

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**ZAmbia LDCF 1**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4712 |
| GEF ID | 5435 |
| Title | Promoting climate resilient community-based regeneration of indigenous forests in Zambias Central Province |
| Country(ies) | Zambia, Zambia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| Climate change – including rising temperatures and an increased frequency of droughts and extreme rain events – is negatively affecting local communities living in rural parts of Zambia. Miombo woodlands provide a range of benefits that increase the resilience of these communities to climate change. Such benefits include regulating and provisioning services. However, miombo woodlands are being degraded as a result of unsustainable land management and exploitation of natural resources. This degradation is exacerbated by the aforementioned effects of climate change. Such effects reduce the capacity of these woodlands to protect vulnerable communities from the increasingly negative impacts of climate change that are threatening their livelihoods.    Currently, restoration and livelihood development initiatives in Zambia do not adequately take into account climate change-related risks and adaptation needs. Furthermore, the capacity of Zambia’s Forestry Department (FD) to plan and implement appropriate adaptation interventions is hindered by limited institutional and technical capacity.    The preferred solution to the climate change problem in Zambia is to reduce the vulnerability of local communities by: i) enhancing the capacity of the FD and local communities to plan for adaptation to climate change; and ii) implementing adaptation interventions that increase the resilience of miombo woodlands using a community-based approach. However, there are multiple barriers to achieving this preferred solution, including inter alia: i) limited technology for adaptation and sustainable management of miombo woodlands; ii) limited finances for adaptation; and iii) a weak policy environment and institutional capacity for mainstreaming adaptation that is community-based.    The UNDP-implemented, LDCF-financed project will contribute to overcoming these barriers using an integrated approach. In particular, the project will: i) strengthen technical and institutional capacity of foresters and communities in Central Province to plan and implement climate-resilient agro-forestry and assisted natural regeneration in miombo woodlands; ii) establish robust fire monitoring and management protection plans in all districts in Central Province to maintain regeneration in these woodlands and reduce fire frequency; and iii) replace inefficient charcoal production and wood-saving technologies with efficient systems. Local communities at project intervention sites will be included in the selection and implementation of the activities, with a particular focus on enabling the most vulnerable members of these communities, including women. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Faris Khader (faris.khader@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Adey Tesfaye (adey.tesfaye@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Biston Mbewe (biston.mbewe@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Winnie Musonda (winnie.musonda@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Godwin Fishani Gondwe (figogmel@gmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Ignatius Makumba (inmakumba@gmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

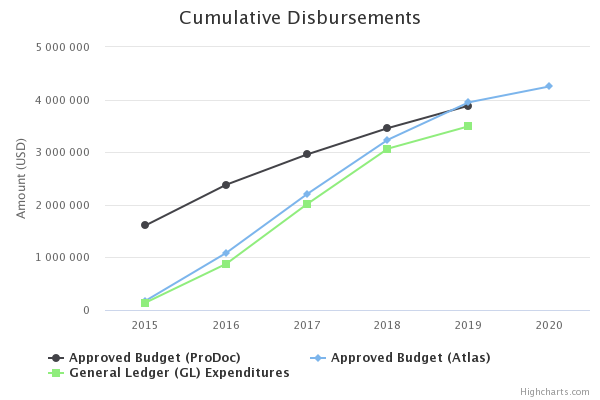
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To promote climate-resilient, community-based regeneration of indigenous forests in Zambia’s Central Province, thereby securing ecosystems goods and services and enhancing the adaptive capacity of local communities.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of foresters and members of local groups in Central Province participating in climate-resilient, community-based regeneration of indigenous forests. | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 20 foresters and 1,200 members of local groups. | There has been transformation progress towards securing ecosystems goods and services for local communities in Chitambo and Serenje districts. This is contributing to the Government’s National Determined Contribution (NDC) goals on sustainable forest management. This is also contributing to Forest and Climate Change policies implementation as well as the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP). Furthermore this is also contributing to the national reduction from deforestation and degradation (REDD) strategy.  The effective management of the ecosystem in Chitambo and Serenje has been through training of 24 (8 Female; 16 Male) District Forest Officers in community based natural resources management and participatory land use planning to ensure that the land set aside for assisted natural regeneration was identified through a participatory process that meet social and ecosystem needs. In addition the teams have been trained in fire and resource management, entrepreneurship skills. The teams are acting as Training of trainers and are passing the skills to the communities.  Village Action Groups (VAGs) for the pilot districts of Serenje and Chitambo,  At the community level 30 VAGs have been established and are functioning in pursuing community based natural resources management. Further support has been provided to the communities to establish nurseries. So far …. Seedlings have been raised and planted to enrich depleted fields.  Furthermore 52 (19 Female; 33 Male) community members were trained in agro forestry out of a target of 1,200. The communities who were trained are already practicing agro forestry.  The communities (100 (52female; 48male) have also been trained and sensitized in agro forestry, gardening, fish farming, improved cook stoves, conservation agriculture and fire management. The skills earned by the communities through these trainings are being applied to conserve the forest and ecosystem and improvement of their livelihoods through conservation and fish farming and also in saving the forest through the use of efficient cook stoves. . | The community-based regeneration of indigenous forests in Zambia’s Central Province and securing ecosystems goods and services and enhancing the adaptive capacity of local communities is likely to be achieved in Central Province. The indigenous forests in Zambia play a significant role in contributing to both economic growth and livelihood in rural areas. In terms of GDP the forest sector contributes 5.5% of the GDP (Integrated Land Use Assessment (https://prais.