

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY (GEF)  
SMALL GRANT PROGRAMME (SGP)  
SIXTH OPERATIONAL PHASE  
2015 – 2018**

**Draft Country Programme Strategy**

**ZAMBIA**

**OP6 resources (estimated US\$)**

- a. Core funds: USD 400,000**
- b. OP5 remaining balance: 0**
- c. ICCA Funds: USD 325**
- d. STAR 6 funds: [TBA]**
- e. Other Funds to be mobilized: [TBA]**

**APRIL 2016**

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## ACRONYMS

AER	Agro Ecological Region
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CLZ	Conservation Lower Zambezi
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CRB	Community Resource Board
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
LZNP	Lower Zambezi National Park
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
OP6	The Sixth Operation Phase of GEF 2014 - 2018
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
SGP	Small Grants Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAG	Village Action Groups
WWF	World Wide Fund <b>for</b> Nature
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

## 1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND

1.1 At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action. Under OP5, the following results were achieved;

**Biodiversity-** 14 projects were completed. The most prominent one is the Lundazi District Women Development Association (LDWDA). 377 Farmers had their capacities built after the training in Conservation farming (CF). The project has increased knowledge and skills in conservation farming, improved food security and adaptation to climate change effects with 800 families utilising 1000 ha under CF.

**Climate change mitigation** – 5 projects were implemented. The attitude Change Programme, trained 319 farmers in the role of forestry in mitigating effects of climate at grassroots. Activities involved planting of 5000 trees on 100 hectares. The project will contribute to improved sustainable land management and climate proofing practices including the restoration and enhancement of 50 hectares of forests and non-forest lands initiated.

**Land Degradation-** 9 projects were implemented. Zani Muone women organization conducted training for women and 500 people (300 women, 80 men and 120 youths) acquired and increased their knowledge and practical skills in organic garden techniques through community theatre and techniques for improving soil and water management through composting and low cost bucket irrigation system for small plots.

These interventions resulted in improvement of soil productivity and food security and nutrition, and gardening at household level. Reduced green house gasses (GHGs) emissions through controlled burning of field and garden waste.

**International Waters** – One project was completed. Save Environment and People Agency (SEPA) trained 110 community members on dangers of negative practices along the banks of the Zambezi River, and promotion sustainable livelihoods; 2 Community Environmental Committees were formed and 4000 trees were planted covering 3 hectares. POPs- no projects were implemented under this category.

### 1.2. Key baseline considerations

The environmental status of the landscape include, high rainfall region in the northern part with densely forests while the lower part is heavily degraded land and erosion. Key environmental challenges characterizing the landscape include; over harvesting of environmental products (timber, honey, fish, and wildlife among others), unsustainable agriculture practices and adverse impacts of effects of climate change.

OP6 will consider biodiversity, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation, POPs and International waters management. Partners will the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Forestry department, water affairs. Further, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) also exist. Donor agencies such as UN, FAO, NGOs significantly support government and community interventions

by funding various environmental management programmes aimed at improving the livelihood of the people.

## 2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

### 2.1. Alignment with National Priorities

Zambia recently developed its Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP -2) to run from 2015-2025. This was necessitated by the fact that Zambia adopted the Global Strategic Plan on Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2010. The NBSA-2 is an attempt to domesticate broader international frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other national commitments under the several Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) which the country is Party to including the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, as well as several Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional protocols on Wildlife, Water, Fisheries, Forestry, Biosafety, Energy, Trade, Mining, Gender and Development, etc.

<b>Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes</b>	
<b>Rio Conventions &amp; National Planning Frameworks</b>	<b>Date of Ratification / Completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	128 May 1993
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	28 May 1993
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	1994
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	19 September 1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2002
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	May 2002
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	12 June 2003
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	February 2006
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	5th October 2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	7th July 2006
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	2006, 2007
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Non-party
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	December 2010
<b>National/Regional plans or programmes</b>	
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity Zambia Fifth National Report	2015
Forestry Act	2014
Zambia Forestry Policy	2014
Zambia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP -2) 2015-2025	2014
Revised Sixth National Development Plan	2014
Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP)	2011
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)	2011
National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)	2010
National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA)	2007
National Policy on Environment (NPE)	2007
Vision 2030	2006
Zambezi Water Course Commission (ZAMCOM)	2004
Zambia Wildlife Policy	1998
National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)	1994
Zambezi River Action Plan (ZACPLAN)	1987
National Conservation Strategy	1985

## 2.2. SGP Country Programme OP6 National Strategic Priorities.

The SGP Country Programme will support the implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-6 by funding projects to be undertaken by civil society and community-based organizations. These projects will be facilitated and coordinated by the SGP National Steering Committee.

