expected in September 2019  ii) Kafue National Park: Government has indicated written “intent for a PPP’’ with African Parks and The Nature Conservancy. The discussions on the business model to use are ongoing. Negotiations will be advanced in the last quarter of 2019.    The contribution of the project to this process has been to help facilitate negotiations and to help communities in understanding the PPP arrangements, legal implications, and in strengthening their negotiation skills and partner engagement.    3b) Annual revenue collection (Kafue National Park)  Baseline: $600,000pa  Target: $850,000pa  As reflected in the annual reports of the Kafue Regional Office, revenue collection in Kafue National Park has been variable year-on-year.  2015 - US$1.1million;  2016 - US$ 438, 500;  2017- US$749,100,  2018 - US $927,800,  2019 (January to June only) - US$590,000.  See Annex IV Tourism Data for KNP 2015 – 2019.    A large increase was reported in 2015, followed by a significant drop to below baseline levels in 2016 (an election year, which influences tourism revenues). Thereafter, a steady increase has taken place, despite restructuring of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, which started in 2017 and only stabilized in 2018. By the end of 2018, the target had been exceeded. Data for 2019 is incomplete, but by end June, revenue collection sat only a little below annual baseline level for 2014. It is expected that the target will be met.    The contribution to this result by the project has come from (i) enhancing law enforcement, which, in turn, has contributed to improved animal sightings (an attraction to tourists); (ii) advocating for the regular and competitive review of park fees; (iii) Negotiation of PPPs; in Kafue National Park, the PPP will introduce greater stability to revenue collection, as an innovative business model will be introduced.    3c) Annual percentage increase in tourism revenues:  Target: 10%  Percentage increase has been variable. The increase over baseline in 2015, 2017 and 2018 far exceeded the target. 2016 represents an anomaly, caused by a drop-off in tourist numbers as a result of it being an election year.  (The utility of % increase in annual earnings as an indicator of improved financial sustainability – or closing the PA financing gap - is limited, as it does not necessarily take into account increased costs, year on year). |
| 4. PES maintaining watershed / river catchments by communities in KNP benefitting ZESCO | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 PES in KNP with ZESCO | The target of 1 Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Kafue National Park (KNP) with the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) is off-track due to protracted discussions. | No PES schemes have been established yet, and it is unlikely that this target will be met by project end.    ZESCO, is the only entity that has capacity to pay for such services, but is already paying for ecosystem services to the Zambezi River Authority. ZESCO is unwilling to enter into another PES arrangement, as this is seen as double charging. This hampered negotiations and progress.    To overcome this problem, the Project has developed a road map for establishment of the Payment for Ecosystem services scheme, involving other partners (beyond ZESCO), and discussions are at a rudimentary stage . |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Sustainable land and forest management by “Community Conservancies” in GMA buffer areas through selected CBNRM practices.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1a. “Community Conservancies” established      1b. VAGs legally established      1c.ILUA plans completed for all VAGs      1d. Women members in VAGs and improved livelihoods | 0 ha      0      No ILUAs in place for VAGs (0)      Negligible women representation in governance structure in VAG areas | *(not set or not applicable)* | 557,900 ha(5,579 km2) of intact forest ecosystems established as community conservancies in targeted GMAs.      At least 25 Village Action Groups (VAGs) in target areas formally recognized and constituted by Y2 with clear resource rights, delineation of legally recognized VAG boundaries and use zones, management structures and benefit sharing plans (in line with national REDD+ criteria)      Integrated Land Use Assessment plans developed for all VAGs.      At least 40% female representation in all elected VAGs in project area; increased per capita / household income compared to 2012 baseline | The establishment of “Community Conservancies” has been progressing slowly despite this being key for community empowerment. This has been due to the protracted process for the legal framework to allow communities to manage the natural resources.    Twenty-five (25) VAGs have been identified for formal recognition. There has been little progress in the formal recognition of VAGs with clear resource rights.    To enforce the 36 Land-use Plans, the project is supporting the development of by-laws which will come into force when the Land-use Plans are approved.    There were no elections held during the reporting period because the term of office was still valid, therefore female representation has remained the same. | 1a) Community Conservancies:  No conservancies have been legally established yet (due to a lack of enabling legislation), and based on current progress, this target is unlikely to be achieved by November 2020.    In the Forest sector, there is a supportive legal framework for the establishment of conservancies. The approach of community forest management has just been approved but requires time to be nurtured (See Annex V Statutory Instrument No. 11 of 2018 ‘Guidelines for Community Forest Management Groups’).    In the Wildlife sector, there are no enabling legal instruments in place to support establishment of legal conservancies and this is constraining the implementation of Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) in the wildlife sector.    To lay the foundation for the establishment of conservancies, the Project is supporting the development of Management Agreements for Integrated Land Use Plans in 38 VAGs - these set aside forest conservation zones in intact forest ecosystems, accounting for 334,300 ha in Game Management Areas.    To address the inertia in the establishment of conservancies particularly in the wildlife sector, stakeholders and the Project are advocating for the development of a CBNRM policy. Communities have been mobilized, and trained in CBNRM principles and are anxious to take on the role of stewards of natural resources.    1b) Establishment of VAGs and (1c) ILUA plans (in line with REDD+ criteria)    Target: 25 VAGs legally established, all with ILUAs in place and prepared for implementation of REDD+  Achievement: 38 VAGs earmarked for legal establishment, with ILUAs developed, and 25 of these prepared for REDD+  With the support of the Project, 38 VAGs have been earmarked for legal establishment and integrated land use plans have been developed. This has been possible because of the capacity building of Implementing Partners, VAG members and communities in Integrated Land-Use Planning and governance. See Annex VI ILUP.    While the VAGs are awaiting legal recognition, the Project has:  (i) supported the development of by-laws which are also legally binding at the local level, providing for clear resource rights, boundaries and land use zones, management structures and benefit sharing plans in line with National REDD+ criteria.  (ii) Prepared 25 VAGs for the implementation of REDD+ projects, by: facilitating zoning of areas for REDD+; resource mapping; and the provision of small grants to support sustainable livelihoods that will provide income to the community and reduce dependence on the forest resource base.  See Annex VII REDD+ Criteria Report    The project has also provided training to Implementing Partner staff (Department of National Parks and Wildlife, and Forestry Department) in Geographical Information Systems; and has procured GPS equipment and GIS software for the development of digital maps in the forestry and wildlife sectors to facilitate REDD+ Project implementation.    1d) Women’s participation in VAGs and household incomes  1. Representation on VAG committees:  Target: 40% representation of women on VAG committees  Achievement: 50% (exceeds target)  Gender equality and empowerment in line with the national policy on gender has been promoted by the project. The project supported a gender gap analysis in 2017 and this was followed by training of trainers in 2018. In line with the gender gap analysis recommendations, the project has supported women to participate in the governance structures of VAGs and representation of women on VAG committees currently stands at 50% In addition, the Project supported the training of Forest and Wildlife staff and VAG committee members in gender mainstreaming.    2. Improved household incomes  The Project has set aside 40% of the total grant for a small grants programme to support womens’ livelihood activities, including goat rearing, beekeeping and gardening.  See Annex VIII Newspaper Article    The Project has promoted conservation farming which has the dual benefit of conserving the environment and increasing productivity, which in turn increases income and food security.  Preliminary results as indicated by the Conservation Farming Unit (CFU) shows that production has tripled since the introduction of conservation farming in female-headed households:  2014 (project start): less than a tonne/ha  2018: 3 tonnes/ha, of which 1 tonne is needed for food security and 2 tonnes are sold for income (equivalent to U$420/ha/year).  See Annex IX CFU Report |