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2018-08/ILUA%20II\_Final%20Report\_Zambia\_19062016.pdf). In rural areas, the majority of the communities are forest dependent (sustainable livelihood report. Annex 1). Further, the communities are also cognizant of the role that forests play in environment protection and climate change mitigation (http://www.fao.org/3/i2827e/i2827e00.pdf). Thus securing these forests from all the threats (human and natural) is very central to the government and local communities. Despite the important role of forests, deforestation and forest degradation continues to be a challenge in rural areas such as Central Province. This is due mainly to limited livelihood options in the rural communities that send people into poverty and surviving on unsustainable harvesting and utilization of forests. Climate change has also impacted negatively on the indigenous forests thereby slowing down their regeneration (http://www.fao.org/3/i8852en/I8852EN.pdf report. link). In Central Province through the project, the indigenous forests have been preserved and are providing support for sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems. This is evidenced by the capacity development initiatives that have been supported by the project.  A total of 24 out of the target of 20 District Implementation team members (9 female; 15 male- Serenje and Chitambo districts) had their capacities strengthened in beekeeping, small livestock, mushroom processing, gardening, agro-forestry, conservation agriculture, fish farming, food utilization and value addition and leadership skills. These trainings have ensured the transfer of knowledge to communities resulting in adoption of livelihood interventions and income generation. This has reduced pressure on the unsustainable harvesting and utilization of forest and forest products. |
| Number of households benefiting from climate-resilient, community-based regeneration of indigenous forests. | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3,000 households. | There has been increased awareness among community members regarding the benefits of forests to their livelihoods.  The project has contributed to this development objective has been through capacity building of 52 households in agroforestry out of a target of 3000. The 52 households that have been mobilized are already incorporating agroforestry practices in their agriculture fields to improve soil fertility.    The project has also facilitated the formation of 111 user groups with a membership of at least 20 per group. The groups will be involved in income generating activities to reduce pressure on the forest resources and in turn reduce deforestation.  During the period under review, 22 additional VAGs and 111 user groups were formed and registered respectively. 100 farmers were trained in Agro forestry (AF) and conservation Agriculture (CA) | 22,176 (12,418 Female: 9758 Male) community members out of the target of 1,200 are participating in community based regeneration of indigenous forests. The community has been trained in various community based natural resources management initiatives. The breakdown of various training undertaken are as follows: 6,318 community members were trained in agro forestry and are practicing.  Furthermore, 15,858 community members were trained in alternative livelihoods and sustainable land management skills and are practicing. These included gardening, fish farming, construction of energy efficient cook stoves, briquetting, conservation agriculture, small livestock, beekeeping, construction and ope-rationalization of mushroom/food driers, food utilization and value addition and fire management.  The skills earned by the communities through these trainings are being applied to conserve the forest and ecosystem and improvement of their livelihoods.  Through the value chain that has been supported by the project, the products (mushroom and honey) are now being sold in the supermarkets. (See photograph attached)  The analysis done by COMACO indicates that earnings from these livelihoods outweigh those earned from charcoal burning. Thus the communities have seen the benefits of being involved in these livelihoods than charcoal making. In addition, COMACO has indicated that there has been reduction in the number of charcoal burners and also in the forest areas that are being encroached for charcoal burning and shifting cultivation. There is also indication of forest regeneration |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthened technical and institutional capacity of foresters and communities in Central Province to implement appropriate climate-resilient agro-forestry and natural regeneration practices in designated zones.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1.1 Change in capacity score of district forestry officers and Village Action Group (VAG) members for planning and implementing Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and agro-forestry interventions (CCA Indicator 10). | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.1 VAGs and district forestry officers score at least 2. | The achievement of the outcome is on track. The Change in capacity score of district forestry officers and Village Action Group members for planning and implementing ANR, agro-forestry and fire prevention is 2 for both male and female for the period under review. The change is attributed to skills gained by the training of foresters as trainers in fire management and agro forestry, who thereafter conducted community awareness on the same. There is currently a total of 30 VAGs (22 new), and a total of 154 user groups (111 new) to participate in activities that will improve community livelihoods and reduce pressure on forest resources.  Currently areas and tree species suitable for AF have been identified in the 5 assisted natural regeneration (ANR) areas.  In order to ensure continued tracking of the progress a monitoring and evaluation framework/ monitoring information system has been developed. | There has been noticeable transformation in the technical and institutional capacity of foresters and communities in Central Province to implement appropriate climate-resilient agro-forestry and natural regeneration practices in designated zones. As a result of the transformation that has occurred, this outcome can be considered to be track. This is evidenced by the capacity score which was at zero at the beginning of the project in 2015 is now at 3 in 2019 (capacity assessment report. Annex 5). Capacity enhancement has been at both local and district levels. Village Action Group (VAG) members (numbers) have been trained in planning and implementing assisted natural regeneration, agro-forestry and fire management (training manuals annex 6). In addition, 30 VAGs and a total of 154 user groups have been established, functioning and participating in activities for community livelihoods and reducing pressure on forest resources. The communities are now able to develop VAG fire management plans and patrol schedules (see annex 7). The communities have planted 20,000 seedlings of glyricydia in 5 ANR areas and established sample plots for monitoring. (see pictures of the sample plots and agro forestry fields. annex 8  As regards forest officers 24 (9 Female 15 male) have been trained in similar skills that have been undertaken by the VAGs as training of trainers. The enhancement in the technical skills is attributed to the theory, practical and exchange visits that were supported by the project. (see plans developed by the forester developed at the district annex 10).  