## 2.3. Potential for Complementarity and Synergy with other Strategies

There is potential complementarity and synergy with strategies under the United Nations Development Programme and the UN System in Zambia strategies (CPD, UNDAF, etc.). Of particular relevance are projects under the Joint Programme on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR), projects under the adaptation to effects of climate change and variability in agro-ecological region I and II, Low Emission Capacity Building Project and the UN-REDD Programme activities in Zambia.

**Table 2. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results**

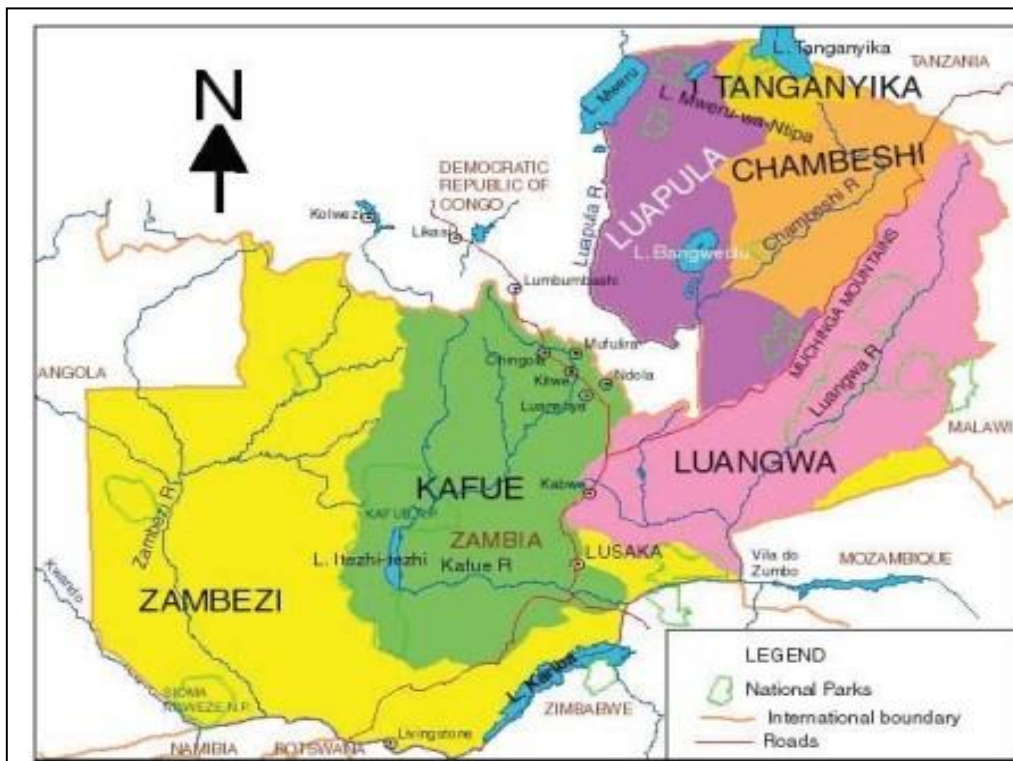
<b>GEF-6 corporate results</b>	<b>SGP Strategic Initiatives</b>	<b>SGP niche : national Priorities</b>
<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation	Community-based approaches to ecosystem and biodiversity conservation. Special focus on threatened trees species exploited for commercial timber. Projects to include indigenous tree nurseries and tree planting/including community managed woodlots
<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	Innovative Climate Smart Agro-Ecology; Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation	Climate-smart agriculture for adaptation to climate change and variability; adoption of drought tolerant crops varieties; Conservation agriculture for improved soil fertility and management; range management by planting combinations of grass and fodder species.
<i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of</i>	Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation	Implementation of Integrated Water Management (IWRM) Plans in shared waterbodies, especially the Zambezi Rivers System by implementing provision of the SADC Protocol on Shared Waters.;