| 2. Conservation farming practices applied in targeted GMAs      Increased yields | 0 Ha using conservation farming techniques | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3,760 ha of conservation farming practiced by at least 1,600 HH (in 40 VAGs) by end of project.      Introduction of conservation farming practices leads to improved soil organic matter and field intensification across 3,760 hectares leading to:      - 40% reduction in cumulative CO2 emissions from vegetation clearance for agriculture in targeted areas resulting in 7,520 ha of avoided deforestation in targeted areas    - Resulting decrease in direct lifetime avoided to CO2 emissions from clearance of vegetation for agriculture (20 years) in that same landscape = 988,128 tCO2e compared to BAU scenario | A cumulative total of over 6,000 ha is under conservation farming in 25 VAGs against the target of 3,760 ha (Conservation Farming Unit Report 2017). So far more than the targeted 1,600 households have engaged in conservation farming practices.    The reduction in cumulative CO2 from vegetation clearance resulting in more than 7,520 ha of avoided deforestation is on track and estimated to be below 40%.    With the support of the project in conservation farming which covers more than 6,000 ha, this translates into reduction in emissions estimated at 1,708tCO2 using global mitigation potential from agriculture of 0.32tC/ha/year. | 2a) ha under conservation farming and number of households practicing    The target for introduction of Sustainable Land Management through the application of conservation farming in GMAs has been exceeded.    Baseline: 0 hectares  End-of-project target: 3,760 ha, involving 1,600 households    Cumulative Achievement: 9,994 ha under conservation farming (of which 3,994 has was added in the 2018/19 farming season), with 6,400 households trained in conservation farming and 4,215 households actively practicing (of which 2,615 were added in 2018/2019).    This represents an adoption rate of 41% in the project domain, which is above national average of approximately 30%. The largest gains were made in Chief Chibwika where the traditional leader has assumed the role of a Conservation Farming Champion.  See Annex X Chief Chibwika Photos    This achievement can be attributed to the training and extension support provided by the Project through the Conservation Farming Unit using the Lead Farmer Approach.    2b) Yields  The adoption of Conservation Farming among smallholder farmers has at least tripled yields, with enhanced resilience to climate change and variability. Despite pro-longed dry spells experienced in the 2018/19 farming season, farmers practicing conservation farming under the project achieved a minimum maize yield of 3 tons per hectare (compared to less than a ton per hectare by farmers practicing conventional farming). This high productivity has a corresponding increase in income of US$840/ha/year. Similar gains were reported by female-headed households involved in conservation farming of US$420/ha/year. As a result, there is growing demand by smallholder farmers for more trainings in conservation farming.    2c) CO2 emissions resulting from vegetation clearance for agriculture in targeted areas:  Target: 40% reduction in cumulative emissions, with 7,520 ha reduction in area cleared  Achievement: the extent of land cleared has been reduced by 19, 988 ha, which is in excess of the end-of-project target.    With regard to the contribution of conservation farming to decreasing direct lifetime avoided CO2 emissions, the project is yet to calculate this.  Using estimates based on global mitigation potential factor of 0.32tC/ha/year of agricultural land, the estimate for 2018 reduction in emissions is equivalent to 6, 400 tCO2e (19, 988ha x 0.32). |
| 3. Demonstration of avoided deforestation (no net loss) in at least 25 VAGs establishing REDD pilots linking to national and/or voluntary carbon financing. | 0 ha / no REDD+ pilots in VAGs | *(not set or not applicable)* | 25,000 ha leveraging additional 75,000 ha (intact forest) by protecting VAG designated forest zones.      - VCS and CCB standard acceptable to international brokers certifying REDD pilots and marketing for carbon financing.      - Potential buyers identified to purchase the REDD+ carbon credits from the VAG pilots. | Three Hundred and Thirty-four Thousand Three Hundred (334,300) hectares has so far been set aside but activities have not yet started because the establishment of REDD+ pilots is off-track due to delayed completion of land-use planning process which has to be supported by approved by-laws.    Certifying REDD pilots and marketing for carbon financing is off-track because activities have not started.    Identification of potential buyers to purchase the REDD+ carbon credits is off-track because the VAG pilots have not been fully established. | The overall targets for Sustainable Forest Management through REDD+ piloting (no net loss) are unlikely to be achieved before November, 2020, though some important advances have been made to prepare for implementation of REDD+ (see also progress reported under Outcome 2, Target 1d, above)    3a) Hectares or number of VAGs implementing REDD+ pilots  Target: 25,000ha (leveraging 75,000 ha) in at least 25 VAGs  Achieved: identification and setting aside of 334,300 ha of forest areas for REDD+ piloting in at least 25 VAGs - this exceeds the project target of 25,000 ha and expected leveraged additional 75, 000 ha of VAG designated forest zones.    However, as avoided deforestation takes a long time to be manifest, it will be difficult to demonstrate measurable results within the remaining project period.    As reported under Outcome 2, 1d, above, the Project has supported the development of land use plans for 25 VAGs, accounting for 334,300 ha of communally owned forest which is earmarked for REDD+ piloting. Within these VAG areas, the Project has engaged a partner ‘Community Markets for Conservation’ (COMACO) to establish a few selected REDD+ sites using Community Based REDD+ model. COMACO is expected to continue working with the VAGs to further the REDD+ establishment beyond the Project's lifespan as part of the Project Exit Strategy.    3b) Standards  The standards for performance of REDD+ (VCS and CCB) are unlikely to be achieved during the project period as the work on setting up REDD+ projects has only just commenced. COMACO, who are facilitating the REDD+ implementation, have developed standards that have been used in other areas, which could be rolled out in the Kafue ecosystem. The Project is supporting COMACO in updating, testing and translating the standards into local languages.    3c) Identification of buyers:  The identification of potential buyers to purchase the REDD+ carbon credits is likely to be achieved, though progress has been limited to date, COMACO already has systems for establishing monitoring, reporting and verification as well as identifying buyers. . |
| 4. Reduced rate of deforestation from fuel wood extraction in all targeted GMAs | Unsustainable firewood collection and SFM governance    - Wood fuel collection in designated areas is ad-hoc and unsustainable    - No sustainable woodlots exist in targeted areas    - Knowledge of coppicing practices for fuel wood extraction among communities in targeted areas is very low | *(not set or not applicable)* | Under the project designated zones for fuel wood collection will be established optimizing SFM (and testing different ‘treatments’)      - Working with the Copperbelt University, the 25 VAGs will be trained in harvesting and coppice management and will each establish an auditable fuel wood use and CFM plan.      - Linked to land use planning, experimental fuel wood management and collection zones will be established in 25 VAGs; systems boundaries for VAGs will be defined; and alternative operational modalities for fuel wood harvesting and use will be applied (including coppicing).      Leading to the following GEBs:      - Direct lifetime avoided emissions savings of 63,281 tCO2e (20 years) compared to fuel wood usage in a BAU scenario | Establishment of designated fuel wood collection zones is off-track. Achievement of this target is dependent on the completion of the land use planning exercise.    Training of VAGs in harvesting and coppice management, establishment of auditable fuel wood use and community forest management (CFM) plan is off-track due to delayed completion of integrated land use plan by-laws and the CFM consultancy.    