With the skills gained, the foresters are now able to undertake district forest management planning and developed fire management plans and are able to monitor their implementation. (see annex 11 district management plans).  In terms of institutional strengthening, the project has assisted in clarifying the roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of community based natural resources management. Further, institutional capacities have been strengthened for the continuous assessment, learning and review of ANR interventions. Furthermore, the district implementation coordination mechanisms have also been strengthened through development of their terms of reference and have been provided with communication software and tools.  Based on the Mid Term Review (MTR) recommendations a tracking, monitoring and evaluation framework/ monitoring information system has been developed and operationalized. Monthly review and planning meetings with stakeholder are held on schedule and follow up actions are also monitored. In line with the MTR recommendations to ensure effective management of livelihood activities and resources, the VAG leadership underwent a leadership, record keeping and financial management training. |
| 1.2 Climate-resilient agro-forestry and ANR practices implemented across 15,000 hectares (CCA Indicator 2). | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1.2 At least 15,000 hectares of climate-resilient agro-forestry established. | The achievement of this outcome is on track. After sensitization and consensus on the selection criteria for the areas to be set aside for regeneration, which took place in the previous year, the project facilitated the application of the selection criteria for the identification of the areas to be placed under sustainable forest management through agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration. Out of the 15,000 ha, 15560ha have been identified and mapped using Global Positioning System (GPS) and mapping software and maps have been produced. The maps have since been shared with the Chiefs (Kabamba, Muchinka and Chitambo) and district councils of Chitambo and Serenje.  In the year under review the boundaries for the pilot ANR areas were opened. VAG boundaries were developed and validated through a participatory process. This was to strengthen planning for suitable use of natural resources by enabling decision makers at all levels to relate to current land use practices for future climate conditions. | There has been a significant transformation in climate-resilient agro-forestry and ANR practices. As reported in 2018, the area under effective forest management is 15,560 ha against the target of 15,000 hectares. 4,260 hacters is under agroforestry and 11,300 ha is under assisted natural regeneration. zoning was based on participatory land use planning and certain areas within the 11,300 ha have been demarcated for mushroom collection, fire wood collection and beekeeping. Reports from Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) indicate that by zoning these areas there has been an increase in mushroom collection unlike previously where it was collected everywhere. Furthermore, fire management has also contributed to improved natural regeneration . In addition the communities have been oriented and are practicing sustainable agricultural production methods (conservation agriculture and agro-forestry) as noted from periodic reports and community meetings which have reduced pressure in the ANR areas. Conservation farming has also a benefit of increased production and productivity thereby enhancing food security and income.  As regards controlling fires in the ANR areas, the project has supported the traditional leaders and the VAGs to revise the schedule for conducting burning which has contributed to the reduction in the numbers of late fires that used to occur before the project. With stringent forest management in the ANR areas, the community have requested the project through COMACO to participate in carbon trading which would add more value to the forest and enhance sustainability. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Robust fire monitoring and management protection plans and measures in place in all districts in Central Province to maintain desired regeneration targets and reduce fire frequency by 25-30% annually across the province, within a four-year burning cycle.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2.1 Change in capacity score of district forestry officers, VAG members and local authorities for planning and implementing fire management interventions  (CCA Indicator 10). | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.1 VAG members and local authorities score at least 2. | The achievement if this outcome is on track.  By June 2018 fire management plans in the 5 ANR areas were developed.  The fire occurrence database was operationalized by undertaking a training on the use of satellite data on fire monitoring, visualization and damage analysis for district implementation team. The trained officers are able to map active and historical fires including ascertaining trends of fires and their causes. The reports generated reveal a downward trend in fire occurrence for the period 2013 to 2017.  The communities have started implementing the fire management plans by conducting fire patrols in the ANR areas as evidenced by the minutes of the community meetings (get copy of minutes and reports). | This outcome is on track.    The change in capacity score for district forestry officers, VAG members and local authorities for planning and implementing fire management plans is 3.  Robust fire monitoring and management protection plans and measures are in place in all the districts and are being implemented. The achievement of this result has also contributed to boosting regeneration of indigenous forests. The contribution of the project to this result has been to build the capacities for district forestry officers, VAG members and local authorities for planning and implementing fire management plans.  Fire management plans are being implemented in the 5 ANR areas. In addition fire occurrence database was updated and training on the use of satellite data on fire monitoring, visualization and damage analysis was undertaken for the district implementation team. The training has assisted in enhancing the skills for mapping active and historical fires including ascertaining trends of fires and their causes.  The district team who were trained acted as training of trainers and in turn trained communities in the planning and implementation of the fire management plans. After training the communities the communities were able to conduct reconnaissance surveys, created fire management blocks and conducted fire patrols in the ANR areas |