<i>ecosystem services</i>		Harmonization of regulations relating to sustainable use of resources on the Lake Kariba. Prevent point-source and non-point source pollution from agriculture and industry.
<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	Energy Access Co-Benefits	Promoting diversified energy mixes especially renewable sources of energy - rural electrification through use of solar technology, biogas and energy efficient stoves.
<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	Local to Global Chemicals Coalitions	Promote Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) through crop rotation and interplanting systems for pest and disease management. Community outreach and sensitization of farmers and communities on the handling, use and disposal of chemicals/pesticides.
<i>Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks</i>	All areas, in particular CSO-Govt. dialogues, KM Platforms	Enhance domestication of MEAs by funding and implementing projects/.programmes addressing objectives of CBD and UNFCCC

### 3. STRATEGIES

#### 3.1 Grant - Making Strategies

Under the UNDP GEF OP6 Small Grants Programme for Zambia, 6 main landscapes have been identified namely; Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Chambeshi, Luapula, and Tanganyika (Figure 1). However, under this UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme for Zambia the focus of activities to be implemented will be in the Zambezi landscape with the project duration for period 2014-2018. The Zambezi landscape covers the area along the Zambezi river catchment from the source in the North Western Province, through to Western and Southern province.



The study was done using participatory method approach. Personal interviews were conducted with stakeholder responsible for environmental management in the catchment which included; staff from Department of Agriculture, fisheries, wildlife, forestry and communities. Further, NGOs, including world Vision Zambia private sector involved in conservation farming and biodiversity protection. The community stakeholders included, community resource boards and Village Action Groups.

Priority in the strategy will be on the following in the regions according to the rainfall (agro – ecological regions (AER) and environmental conditions.

(a). Upper Zambezi landscape Site – AER III: The high rainfall region, densely forested region where the source of the Zambezi River is located. Natural resource harvesting livelihood and honey production/harvesting in the North Western Province.



- (b). Middle Zambezi landscape site – AER II: Medium rainfall region moderate forest cover, over harvesting of forestry products (logging, wildlife hunting, fishing) in the Western Province and lastly;
- (c). Lower Zambezi Landscape site -AER III: Low rainfall region, heavily deforested region, dry and hot. Land degradation very prominent. Data collected from Chirundu and Sinazongwe districts in the Southern Province.



Plate 1. showing extent of land degradation and erosion in Southern Province

***initiatives to be prioritized:*** OP6 will prioritise projects which will benefit both the environmental sustainability of the Zambezi landscape and the stakeholders including local communities. Focus is on how natural resources would help in uplifting the lives of the communities residing in the landscape on sustainable basis. SGP will focus on the following strategic initiatives in the Zambezi landscape;

- i. Maintaining significant biodiversity and sustaining the ecosystem goods and services provided by the Zambezi Landscape to communities and the nation and regions connected to the landscape. Community participation in natural resource conservation management and utilisation to benefit local communities in the Zambezi landscape. These will include through creation of Community Resource Boards (CRBs) and at community/village level Village Action Groups (VAGs) be introduced. In utilisation of resources, local entrepreneurs be involved in utilisation of forestry resources such as local timber logging processing, bee keeping among others.
- ii. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, water, rangelands, and forest resources). Degradation of land will be addressed by training farmers in smart agriculture technologies i.e. land husbandry, Water harvesting, natural resources management.
- iii. Innovative climate adaptation strategies such as smart agro-ecology systems including conservation farming which provides a response to climate change and variability be adopted. Training of communities on these strategies need to be enhanced in order to build resilience. Government line ministries such as agriculture and livestock, NGOs and CSOs working with the community to come up with interventions for adaptation.

During the implementation stage, synergies will be created through coordination with stakeholders including, government officials, NGOs and the community at large. Natural resources management and through contributions.