The experimental fuel wood management and collection zones target is off-track as it is dependent on the establishment of designated fuel wood collection zones and training of VAGs in harvesting and coppice management, establishment of auditable fuel wood use and community forest management.    Direct lifetime avoided emissions savings of 63,281tCO2e is off-track because designated fuel wood collection zones have not been established. | The targets for Sustainable Land and Forest Management by “Community Conservancies” in GMA buffer areas through sustainable firewood collection and SFM governance, are likely to be achieved before November 2020.    4a) Zones for fuelwood collection  The project has established designated fuelwood collection zones in 38 VAGs through the ILUP process.    This represents a significant advance over progress reported last year.    4b) Training and awareness  Awareness of and capacity for more sustainable fuelwood use has been built among VAGs through: (i) promotion of energy efficient stoves in over 1,860 households; (ii) Training VAGs in practical forest management such as harvesting, coppice management establishment of auditable fuel wood use and community forest management (CFM) planning.    4c) Lifetime avoided emissions  Securing carbon in the targeted area is steadily improving, and the target of 63,281 tCO2e direct avoided emissions savings is likely to be achieved by project end.  334 300 ha has been set aside for forest conservation, out of which 83, 575 ha has been set aside as fuelwood collection zones. This should translate into a corresponding reduction in carbon emissions, which is yet to be determined. |
| 5. Reduced rate of deforestation from late season fires in targeted GMA zones. | Late season fires and poor fire management monitoring and practices in all targeted GMA zones    - 174,671 ha of forests burned in late-season fires annually in GMA areas in KNP    - 627,088 ha of forests burned in late-season fires annually in PA zones of KNP    - Annual estimated CO2 emissions from fire in GMA zones of KNP = 230,566 tCO2e per annum    - Annual estimated CO2 emissions from fire in PA parts of KNP = 827,756 tCO2e per annum | *(not set or not applicable)* | Land use and forest conservation plans will be developed and adopted by all VAGs, supported and monitored by Kafue Central Business Unit (CBU)    - Forest and wildlife patrolling and protection will be done by Village Scouts in all targeted GMAs    - Fire control action plans will be adopted and put in use in all VAGs    - As a result fire losses will be reduced by at least 30% in GMA zones annually through fire protection practices (boundary and firebreak management, early burning, etc), land use planning, patrolling and education      The resulting direct lifetime avoided t CO2 emissions (over 20 years) from these activities compared to a BAU scenario (in GMA zones) = 1,383,394 tCO2e | Development and adoption of land use and forest conservation plans is off-track although development of land use plans is in progress.    Forest and wildlife patrolling and protection is off-track because the Village Scouts (Community Scouts) have just completed their training in fire monitoring at the end of the reporting period.    The fire control action plans target is off-track because of the delay in the fire management training.    The reduction of fire by at least 30% target in GMA zones is off-track because training in fire monitoring and management has just been completed by the end of the reporting period.    The direct lifetime avoided t CO2 emissions is off-track because data capture has not commenced in GMAs because training in fire monitoring and management has just been completed by the end of the reporting period. | The targets for sustainable land and forest management by “Community Conservancies” in GMA buffer areas through effective community-based fire management are likely to be achieved by the end of the project. However, performance against individual targets is variable.    5a) Late season fires and fire management practices    Preliminary estimates indicate a downward trend in the total area burned in the GMAs, with a reduction from 1,067,871 ha in 2014 to 976,948 ha in 2017.    These slight gains are attributed to the project’s investments in capacity building for improved land-use and forest conservation planning in 38 VAGs; awareness campaigns to promote early burning; and improved capacity for fire management among community members and other stakeholders (through training and provision of equipment). In addition, there have been improvements in fire management infrastructure through clearing fire breaks, provision of transport and communication equipment to facilitate rapid response to late fires and better monitoring of fires, and improved firefighting equipment.    Whilst there is a reduction in the extent of land burned annually, the threat posed by late season fires is still a challenge. This is being made worse by: (i) climate variation, which means that the ground gets drier in May instead of July, affecting the effectiveness of existing prescribed fire regimes. (ii) Continuous influx of new settlers in areas adjacent to the GMAs, which reduces the effectiveness of awareness campaigns against late fires.  The solution to this lies in conducting continuous awareness campaigns but this would place an excessive burden on project resources.  Community Scouts (village scouts) are making an important contribution to monitoring fire risks (among other things). This is being strengthened through capacity building and strategic support to enable regular patrols by Community Scouts and Forestry Officers.  See Annex XI Newspaper Article.    5b) Reduced emissions:  The target of reducing emissions from late season fires is unlikely to be met during the project life.    Late fires in 2014 took place in over 821,014 ha and in 2017 this increased to 897, 752 ha.  Nonetheless, the Project and its partner The Nature Conservancy (TNC), are intensifying capacity building and awareness creation and investments in measures to control late fires. In partnership with TNC, the Project has also facilitated the development of community-based fire control action plans which are currently being executed in all the VAGs. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 68.31% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 68.31% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 8,982,059 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 332,004 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 13,148,864 |
| Co-financing | 46,936,777 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Nov 11, 2011 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Oct 30, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 16, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 28, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 10, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | May 15, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | May 15, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Nov 15, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| N/A | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There were no major delays in key project milestones except for the Terminal Evaluation which was moved forward to May 2020 following extension of the project. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The TE was scheduled to commence in November 2019 but was rescheduled to 2020 due to the project extension. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project has been granted an 18 month extension, with a re-scheduled TE date of May 2020, and operational closure date of November 2020. The extension was a recommendation of the Midterm Review, and was approved in May 2019.  The extension was granted to give the project the opportunity to mitigate the effects of unforeseeable bottlenecks and obstacles that have constrained some aspects of implementation. These included: (i) the allocation of time for implementation was unrealistically short, given the project's scope, complexity, intended outcomes and scale ($13 million budget); (ii) project inception was delayed by one year due to capacity shortages in the IP; (iii) subsequent institutional reorganizations in government ministries and departments, including the IP - resulted in a lack of strategic direction and delayed high-level decision-making between 2017 and 2018; (iv) changes in PMU staff, and disruptions in community-level implementation due to political campaigning during the national elections in 2016.    These challenges impacted particularly, though not only, on implementation of community livelihood activities, which require a full seasonal rotation to yield measurable results. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The overall assessment of the project is (MS) Moderately Satisfactory. This is because implementation is progressing as planned for many interventions with minor deviations. The cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are on track. The project is now on track and is managed well.  