



GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	<i>Ecosystem conservation and community livelihood enhancement in North Western Zambia</i>		
Country(ies):	Zambia	GEF Project ID:	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	TBD
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Forestry Department) The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Submission Date:	4 April, 2019
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-Focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1-1	GEFTF	1,776,484	6,000,000
LD-1-1	GEFTF	2,137,260	11,000,000
LD-1-2	GEFTF	1,424,840	20,000,000
Total Project Cost		5,338,584	37,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: <i>To strengthen community-based sustainable management of forest landscapes, and provide improved livelihood opportunities for targeted forest-dependent rural communities in Zambia's North West Province</i>						
Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Developing the enabling regulatory and planning frameworks for community-based, sustainable forest management	TA	<p>Outcome 1: Sustainable forest management (SFM) mainstreamed in local development plans in target Community Forest Management Areas (CFMAs) or Participatory Forest Management Areas (PFMAs):</p> <p>a) at least 10 CFMAs/ PFMAs declared, covering >80,000ha of dryland forest landscapes;</p> <p>b) at least 10 sustainable forest management plans registered;</p> <p>c) at least 2 District Integrated</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Comprehensive assessment of forests and communities in the project area (profile status and trends of biodiversity; analyse land use and development patterns; survey socio-economic status of communities)</p> <p>Output 1.2 Outreach programme undertaken to raise awareness in communities about CFM and JFM across the project area (develop informational and educational materials; implement an outreach and awareness-raising program; identify targeted areas where communities express an</p>	GEFTF	858,684	5,000,000

		Development Plans mainstream SFM.	<p>interest in declaring a CFMA or PFMA)</p> <p><u>Output 1.3</u> Declaration of CFMAs or Joint Forest Management Areas (JFMAs) in targeted CFM/PFM areas (for each JFMA/PFMA: consult with interested and affected parties; prepare map of proposed area; secure consent of traditional leadership; prepare ‘statement of intent’; constitute a CFMG or PFMC; clarify benefit-sharing agreements and financial provisions; establish a financial mechanism to receive and disburse funds; demarcate boundaries of CFMA /PFMA)</p> <p><u>Output 1.4</u> SFM promoted in the Integrated District Plans and plans for each targeted CFMA/ JFMA (provide training, mentoring and capacity-building support to CFMGs, PFMGs and district land use planning staff; consultatively prepare a Forest Management Plan for each CFMA/PFMA; integrate SFM values into district IDPs; align forest management plans with the district IDPs)</p>			
2. Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in community-managed forests	TA/INV	<p><u>Outcome 2:</u> Improved management of forest resources promotes gender equality and contributes to enhanced welfare and livelihoods of target communities:</p> <p>a) at least 50 community forest guards trained, equipped and deployed, ensuring gender parity;</p> <p>b) at least one community-based enterprise generating a net income in each of</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1</u> Training and deployment of a corps of community forest guards in targeted CFMAs /PFMAs (for each JFMA/PFMA: develop job descriptions for forest guards; select forest guards from local communities; train and upskill forest guards; equip and provide rations for forest guards; develop and implement forest guard patrol regime; formalise links between forest guards and state forest monitoring and enforcement staff;</p>	GEFTF	2,375,700	17,500,000

		<p>the CFMAs/ PFMAs by EOP;</p> <p>c) at least 5,000 ha of degraded forests under restoration;</p> <p>d) at least 10% of households in each CFMA/ PFMA adopt more efficient energy and heating systems by EOP;</p> <p>e) at least 6 CFMA/ PFMAs are receiving income and disbursing funds to participating communities.</p>	<p>strengthen capacities of state forest monitoring and enforcement staff to support forest guards)</p> <p><u>Output 2.2</u> Small-scale forest-based enterprises in targeted CFMAs /PFMAs benefit from investments (for each JFMA/PFMA: provide seed capital for the establishment of, and strengthening the value chains in, small enterprises; provide additional professional and technical backstopping support in the establishment and development of these small enterprises)</p> <p><u>Output 2.3</u> Structured programme of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) implemented in degraded forest areas in targeted CFMAs /PFMAs (for each JFMA/PFMA: plan, develop, equip and operationalise a regional tree nursery facility; identify and demarcate degraded forest areas targeted for rehabilitation; implement ANR programme, including supplementary planting with tree seedlings/saplings; monitor efficacy of ANR programme)</p> <p><u>Output 2.4</u> Adoption of more environmentally-friendly technologies promoted and incentivized in targeted CFMAs/PFMAs (for each JFMA/PFMA: develop and implement incentives that promote the use of energy-efficient kilns for charcoal making; provide household subsidies for the procurement of energy-efficient stoves; train communities in wood-cutting techniques that allow for natural coppicing)</p>			
3. Enhancing the sustainability and	TA/INV	<u>Outcome 3</u> : Improved productivity, gender	<u>Output 3.1</u> Network of agricultural extension	GEFTF	1,850,000	13,000,000

productivity of agricultural practices in community-managed forests		<p>equality and climate resilience from sustainable agricultural practices:</p> <p>a) a corps of 10 agricultural extension officers and 50 lead farmers provide ongoing technical and advisory support services to local crop and pastoral farmers by EOP;</p> <p>b) the income of 500 vulnerable households increases by more than 5% as a result of project support to small-scale crop farmers and pastoralists;</p> <p>c) at least 60% of small scale crop farmers in the project area are implementing some form of sustainable agricultural practices by EOP;</p> <p>d) at least four community-based agricultural enterprises are generating a net income by EOP.</p> <p>e) More sustainable crop and livestock agricultural practices adopted in at least 20,000 ha</p>	<p>officers and ‘lead farmers’ established, trained and equipped to deliver sustainable agricultural practices in and around the CFMAs/ PFMAs (prepare information, education and training materials on GAP and CA practices; train local state agricultural extension staff in GAP and CA practices; identify and train selected ‘lead farmers’ in GAP and CA practices; develop and implement a GAP and CA capacity-building program for small-scale household crop and livestock farmers; provide ongoing technical advice to ‘lead farmers’)</p> <p><u>Output 3.2</u> Technical and financial assistance provided to incentivise the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices in and around the CFMAs/ PFMAs (procure more productive and drought-resistant seeds; promote crop diversification; procure mechanical equipment; install composting and mulching facilities; provide soil testing services; provide veterinary services for livestock; procure electric fencing)</p> <p><u>Output 3.3</u> Crop and livestock farmers in and around the CFMAs/ PFMAs assisted to improve their productivity and net income (develop market linkages for small-scale farm products; facilitate improved access to agricultural loans, products and materials; procure and install small crop processing and storage facilities)</p>			
Subtotal				GEFTF	5,084,384	35,500,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	254,200	1,500,000
Total Project Cost					5,338,584	37,000,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (N/A)

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	Government of Zambia (GoZ)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	20,000,000
		In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000
Civil Society Organization	The Nature Conservancy	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000
GEF Agency	UN Environment	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,000,000
Private Sector	The Trident Foundation	In-kind	Investment mobilized	3,000,000
		Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000
Total Co-financing				37,000,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified. The GoZ investments are identified in the MTEF budget allocations for the contributing Ministries. TNC and Trident Foundation investments are identified from bilateral discussion on the income projections from fund-raising activities.

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	Zambia	Biodiversity	N/A	1,776,984	168,813	1,945,797
UNEP	GEFTF	Zambia	Land Degradation	N/A	3,561,600	338,353	3,899,953
Total GEF Resources					5,338,584	507,166	5,845,750

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEF TF	Zambia	Biodiversity	N/A	49,500	4,703	54,203
UNEP	GEF TF	Zambia	Land Degradation	N/A	100,500	9,547	110,047
Total PPG Amount					150,000	14,250	164,250

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	

3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	5,000 ha
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	100,000 ha
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	105,000 ha
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	Reduction , disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	>1,000

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

The project will contribute to meeting Targets 5 and 7 under Strategic Goal B ('Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use'), and Targets 14 and 15 under Strategic Goal D ('Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services'), of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity* (including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets) for the 2011-2020 period.

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please fill in the table below for the taxonomic information required of this project. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex C to help you select the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Please refer to the completed table in Annex C.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models			
Stakeholders			
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
Gender Equality			
Focal Area/Theme			
Rio Marker			

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1a. *Project Description*. Briefly describe:

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

Zambia has approximately 44.2 million hectares of dryland forest, representing approximately 59% of its total land area. There are four types of dryland open forests/woodlands in the country, Miombo, Kalahari, Mopane and Munga woodlands. The most extensive dryland forest type, Miombo woodland, is characterized by *Brachystegia*,

Julbernardia and *Isoberlinia*. Miombo woodlands are of considerable economic importance in Zambia for the supply of firewood, charcoal, timber and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). Kalahari (or *Baikiaea-Terminalia*) woodland is found on Kalahari sands of the upper-Zambezi basin in Zambia's Western and North-Western provinces. It is the main source of commercial timber for Zambia. Mopane woodlands - dominated by *Colophospermum mopane*- are distributed in a band stretching from southern to eastern Zambia. Mopane woodland is important economically for timber and edible caterpillars, as well as charcoal and fuelwood. Munga (or *Acacia-Combretum* woodlands) are found over a large part of central and southern Zambia. A significant area of dry evergreen forests are also found in the North-Western and Western provinces of Zambia.