### **3.2. Grant-maker+ strategies**

#### **3.2.1. CSO –Government Dialogue Platform**

In Zambia, today there are several interventions and programmes being implemented in environmental and natural resources management being performed by various sectors including line ministries, CSOs and Donors and communities at large. Poor coordination during the planning and implementation stage, has resulted in duplication of efforts with less output in the landscape. In addition, uncoordinated interventions are often may also be blamed on poor implementation of policies on environmental resources. Information on conservation and protection of natural resources by various CSOs is also inadequately coordinated.

Efforts by various institutions, government departments, NGOs, CBO and traditional leadership appear not to be well coordinated. In order to avoid duplication of efforts in the landscape institutional coordination among the various actors is cardinal. Effective inter- sectoral coordination mechanisms for natural resource management will be required in the Landscape.

In order to improve coordination of efforts, consultation among various stakeholders such as government, non-state actors, traditional leadership and the community is required when implementing interventions aimed at managing and protecting the landscape. Under OP6, it is recommended that with support from the government, donors, communities and other stakeholders a dissemination CSO-government dialogue platforms.

A consultant be contracted to conduct a scoping study for the development of the platform. The objective will include;

- Outline environmental contextual issues in the landscape including roles and responsibilities of the government and CSO in managing natural resources as well as utilisation of these resources.
- Undertake the feasibility of creating such a dialogue platform for CSOs and government to dialogue with the community on the management and utilisation of natural resources.
- Provide an opportunity for sharing experiences, knowledge on sustainable management of resources.

The establishment of the platform will further influence government on effective implementation of policies and monitoring of natural resources. Additionally, platform will offer the community and communities and the general public at large.

Lessons and experiences to be learnt through SGP projects will assist in up-scaling and replication of successful projects within and outside Zambia. A platform mentioned 3.2.2 above will create a conducive environment for sharing experiences including changes being faced in the landscape.

### **3.2.2. Promoting Social Inclusion**

SGP will focus on integrating gender in the implementation of the strategy. The selection of projects will be to recognise projects recognizing the participation of women at selection stage. In Zambia, the government have made efforts in mainstreaming gender issues in governance and development. The Ministry of gender spearheads this process. SGP projects will deliberately target some women groups to implement projects in the landscape. Additionally, local communities and institutions will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of projects. This will motivate the local people to own and sustain projects and realise the benefits from their immediate environment. Where possible schools in and youth groups will also be engaged in carrying out some projects such as information dissemination, tree planting and other projects.

### **3.2.3. Knowledge management plan**

Knowledge and lessons learned and practices from various SGP projects will be captured from monitoring reports, field visits to projects sites, conducting interviews with stakeholders to learn about project experiences during the implementation of projects in the landscape. Knowledge pack will include;

Process of generating knowledge from project implementers based on what their training conducted. The ability to transfer the knowledge to other members of the community in the landscape.

The type of knowledge expected in the SGP would include climate smart agriculture practices such as conservation farming CF, water conservation and rainwater harvesting, fish farming, vegetable production, technical skills in modern bee keeping, carpentry, river bank management, forest fire prevention among others. This knowledge will have to be documented and compiled into training manuals, brochures, journals and leaflets, posters, demonstration fields.

Knowledge (Resource Centres) be established in communities within the landscape where such projects are taking place. These will provide a permanent information centre where experiences and lessons learned at the site could be stored and shared. In addition, the management of these centres could be done through existing structures of the government officers in the communities including schools and camp officers for the department of agriculture.

Exchange visits also provide an effective learning experiences. Depending on the characteristics of the area in the landscape, such visits will be conducted for knowledge sharing and experiences in the landscape.

Key stakeholders to provide this information will include government staff from line ministries such as agriculture, water affairs, and forestry among others. CSOs, NGOs, community representatives and traditional leaders will also share knowledge.

### **3.2.4. Communications Strategy**

Community local Radio stations today are easily accessible to majority of the community members countrywide. SGP would take advantage to come up with programmes to disseminate projects and share knowledge with community members and stakeholders. In addition, software packages such as videos and photos would be used to document successful experiences and be used at the platform with other stakeholders. Posters and charts would also provide a media for information sharing. This can be done in partnership with government staff in line ministries, CSOs, NGOs communities and traditional leadership.

To foster communication and coordination among stakeholders, SGP would lobby for a slot in the government development communication procedure of District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings which are held every quarter. At this meeting all relevant stakeholder in the landscape are always represented. This will provide an effective coordination and support from government administrators to support the implementation and partner with CSOs in the management of the environmental resources.