| 2.2 Change in frequency of fire across all districts in Central Province. | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2.2 Frequency of fires reduced by 25%. | The achievement of this outcome is on track with basic activities undertaken. By June 2018 fire management plans in the 5 ANR areas were developed.  The fire occurrence database was operationalized by undertaking a training on the use of satellite data on fire monitoring, visualization and damage analysis for district implementation team. The trained officers are able to map active and historical fires including ascertaining trends of fires and their causes. The reports generated reveal a downward trend in fire occurrence for the period 2013 to 2017.  The communities have started implementing the fire management plans by conducting fire patrols in the ANR areas as evidenced by the minutes of the community meetings (get copy of minutes and reports). | The frequency of late fire occurrence has been a challenge and has led to the forest deforestation and forest degradation. To address this challenge, the project supported the activities for fire management that included training in updating fire occurrence database, development fire management plans both at district and VAG levels, creating fire management blocks and conducting fire patrols.  The fire management activities coupled with community based natural resources management initiatives including the establishment of the ANR contributed to the reduction in the incidences of fire occurrence. This is according to the Zambia Environment Management Agency (ZEMA) MODIS data for fire monitoring received revealed a downward trend in fire occurrence for Serenje and Chitambo districts for the period 2015 to 2018 by 16%. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Energy efficient charcoal production and wood-saving technologies have successfully replaced inefficient systems in targeted areas of Central Province, helping offset pressure on the forests as the climate changes.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 3.1 Change in number of users of improved charcoal kilns and briquetting machines (CCA Indicator 4). | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3.1 At least:  120 community members using charcoal retort kilns; and  50 community members using charcoal or sawdust briquetting machines.  (20% of who should be women)  To be validated during project inception. | The achievement of this outcome is off-track. By the end of June 2018 the project has made modifications to the proposed retort kilns to improve on efficiency. Producers of retort kilns and briquetting machines have been engaged . Samples of the kiln and briquetting machines have been assessed and it was observed that there is need to modify the existing technology to make it more suitable and feasible for piloting.  Other than focusing on the upstream activities (charcoal and briquette production), the project also undertook downstream activities (end use efficiency). These included undertaking the baseline survey that ascertained knowledge levels of available efficient wood fuel (charcoal and firewood) utilization technologies. This was with the view of promoting reduction in the quantities of wood fuel used (demand). This should result in reduction of wood fuel extracted (supply) consequently promoting natural regeneration of forests due to reduced exploitation of forest resources for wood fuel. (baseline survey report), | The energy efficient charcoal production and wood-saving technologies replacing inefficient systems in Central Province is unlikely to be achieved.  Charcoal production in Zambia has continued through traditional systems which has efficiency of less than 10% recovery. The traditional method is not only inefficient but also destructive to the environment.    The project has facilitated the introduction of fixed mud stoves, efficient kilns, energy efficient cook stoves and charcoal briquetting by carbonizing biodegradable materials.  To date, 160 community members (72 F and 88 M) have been trained in production of briquettes. 30 briquetting machines have been introduced across the 5 Assisted Natural Regeneration Areas. The produced briquettes are currently being used by communities for drying cassava, vegetables and mushroom. In addition, a local private sector -Community for Market Conservation has also provided market for the briquette producers.  With regards to efficient kiln 70 community members (28F and 42 M) have been trained and adopted the use of improved earth kilns. The efficiency of this kiln is at 24% compared to the traditional one which is usually less than 10%. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 89.91% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 89.91% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,493,145 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,885,000 |
| Co-financing | 29,030,090 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Oct 29, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 18, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jul 23, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Sep 14, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jul 23, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 3, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jul 23, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jul 23, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-30 |
| 2018-11-16 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| N/A | N/A |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| Not applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| Not applicable |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| There was a delay of three months in conducting the mid-term review due to a longer than expected procurement process. The MTR mission was conducted over a 10-day period in October 2018 and the report was finalized in December 2018. To avoid any delays with project closure, it is recommended that the CO advertise the TOR for the terminal evaluation in February 2020, with the aim of having the TE mission conducted in April 2020. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Satisfactory: There has been significant progress in securing forest and ecosystems in Serenje and Chitambo. The Forestry policy of 2015 provides for community participation in forest management. This paves way for community as co-managers of the forest resource has contributed to the securing of the sustainable livelihoods such as conservation farming and beekeeping.  The 2018 annual work plan was fully implemented. The communities have been participating in the management of the forest and ecosystem through the established 30 local level village action groups across the 15560 hectares set aside for assisted natural regeneration. This has contributed to the securing of sustainable livelihoods such as conservation farming, beekeeping, mushroom processing, small livestock and energy-efficient technologies.  Further, the capacity of the communities to implement the developed fire management plans has been enhanced through their participation in the implementation of the fire management plans by conducting reconnaissance surveys, creating fire management blocks and conducting fire patrols in the ANR areas. (get a copy of reports).  