With 9,053,223 ha of forests - representing more than 19% of Zambia's total forest cover - the North West Province (NWP) has the largest area of land under forest coverage in Zambia. The province has the most intact forest cover in the country, and the highest concentration of carbon storage. More than 25% of the forests in the NWP are conserved in forest protected areas. These forest protected areas include: two national parks - the north-western parts of Zambia's biggest National Park, Kafue National Park (KNP) and West Lunga National Park (WLNP); seven Game Management Areas (GMAs); 32 National Forests (NFs); and 18 Local Forests (LF)¹ (please refer to the map of the forest protected areas in Annex A and a brief profile of the NWP in Annex D).

The NWP lies in the watershed between DR Congo and Zambezi river systems. It is also the major source of the Kafue river basin. The western extremity of the province includes the Zambezi River, and its wide Barotse Floodplain, representing a vast fish and aquatic wildlife habitat. The NWP contains biodiversity of global (typified by high levels of endemics with Guineo-Congolian origins) and regional (typified by the biodiversity of the forest-savanna mosaic) importance. The province is home to six Important Bird Areas (IBAs): Hillwood; Source of the Zambezi; Chitunta Plain; West Lunga National Park and Lukwakwa; part of Kafue National Park; and Jimbe Drainage. The province is rich in wildlife species diversity, with notable wildlife species including the African elephant, African buffalo, sitatunga, puku, roan and sable antelopes, lion, cheetah, leopard, African wild dog, hyaena and jackal.

This project will focus on improving the conservation and sustainable use of the dryland forests in the Game Management Area (Game Management Areas)² and Local Forests (LFs)³ of the NWP.

Rural communities living in and adjacent to the GMAs and LFs in the NWP depend heavily on the dryland forests for their day-to-day subsistence, income generation and ecosystem services. The main source of rural household income of these rural communities is mainly natural resource-based livelihoods. About 75% of these rural households earn income from the sale of agricultural crops, while more than 50% earn income from the sale of forest-based products. Rain-fed small-scale subsistence agriculture in maize, beans, soya beans, groundnuts, pineapples and cassava production are the main livelihood activities; along with livestock (cattle, goats, pigs and sheep) and poultry farming. There is also a high degree of dependency of these rural households on forest resources for home consumption and income; including firewood, poles, charcoal, honey, mushrooms, roots, grass, wild fruits and caterpillar.

However, deforestation remains a major problem in the dryland forests of NWP, with annual provincial deforestation rates estimated at around 20,000 hectares. The causes of this ongoing deforestation and forest degradation are primarily the result of land use changes; driven by agriculture (extensive and unsustainable crop/livestock production and management practices), mining⁴ (conversion of forests for prospecting, mining sites and expansion of new

¹ The Kafue National Park, Kansonso Busanga GMA, Lunga-Luswishi GMA and East Lunga National Forest also collectively form an integral part of the trans-national Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), an area located in the Kavango and Zambezi river basins where Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe converge

² The Game management areas (GMAs) are established by the government to control the hunting of game and protected animals through a licensing and monitoring system. Other forms of land use, such as settlements and agriculture, are allowed in GMAs.

³ The Local Forests (LFs) are established by the government for the conservation and development of forests. Settlements and cultivation are normally not permitted in forest reserves, while the removal of forest resources and grazing is only permissible under license.

⁴ NWP is considered to be the emerging "copperbelt" province of Zambia, with huge mining investments being made by First

settlements), infrastructure development (unplanned land use, timber for construction), energy demands (heavy reliance on wood fuel such as charcoal and firewood), and unsustainable forestry and wildlife management practices (over-exploitation, illegal logging, encroachment of protected forest areas, poaching and uncontrolled late season forest fires).

Rural poverty is a key driver of these land use changes and unsustainable levels of natural resource use. More than 77% of the population of the NWP live in rural areas, with 46% living in ‘extreme poverty’. The majority of all households (90%) in the province do not have access to electricity. Most depend on natural forest resources, which provide an important source of energy for cooking; 72% of households rely on firewood, and more than 22% on charcoal. Households in the NWP reportedly clear on average 0.53 ha of forest per annum. Low domestic earnings, coupled with high demand for fuelwood, have combined to exert pressure on forest resources in rural NWP. Poverty is also limiting the extent to which households in the province can choose more sustainable alternatives to wood fuel, and make long-term decisions about land management. Further, population growth and internal movements of people into the province (often associated with open pit copper and cobalt mining operations and agricultural expansion) has further increased the pressure on previously uninhabited areas of forests both on communal and state land.

Compounding the challenges of rural poverty is a changing climate, which models suggest will continue to change dramatically over the coming decades. The country is already experiencing climate-induced hazards. Droughts and floods have increased in frequency and intensity over the past few decades and have adversely affected food and water security, water quality, energy generation, and livelihoods of people, especially in rural communities. The future trends in the country are toward a higher average temperature, a possible decrease in total rainfall, and some indication of more intense rainfall events. Rural poor communities, living in forest landscapes and dependent largely on agriculture and natural resource use, are increasingly vulnerable to this inherently highly variable climate.

The effectiveness of efforts to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the forest protected areas is being compromised by the following barriers:

(i) *Inadequate forest planning* - there is a need for the development of more integrated forest management plans, that include a spatial land use development framework, for the protected forest areas. Weak forest and land use planning is in turn leading to inappropriate developments, and unsustainable levels of use that do not take due consideration of forest conservation and the rights of forest-dependent communities.

(ii) *Insecure forest resource use rights* - without more secure forest resource use rights, there is little incentive for communities living in and around protected forest areas to invest in the long-term sustainability of forest resources, and short-term gains are instead being maximized through overutilization. While the Forest Act and *Community Forest Management Regulations* provides for the development and implementation of community-based forest management (which improve the security of access to forest resource use rights), there is little to no *in situ* capacity within the FD to negotiate, conclude, administer and monitor these agreements with local communities in the province. There is also no internal capacity within the affected communities to effectively regulate, monitor and enforce forest resource use rights under any type of community-based forest management agreement.

(iii) *Limited state forest management, monitoring and enforcement capacities* – state forest management capacity in the province and districts is very weak, with inadequate allocation of human and financial resources to the Forestry Department (FD) for carrying out its mandate of forest management and monitoring. The FD is not capable of providing adequately for the day-to-day protection and management requirements of the local and national protected forest estate. This is increasingly exposing these protected forest areas to further deforestation and forest degradation. The FD is also currently unable to even regulate and monitor illegal encroachments, mining activities or timber harvesting occurring in these forest protected areas.

Quantum Minerals (FQM) through its Trident project in Kalumbila, where three mining operatives Sentinel, Enterprise and Intrepid are located. Trident Mining is likely to further trigger investment in the Zambian power generation under a number of available Public-Private-Partnership arrangements, including the coal-fired power station projects at Marumba, the Kabompo Gorge Hydro-Electricity Project and the Kalungwishi Hydro-Electricity project.

(iv) *Few incentives to conserve forests and sustainably use forest resources* - the economic fiscal regime structure of Zambia has no meaningful incentives to encourage the conservation and sustainable use of forests in protected forest areas. There are also no incentives for forest products value-addition. The result of this is a preference by local community members to rather transform a standing forest in protected forest areas to other economic uses perceived to be more profitable in the short term - such as agriculture, with fertilizer subsidies from government - than conserving it for the sustainable use of forest natural resources.

(v) *Inefficient and destructive agricultural practices* - shifting cultivation practices is resulting in the ongoing conversion of forest to agricultural land by encroachment, and subsequent abandonment of degraded agricultural land. Forest protected areas are being cleared for agriculture because they are considered as unused areas or communal land, and are therefore easy targets for unlawful exploitation and encroachment. Current agricultural production practices do not address long-term soil fertility constraints in the prevailing cropping systems. As a result most farmers depend on inorganic fertilizers that deal with soil fertility for a given season. When farmers are not able to afford fertilizers, cultivation of the same piece of land for crop production can only be sustained for a few years and then they are forced to open new lands that are more fertile, and in a lot of cases, this will be in the protected forest areas.

At the national level, Zambia has recently completed its *National REDD+ Strategy*, a comprehensive set of proposed actions, policies and measures to move it forward on REDD+ implementation. The recently prepared *National Forest Investment Plan* (FIP) now takes the REDD+ National Strategy to the next level, the investment phase, and provides details for how the Strategy might be financed and implemented on the ground. This project has been specifically designed to deliver on some of the core investment priorities identified under this FIP.

Over the past few years, Zambia has also made significant progress on developing a conducive policy environment and the requisite legislative instruments⁵ at national level that will form the building blocks for the implementation of this project. The *Wildlife Act* and *Forests Act* now provides for the establishment of regional Community Resource Boards and local Community Forest Management Groups and Village Action Groups to administer the natural resource use rights of rural communities in forest protected areas. The *Chiefs Act* and *Village Act* now provides for the administration of rural land through customary law by traditional authorities. The *Decentralisation Policy*, *Forest Policy* and *Forests Act* has also established measures to improve land security and forest resource rights for rural communities. The *Community Forest Management Regulations* now enables the development and implementation of community forest management agreements with rural communities in some protected forests.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects,

The project seeks to build on a suite of complementary community-based SFM initiatives already under implementation, or in development, in Zambia, including *inter alia*:

- The Forestry Department (FD) in the NWP - with a total staff complement of 76 (including 3 forestry officers, 36 forest extension staff and 9 forest guards)⁶ and an annual budget of US\$130,337 (US\$651,685 over the 5-year time frame of the project) - will implement ongoing forest patrols, beacon identification and boundary maintenance, early burning, enrichment planting, assisted natural regeneration, forest inventories, and forest research and development.
- The USAID funded 'Community Forest Program' (CFP) in the Muchinga and Eastern Provinces of Zambia. The CFP is a 5-year, US\$14 million program with three objectives: (i) reduce emissions from deforestation through Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM); (ii) reduce poverty through the development and

⁵ These include: *Vision 2030*; *Sixth National Development Plan* (SNDP, 2010); *National Policy on Environment* (NPE, 2007); *National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change* (NAPA, 2007); *Environmental Management Act* (EMA, 2011); *National Climate Change Response Strategy* (NCCRS, 2012); *National Policy on Climate Change* (NPCC, 2012); *Forest Policy* (2014); *National Agriculture Policy* (2014); *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (NBSAP, 2005); *Decentralization Policy* (2002) and *Implementation Plan* (2009)

⁶ The approved organogram for the FD in NWP makes provision for 130 staff (i.e. 54 posts are currently unfilled).

scaling up of sustainable community-based livelihoods and forest-based enterprises; and (iii) build local and national capacity of key stakeholders and institutions to implement (CBNRM) and REDD+ interventions.