## **4. EXPECTED RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

4.1. Table 3 below is the expected results framework giving details of the OP6 global project components as described in the GEF CEO Endorsement document. .

**Table 3. Consistency with OP6 global project components**

<b>OP6 project components</b>	<b>CPS targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 1:</u></p> <p><u>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</u></p> <p><u>1.1 SGP: Improved conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape approaches.</u></p>	<p>The OP6 Small Grants Programme for Zambia, has identified 6 main landscapes namely; Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Chambeshi, Luapula, and Tanganyika Focus at the country level will be on the Zambezi Landscape which is part of the Zambezi River Basin.</p>	<p>Number of hectares conserved and sustainably managed by communities; number of hectares of degraded ecosystems recover with improved conservation interventions.</p>	<p>Individual project reports. monitoring visit reports; mid-term review reports</p>	<p><i>4 projects in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management: projects in improved soil husbandry and conservation practices, conservation agriculture, introduction of fire management practises and community-based management of natural resources.</i></p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2:</u></p> <p><u>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</u></p> <p><u>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change</u></p>	<p>Introduction/upsaling of climate-smart agriculture; promote climate resilience through crop diversification and drought tolerant varieties; improved pastures/rangelands</p>	<p>Number of hectares under improved soil/land husbandry practices; increased number of individuals/households practicing conservation agriculture and diversifying crop production.</p>	<p>Individual project reports, monitoring visits. Annual reports, reports of improved individual/household livelihoods/incomes.</p>	<p><i>4 projects: Introduction of small livestock adapted to harsh climatic conditions; Introduction of irrigated crops and vegetables; Diversification of crops grown including drought tolerant varieties; Introduction of aquaculture</i></p>

<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 3:</u></p> <p><u>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</u></p> <p><u>3.1 Low carbon community energy access.</u></p>	<p>Promotion of low Green House Gas energy sources in communities such as use of biogas and solar energy.</p>	<p>Number of households adopting clean energy sources for cooking and lighting.</p>	<p>Project reports, monitoring visits and annual reports.</p>	<p><i>2 projects supporting low income households adopt low carbon technologies. Promoting projects increasing hectarage of carbon sinks.</i></p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u></p> <p><u>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</u></p> <p><u>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) through crop rotation and interplanting systems for pest and disease management</li> <li>• Community outreach programmes to sensitize farmers and communities on the safe handling, use and disposal of chemicals/pesticides.</li> </ul>	<p>Number of farmers adopting integrated production and pest management techniques.</p>	<p>Project reports, monitoring visits and annual reports.</p>	<p><i>2 demonstration projects promoting IPPM set up.</i></p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u></p> <p><u>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</u></p> <p><u>5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and</u></p>	<p>Enhance the capacity of community based actors to champion ecosystem management and sustainable use of natural resources for sustainable livelihoods. Provide forum for information exchange between government structures at local levels and non-state actors.</p>	<p>Number of CSO-Government Policy Dialogue forums established.</p>	<p>Individual project reports, monitoring visit reports and programme review reports.</p>	<p><i>Projects supporting government-community-engagement in addressing local environmental challenges such as deforestation and land degradation.</i></p>

<u>Planning Dialogue Platforms”.</u>				
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 6:</u></p> <p><u>Promoting Social Inclusion</u></p> <p><u>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations.</u></p>	<p>Implement programmes/projects promoting social inclusion of women and vulnerable groups as part of building resilient households. Increased number of livelihood programmes/projects favouring participation of women.</p>	<p>Number of women, youth and vulnerable groups participating in and benefiting from project interventions; number of women-led projects supported.</p>	<p>Individual project reports, project monitoring visits and annual reports.</p>	<p><i>Support community projects mainstreaming gender participation in livelihoods and management of community natural resources.</i></p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 7:</u></p> <p><u>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program</u></p> <p><u>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities.</u></p> <p><u>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform.</u></p>	<p>Support knowledge management and initiatives/programmes. Promote use of video stories from communities showcasing success stories. Share success stories from other developing nations confronted with similar development and environmental challenges.</p>	<p>Number of country innovations to be shared and disseminated to local communities.</p>	<p>SGP Global Database, Annual Monitoring Reports and monitoring and evaluation reports.</p>	<p><i>Digital library of community innovations setup and information disseminated to communities. South-South best practices shared with local communities.</i></p>

## 5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

5.1. SGP project will involve the participatory monitoring approach involving all the partners with the relevance to environmental issues in the landscape. These will include government line ministries, agriculture, forestry, water affairs and wildlife management. Additionally, NGOs, CBOs and local leadership will be capacity built to understand the projects.