Training on the use of satellite data on fire monitoring, visualization and damage analysis for district implementation team was undertaken. The trained officers were able to map active and historical fires including ascertaining trends of fires and their causes.  In addition, capacity among the district implementation team has been enhanced evidenced by the improvement in the capacity score from 2 to 3.  As regards community capacity enhancement this has been done through Agro forestry, conservation farming, fish farming, beekeeping, small livestock, food processing and value addition and mushroom processing.  This has contributed to the capacity score progression from 2 in the previous year to 3 in the reporting period. There has been a mindset change by the communities towards natural resources management evidenced by the reduction in chitemene, charcoal production, and trends in the occurrences of late fires.  There has been increased uptake of the introduced energy-efficient technologies such as fixed mud stoves, briquetting and efficient kilns evidenced by the survey conducted by the department of energy. Despite the above achievement, the component of energy efficient technologies is off track. This is because it was difficult to get the right consultant to undertake the assignment. Further, it took almost a year to test and assess the right technology and acceptability in the field. To mitigate this, the project engaged Technology Development Advisory Unit (TDAU) of the University of Zambia to spearhead this component. Based on technologies introduced in the communities by TDAU it is envisaged that the project will meet the target by 2020. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | There is steady progress in the transformation of forest management in Serenje and Chitambo districts of central province. This achievement has been through strategic interventions supported by the project by strengthening community based natural resources management (CBNRM) and institutions both at community and district levels. Regarding the strengthening of CBNRM, and in line with the Mid Term Review observations, the project embarked on a successful community mobilization and sensitization initiatives on natural resources management. Further, the project has successfully engaged the private sector to bring innovative technologies and investments to promote sustainable livelihoods. The community engagement resulted in consensus by stakeholders in the districts of Serenje and Chitambo to set aside 15560 hectares for effective forest management. Furthermore, the communities were trained in assisted natural regeneration (ANR), agroforestry, conservation farming, fire management and energy efficient cookstoves. These initiatives have contributed have contributed to the reduction of the encroachment of the forest set aside for regeneration.  In terms of institutional strengthening, at the community level, the project facilitated the establishment of 30 Village Action Groups (VAGs) and 154 user groups. In line with the MTR recommendations the VAGs have been trained in leadership, record keeping and financial management skills and are functioning as business entities. The project also took affirmative action by ensuring that 40% of the women are represented in the VAG structures as well as in the implementation of livelihoods. (Refer to VAG formation report attached)  Similarly at district level, a the sub-committee of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) on forest and natural resource management by the terms of reference (ToRs) and enhancing the coordination mechanism. In addition, the sub-committee (district implementation team) has been trained as trainers in resource mapping, planning and fire management and has successfully conducted various trainings for the VAGs.  Notwithstanding the successes, the project has had challenges that were also noted by the MTR included the need to enhance communication and coordination among stakeholders beyond the DDCC. To address this, the project has supported the developed of the communication strategy and the monitoring and information system.  As regards implementation, the project has also scored satisfactory in line with the MTR findings. All the outcomes have been successfully implemented. The outcome related to strengthening the technical capacities of foresters and communities the capacity has increased from 0 to 3 against the target of 2. The outcome on fire management is on track demonstrated in the reduction of late fire occurrence by 16% against the target of 25%. The implementation of energy efficient initiatives is slowly gaining momentum and is likely to be achieved at the end of the project. Overly the project is successful as observed by stakeholders.  In terms of budget delivery the project has done well delivering over 85% annually. This success has been due to stringent oversight by the country office and Regional Service Centre regularly engagement with implementing partners and unblocking bottlenecks that would slow down implementation. The commitment from Forest Department and monitoring by the committee of Permanent Secretaries on Climate Change has also contributed to the successful implementation of the project and ensuring that the project involves all stakeholders and no one is left behind. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project is on course to achieving the development objective. This is being done through the implementation of activities such as agro forestry, assisted natural regeneration, conservation agriculture, fish farming, small livestock, mushroom processing and food processing and value addition that are key to contributing to sustainable forest management in Zambia. Further the project is also making positive contributions towards the achievement of SGDs, 7NDP, Nationally Determined Contribution and the Forest and Climate Change Policies as evidenced by the report of the visit to the project site by the committee of Permanent Secretaries on Climate Change. In addition Zambia will benefit from the project as the results will assist the country to meet its obligations under the Conventions on Biological Diversity and land degradation as well as reducing poverty which is the main focus of the Seventh National Development Plan. This will ultimately contribute to sustainable forest management and the achievement of forest regeneration | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Despite the country being richly endowed in forest resources, Zambia continues to experience forest degradation and loss with the current deforestation rate being at 270, 000has per annum.  The major causes of forest degradation and deforestation have been identified as agricultural expansion, increasing demand for energy (charcoal and fuelwood), overgrazing, late season fires and infrastructure development.  Due to the high poverty levels in the rural areas, the local communities regard the forest resources as a safety net. This leads to over exploitation of resources, inappropriate harvesting methods among others that result in unsustainable forest utilization and management.  