- The Government of Finland funded ‘*Decentralised Forest and other Natural Resources Management Program*’ (DFNRMP) in the Muchinga, and the North-Western Provinces of Zambia. The €4, 384,732m DFNRMP is a 3-year collaboration between the Government of Finland and Government of Zambia and seeks to develop the enabling framework and to strengthen and operationalize devolved integrated sustainable forest and other natural resources management systems - including improved livelihoods - in 6 project districts and communities.

- The US\$3,885,000 LDCF-financed, 5-year Forest Regeneration Project, ‘*Promoting climate-resilient, community-based regeneration of indigenous forests in the Central Province*’, implemented by UNDP and the FD, seeks to: (i) strengthen technical and institutional capacity to plan and implement climate-resilient agro-forestry and assisted natural regeneration; (ii) establish robust fire monitoring and management protection plans in all districts; and (iii) replace inefficient charcoal production and wood-saving technologies with more efficient systems.

- The ‘*Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project*’ (ZIFLP) is a 5-year project supported by the Government of Zambia, in partnership with the World Bank, at a total cost of \$32.8 million. The objective is to: improve landscape management and increase environmental and economic benefits for targeted rural communities in the Eastern Province of Zambia, and to improve the governments capacity to respond to an ‘Eligible Crisis or Emergency’.

- The Additional Financing (AF) loan and grant totalling US\$14.6 million⁷ from the World Bank’s Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) for the extension (until 2022), and scaling up, of the Government of Zambia’s *Pilot Program on Climate Resilience* (PPCR, Phase II). The PPCR is supporting climate-resilient development planning and targeted investments in climate-proofing roads and canal systems, expanding climate information services, and building the climate resilience of rural populations along the Kafue and Barotse sub-basins of the Zambezi River.

- The *WeForest project* – partnering with Rainlands Timber, Home-Energy and BeeSweet - provides small-scale farmers in the Luanshya district of the Copperbelt province of Zambia with training and tools to diversify their sources of income and improve links to private sector partners, while they plant and protect local forests.

- The US\$600,000 contribution of Kulumbila Minerals Limited (KML) to the *West Lunga Management Area Public Private Community Partnership*⁸ (WLMA PPCP 2018-2022) being implemented by the Trident Foundation in West Lunga National Park, Luji Forest and the surrounding Game Management Areas in the North West Province of Zambia. The overarching objective is to rehabilitate the ecological functions of the West Lunga Management Area, and restore the complex of mammal species that have become locally extinct or endangered, whilst preserving the integrity of the hydrological ecology and indigenous woodlands for the benefit of local communities.

- The *Community Markets for Conservation Landscape Management Project* (COMACO), a NPO and social enterprise that supports wildlife conservation and small-scale farmers in Eastern Zambia. The COMACO works with illegal wildlife poachers to provide alternative livelihood skills and train small-scale farmers in the leading practices of climate-smart, sustainable agriculture. It buys crops from local farmers at premium market prices and turns them into high-value food products that are sold across Zambia under the brand *It’s Wild!*

- The UNDP, FAO and WFP US\$32m Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded project *Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia (SCRALA)* aims to help smallholder farmers across 16 districts within the designated Agro-Economical Regions plan for climate risks that threaten to derail development gains, make their farming more resilient and diversified, and give them better access to markets.

- The ongoing work of TNC (US\$200,000), in partnership with the Zambia Land Alliance, in the *Lunga Luswishi GMA* where it is supporting the improved management of the GMA by (i) strengthening the governance of community-based organizations (CBO’s) responsible for natural resources in the GMA; and (ii) expanding the

⁷ Initial PPCR (Phase I) funding of US\$91m from the Climate Investment Fund (CIF).

⁸ The Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) is a formal partnership agreement between DNPW, the local communities and the private management partner, Trident Foundation.

community benefits (beyond wildlife utilization) to include enterprises linked to other natural resource use in the GMA such as timber and non-timber products, fisheries, forestry etc.

- The Agricultural Advisory Service Branch (AASB) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock provides extension services in crop and horticultural production, nutrition, crop protection and soil fertility to smallholder farmers.

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

In the proposed alternative scenario, the project will enable forest-dependent rural communities living in Local Forests (LFs) and Game Management Areas (GMAs) in the NWP (with a spatial focus on the LF and GMAs in Mufumbwe, Mushindamo, Kalumbila and Kasempa administrative districts⁹) to improve the conservation and sustainable use of forests and forest resources by: (i) addressing the drivers of deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss through community-led conservation models; and (ii) improving and expanding the socio-economic returns accruing to local people through community driven and sustainable nature-based enterprises.

The project will specifically support the development and implementation of the community-based natural resource management approach – through the Community Forest Management (CFM) or Joint Forest Management (JFM) models – being promoted under the Forest Policy and Forest Act (and associated regulations). The project seeks to demonstrate that the improved conservation of biodiversity and management of forests and forest resources in LFs and GMAs can positively contribute to enhancing the welfare and livelihoods of these targeted communities. It will develop planning frameworks to support individual households and community groups living in these protected forest areas to improve productivity, generate income, and create wealth from enterprises associated with the sustainable harvesting of, and value-addition to, natural resources and small-scale agriculture.

The project will comprise three complementary components:

Component 1 is focussed on participatively regularizing the establishment, governance, planning and benefit-sharing instruments of Community Forest Management and Joint Forest Management Areas in Local Forests and Game Management Areas (GMAs) within the Mufumbwe, Mushindamo, Kalumbila and Kasempa administrative districts. Component 1 responds to the following barriers to addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation: (i) *Inadequate forest planning*, (ii) *Insecure forest resource use rights*; and (iii) *Limited state forest management, monitoring and enforcement capacities*.

The project will initially undertake a comprehensive baseline assessment of the bio-physical, socio-economic and land use characteristics of the project-targeted forests and communities (Output 1.1). As part of this baseline assessment, a household-based survey will be administered to assess the livelihood status of the participating communities. This household survey will be run again in year 5 of the project to assess the impact of the project in the final evaluation, using a before and after single comparison test design. Informed by the baseline assessment, the project will further implement a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder outreach programme in the project-targeted district, customary areas and villages to raise awareness about Community Forest Management (CFM) and Joint Forest Management (JFM) modalities, and the associated benefits and legal obligations of each (Output 1.2).

Where there is an express community interest in establishing either a CFM or a JFM, the project will then facilitate the process of declaring these forest areas as either a Community Forest Management Area (CFMA) or Joint Forest Management Area (JFMA) (Output 1.3). This facilitation support will include *inter alia* assisting communities and the FD in: (i) consultation with local users, other rights holders, Traditional Authority, local traditional leaders, Ward Development Committees (WDCs), neighbouring communities, Community Resource Boards (CRBs) and Village Action Groups (VAGs); (ii) preparing a map of the proposed CFMAs/JFMAs; (iii) securing the consent of the

⁹ These districts have been identified for project support, based on the following selection criteria: high levels of dependence of rural households on forest resources; intact forests habitats and significant biodiversity value; viable opportunities for collaboration with private sector and civil society partners; future risks of mining development and population increase; and potential for implementing community-based forest management models. The targeted communities within these districts will only be clarified once they agree to declare a designated area as a CFMA or PFMA (see Output 1.3 below).

affected Chief and his/her endorsement of the each respective CFMA/JFMA map; (iv) preparing the 'statement of intent' to establish each CMFA/JFMA; (v) constituting a CFM Group (CFMG) or JFM committee (JFMC) for each CMFA/JFMA; (vi) clarifying the benefit-sharing arrangements and financial provisions for each of the CFMAs/JFMAs; (vii) establishing an independent fund and mechanism for the purposes of receiving and disbursing income from each of the JFM/CFM proceeds; and (viii) physically demarcating the boundaries of each CFMA/JFMA.

The project will finally support the consultative preparation, gazetting and registration of sustainable forest management plans for each of these CFMAs/JFMAs (Output 1.4). These forest management plans may include: a contextual framework (descriptive profile of the area); an objectives framework; a spatial development framework to reconcile the various land uses; an implementation framework; a resourcing framework (financial planning for, and financial management of, the area to strengthen their financial sustainability); and a governance framework. As part of the process of developing the forest management plans, the project will work closely with the forestry, agriculture, water and mining sectors to collaboratively develop and implement measures to contain their ecological footprints, reduce destructive impacts and mitigate/offset degradation in forest landscapes. The project will also work with the district authorities to propose SFM objectives, indicators and targets for integration in line with district development priorities and to fully align these sustainable forest management plans with the district Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). An integral part of the implementation of Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 above is the delivery of ongoing legal, administrative, managerial, organisational and financial training and mentoring to the members of each of the CFMGs, JFMCs and targeted district decision makers. This training, mentoring and capacity-building support provided by the project will be sustained throughout the course of project implementation

Component 2 is focussed on implementing measures to improve the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in and around the designated CFMAs and PFMA in Local Forests (LFs) and Game Management Areas (GMAs) within the Mufumbwe, Mushindamo, Kalumbila and Kasempa administrative districts. Component 2 responds to the following barriers to addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation: (ii) *Insecure forest resource use rights*; (iii) *Limited state forest management, monitoring and enforcement capacities*; and (iv) *Few incentives to conserve forests and sustainably use forest resources*.