The project objective of biodiversity and carbon sinks of Greater Kafue and West Lunga Ecosystems in Zambia are better protected from threats and effectively managed by local institutions, communities, and economic actors using sustainable forestry and land management practices been achieved.  The project has managed to increase land brought under effective management in Protected Areas (PAs) in Kafue and West Lunga National Parks; surrounding Game Management Areas (GMAs) and in Protected Forest Areas (PFAs).  Although the project is not likely to meet some targets including reducing late fires, establishment of a PES; reducing GHG emissions from REDD+ interventions before it ends in November 2020, there is evidence demonstrating that most of the other targets are likely to be achieved. The project has done very well in achieving targets on increasing financial sustainability of the PAs in West Lunga and Kafue through facilitating establishment of PPPs; strengthened law enforcement that has contributed to increased animal sightings, tourist arrivals and revenue collection. Although late fires are still a challenge, the project has made considerable gains in reducing the area burned annually through support for various fire management interventions in the Kafue National Park and surrounding GMAs. The project has also increased hectarage under sustainable land and forest management through conservation farming as evidenced by high adoption rates of conservation farming by both female and male headed small holder farming households that has enhanced their productivity, food security and incomes. Furthermore, the project has strengthened community-based natural resources management planning and governance. This has enabled development of community level fire control action plans and Integrated Land Use Plans with clear zones for various uses including forest conservation that has resulted into setting aside of 334,300ha of forest area for various Sustainable Forest Management regimes including REDD+ and CFM. There is no doubt these interventions will greatly contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions. Additionally, the project has done well in promoting alternative livelihoods through small grants including achieving gender equity and women empowerment through gender analysis, gender mainstreaming, awareness creation and capacity building. The various gender interventions have enhanced participation of women in natural resources management governance structures such as VAGs and CRBs committees including ensuring equitable benefits.    In the remaining period, the project will continue investing in building partnerships that will ensure sustainability of the project interventions beyond its lifespan. This includes strengthening efforts and investments in law enforcement for wildlife and forest resource protection; and management of late fires which still remain a challenge. The project will also focus on quantifying and documenting data on its contribution on the reduction of GHG emissions from planned fires, avoided deforestation and conservation farming. Continued support for the establishment of the PPP in Kafue and West Lunga ecosystem will also be critical to achieve financial sustainability of these PAs systems at the same time this provides an opportunity for achieving sustainability of the project interventions. The project will also foster partnerships with other organisations pursuing similar interests in the project area including COMACO in order to take forward some of its interventions which will not be accomplished by the end of the project such as the REDD+ initiative. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Biodiversity and carbon sinks of the Greater Kafue/West Lunga Protected Area Systems are better protected from threats and effectively managed by national and local institutions, communities and economic actors using sustainable forestry and land management practices is likely to be achieved. The enabling environment that has been provided in the revised wildlife policy and legal framework coupled by investments and capacity building by the private sector and development partners respectively have contributed to the effective management of wildlife in Kafue National Park and its surrounding areas (https://www.outdoorjournal.com/news/aerial-survey-kafue-national-park-suggests-great-progress-fight-conservation/). With regards the management of forest assets the trend has remained the same as the rate of deforestation still stands at 250,000-300,000 ha per year (https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/ZMB/Zambia%20REDD+%20Strategy%20%28FINAL%20ed.%29%20%282%29.pdf).  Government is committed to facilitate the implementation of community-based natural resources management and Public Private Partnerships to expand the management options for biodiversity conservation. The status of forest and wildlife assets in Greater Kafue and West Lunga National Parks is likely to be improved and bring about effective management of these resources. The contribution of the project to this status is through awareness raising and capacity building through training wildlife and forest staff as well as local communities in Community Based Natural Resources Management including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, establishment of the Village Action Groups, development of Integrated Land Use Plans, provision of small grants to promote livelihoods and the establishment of the Public Private Partnership in West Lunga. In addition, the project provided support for the introduction of an innovative system Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tools (SMART) for enhancing resource mapping and law enforcement. This support has contributed to the increased wildlife population, particularly in Kafue National Park and in turn it has increased the revenue collection for the Park by 55% from $600,000 in 2014 to $927,800 in 2018. Financial sustainability has not yet been achieved in both Kafue and West Lunga National Parks. The slow pace towards this has been due to the restructuring of the wildlife department and also the economic situation in the country where tourism by the locals is very minimal. For the international tourists a remote park like West Lunga is not a favourite destination while Kafue National Park also does not have enough tourism infrastructure to accommodate large numbers of tourists. With the support of the project in establishing the Public Private Partnership, the financial sustainability for the parks will be addressed.  Notwithstanding this achievement regarding management effectiveness, there are still challenges to be addressed to ensure effective management of natural resources. These include encroachment due to population pressure around the parks, poaching and illegal loggings, manifestation of high poverty levels and uncontrolled fires due to limited knowledge among the public.  The project has developed a draft communication strategy to contribute to awareness creation. In addition, the strengthening of the Community Based Natural Resources Management system and creation of the Public Private Partnership, which is underway in Kafue National Park, which is being supported by the project will contribute to addressing these challenges.  Regarding implementation, progress has been made towards achieving the two outcomes, namely; i) increased management effectiveness and financial sustainability of Kafue and West Lunga Protected Area system; and ii) Sustainable land and forest management by “Community Conservancies” in Game Management Area buffer areas through selected Community Based Natural Resources Management practices. Both outcomes have been partially achieved, proceeding as planned, and implementation has been rated moderately satisfactory.  Management effectiveness scores in the National Parks and Game Management Areas have exceeded the targets by between 7 - 25%. The project has contributed through awareness raising, capacity building of wildlife and forest staff and communities, support to law enforcement and infrastructure maintenance.  Interventions by the project to achieve financial sustainability in the parks and Game Management Areas is on course. The project been instrumental in building the capacity of communities to understand the Public Private Community Partnerships. This has resulted a proposed Public Private Community Partnership with Kalumbila Trident Foundation in West Lunga, which has reached an advanced stage.  The implementation of conservation farming to achieve sustainable land and forest management is on track. 2,615 households against the targeted 1,600 households are practicing conservation farming, which is expected to lead to a reduction of cumulative CO2 emissions from vegetation clearance from agriculture resulting in avoided deforestation. Further, the adoption of energy saving stoves by communities is expected to lead to sustainable firewood collection from zones designated in the Integrated Land Use Plans, resulting in more sustainable forest management.  