The Department of Forestry has slowly begun to increase the numbers of staff (Forest Range Guards) to improve service delivery and ensure sustainable forest management. Further, it is encouraging community participation in the management and utilization of the forest through Community Forestry Model as outlined in the Forests Act of 2015.  To reduce the rate of deforestation and degradation, the Project continues to promote Assisted Natural Regeneration in the 15,000ha. Furthermore, the participation of local communities in practicing Agroforestry on Farm and Conservation Agriculture reduces the pressures off the forest of shifting cultivation.  The project has enhanced fire management capacities in both the local communities and the District Implementation Team. This includes strengthened capacities in energy efficient technologies.  Generally, the project continues to contribute to strengthened capacities of local communities and the District Teams in Sustainable Forest Management. The support for livelihood income generating activities such as Beekeeping, Small Livestock, Fish Farming, Conservation Agriculture and food preservation has begun to improve household incomes.  The project has provided an opportunity to contribute to poverty reduction.  The accomplishment of the objective is on course. Several activities have been undertaken by the project in all the three components. A conducive environment has been set for contributing towards Sustainable Forest Management. There is an increase in the capacity to implement activities and recognition of ownership of the ultimate project objective has been grasped. | |
| **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 | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | As the PIR report points out, the majority of rural communities in Zambia rely on ecosystem goods and services from forests – including goods for subsistence agriculture – for their livelihoods. However, in most areas of Zambia, miombo woodlands are being degraded as a result of unsustainable management practices such as agricultural expansion, urbanization and infrastructure development, wood extraction and increasing frequency and intensity of fires. In particular, the increasing demand for charcoal in both rural and urban areas is resulting in higher rates of extraction of wood from forests for this product. Climate change impacts such as droughts and excessive temperatures are exacerbating the threats to forest productivity and water availability. Thus, this GEF-funded project is both timely and relevant.    The mid-term review, conducted in October 2018, finds that the most significant and strategic achievement of the project thus far appears to be the high level of community awareness and commitment to forest conservation. “There has been a change of mind-set and attitudes towards forest and natural resources management.” As this goes to the core of the project objective, this is a positive development. Taking into consideration the cumulative progress achieved to date and the fact that the project is scheduled to close in July 2020, the project generally appears to be on track to achieving its development objective. A rating of Moderately Satisfactory has been assigned for the development objective based on the following analysis.    It is worth noting at the outset that it is debatable whether the objective-level indicators are set at a sufficiently high level to appropriately measure the achievement of the objective of climate resilient, community-based regeneration of indigenous forests in Central Province. The number of foresters and members of local groups participating in forest regeneration is arguably not a sufficiently robust indicator to tell us whether the objective has been achieved, as it assumes that the foresters will apply the information, maps and training that have been disseminated and it does not say anything about the area of indigenous forest that has been regenerated. This indicator would have been better placed at the outcome level, rather than at the objective level. Having said that, the training of foresters and members of local groups on assisted natural regeneration and agroforestry and fire management bodes well for the sustainability of the project interventions.    At the objective level, a total of 24 foresters have been trained on agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and leadership skills, among other livelihood opportunities. According to the project team, this has resulted in reduced pressure on the forest and more sustainable harvesting and utilization of forest and forest products. Furthermore, 30 village action groups (VAGs) have been established and are implementing community-based natural resources management, against an end of project target of 30-40 VAGs formally recognized and constituted in Serenje district. It is now estimated that more than 4,300 households are benefiting from the project interventions. While the project is on track to achieving its objective, the implementation of climate resilient agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration practices across 15,000 hectares will likely only occur in the post-project period.    The project has made good progress under Outcome 1, which targets strengthened technical and institutional capacity of foresters and communities in Central Province. Importantly, the capacity score for VAGs and district forestry officers has now been assessed as “3,” which exceeds the end of project target of at least 2. Capacity enhancement has occurred at both local and district levels. Village action group (VAG) members have been trained in planning and implementing assisted natural regeneration (ANR), agroforestry and fire management. It is also notable that the project team and Country Office have responded proactively to the mid-term review recommendations. In terms of the second key target under this outcome, namely that at least 15,000 hectares of climate resilient agroforestry have been established, an area of 15,560 hectares has been set aside for forest management, which is an important first step. During the remaining implementation period, the project, working in tandem with forestry officers and communities, should focus on implementing agroforestry and ANR practices across as large an area as possible.    Considerable progress has been made under Outcome 2 as well on fire monitoring and management plans. It is estimated that the capacity score for district forestry officers, VAG members and local authorities in terms of their ability to plan and implement fire management interventions has increased to “3” compared to the baseline of 0. This is evidenced by the fact that robust fire monitoring and management protection plans and measures are in place in all of the districts and are being implemented. In the Serenje and Chitambo districts, where the project activities are centered, for the period 2015 to 2018, the incidence of fire occurrence has decreased by 16% against an EOP target of 25%. This is a positive trend that should help slow the deforestation rate in the region.  