The project will support the establishment, training, equipping and deployment of a corps of community forest guards to protect and manage the natural forests in the CFMA/PFMA (Output 2.1). These community forest guards – reporting to their respective CFMG or JFMC - will be responsible for monitoring and enforcing the community rules and regulations governing access, use and protection of the designated forests (e.g. poaching, illegal harvesting, exceeding permit conditions, expansion of crop areas, erection of dwellings, vandalism, illegal burning). Basic fire-fighting equipment will also be procured by the project, and the community guards will be trained as a rapid response team to deal with the outbreak of late season wildlives. The project will further strengthen the regulatory and enforcement capabilities of the responsible local state institutions, notably in respect of their mandates to manage illegal mining, logging and poaching being undertaken in the PFMA and CFMA.

Based on the assessment and productive potential of natural resources identified in the sustainable forest management plans for each CFMA/JFMA (see Output 1.4 above), the project will also invest in the development of commercially viable small-scale community enterprises linked to the sustainable cultivation or extraction of forest and non-timber forest products (Output 2.2). This may include providing seed capital for the establishment of, and strengthening the product value chains in, selected community-level enterprises in *inter alia*: beekeeping; sustainable charcoal production; woodlots for fire wood production; nurseries; carpentries for furniture; medicinal herbs; fruits and nuts; mushrooms; ecotourism activities; sustainable hunting packages; local guides; timber and rattan plantations; grass harvesting; and grazing of animals. GEF funding may also be used to provide technical assistance for training, market studies, business planning, negotiation of supply agreements with processors and retailers, product branding, etc.

The project will further support the implementation of a structured community-based programme of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) in the degraded forest areas (such as old, unused crop fields and illegal mining sites) identified in the CFMA/JFMA management plans (Output 2.3)¹⁰. A regional nursery for selected tree species will be established

¹⁰ The project will use the lessons learnt from the WeForest ANR program being implemented in the Luanshya district of the

and maintained in support of the ANR programme. Project funds will provide technical and financial support to the FD in the development of the nursery; including nursery site selection and design, critical nursery equipment and supplies, training and mentoring of nursery managers and ongoing technical advice.

The project will promote and incentivise the adoption of more environmentally-friendly technologies by communities living in and around the CFMA/PFMA (Output 2.4). The suite of activities under this output may include *inter alia*: promoting the use of higher energy efficiency kilns for charcoal making; providing household subsidies for procuring energy-efficient stoves; and encouraging wood-cutting techniques that allow for natural coppicing.

Component 3 is focussed on promoting the adoption of Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by small-scale crop farmers and pastoralists living in and around the designated CFMAs and PFMAs in Local Forests (LFs) and Game Management Areas (GMAs) within the Mufumbwe, Mushindamo, Kalumbila and Kasempa administrative districts. Component 3 responds to the following barriers to addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation: and (iv) *Few incentives to conserve forests and sustainably use forest resources*; and (v) *Inefficient and destructive agricultural practices*.

The project will initially support the establishment and operations of a network of trained agricultural extension officers and ‘lead farmers’ to deliver CA and GAP extension support services to small-scale local crop and pastoral farmers (Output 3.1). Project funds will be used to provide specialised skills training to a corps of selected agricultural extension officers and identified lead farmers within the project’s planning domain. GEF funding will then be used to assist these agricultural extension officers and lead farmers to build their capacities in GAP and CA and in turn those of local crop farmers. This capacity-building may include: awareness-raising; training; informational materials; leading Farmers’ Field Schools; local demonstrations; field days; ‘hands-on’ exercises; exposure visits and study tours; and ongoing technical advice and support.

The project will then provide technical and financial support to incentivise the adoption of sustainable agricultural production practices in farm plots and home gardens (Output 3.2) to improve crop yields and climate resilience. These practices will include minimum tillage, manure application, composting, mulching, cover cropping, crop rotation, intercropping, live fences, crop diversity (between and within species), agroforestry and pesticide reduction. Project funds will support investment in *inter alia*: (i) access and procurement of improved (more productive, traditional, genetically diverse, drought-resistant) seeds; (ii) promoting crop diversification; (iii) mechanization of farming using appropriate tillage implements; (iv) installing composting and mulching facilities; and (v) strengthening soil testing for improved fertilizer application. The household survey under output 1.1 will facilitate the collection of data on seed access to inform this component.

Finally, the project will help local crop farmers, pastoralists and community-based agricultural cooperatives to integrate into agricultural value chains by improving their productivity and their ability to respond to the requirements of the main end-markets and major buyers (Output 3.3). The project will facilitate the development of market linkages for farmers and cooperatives (e.g. packaging, transport to market, sales outlets, etc.), and improve access (e.g. agricultural cooperative, subsidies, small agricultural loans) to improved seeds, organic fertiliser and other input materials from local agro-dealers. The project may also support the procurement and installation of (or secure access to) small-scale crop processing plants, and the installation of (or secure access to) basic storage facilities to reduce post-harvest crop losses and enable farmers and farmer cooperatives to supply commodities at the quality desired by the markets.

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

The project addresses two of the direct drivers of biodiversity loss identified by the GEF 7 BD strategy - habitat change (loss, degradation, and fragmentation) and overexploitation or unsustainable use - in the dryland forest ecosystems of Zambia.

Copperbelt Province (*Engaging smallholder farmers in reversing deforestation*) to guide the implementation of this output.

The project seeks to advance the mainstreaming of biodiversity into community-based forest management under Objective 1 of the GEF and BD strategy. It will focus on implementing the following biodiversity mainstreaming interventions that are targeted for GEF support under Objective 1 of the GEF 7 BD Strategy:

- (i) Mainstreaming forest biodiversity into spatial and land use plans at the District (Integrated Development Plans) and forest (Forest Management Plans) levels; and
- (ii) Promoting biodiversity-friendly natural resource harvesting, forestry, agricultural, wildlife and mining use practices in community-managed forests; through building the capacities of local communities and responsible state institutions, and implementing incentives for land users to invest in the long-term sustainability of forest resources rather than short-term gains through overutilization.

The project will implement the community stewardship philosophy being promoted by the GEF 7 BD strategy through either the Participatory Forest Management or the Community Forest Management models. It will facilitate the devolution of SFM and forest resource use rights to rural local communities, and then build the capacities of these local communities – through the PFM and CFM governance models – to fulfil this devolved forest stewardship responsibility. The GEF 7 BD investment in the project is strategically nested within the broader-scale national planning and management framework of the National Forest Investment Plan (FIP) for Zambia, and will contribute to the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy.

The project conforms with the spatial emphasis of the LD Focal Area, by focusing on production landscapes in the drought-prone dryland forests of Zambia where agricultural and rangeland management practices underpin the livelihoods of poor rural farmers and pastoralists. In addressing extreme poverty as one of the key drivers of deforestation and degradation, the project will contribute to raising the welfare of the forest-dependant rural communities in order to reduce pressure on natural resources. The project will thus actively promote the diversification of agro-ecological food production systems and provide support to strengthening the supply chain for agricultural commodities. It will also seek to restore agricultural productivity, and reduce land degradation, in the targeted forest landscapes by improving soil management, increasing soil organic matter content and increasing the vegetation and tree coverage. The project will also seek to strengthen SLM practices by communities, and restore forest landscapes, through the use of *inter alia*: agro-forestry; farmer-managed natural regeneration; and practices for sustainable supply of wood and biomass energy.

The project will seek to contribute empirical evidence to the national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Project¹¹ on the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of community-based forest management in contributing to land degradation neutrality, through avoided forest degradation and forest rehabilitation, across dryland forest landscapes in Zambia.

By tackling the root causes of land degradation, promoting the sustainable management of production landscapes, and addressing the complex nexus of local livelihoods, land degradation, climate change, biodiversity and environmental security in the dryland forests of Zambia’s North West Province, the project also fully aligns with the GEF 7 Dryland Impact Program. It specifically seeks to generate multiple environmental benefits and enhance the livelihoods of rural communities living in protected forests. It will contribute to meeting Objectives 1 (integrated landscape management with particular focus on sustainable forest management and restoration, rangelands, and livestock production) and 2 (the promotion of diversified agro-ecological food production systems in drylands) of the Dryland IP.

- 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from baseline, GEFTF and co-financing; and
- 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCAF/SCCF);

Summary of current situation in NWP	Summary of baseline contributions	Summary of GEF alternative scenario	Global environment benefits
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¹¹ The Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection is currently in the process of developing LDN indicators and targets for Zambia.