In line with the Mid-Term Review recommendation, the project has started disbursing grants for alternative livelihood activities, which is expected to reduce the pressure on unsustainable use of natural resources. Grants have been given for small livestock and energy efficient cook stoves. Specific targeting of women is expected to not only ensured that natural resources are used sustainably but that the per capita/household incomes are increased. The target for 40% female representation in all elected Village Action Groups has been maintained. This is because the tenure of office is still valid.  Notwithstanding the achievements, the project has had challenges with the achievement of some outputs. The establishment of community conservancies and legalized Village Action Groups has not been facilitated due to the lack of legal provisions. The establishment of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation pilots has been slow due to the delay in finalization of Integrated Land Use Plans.  In order to ensure sustainability of activities, and as an exit strategy, the project has facilitated the engagement of Kalumbila Trident Foundation and Community Markets for Conservation to continue strengthening Community Based Natural Resources Management in West Lunga and Kafue National Park Game Management Areas respectively.  In terms of budget delivery, the Cumulative financial delivery is at 68.29 %. The slightly downward drop can be attributed to the time spent in mobilizing and preparing the communities for the implementation of small grants. The communities that have undergone the training in Community Based Natural Resources Management, entrepreneurship and financial management are already receiving grants. It is envisaged that once all the communities receive the small grants by end of the year delivery will go up by 78.2%. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The overall rating of the project is moderately satisfactory. The project is on track to achieve the objective of biodiversity and carbon sinks of the Greater Kafue/West Lunga in Zambia being better protected from threats and effectively managed by local institutions, communities and economic actors using sustainable forestry and land management practices. The project’s performance on this objective has had a bearing on the national efforts in line with the Seventh National Development Plan of Zambia.  The Project has further contributed to Governments efforts to strengthen the diversified forest sector through safeguarding areas from threatening wildfires, capacity building and law enforcement support. This is evidenced by the Management Effectiveness Score increases recorded during the year reported (METTPAZ, 2018). As a result of these efforts biodiversity, wildlife stocks and forest stocks vulnerability to loss have to a large extent been secured from threats of poaching and fires. This protection of natural resources gives a strong base for increased tourism revenue and carbon sink performance.  The Project has contributed to the diversified and export oriented agriculture sector through improving productivity and climate resilience of rural farmers, along with efforts that have begun towards building a strong value chain for farmer products. Through interventions of conservation agriculture in partnership with Conservation Farming Unit and market securing on a large scale in partnership with Community Markets for Conservation, the project presents a useful opportunity for rural communities to have enhanced food security and lessens the areas of forest areas vulnerable to shifting cultivation. Alongside this, the project has contributed to the Country’s efforts in the energy sector through promotion of efficient use of domestic energy through energy saving stoves. This is further expected to reduce forest degradation with the growing population, securing stocks of forest for future generations.  The commencement of small grants and continued support for conservation agriculture for rural communities has added to the Country’s efforts toward poverty alleviation and vulnerability reduction. These efforts have resulted in multiple benefits derived for rural communities from resources surrounding them, without posing a threat to ecosystem biodiversity and the role of forest ecosystems as a carbon sink.  The Project’s work on Village Action Group integrated land use plans has added insightful value to a national effort toward sustaining integrated rural development. These plans have provided lessons learnt in harmonizing gender mainstreaming in rural planning, stakeholder engagement and alignment with related plans that should fit in with national level plans.  Some challenges have affected the performance of the project. On a cumulative note, it has been seen that the project’s gradually increasing performance was disrupted by a national election and the restructuring of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. Further, the lack of a legal framework to support the implementation of land use plans along with clear land rights at VAG level is an impediment to the full implementation of land use plans that have been developed. Opportunities are present under legislation within the Forestry Sector to address this, which the Project is exploring as an option within its area. The use of this avenue is also expected to provide support to the rolling out of REDD+ sites in the project area. Finally, a factor that is threatening the effective integrated management of areas is the growing trend of population movements in areas adjacent to the project area. This trend has the potential to disrupt the maturing of results of project interventions, as well as the affect suitability of these plans. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the fifth PIR to be submitted by this multifocal project, which sets out to ensure that biodiversity and carbon sinks of the Greater Kafue/West Lunga Protected Area System are better protected from threats and effectively managed by national and local institutions, communities and economic actors using sustainable forestry and land management practices. The project carries a GEF investment of just over US$13 million, and is implemented in the Kafue and West Lunga National Parks, and associated Game Management Areas and communally managed lands.    The project is currently under extension (see explanation given in Section: Adjustments), with a revised operational closure date of November 2020. Terminal Evaluation is timed for May 2020.    DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE PROGRESS RATING: Moderately Satisfactory  The DO Rating is given as Moderately Satisfactory, the same as in the previous PIR – although there have been considerable advances over last year in achievement of certain targets.    The project is structured under two outcomes: (1) Increased management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the Kafue and West Lunga Protected Area System; and (2) Sustainable land and forest management by local institutions in GMA buffer areas through selected CBNRM practices.    At the objective level, the project has achieved and slightly exceeded its target for the extent of land brought under SLM and SFM to achieve connectivity between West Lunga and Kafue National Parks.    This achievement notwithstanding, the project has identified persistent risks posed by encroachment of settlement into conservation areas, inappropriate burning practices, and illegal activities (such as illegal fishing and poaching). The project’s approach to managing these risks has been: (i) to intensify advocacy and awareness-raising through its network of Community Liaison Assistants (UN Volunteers), and by engaging partners such as COMACO, who have legitimacy and credibility among communities and an established track record of success in shifting behaviour in conservation-compatible directions; and, (ii) on addressing poverty, which is the key driver of these risks. This is being addressed through substantial investment in establishing sustainable alternative livelihoods.    Progress under Outcome 1 is considered to be on track, though performance under some of the indicators is currently not on target. Areas of notable achievement are as follows:  • The targets for improved management of both Kafue and West Lunga National Parks, and their associated game management areas, as measured by a change in METTPAZ scores, have been EXCEEDED, with notable improvements over scores reported in the last PIR. To achieve this, the project’s focus has been on intensive capacity building in the IP and among communities (for improved law enforcement and fire management, in particular), and on creating a platform and opportunities for better engagement between protected area managers and stakeholder communities.  • The targets for increase in annual protected area revenues (Kafue National Park) have been EXCEEDED overall, though year-on-year data shows marked variability due to multiple externalities that are beyond the control of the project. It is not possible to state with certainty that these increases are due solely to the interventions of the project, nor to assess whether they will lead to greater financial sustainability, as PA revenues are vulnerable to many external influences. One of the critical advances the project has made though is in the establishment of two PPPs (which is on target) – the first of these is an innovative partnership with a private sector entity - the Trident Foundation Ltd. (social responsibility arm of a mining company), and the second with an NGO - African Parks, facilitated through the Nature Conservancy. The first PPP is about to be formally concluded, but the negotiations for the second are currently lagging, and the project is putting in place measures to address this. Indications are that both PPPs will be active before project end.    Areas under Outcome 1 that are proving more challenging to address are:  • Changes in stocking rate: no new data is available, as the planned aerial survey could not be undertaken due to internal institutional re-structuring in the Implementing Partner. The survey has been rescheduled for September 2019.Stocking rate is, however, influenced by multiple factors, and the project interventions might only be able to influence this indirectly.  • Reducing the area of land burned: whilst some reduction has been effected, changing established land use practices over large areas is something that takes a long time to achieve. The project has correctly identified that one of the critical things to do is to escalate advocacy and awareness campaigns, especially since there is a continuous influx of new people into the areas surrounding the GMAs and PAs. To manage this situation, and enhance the reach and impact of its awareness-raising, the project is working through partners such as The Nature Conservancy, Panthera, COMACO and others, as well as through its cohort of Community Liaison Assistants (UN Volunteers)  • Establishment of PES schemes: there has been little progress here due to the absence of a willing buyer of watershed services, but the project is trying to develop roadmap for establishment of PES and to identify potential alternative buyers. It is unlikely that the target of establishing 1 PES scheme will be met, though COMACO will be picking up on this work.    Under Outcome 2, progress is currently off-track overall, with delivery under most indicators being off-target.  This said, areas of outstanding achievement are as follows:  • The targets for uptake of conservation farming practices have been exceeded, both for the extent of land brought under active conservation farming, and the number of households involved (and an even greater number of households trained and ready to practice these farming techniques, with increasing demand form other communities for training). Twinned with the provision of small grants for alternative livelihoods (with a focus on women’s groups), these interventions are improving productivity and food security, and leading to improved quality of life.  • The project has successfully established 38 designated fuelwood collection zones, as part of efforts to decrease deforestation. Whether or not these will result in a measurable decrease in deforestation remains to be seen, but this will be difficult to quantify – firstly because deforestation may be driven my multiple drivers and, secondly, because the period of time needed to detect a measurable change (or trend) exceeds the lifespan of the project.  • Women’s representation on VAG governance structures currently stands at 50% as a result of project interventions (this is in excess of target).    For other indicators, although progress is off-track, and it may not even be possible to achieve the targets by project-end, the project has demonstrated strategic adaptive management to at least pave the way for making progress, and for putting in place mechanisms to ensure that hard results are delivered - even if it is beyond the life of the project.    Key examples are:  • The project has been unable to establish legal conservancies or Village Action Groups as there are no enabling legal instruments in place. However, the project has, laid the ground work for this in 38 VAGs by working through available instruments (e.g. Integrated Land Use Assessments and Plans, and by-laws) to ensure that some 334,400 ha of intact forest and woodland habitat is set aside, with management plans and bylaws in place to ensure their conservation and sustainable management and use. The project is also advocating for development and adoption of a CBNRM policy and 38 VAGs are earmarked for legal recognition.  • Implementation of REDD+ pilots has not been possible, due to a lack of capacity to drive the process. To mitigate this, the project has focused on preparing some 25 VAGs for implementation of REDD+ through training, and has entered a partnership with COMACO, an NPO that has the experience and capacity to develop and roll-out REDD+ pilots.    In the remaining project period, afforded by the extension, the project will focus on:  • completion of community-livelihood activities, thus enhancing results and on-the-ground impact (this is especially necessary for conservation farming activities that require a full seasonal rotation to yield measurable results); testing of the Community Forest Management Manual, and piloting of REDD+ activities, in partnership with COMACO  • Consolidation of capacity building for use and scaling up of SMART to strengthen law enforcement, including at West Lunga  • Finalization of the PPPs in West Lunga and Kafue, thereby enhancing sustainability    IMPLEMENTATION PERFORMANCE: Moderately Satisfactory    This project has a large budget of just over US$13 million, of which some $3.9 million remains to be spent. Cumulative delivery stands at 68.5%, but this should improve due to at least 78% once all the small grants have been issued to recipient communities before year-end – issuing of grants has been slowed down by the time it has taken to mobilize communities and set up appropriate processes and mechanisms to implement the small grants programme fully. Although delivery rate in the current financial year is lagging a behind that achieved previously, expenditure under the current AWP (when compared with similar projects being implemented elsewhere), already exceeds $1 million, which in itself is quite a good achievement.    Some of the key constraints on delivery, and consequently, implementation,are:  - the length of time it takes to develop a common understanding among the multiple project stakeholders, make decisions, and secure approvals  - the Project Steering Committee is multisectoral with a large membership, and it is not always possible to obtain full participation at meetings where key decisions must be made; furthermore, there is some confusion regarding the respective roles of the PSC and the project's Technical Committee, which leads to inefficiencies and delays.  - high staff turnover in the partner organizations - this is affecting implementation of activities related to fire management in particular  - the remoteness of some areas of operation results in long transaction times; these areas, which lack reliable electricity and internet connection, also battle to use the required systems for disbursement of funds    The project has a detailed stakeholder engagement plan which it is actively implementing, and prepared a Gender Analysis, with recommendations for action, in 2018. Whilst it is clear that the project is focusing on addressing gender-related issues (e.g. through the small grants programme, improved representation by women on VAG committees, provision of energy-efficient stoves), the impact of these activities does not seem to be tracked comprehensively.    Implementation improvement plan:  The project now has a well-staffed PMU in place, has strengthened its implementation capacity through formation of strategic partnerships, and has taken proactive measures to streamline and expedite procurement processes and financial transactions – these being among the main constraints on delivery. Mitigation measures to be put in place by the project include:  - all requisitions will now be processed proactively on a quarterly basis.  - the project will convene a joint working session with all project implementers to develop remaining TORs for work to be carried out in the reminder of the year, and will have these approved as a block by the PSC, instead of each one being done individually. This should expedite procurement, as the PSC has many members, and obtaining approvals on a one-by-one basis can otherwise take a great deal of time.  - the UNDP Country Office will escalate its support to partners for procurement, especially for those located at remote sites  - partnerships will be strengthened for driving forward implementation of those activities that are lagging, especially linked to fire management  Given these measures and general capacity improvements (including through partnerships with capacitated institutions), and the readiness of the small grants programme (which accounts for 40% of the grant budget) for full implementation, there is good potential to accelerate delivery and performance so that the delays that have been experienced to date can be overcome, or mitigated.    