At this stage, Outcome 3 on energy efficient charcoal production and wood-saving technologies is currently off-track. Output 3.1 calls for the deployment of 120 improved charcoal conversion kilns in the project area to replace traditional earth mound kilns. To date, it is my understanding that no improved charcoal kilns have been disseminated. Up until now, the project has focused its attention on disseminating briquette machines and efficient wood stoves. UNDP’s experience in other countries has shown that taking a value chain approach addressing both the supply side and demand side of charcoal can have the biggest impact in terms of environmental benefits. Therefore, the project team is advised to accelerate progress on procuring retort kilns. On the positive side, to date, 160 community members, including 72 women, have been trained in the production of briquettes and the project reports that 30 briquetting machines have been introduced in the project area.    In terms of implementation progress, a rating of Satisfactory has been assigned taking into account that cumulative delivery stands at nearly 90% with one year remaining, annual delivery is at 54%, and last year’s work plan was implemented. No critical risks have been identified for this reporting period. On the whole, it is fair to say that implementation is proceeding as planned and the project has been managed efficiently and effectively.    Key 2018 targets include:  1. Establishment of fire breaks in Serenje and Chitambo Districts  2. Livelihood activities such as bee keeping, mushrooming growing, small livestock rearing undertaken across the 32 Village Action Groups in Serenje and Chitambo Districts  3. Agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration activities undertaken across 10,000 hectares in Serenje and Chitambo Districts  4. Energy efficient technologies piloted across the 10 efficient charcoal producer groups    For the most part, these targets have been achieved. External fire breaks have been established in 9 pilot sites in the project districts, while alternative livelihood activities have been introduced in the project sites leading to increased income and a higher level of conservation of the assisted natural regeneration sites. Small-scale energy efficient technologies have been piloted among the 10 efficient charcoal producer groups. In the remaining year of implementation, it is recommended that the project focus on expanding the agroforestry and ANR activities across a wider area of Central Province. In cooperation with co-financing partners, the project should also seek to procure more efficient charcoal retort kilns to further reduce the pressure on the forests. It would be worth consulting with Project Managers of other UNDP-supported charcoal projects in the region to exchange information and best practices. The Country Office should commission the terminal evaluation three months before operational closure, so by April 2020. | |

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **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)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **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: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| Initially, all the household needs were taken care of by men who were sole breadwinners from charcoal production. with the introduction of alternative livelihood options, women have been empowered to support the men in taking care of the family thus reducing cases of gender-based violence. |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 processing of wild mushroom which is mainly done by women has increased their income levels and improved their knowledge on nutrition and food processing. This has resulted in improved nutrition and income at household level. On the other hand, there has been a power balance in some of the activities such as briquetting and nutrition and food processing which were predominantly male and female activities respectively. The livelihood activities introduced taking into consideration gender affirmative action both men and women participated in these initiatives despite the fact that culturally some of these initiatives are seen to be either male or female roles. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Wood fuel is largely used by women/girls. Participation of women/girls in efficient wood fuel production and use has resulted in directly achieving outcome 3 The survey conducted on wood fuel production and utilization indicates that there has been an increase in the uptake of energy efficient technologies by women. Results show that all the women participants were willing to switch from using the current inefficient 3 stone cooking stoves to efficient alternatives. In addition, the introduction of briquette technologies saw participation of women as well in the value chain especially when it came to pounding and molding the paste and drying the produced briquettes. |

# 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.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| NONE |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| NONE |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [PIMS 4712 - signed Social & Environmental Screening.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4712/213507/1669536/1669817/PIMS%204712%20-%20signed%20Social%20%26%20Environmental%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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| None of the documents require updating |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| None |

# Communicating Impact

|  |
| --- |
| **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.)** |
| Guardians of the forest  Communities step up to save Zambia’s remaining forests from destruction  Victor Chenda Mpanga, 39, knows his livelihood depends on the forest, but like many others eking out a living in Zambia’s vast woodland, he had little choice but to help destroy it.    Mpanga was a full-time farmer, but poor yields due to unsustainable agricultural practices and climate change forced him into cutting down trees to produce charcoal for fuel and income.    “I have seen my village turning into a grassland instead of forest. The trees are fast vanishing from the forest. The rainfall pattern has changed,” Mpanga complains.    Poor rainfall in this semi-arid area makes farming chancy. For the father of three, turning trees into charcoal was an option of last resort to make ends meet.    Turning the tide  But a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-supported project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is offering residents of forest villages like Mpanga a reason to stop felling trees – a practice experts say is threatening forests, wildlife and the environment local people need to survive.    With support from the Forest Regeneration Project, he and other community leaders have drawn up their own plan to conserve the forest, preserve their tradition and livelihoods, and be a model for sustainable forest management elsewhere in the country.    “Everyone in our community now has the same feeling of having to protect the forest because it comes from our ancestors,” Mpanga said.    