<p>(i) Many rural communities living in dryland forests are locked into a cycle of poverty and resource degradation;</p> <p>(ii) Forest fragmentation ;</p> <p>(iii) Short-term gains maximized through overutilization of forest resources;</p> <p>(iv) Forests and ecosystem services continue to be lost due to ongoing deforestation annual rate of 20,000ha and 0.53 ha per household;</p> <p>(v) Limited capacity and inadequate resources to reverse this deforestation and forest degradation in target areas;</p> <p>(vi) No incentive for communities living in and adjacent to these areas to invest in improving the management of forests and forest resources;</p> <p>(vii) Inefficient and unsustainable slash and burn agricultural practices further exacerbates encroachment pressures;</p> <p>(viii) Lack of stewardship leading to ongoing encroachment, illegal mining, poaching and wood harvesting;</p> <p>(ix) Unless the value of forests and their natural resources is increased and captured by local people, they will continue to be degraded; and</p> <p>(x) Enabling regulatory framework; and</p> <p>(ix) <i>National REDD+ Strategy</i> provides strategic framework for sustainable management, while <i>National Forest Investment Plan (FIP)</i> provides details on financing and implementation.</p>	<p>(i) The implementation of a suite of donor-funded community-based conservation and sustainable resource use projects in NWP;</p> <p>(ii) Donor projects support rural small-scale farmers living in target forests to promote more resilient, sustainable and productive farming practices;</p> <p>(iii) Lessons learnt from the WeForest ANR programme and the Forest Regeneration Project guide ANR activities in target forest protected areas;</p> <p>(iii) FD deploys forestry officers, forest extension staff and forest guards in the target forest protected areas;</p> <p>(iv) TNC sustains strong, collaborative working relationships with the communities living in the Lunga Luswishi GMA;</p> <p>(v) The FD, rural local communities and the mining sector (through the Trident Foundation) pilot a PPCP in community forest management in the forest protected areas of the West Lunga Management Area; and</p> <p>(vi) The Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL) delivers basic, more sustainable agriculture extension support services to rural crop farmers.</p>	<p>(i) New CFMAs or PFMAs are declared, and governance structures constituted,</p> <p>(ii) Their development, management and use is guided by a formally gazetted Forest Management Plan;</p> <p>(iii) Community representatives are adequately capacitated to fulfil their mandates;</p> <p>(iv) Community forest guards are trained, equipped and deployed;</p> <p>(v) Community-based agricultural and natural resource enterprises are supported to increase net income;</p> <p>(vi) Income from community-based agricultural and natural resource enterprises is administered for the benefit of the communities.</p> <p>(vii) Opportunities are created for community members - specifically women – to be directly involved in, and to derive benefit from, the implementation of the Forest Management Plans;</p> <p>(viii) A corps of capacitated agricultural extension officers and ‘lead farmers’ provide technical and advisory support services to small-scale crop farmers and pastoralists; and</p> <p>(ix) Small crop farmers and pastoralists participate in training and skills development initiatives.</p>	<p>(i) At least 100,000 ha of forest landscapes (natural and productive cropland) under improved, more sustainable land use management practices;</p> <p>(ii) At least 20,000 ha of agricultural land under improved, more sustainable land use practices</p> <p>(iii) At least 80,000 ha of HCVPs (High Conservation Value Forests) are conserved through the development and implementation of forest management plans, and aligning these plans with the district IDPs;</p> <p>(iv) At least 5,000 ha of degraded forests are restored (globally threatened tree species – such as <i>Hallea stipulosa</i> and <i>Azelia bipindensis</i> - will be targeted together with pioneer species resulting in increased number of threatened species under active management in the NW Province);</p> <p>(v) Sustainable management of at least 80,000 ha of forests in NW Province resulting in stable and/or increasing populations of globally threatened or endemic species in the targeted areas¹²;</p> <p>(vi) The direct and indirect values of ecosystem services delivered by 80,000 ha of dryland forests is protected;</p> <p>(vii) Forest conservation and SFM are mainstreamed</p>
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¹² Indicator species will be determined during PPG, but possible indicator species include: endemic *Cryptosepalum* forests, *Hallea stipulosa* (VU), *Azelia bipindensis* (VU) , *Cephalophus silvicultor* (NT), *Tragelaphus spekii* (LC), *Pipistrellus achiatus* (LC), *Grus carunculatus* (VU), *Gallinago media* (NT), *Neotis denhami* (NT) and the endemic butterflies, *Mylothris mavunda* and *Neotis Denham*.

			<p>into at least two district IDPs;</p> <p>(viii) More than 1,000 beneficiaries derive direct benefits;</p> <p>(ix) More than 80,000ha of forest play a key role as a safety net for vulnerable and marginalized people, provide an alternative source of income during low-harvest seasons, and provide non-timber forest products like charcoal and firewood; and</p> <p>(x) The conservation status of the proposed wildlife and habitat ‘corridor’ between West Lunga and Kafue National Parks is enhanced¹³;</p>
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7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The forestry sector in Zambia has, in recent years, tested the efficacy of a diverse suite of innovations across the country. With a focus on rights, rights-holders¹⁴ and benefits, the project will use the lessons learnt from these innovations to now help: (i) enable communities to acquire rights to control, manage and use forests and forest resources; (ii) devolve the sustainable management and conservation of forest resources to these rights holders; (iii) develop the capacities of these rights holders to improve income, create wealth and improve their welfare through promoting enterprise development; and (iv) build resilience of these rights holders to the effects of climate change. There are still only a few efforts being undertaken in Zambia to improve sustainable forest management at the local level. This project will thus seek to test the efficacy of the following suite of approaches for scaling up across the country in order to achieve large scale change in community-based forest management: (a) empowering communities to participate meaningfully in SFM; (b) improving livelihoods by creating opportunities for jobs and through access to forest products; (c) improving smallholders and pastoralists agricultural productivity and resilience; (d) improving capacities to manage forest landscapes and land rights for multiple production benefits; (e) helping secure ecosystem services and enhancing resilience from intact forest biodiversity; and (f) engaging the private sector as partners in reducing forest degradation and improving agricultural productivity.

The sustainability of the GEF investment is premised on the notion that by devolving the control of forests and forest resources to communities, and then supporting households within these communities to sustainably increase their productivity and incomes through net revenues from the sale of their crops and forest-based products, this will provide sufficient incentive for those communities to continue to invest in the long-term stewardship of these forests beyond the term of the project.

1b. *Project Map and Coordinates.* Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

¹³ Many of the targeted protected forest areas and GMAs fall within the proposed KNP-WLNP ‘corridor area (please refer to the map in Annex A) – the project seeks to improve the current conservation status of these forest areas.

¹⁴ Land and resource rights may include both strong individual and family rights to residential and arable land and access to a range of common property resources such as grazing, forests, and water.

The project planning domain is contained to the Mufumbwe, Mushindamo, Kalumbila and Kasempa administrative districts in the North Western Province (please refer to the geo-referenced map in Annex A). The project activities will be spatially focused on the rural communities living in the protected Local Forests (LFs), and the Game Management Areas (GMAs) abutting Kafue National Park (KNP), within these three districts. Within these spatial focus areas, the project will then support communities who voluntarily choose to have a specific forest landscape to be declared as a Community Forest Management Area of a Participatory Forest Management Area.

2. *Stakeholders*. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
- Civil Society Organizations;
- Private Sector Entities;
- If None of the above, please explain why. N/A

A small technical working group – with representation of the FD, TNC and UNEP – will be constituted to guide and oversee the project preparation activities, including all stakeholder communications and consultations. This technical working group will later be reconstituted as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) during the project implementation phase (see point 6 - *Coordination*). A comprehensive consultation and participation process will be developed and implemented for the project preparation phase, targeting the following affected key stakeholder groups:

- National (Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Chiefs and Local Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Arts, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock), provincial (heads of government departments in the North West Province) and local government (district and ward) institutions;
- Traditional leaders (chiefs, *indunas* and headpersons);
- Community-based natural resource management groups (e.g. Village Action Groups, Community Resource Boards)
- Civil society organisations (e.g. Kafue CBNRM Association, WeForest, Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia);
- Private sector partners
- Donors, funding agencies and multilateral institutions (e.g. UNDP, World Bank, FAO, USAID, Govt of Finland)

Regular communications with affected stakeholders will be maintained to notify stakeholders of the project preparation process, the progress in project preparation and the opportunities available for bilateral or collective inputs into the project design. A series of consultative visits to, and meetings with community representatives in, the targeted project areas will be undertaken to collect evidence-based data, driven by the reality on the ground.

Ongoing technical consultation meetings will be held with the senior management of the national executing agencies - Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, FD and TNC –to obtain detailed technical inputs into the project design and development phase. Consultative meetings with the representatives of other key baseline projects and initiatives currently implementing (or planning to implement) community-based forest management activities in dryland forests in Zambia will be hosted in order to understand the scope of their projects, and to explore possibilities for synergies and collaboration (including additional co-financing).

A consolidated stakeholder consultation meeting will be held in Lusaka (and/or Solwezi) to review the proposed project framework (i.e. outcomes, outputs, activities, budgets and implementation arrangements) and provide the necessary comments on the accuracy, adequacy, cost-effectiveness and practicability of the proposed project interventions. After the draft project documentation is prepared, it will then be circulated to all affected stakeholders for formal review and final comments and inputs. A consolidated stakeholder workshop will finally be convened in Lusaka (and/or Solwezi), where the project documentation will be presented for approval and endorsement by all stakeholders.

A tabulated summary of key stakeholders, and their proposed involvement in project implementation, is included in Annex E.

3. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes /no / tbd ; If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes /no / tbd

Rural women in the NWP do not have equitable access to productive inputs (land, finance, and information). On average men hold more land (average of 2.4 ha) than women (average of 1.25 ha) in the province¹⁵. Women are also less likely to engage in local management structures. There is currently insufficient information about women and men's roles in the proposed activities. Therefore, a gender responsive Rapid Social Assessment (RSA) will be prepared during the project preparation phase. The RSA will analyse gendered roles in production, access to resources and services, and decision-making power and will identify opportunities to promote gender equality and women economic empowerment. Adequate funding will be assigned to ensure that gender will be addressed in the project implementation phase. All three project components are envisioned to have a positive impact on gender equality and participation through the development and inclusion of specific criteria, indicators and targets in the related trainings and agreements. Preliminary opportunities during the project implementation phase may include *inter alia*:

- Ensuring that the *Sustainable Forest Management Plans* include strategies, activities and budgets that will enable and finance the equitable involvement of men and women in the implementation of the plans.
- Optimising opportunities for the employment, training and equipping of women as forest guards, lead farmers, agricultural extension officers and nursery maintenance staff.
- Empowering women as workers and supervisors from local rural villages in the development of agricultural and natural resource use enterprises, and in the restoration of degraded forests.
- Ensuring that women-owned and/or managed businesses participate equitably in the development of agricultural and natural resource use enterprises, and in the procurement of project-funded equipment and technical services.
- Ensuring that the reach of project-funded education/awareness-raising programmes, sustainable livelihood development support, and skills training will include both (local) male- and female-headed households.
- Ensuring that the reach of any project grant funded financial and technical support will equitably include both male- and female-headed households from the targeted villages.
- Actively assisting women-headed households living in the targeted villages to access: (i) micro-financing for sustainable livelihoods; and (ii) technical and financial support from project grants for improving crop agricultural practices, developing alternative income-generating enterprises, establishing woodlots/ plantations; installing and maintaining alternative energy and fuel technologies, and developing agro-ecological industries.
- Committing dedicated financial and technical support to addressing the significant knowledge constraints in small-scale farmers from women-headed households.
- Providing support to women-headed households in negotiating and securing long-term forest resource use rights and access to land for small-scale crop agriculture.
- Advocating for an increase in the number of women involved in the collection of baseline and end-of-project socio-economic, bio-physical and land use data.
- Collaborating with the project-contracted businesses and international experts to continually develop and implement mechanisms which may further strengthen the capacities of local women and women-headed households across the project planning domain.

¹⁵ The majority of land rights are however jointly held (65%), with individual land rights equally distributed between men (16%) and women (19%).

4. *Private sector engagement.* Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes /no). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The project will actively facilitate partnerships between the private sector and community-based farmer networks, agricultural enterprises and natural resource-based enterprises. These partnerships will seek to create economies of scale through aggregation of outputs and enhancing the collective bargaining power of communities. As a result, community-based enterprises and farmers will be able to buy inputs at more reasonable prices due to volume discounts, have direct access to output markets, and be able to secure credit through micro-finance institutions and commercial banks to sustain their investments. The project will also promote market linkages for community enterprises, and enhance access to improved seeds, livestock feed, veterinary services and other inputs from agro-dealers and suppliers for small-scale farmers in the project areas.

The project will actively collaborate with the large copper, gold and cobalt mining rights and concession holders impacting on the project area (notably as a result of the expansion of mining activities, development of infrastructure and expansion of settlements) in order to promote more sustainable environmental and social practices in the forest landscapes of NWP. The project will also seek to support and replicate good private sector forestry and mining company practices that involve rural communities in sustainable plantation and forest management. The project will, in particular, work very closely with the Trident Foundation to ensure synergies in the implementation of PPCPs in protected forest areas within the planning domain.

In the Kasempa and Mushidano districts, the project will actively support the development of collaborative working partnerships between prospective private sector businesses (e.g. safari hunting entities, timber companies and agricultural producers) and representative community structures (e.g. CRBs, CBFM Groups, PFM Committees).

The project will also promote the building of closer links between communities and existing well established Conservation Trusts - such as Kasempa Natural Resources and Mineral Development Foundation – to guide and assist communities in addressing governance issues around resource management, benefit sharing and partnership management.

5. *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project implementation, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risks	Rating	Mitigation
Communities and traditional leaders on communal land are reluctant to take on the responsibility for managing forests and forest resources	Medium-High	<p>The project will only involve those rural communities who <u>voluntarily</u> participate in community-based forest management, through CBFM or PFM modalities. It is thus not anticipated that all targeted communities will choose to participate in the establishment of CBFMAs or PFMA. This is why the project planning domain will be significantly larger than the final project-targeted focal areas.</p> <p>The project will initially implement a targeted outreach program to raise awareness in all the communities in the planning domain about the potential benefits of, and legal obligations associated with, CBFM or PFM.</p> <p>Where communities show an express interest, the project will then seek to explore mechanisms (linked to the specific needs of each community identified in Output 1,1) that could incentivise these communities to collectively agree to the establishment of a CFMA or PFMA. These incentives may include: training; skills development; enterprise development support; employment; improved enforcement and monitoring capabilities; agricultural extension support services; technical support; access to micro-loans; procurement of infrastructure and equipment; improved agricultural productivity; more sustainable natural resource use; improved access to local markets; etc.</p> <p>Should these incentives be perceived by the community to collectively outweigh their incumbent responsibilities and obligations, only then will the project provide support to those communities in: the process of declaring the CFMA/PFMA (Output 1.3); gazetting forest management plans (Output 1.4); and implementing those management plans.</p>

		<p>Communities may however choose to retain their current status quo. While the project will not continue to work in the communities who choose not to declare a CFMA/PMA it will however maintain working contact with them should they later decide to establish one.</p> <p>It is however envisaged that the incentives to be supported by the project are likely to collectively act as sufficient encouragement for many communities to incrementally shift to a broader community-based forest management approach which will, in turn, hopefully improve the governance, transparency and democracy in forest resources management.</p>
<p>The key responsible institutions abrogate responsibility for the ongoing management of these community-managed forests once they are declared, and do not provide adequate support to sustain the PFMA and CFMAs</p>	Medium	<p>The project will, as an integral part of the process of declaring the CFMAs/PFMAs, and preparing the sustainable forest management plans, seek to secure an explicit commitment from the supporting government institutions (in concordance with the state obligations already specified in the Forest Act and CFM regulations) to sustain ongoing support to the day-to-day functioning of the community-managed forest areas beyond the term of this project's support to these CFMAs and PFMAs.</p> <p>The project will also contribute to strengthening the capabilities (skills and knowledge, equipment, technologies, etc.) of the key responsible institutions to better enable them to support the continued establishment and administration of CFMAs and PFMAs – notably in the national and provincial FD and provincial AD (agricultural extension services).</p> <p>The project will thus, during the course of project implementation, iteratively develop an institutional sustainability plan for key government institutions to ensure that the different project investments in building the capacity of the CFM groups and PFM committees are maintained (and scaled-up, where feasible) beyond the term of the project.</p>
<p>The knowledge, skills and capacities to establish, manage and maintain viable community-based agricultural and natural resource base enterprises compromises their income-generating potential, and subsequent opportunities for benefit-sharing.</p>	Medium	<p>The project will commit significant resources to supporting the development of micro- and small-business enterprises in the targeted communities. This support will include:</p> <p>(ii) Empowering rural entrepreneurs through <i>inter alia</i>: facilitating investment in training, technology and management systems; developing training programs in collaboration with value chain actors; facilitating the creation of support structures that enable enterprises and poor rural producers to access market information; supporting technological development and innovations to improve productivity; supporting the establishment of farmer groups, producer organizations or cooperatives; promoting partnerships among small enterprises and producers; ensuring that economic gains in value chains are fairly distributed among various actors, including rural producers; and ensuring gender equality throughout the value chain.</p> <p>(ii) Promoting business and financial services through <i>inter alia</i>: building on existing relationships in the value chain; providing finance or increasing the capacity of financial institutions to serve small-scale producers in remote rural areas; improving entrepreneurship skills; making agricultural and natural resource business support services more accessible through outreach programmes to rural areas; and encouraging cooperation among different actors in the value chain.</p>
<p>The DNPW perceives that project support to rural communities living in the GMAs encroaches on its mandated authority.</p>	Low-Medium	<p>The DNPW are a key stakeholder institution, and the project will continue to work closely with it throughout the project design, preparation and implementation phase to ensure complementarity of efforts and avoidance of duplication and overlap. Outside their respective conservation mandates, both the FD and the DNPW have the objective of improving the livelihoods of communities living in protected forest areas, and ensuring the sustainability of natural resource use in these protected forest areas. The clear distinction in the GMAs is that the DNPW will continue to support communities in the management and sustainable off-take of wildlife, while the FD will (through this project) now also support the communities in the management and sustainable use of forests and forest natural resources. The Forest Act also envisages that a CRB - established in GMAs under the Wildlife Act - can also fulfil the role of a CFM Group (or PFM Committee), thus further avoiding duplication of natural resource governance structures in the GMAs. Where the DNPW already have good collaborative working relationships with communities in the GMAs, the project may simply even use the DNPW (or its implementing partners) - where capacity exists - to implement project-specific activities in these GMAs.</p>

Droughts and floods increase in frequency and intensity and adversely impact on the livelihoods of the targeted rural communities	Low-Medium	Project activities have been designed to explicitly address vulnerabilities to these climate hazards. The project will provide diversified livelihood alternatives to enhance adaptation and resilience; reduce over-dependence on natural resources; and mitigate GHG emissions from agriculture, forestry, and other land use. Project support to GAP - such as agroforestry, Conservation Agriculture, and Integrated Soil Fertility Management practices - will strengthen farmers' capacity to adapt to climate change and risks and mitigate yield loss and variability. Project support to sustainable use of forest-based resources will further improve the management and conservation of natural resources, create income opportunities that enhance adaptation and resilience, strengthen food security and generate carbon benefits.
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6. *Coordination.* Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented by UN Environment, and nationally executed by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), in partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

UNEP – through its GEF Task Manager (TM) and Funds Management Officer (FMO) - will monitor the implementation of the project, review progress in the realization of the project outputs, and ensure the proper use of GEF funds. The UNEP TM will be directly responsible for: (i) providing consistent and regular project oversight to ensure the achievement of project objectives; (ii) liaising between the project and the GEF Secretariat; (iii) ensuring that both GEF and UN Environment policy requirements and standards are applied and met (i.e. reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E); (iv) approving budget revisions, certifying fund availability and transferring funds; (v) organizing mid- and end-term evaluations and reviewing project audits; (vi) providing technical, legal and administrative guidance if requested; and (vii) certifying project operational completion.