It is further recommended that:  i) To streamline and expedite decision-making, the project should re-clarify the roles, and lines of decision-making and reporting between the Project Board (PSC) and the project's Technical Committee, to avoid overlaps, duplications and miscommunications  ii) To mitigate and manage the risks to the management effectiveness of protected areas and GMAs posed by increasing population pressures, the project should escalate its awareness and advocacy campaigns through existing channels, and should work to ensure that the proposed GMA Council/Committee is functional by project end, and empowered (along with VAG Committees and CBNRM Associations to sustain the advocacy programme.  iii) To ensure that remaining social and environmental safeguard risks to achievement of project outcomes, and their sustainability, have been correctly identified and can be appropriately mitigated or managed, the project should update its SESP post-PIR, and build all necessary mitigation strategies into the workplan for the remaining implementation period.  iv) To enable the project to report meaningfully on its impact on gender mainstreaming and empowerment, it should update its gender profile, reporting on achievements against criteria that are detailed in the 2018 Gender Analysis. This can be presented with other M&E Reports during the Terminal Evaluation. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [PIMS 4625 Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming .docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4625/213438/1717731/1724329/PIMS%204625%20Gender%20Analysis%20and%20Mainstreaming%20.docx) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| With women having a steady income through the livelihoods that have been promoted by the project, it has potential to upset power relations, especially in marital set up. Currently the Project has not observed or received any incidences.  The Project will continue providing gender training that will include elements of addressing gender ,environmental and social safeguards. In addition a sub-committee within the VAGs will be established in line with the experiences and lessons from Mozambique on how to address grievances. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project has increased gender equality and empowerment through various interventions, as follows:  A) Dedicated small grants support to women groups to pursue various alternative livelihoods:  i) More than 10 womens’ groups have directly benefited from these small grants, which help to address the food and income needs of women at household level. The women engaged in conservation farming and other livelihood activities are now able to produce their own food, and at the same time generate income from selling excess produce. This has reduced the income gap and power structure between men and women at household level.  ii) The gender trainings supported by the project targeting Implementing Partners, Village Action Groups and general community members has enhanced gender awareness and is significantly challenging previously held negative social norms against women that were contributing to GBV and poverty among women. The increased gender awareness is slowly bringing about transformational change in the attitudes and social norms in the communities were the project is operating.  iii) The gender-focused capacity building interventions by the project have also increased confidence levels among women to contest for decision-making positions in VAG and Community Resource (CRB) Committees, which were previously dominated by men. This has clearly changed the power balance in these structures and contributed to transforming and challenging gender inequalities and discrimination. This is evidenced by the achievement of 50% of women elected in VAG committees against the target of 40% in all the VAGs structures in the project area. In addition, mainstreaming gender in the CRB/VAG constitutions by the project is expected to sustain equitable participation and benefit sharing between men and women.  The project has incorporated mentoring and monitoring support system to the grantees that is contributing to ensuring gender mainstreaming and equitable benefit sharing from alternative livelihoods supported through small grants and sustainable utilization of natural resources in their communities.    B) Promoting and facilitating the transition to using fuel-efficient stoves (called ‘bitofu byankunyi ’in the local language): With most of the rural population reliant on fuelwood for heating and cooking, women and girls have traditionally invested significant amounts of time into firewood collection – an activity that also exposes them to various risks (such as human-wildlife conflict), and takes time away from them being able to perform other tasks (and for girls, time they can spend on their schoolwork). Traditional, open-hearth fires burn large quantities of wood and generate a lot of smoke, which poses health risks to women and children who may be in their care. By promoting the transition to more energy efficient stoves, the project has contributed not only to reducing pressure on woodland resources and lowering greenhouse gas emissions, but has also contributed to improved living conditions for women and children (especially girls), who can now spend less time collecting wood, and suffer less exposure to smoke. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The project support for small grants to womens' groups has enhanced environmental and/or resilience outcomes as these grants have enabled women to adopt alternative livelihoods to support their incomes and food needs - these are critical in lessening dependency and pressure on natural resources and the environment. The project’s support for increased participation of women in decision-making at VAG and CRB level will ensure achievement of more sustainable and resilient environmental outcomes that will continue supporting their livelihoods. The adoption of conservation farming among male and female smallholder farming households has contributed to the achievement of sustainable land management, avoided deforestation and reduced emissions of GHGs that contribute to climate change and variability. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [FOR SUBMISSION PRODOC ANNEX III\_Environmental and Social Screening.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4625/213438/1666670/1666951/FOR%20SUBMISSION%20PRODOC%20ANNEX%20III_Environmental%20and%20Social%20Screening.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [A.23 Stakeholder Involvement Plan.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4625/213438/1728008/1742313/A.23%20Stakeholder%20Involvement%20Plan.doc) |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| See updated stakeholder engagement plan |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| To reduce deforestation and unsustainable land management practices, the project has focused on interventions that alleviate poverty, as this is one of the key drivers of risks to the integrity of protected areas. People are critical agents of change, and by working with communities to improve their livelihoods and quality of life, they can be empowered as stewards of wildlife and natural resources. Below are some stories that provide evidence of the work the project is doing to improve the people of Kafue and West Lunga's lives.    CLEANING UP COOKING IN RURAL ZAMBIA  It’s half past mid-day in Kawama Village in Northwestern Zambia and Mildred Kikwanda is busy preparing ‘Nshima’ – the staple maize meal – with chicken stew and vegetables using a non-traditional means of cooking - energy saving stove.  Beaming with smile, and with a blue colorful ‘chitenge’ (wrapper) tied around her waist, she takes some ‘mealie meal’ (maize flour) from a sachet and sprinkles it into boiling water while briskly stirring it with a cooking stick to make it thicker.  “Cooking on the traditional three stone-fire makes me cough a lot and the smoke hurts my eyes too... it gives me teary eyes with a running nose,” says Mildred. “But this stove produces less smoke and I do not cough anymore,” she said in an apparent sigh of relief.  For the 25-years-old mother of two, collecting firewood daily from the Game Management Area (GMA) was a risky and laborious task, particularly when she was already busy rearing goats, looking after children and doing house chores.  Like many women in rural Zambia, Kikwanda has used firewood to cook for as long as she can remember. But with the help of the GEF V supported project, she has recently replaced her traditional three-stone open-fire hearth with an energy-saving stove.  Back in Nkeyema District in Western Zambia, Loveness Walubita, 42, has recently ditched a towering pile of neatly arranged firewood collected by her husband from the adjacent forest in her village in the Mufunta GMA.  “The time I spend collecting wood has been cut in half, the smoke is reduced, I don't burn myself anymore and my eyes are much more comfortable,&quot; Walubita says, showing off her new stove.  The stove - known locally as bitofu byankunyi, a Kaonde phrase that means a stove that uses less firewood - for food preparation costs 50 Zambian Kwacha ($5) to build and it is made from locally available raw (clay soil) materials.  Kikwanda and Walubita are among more than 5,000 beneficiary households in Central, Western and Northwestern Zambia who are now using the stoves as part of a UNDP-GEF partnership with the Zambian Government to help reduce pressure on natural forests and ultimately reduce emissions of GHGs in the GMAs surrounding the Kafue and West Lunga National Parks – at the same time reducing health problems and address climate change.    This has been published as a photo story on Exposure:  https://undpinzambia.exposure.co/58f1d6045cafe5b947f8f204cc9989b1      LOCAL COMMUNITIES LIVING AROUND TWO OF ZAMBIA’S EMBATTLED WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREAS SET UP TO CURB ILLEGAL HUNTING (POACHING)  Charity Sacheka and fellow community scouts in Kashinakazhi Village on the North-Eastern flank of Zambia's West Lunga National Park, are fully aware that revenue from wildlife-based tourism, for which elephants and buffaloes are a critical draw, is a vital source of income and other benefits for local people.  Three years ago, Sacheka signed up as a Community Scout and is now helping her community crack down on illegal logging and poaching. The Community Scout initiative is hailed as a model of collaboration with authorities, using community conservation approach while adopting new alternative livelihoods such as keeping bees and livestock to protect animals from illegal hunting.    See UNDP Zambia’s photo story on Exposure:  https://undpinzambia.exposure.co/partnering-to-fight-wildlife-crime-in-zambia    HOW NATIONAL UNVs ARE BOLSTERING UNDP-GRZ EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES AND THREATS FACING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN ZAMBIA  Deep within two of Zambia’s embattled wildlife protected areas, a group of 14 National United Nations Volunteers are helping local communities conserve their forests and crack down on illegal logging and poaching using community-based conservation approach.  Since signing up to the GEF V supported project, the UN Volunteers dubbed Community Liaison Assistants have gone door to door spreading the word on the dangers of poaching and charcoal burning and have spread climate-smart agriculture techniques and livestock rearing skills to help reformed poachers diversify their sources of income.  The Kafue National Park and the West Lunga National Parks once experienced poaching on a massive scale but are now showing signs of improvement. This is mainly due to sensitization and the involvement of the communities in the sustainable management of these natural resources, which come at a huge financial cost.  Three years on, former poachers living within and around these wildlife protected areas say they have started to conserve wildlife and have become more environmentally-friendly.    MAKING WOMEN STRONGER  Zambia’s increasingly severe dry spells are putting pressure on the country’s cattle farmers. But the GEF V supported project is helping women tap into a potentially booming – and drought-resistant source of income: goat rearing.  Goat rearing has become a turning point in upscaling rural livelihoods in Zambia and more women in the project catchment areas - Central, Western and Northwestern Provinces - are hoping to turn the local industry into economic prosperity to boost their autonomy.  Before the intervention, most women were involved in goat rearing blindly following the traditional goat rearing methods. They have three goats on average, which were kept in the congested goat sheds. They were not aware of proper production and management of forage and fodder trees and had no knowledge regarding techniques of prevention from disease, improved housing, correct and supplementary feeding and even a simple breeding management. Their earnings from goat rearing were not sufficient to meet the both ends of their families.  But the women experienced a turning point after the intervention of the GEF V supported project.  Mwabila Better Kapiji, 38, a single mother of five in Matebo village in North Western Zambia is hopeful that she will climb the ladder of farming in Zambia. Undaunted by the challenges faced by the industry, she believes with hard work and endurance, she will fight her way onto the shelves of top supermarkets in the country. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| GEF 5 Project Social Media pages(status: active)  GEF 5 Project Facebook page  https://www.facebook.com/GEF-5-Project-Zambia-1889086368019304/?ref=bookmarks    GEF 5 Project Flickr page  https://www.flickr.com/photos/158105630@N04/page1    GEF 5 Project Twitter page  https://twitter.com/gefvproj\_zambia    UNDP Zambia on Exposure:project-specific photo-stories  https://undpinzambia.exposure.co/58f1d6045cafe5b947f8f204cc9989b1  https://undpinzambia.exposure.co/partnering-to-fight-wildlife-crime-in-zambia |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4625 ZAMBIA CEO Endorsement\_resubmission\_9 Oct\_resubmission.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4625/213438/1666677/1666970/PIMS%204625%20ZAMBIA%20CEO%20Endorsement_resubmission_9%20Oct_resubmission.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| See attached updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex XII) for a summary of contributions the project has made to building capacity of, and establishing partnerships with stakeholders    The project's stakeholder engagement has been greatly enhanced through deployment of Community Liaison Assistants (UN Volunteers) and Community Scouts (community members), who provide an on-the-ground interface with community organizations such as VAG committees, Community Resource Boards and CBNRM associations.    In addition, the project has established important partnerships, working with civil society institutions and private sector entities that are effective agents of positive change in the landscape. Some of the most active partnerships currently are:    PANTHERA WILD CAT CONSERVATION ZAMBIA LIMITED  Panthera Wild Cat Conservation Zambia Limited has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife to support law enforcement activities in Kafue National Park by supporting research and anti-poaching operations. Panthera is also working in collaboration with the project to enhance capacity for formation of an early response team to manage uncontrolled and unplanned wildfires.    COMMUNITY MARKETS FOR CONSERVATION (COMACO)  Community Markets for Conservation, which is led by the Wildlife Conservation Society, is a nonprofit social enterprise that works to transform local economies and reduce pressures on wildlife in Zambia. A former winner of the Equator Prize (2008), this organization works to promote the adoption of eco-agricultural farming techniques (conservation farming) and has been an important agent of change in shifting people away from poaching in favour of conservation farming and other alternative livelihoods. Our project is establishing a partnership with Community Markets to support conservation farming related project activities in the Kafue GMAs, and to roll-out REDD+ pilots and PES, including beyond project end. This will be essential for consolidating and sustaining the gains made during the project’s lifespan.    AFRICAN PARKS  African Parks is a non-profit conservation organisation that takes on the complete responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of national parks in partnership with governments and local communities. They currently manage 15 national parks and protected areas in nine countries covering 10.5 million hectares. Our project is currently working in partnership with the Nature Conservancy to engage African Parks in a PPP in Kafue National Park.    THE NATURE CONSERVANCY  This is a global NGO that works in over 72 countries to create a world where nature and people can thrive. In our project domain, The Nature Conservancy supports the Mulobizi GMA with regard to CBRNM activities, is supporting the development of the fire management strategy and other interventions to strengthen management capacity, and is involved in negotiation of the PPP with African Parks, the government and communities in Kafue National Park.    THE TRIDENT FOUNDATION LTD.  This Foundation is the sustainable development arm of First Quantum Minerals, a company that operates two copper mines in the West Lunga Area. Building on an established relationship with the government, and investments it has made in wildlife conservation and community development initiatives, the Trident Foundation is involved in negotiations to establish a public-private-community partnership to support management and alternative livelihoods in the West Lunga game management areas. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.