### 5.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

SGP project indicated in (See table 5), will be implemented in partnership with communities, CSOs, National and Local NGOs, women groups, academic institutions and indigenous people among others. Project partners and communities oriented to understand the significance of the projects and the role they can play in monitoring.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe/Scope
<i>4 projects in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management: projects in improved soil husbandry and conservation practices, conservation agriculture, introduction of fire management practises and community-based management of natural resources.</i>	NSC, NC, CPMT	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
<i>4 projects: Introduction of small livestock adapted to harsh climatic conditions; Introduction of irrigated crops and vegetables; Diversification of crops grown including drought tolerant varieties; Introduction of aquaculture</i>	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year, with one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at the end of each grant year in June
<i>2 projects supporting low income households adopt low carbon technologies. Promoting projects increasing hectare of carbon sinks.</i>	NSC, NC, UNDP, Communities, Government line ministries	Minimum twice per year, with one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at the end of each grant year in June
<i>2 demonstration projects promoting IPPM set up.</i>	NSC, line ministries, ZEMA	Minimum twice per year, with one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at the end of each grant year in June
<i>Projects supporting government-community-engagement in addressing local environmental challenges such as</i>	Community leadership, NSC and line ministries	Quarterly



<i>deforestation and land degradation.</i>		
<i>Support community projects mainstreaming gender participation in livelihoods and management of community natural resources.</i>	NSC, Women groups, CBOs	Twice a year with one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at the end of each grant year in June
Financial Reporting	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly
Annual Country Report (ACR) to review portfolio progress and results of completed projects	NC presenting to NSC	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report – country survey based on ACR	NC, survey data provided to CPMT	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	At the end of OP6

## 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

6.1. The OP6 resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme includes budget lines and in-kind contributions from other potential partners such as line ministries, International Cooperating Partners and other non-state actors. In particular the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection will be key partners in mobilizing project resources.

6.2. Strategic partnerships will be forged with potential partners such as UNEP, UNDP, African Development Bank and World Bank and national government agencies in the environment and agricultural sector implementing projects promoting sustainable utilization of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Non-governmental organizations and the private sector are potential key partners in funding and implementing some of the proposed activities..

## 7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 The successful implementation of the strategy and its components is dependent on the level of support from the identified stakeholders. However, during the implementation of the strategy, communities in the landscape may be affected. The ecosystem may be disturbed by construction of infrastructure such as roads, houses. Further, some projects and activities will require the transformation of socio-cultural beliefs and livelihoods in the landscape. In such incidences mitigation measures will have to be taken into consideration to protect the ecosystem, biodiversity and the community. Other risks are associated with the following:

- Social and Environmental risks: a conducive social environment is necessary for the implementation of the strategy. Social and environmental risk will be taken into account through environmental and social impact assessment studies for the proposed project.
- Climate risks: climate change and variability may affect the successful outcome of some proposed projects. Building the adaptive capacity of project beneficiaries need to be put in place.
- Other possible risks relate to communities and partners willingness to participate in the projects.

7.2 In the table below are some of the identified risks,:

<b>Describe identified risk</b>	<b>Degree of risk (low, medium, high)</b>	<b>Probability of risk (low, medium, high)</b>	<b>Risk mitigation measure foreseen</b>
Social risks	Low	Low	Social impact studies and community mobilization

Environmental risks	High	High	Project Briefs/EIA studies to be undertaken before implementation of projects.
Climate risk	Medium	Medium	Identify climate resilient projects and intervention measures. Promote enhancement of community adaptive capacities.

7.3 Indicate how these risks will be tracked.

The risks will be tracked during the implementation of the CPS and review during the CPS Annual review