The MLNR will be accountable to UN Environment for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project objective and outcomes, according to the approved overall project work plan.

The Forestry Department (FD) within the MLNR and TNC will form a small joint Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation. The PIU will be responsible for: (i) preparing the overall project work plan; (ii) overseeing project execution in accordance with the project results framework and budget, the agreed project work plan and reporting requirements; (ii) ensuring technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; (iii) certifying project reports prior to submitting these to UNEP (including progress, financial and audit statements); and (iv) ensuring ongoing coordination with all other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The MLNR will formalise an MOU which clearly defines the different roles and responsibilities of the FD and TNC in project implementation to ensure that the project will collectively produce the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The day-to-day administrative roles and responsibilities described in this MOU will include: (i) preparing annual budgets and work plans; (ii) managing project expenditure in line with these annual budgets and work-plans; (iii) recruiting staff, specialist support services, and procuring equipment and materials for the project; (iv) coordinating and implementing technical project activities; (v) producing quarterly expenditure and six-months cash advance requests; (vi) reporting to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) on project delivery and impact; and (vii) liaising and working closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national, regional and local programs and initiatives.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted to serve as the project oversight, advisory and support body for the project. The final composition of the PSC will be determined at the Project Inception Workshop, but will include representatives of the national executing agencies, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Arts, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. The PSC will ensure that the project remains on course to deliver the desired outcomes of the required quality. The PSC provides overall guidance and policy direction to the implementation of the project, and provides advice on appropriate strategies for project sustainability. The PSC

will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by quality assuring the project processes and products. It advises on any conflicts within the project or to any problems with external bodies.

7. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how:

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC yes
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD yes
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD yes
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and National Development Plan (NDP) yes
- Others: National REDD+

This project is nested within the programmatic framework of the *National Forest Investment Plan (FIP) for Zambia*, and will contribute to the implementation of the *National REDD+ Strategy*. The project has specifically been designed to operationalise the three main investment areas – Enabling environment; Conservation and management of High Value Conservation Forests; and Resilient landscapes, sustainable agriculture and energy - of the FIP (2018-2022) in the priority ‘Kafue Watershed’ landscape.

The country's REDD+ ambitions, described and quantified in the *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)* that Zambia proposed at the UNFCCC's COP21 in 2015, establishes a goal of mitigating 38,000 Gg CO₂eq by 2030. Of this amount, about 29,000 Gg CO₂eq is attributed to land use change and forestry. Zambia will achieve its greenhouse gas emissions reductions solely through sustainable forestry, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy and energy efficiency. This project will thus contribute to meeting Zambia's NDC commitments. Zambia also embarked on the establishment of the *National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)*. In January 2016, the country submitted its *Forest Reference Emissions Level* to the UNFCCC, and is currently engaged in the Technical Assessment process. The country is also engaged in the design of the first iteration of a *Safeguards Information System (SIS)*, which seeks to make information readily available on how safeguards are being addressed in REDD+ implementation.

The project will also assist the country in meeting the following targets identified in the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2015-2025)*: ‘25% reduction in deforestation rate’; and ‘>65% of area (ha) under national and local forest reserves sustainably managed’.

The project will operationalise elements of the following ‘programme areas of intervention’ in the *National Action Plan* under UNCCD (NAP, 2002): Forestry, ecosystems and species conservation; Water catchment and energy conservation; Extension, public awareness and information dissemination; Easy-to-use environmental friendly technologies including indigenous knowledge; Livelihood improvement; and Food self sufficiency and food security.

The project also supports the implementation of the 7th National Development Plan (NDP, 2017-2021) and its linked national sectoral policies and plans (including policies and plans for the agriculture, mining, water and forestry sectors), specifically as they relate to: environmentally and socially sustainable development; reduction of poverty and vulnerability; and improved agricultural production and productivity.

The Integrated Land-Use Assessment Project has established reliable baseline data for the state of Zambia's forests. This includes bio-physical statistics for forest cover, volume of growing stock, tons of biomass and carbon, tree species abundance and regeneration. The Forest Livelihood and Economic Survey further provides complementary baseline statistics of the household dependencies on forests and forest resources. The National Forest Monitoring System maintains ongoing information on the status of forests, changes in carbon stock and GHG emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, and from the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks and SFM practices.

8. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the “Knowledge Management Approach” for the project and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

Each project output will include the documentation of lessons learnt from the implementation of activities under that output, and a collection of the tools and templates (and any other materials) developed during implementation of that

output. Output 1.1 of the project makes explicit provision for field-based monitoring of the collective efficacy of the project activities in reducing forest degradation and deforestation, and improving livelihoods. The project will support the hosting of the tools, templates, experiences and information collected from the individual outputs in the National Forest Information Management System (NFIMS). Important information contained in the NFIMS will be made accessible to a range of different stakeholder groups to support better future decision-making processes in the scaling up of community-based forest management across the country. The project will further facilitate the ongoing exchange of community-based forest management information and knowledge by establishing a ‘national community forestry platform’. At the regional level, the project will also share information, experiences and expertise developed on community forestry with counterpart SADC forest conservation organisations. In addition, the project will seek to contribute empirical evidence to the national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Project on the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of community-based forest management in contributing to land degradation neutrality, through avoided forest degradation and forest rehabilitation, across dryland forest landscapes in Zambia. The project also has a strong alignment with the Drylands IP program. Project resources will thus be committed to ensure the ongoing involvement in, and information sharing with, regional and global Drylands IP knowledge sharing initiatives. The exact mechanism will be discussed with the lead agency during PPG.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFF endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Godwin F. Gondwe	Director/ GEF Operational Focal Point	Environmental Management Department, Mnistry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection	01/22/2019

All communication should be addressed to the
Permanent Secretary
Telephone: (260 211) 235359
Facsimile: (260 211) 235350



In Reply please quote

MWDSEP/6/7/1

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY
P.O. Box 50288
LUSAKA

22nd January 2019

Dr. Kelly West
GEF Coordinator,
United Nations Environment Programme
UN Avenue, Nairobi
KENYA, 0010

ENDORSEMENT FOR "ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT IN NORTH WESTERN ZAMBIA" – UNDER THE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IMPACT PROGRAMME

In my capacity as Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operational Focal Point for Zambia, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitments to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the Global Environmental Convention Focal Points.

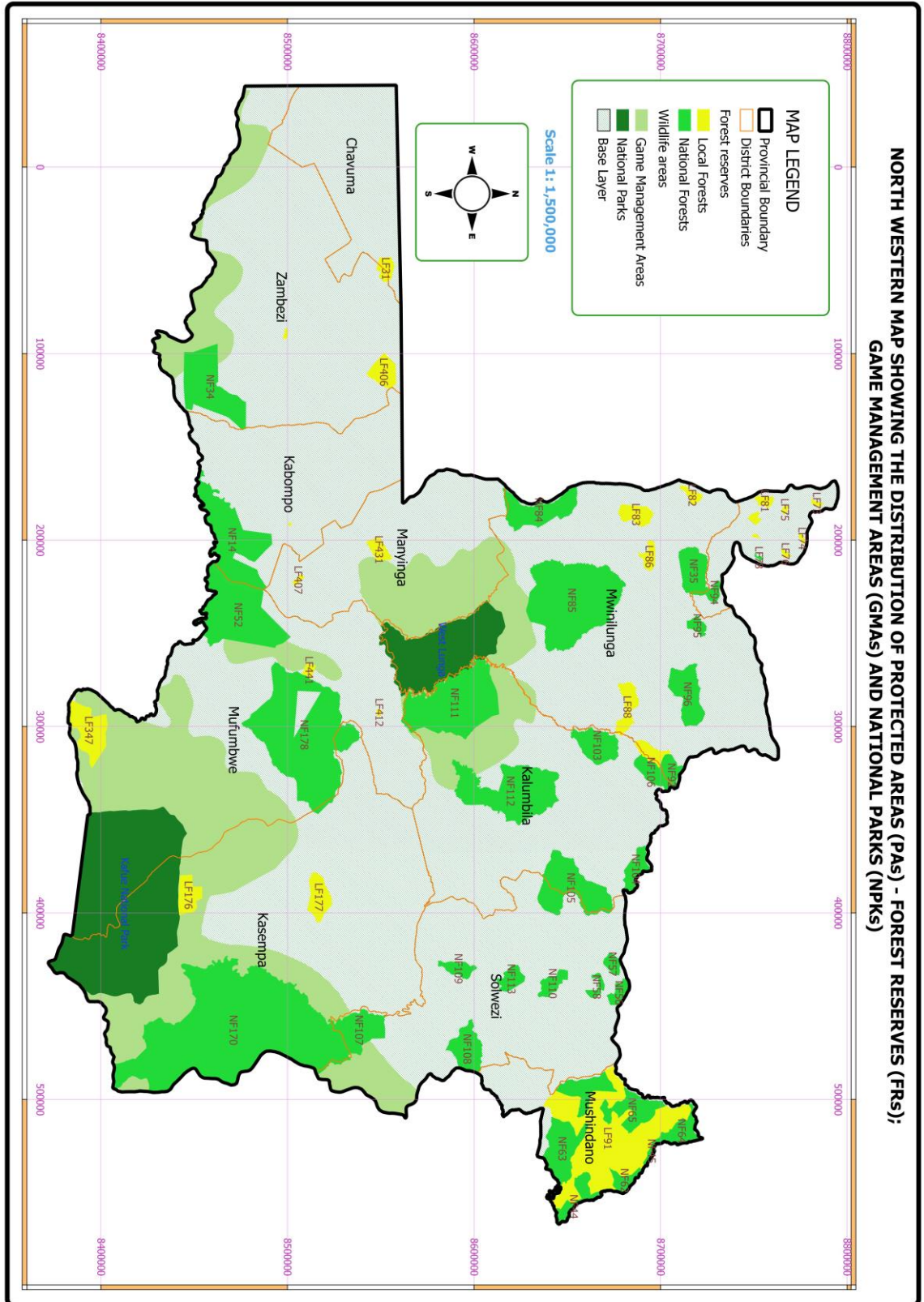
I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency(ies) listed below. Further, I confirm Zambia's agreement to use the flexibility mechanism concerning the STAR allocation (1.6 million USD) for climate change. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Forestry Department) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). I request the GEF Agency(ies) to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for Chief Executive Officer's Endorsement.