Mpanga now heads one of the 30 Village Action Groups (VAGs) that are now working with the project - encouraging communities to diversify from traditional forest-based incomes such as charcoal burning and timber harvesting.    “Our aim is draw tourists to areas where communities are working to prevent forests from being lost,” Biston Mbewe, Manager of the Forest Regeneration project, said.    Demand for charcoal  Located in central Zambia, Mpanga’s Myenje Village in Chitambo District is struggling with the effects of deforestation fuelled by the capital, Lusaka's insatiable appetite for cooking with charcoal.    Myenje is not alone. As in many other villages across the country, residents are coping with a mix of climatic and environmental changes that threaten their traditional way of life.    “Central Province is one of those places supplying the city with tonnes of charcoal every day, said Charity Phiri, a local forestry officer. “As a result, there is now a savanna instead of forest; the mushrooms and caterpillars that are like a pay-check for the community are in short supply, farm yields are poor, and rain is lacking.”    Deforestation  Zambia has lost vast tracts of forests in recent years, threatening the livelihoods of forest communities as well as endangered species such as buffalos and leopards. Zambia’s Forestry Department estimates that 276,000 hectares of forest are cleared each year (that is over 1000 square miles).    The UNDP-supported, GEF-funded Forest Regeneration Project aims to tackle these problems by working with rural communities to create awareness on the importance of protecting the forests while at the same time promoting alternative livelihood activities. The goal of the project is to regenerate the traditional forest through a mix of subsistence and commercial farming, and sustainable forestry.    With implementation support from the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources – the project is piloted in forest communities experiencing accelerated deforestation rates with little effort put into regeneration.    The community-led forest regeneration initiative is tackling the twin challenges of charcoal production and food security.  “The government sees adding forests as a key way to both curb climate change and help the country adapt to and deal with strong climate change impacts, including droughts,” says the Director of Forestry, Ignatius Makumba.    “Forests are worth protecting and expanding because they not only provide jobs and livelihoods, they also provide climate, food and water security,” said Mandisa Mashologu, the UNDP Resident Representative in Zambia.    Local environmentalists say despite concerted efforts to reduce deforestation, last year’s poor rainfall – influenced by El Niño – raises fears that more Zambian villagers could turn to the forests for fuel and income.    To combat the upsurge of deforestation, the project has trained community and traditional leaders who are now rallying people around the idea that they can build for the future by planting and protecting trees, rather than cutting them down and turning them into charcoal.    Sustainable livelihoods  Through the VAG user groups, the initiative seeks to prevent deforestation by giving people a financial stake in keeping the forest intact.    The beneficiaries are now earning extra cash from new livelihood activities such as bee-keeping, fish farming, conservation farming, gardening, briquette production and livestock to protect animals from hunting.    “Income generation is the only way my people will refrain from charcoal burning,” said Chief Kabamba, revealing that his chiefdom has committed to planting 50 tree seedlings per community member on deforested land each year.    Briquettes – an Alternative to wood charcoal  The project is now experimenting with the use of biomass as an alternative to wood charcoal using agricultural wastes - such as dry leaves, maize husks and grass - converted into charcoal briquettes to provide much needed source of cheap fuel that is cleaner in burning    Reformed charcoal producers may now have found a way to hold on to their charcoal-making income while also protecting trees, building a more sustainable future for themselves.    They have turned to producing briquettes from dry leaves, reducing the felling of trees while also making a product they hope could interest supermarkets and help lift hundreds of families out of poverty.    “Compared with wood charcoal, the briquettes produced from agricultural wastes are economical, environmentally friendly, (no smoke at all) and can reduce the impact of deforestation,” said Mbewe, the project manager.    Trees for improving soil fertility  So far, the project has distributed 20,000 multipurpose trees. The seedlings include the fast-growing Glicydia which produces abundant quality fodder and firewood and is highly noted for fixing nitrogen soil and improving soil fertility.    Farmers were motivated to plant different types of trees serving various purposes. For instance, Pongamia for generating additional plant biomass and timber purposes.    Conservation Farming  The project is also working through two local agriculture NGOs, the Kasanka Trust and the Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), to train farmers in conservation farming.    Farmers who adopted conservation farming techniques have seen their harvests rise considerably, thereby reducing the felling of trees for charcoal production.    Catherine Kunda, the Chitambo District Commissioner is happy with the positive impact of the project.  “The project is proving key information, capacity building, and technical assistance so that communities can conserve their forests and improve their livelihoods. These communities play a key role in fighting climate change and saving their remaining forests from destruction,” she said. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| Communities work to preserve Zambia’s remaining forests  www.times.co.zm  https://forestregenerationproject-zambia.exposure.co/new-push-to-save-zambias-forests  https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/stories.html  https://mailchi.mp/itswild/latest-news-about-comaco-and-its-wild-fjd6c8fmx9-3329981  Forest Regeneration Project - Zambia face book page  Twitter handle @undpzambia |

# 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.

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

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

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

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [4712 - Zambia LDCF - forest regeneration - Revised CEO Endorsement Request.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4712/213507/1669556/1669837/4712%20-%20Zambia%20LDCF%20-%20forest%20regeneration%20-%20Revised%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request.doc) |
| **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.** |
| All stakeholders have been engaged adequately as per PIF |

# 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.