The total financing from GEFTF being requested for this regional project is US\$ 6,010,000 inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Zambia is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount in US\$			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total USD
GEFTF	UNEP	Biodiversity	49,500	1,785,362	165,138	2,000,000
GEFTF	UNEP	Land Degradation	60,000	2,151,009	198,991	2,410,000
GEFTF	UNEP	Climate Change	40,500	1,427,390	132,110	1,600,000
Total GEF Resources			150,000	5,363,761	496,239	6,010,000

Annex A

PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES



Annex B

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored				(Hectares)	
	Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)					
	Expected		Achieved			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	Dryland Forests (Miombo)		5,000			
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
	Hectares					
	Expected		Achieved			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
	Hectares					
	Expected		Achieved			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	Dryland Forests (Miombo)		5,000			
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)				(Hectares)	
	Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)					
	Expected		Expected			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	Sustainable Land and Forest Management		100,000			
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
	Hectares					
	Expected		Achieved			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	Agricultural land under improved, more sustainable land use practices / Smallholder crops		20,000			
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
	Hectares					
	Expected		Achieved			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	Include documentation that justifies HCVF See Note 1:		80,000			
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				(Number)	
	Number					
	Expected		Achieved			
	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		500				
		500				
		Total	1000			

Note 1: Justification of Targeted Sites in Northwestern Province to qualify as HCVFs:

At least 10 Community Forest Management Areas/Participatory Forest Management Areas covering at least 80,000 ha will be declared during the project in the dryland forest landscapes of Northwestern Province, Zambia. The exact sites have not been identified but more detailed information will be obtained during the PPG. All sites will comply to at least one, if not all the following high conservation values as defined in <https://hcvnetwork.org/how-it-works/>:

1. Species diversity: Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
2. Ecosystems and habitats: Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia. *[A large part of Northwestern Province is covered by the endemic “Zambezi Cryptosepalum dry forest”. It is one of the largest areas of tropical evergreen forest outside the equatorial zone.]*
3. Ecosystem services: Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes. *[The Northwestern Province is both the source of and a major part of the catchment areas of both the Kafue and Zambezi rivers.]*
4. Community needs: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.) identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		

		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (16Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains

		<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
		<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services

			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods

		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

Profile of the North West Province

North-Western Province is one of ten Provinces of Zambia. It covers an area of 125,826 km², has a population of 727,044 and a population density was 5.80 per square kilometre (as of 2010). It is the most sparsely populated province in the country. The number of households is 130,802 of which 100,566 are rural households and 30,237 are urban households. Population growth rate is higher in urban areas at 110.9% compared to rural areas which stands at 11.4%. It has an average annual population growth rate of 2.2%, which is lower than the previous 2.9% in the 1980's. The province has a young population with 48.8 percent of persons aged below 15 years.

The province comprises 10 districts - Chavuma, Kabompo, Ikelenge, Kalumbila, Kasempa, Mufumbwe, Mushindamo, Mwinilunga, Solwezi and Zambezi - with Solwezi as the provincial headquarters. The province is further divided into 12 constituencies and 132 wards.

The province lies in agro-ecological zone III, which is Zambia's high rainfall belt. The rainy season lasts 6 months from November to April with annual rainfall of 1,000mm in the southern parts and 1,300 – 1,400mm in the northern parts of Mwinilunga and Solwezi districts.

Two types of soils are found in the region - the barotse soils, which are sandy and acidic, in the southern part and the sand velds (comprising loamy soils) in the northeastern part of the region (CSO, 2010).

The NWP lies in the watershed between DR Congo and Zambezi river systems. It is also the major source of the Kafue river basin. The western extremity of the province includes the Zambezi River, and its wide Barotse Floodplain, representing a vast fish and aquatic wildlife habitat. The NWP contains biodiversity of global (typified by high levels of endemics with Guineo-Congolian origins) and regional (typified by the biodiversity of the forest-savanna mosaic) importance. The province is home to six Important Bird Areas (IBAs): Hillwood; Source of the Zambezi; Chitunta Plain; West Lunga National Park and Lukwakwa; part of Kafue National Park; and Jimbe Drainage.

The province is rich in wildlife species diversity, although the wildlife populations are generally declining especially in the case of West Lunga National Parks and its adjacent game management areas (GMAs). The major wildlife in the region comprise large herbivores, carnivores, primates, amphibians and reptiles, fish and birdlife, and invertebrates. The notable wildlife species include the African elephant, African buffalo, sitatunga, puku, roan and sable antelopes, lion, cheetah, leopard, African wild dog, hyaena and jackal. Little information is available regarding endemism and rarity of both fauna and flora.

The major economic activities include harvesting of timber and non-timber products, charcoal production, crops (including sorghum and pineapples) and livestock, slash and burn agriculture, mining and quarrying, forestry and honey production (for local and export markets). Now hailed as the "new copperbelt" the region is rich in mineral resources – copper in Kalengwa, Kansanshi, Lumwana and Mwinilunga and gold ore at Kansanshi.

The majority of people in North Western Province live in poverty, with poverty levels estimated at 67.0% in 2010, with 46.1% of the population being extremely poor, an increase from 44.6% in 2006. About 96 percent of the population is engaged in small-scale subsistence farming, mostly slash and burn agriculture. The main crops grown by the communities include maize, beans, groundnuts and millet. Despite the acidic nature of the soils maize has assumed an important role as a staple food across the province. The province is also famous for honey production for both both local and export markets.

The region has a two-tier land management tenure system in line with the national land tenure system - the majority of the land is under customary land tenure system. Access to land under the former tenure is biased towards men. Culturally, land is held by men among the Kaonde speaking people, which is the widely spoken language in the project area. Women are expected to work their husband's land.

Summary of stakeholder involvement in the project implementation phase

Stakeholder	Role and Involvement in the Project
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)	Project oversight Serves as the lead project Executing Agency.
Forestry Department (FD)	Project implementation. Supports the planning, management, monitoring and enforcement of protected forest areas. Facilitates the development of public-private-community partnerships in the stewardship of protected forests
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Project implementation partner Implementing project activities in the GMAs adjacent to Kafue NP
Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)	Project collaborating partner in implementation. Supports VAGs in targeted GMAs in planning and control of land use in GMAs in partnership with communities; monitoring of wildlife populations; administration of Village Scout programmes; negotiation of hunting concessions in partnership with communities; collection of hunting revenues and (partial) allocation to CRBs; and monitor usage of funds by CRBs
District Councils in relevant districts	Project collaborating partner in implementation. Integration of SFM into IDPs; delivery of services to target communities
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Project collaborating partner in implementation Provides agricultural extension services in crop production, horticultural production, nutrition, crop protection and soil fertility to smallholder farmers
Chiefs / traditional authorities in project LFs and GMAs	Project collaborating partners in implementation Approves establishment of CFMAs/ PFMAs; provides support to community-based forest management; oversees VAGs, CRBs and CFM Groups
Village Action Group/ CRB/ PFMC/ CFMG in project LFs and GMAs	Project beneficiaries and project collaborating partners in implementation As outlined in the Wildlife Act and Forest Act. Develops, monitors and implements forest management plans; allocates and controls income and expenditure from forest resources; employs and manages community forest guards; hosts community meeting; maintain records and reports.
Private sector (e.g. copper, gold and cobalt mines, timber companies, micro-finance institutions.)	Prospective project collaborating partners in implementation Provide access to credit for small businesses; deliver project co-financing; support project implementation; support capacity building and training of CFMGs and SFMCs; mitigate sectoral impacts on the integrity of protected forest areas.
Civil society organisations (e.g. WeForest, Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia)	Prospective project collaborating partners in implementation Support implementation of sustainable forest and agricultural management activities; support capacity building and training of CFMGs and SFMCs; promote market linkages.
Research and academic institutions	Prospective project collaborating partners in implementation Support implementation of community, forest and agricultural monitoring and research activities; support mentoring, capacity building and training initiatives.
Donors, funding agencies and multilateral institutions (e.g. UNDP, World Bank, FAO, USAID, Govt of Finland)	Knowledge sharing Coordination, collaboration and information-exchange
Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)	Knowledge sharing Coordination, collaboration and information-exchange
International networks and initiatives	Knowledge sharing Coordination, collaboration and information-exchange