



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY SMALL GRANTS
PROGRAMME (GEF SGP)**

COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY



SOUTH AFRICA

**GEF OPERATIONAL PHASE 5
(2011-2014)**

STAR RESOURCES INVESTED: US\$ 1,600,000

February 2012

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
NAMA	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions	SA	South Africa
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team	SAP	Strategic Action Programmers
CPS	Country Programme Strategy	SC	Stockholm Convention
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	SGP	Small Grants Programme
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme	SMME's	Small Medium Micro Enterprises
GHG	Green-House-Gases	UN	United Nations
CBO	Community Based Organization	UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
ICCA's	Indigenous Community Conservation Areas	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CSO's	Civil Society Organizations	UNFCCC	UN Convention on Climate Change
CBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs	WFW	Working for Water
GEF	Global Environmental Facility	WFWetland	Working for Wetland
NAP	National Action Programmes	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan		
NC	National Coordinators		
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment		
NEMBA	National Environmental Management : Biodiversity Act		
NFPE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise		
NGO	Non Governmental Organization		
NIP	National Implementation Plan		
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy		
NSC	National Steering Committee		
OFP	Operational Focal Point		
OP	Operational Phases		
POP's	Persistent Organic Pollutants		

1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY BACKGROUND

1.1. Country Programme Results

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) - Small Grants programme (SGP) in South Africa aims to deliver global environmental benefits through implementation of projects in the GEF focal areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation), and elimination of persistent organic pollutants through community based approaches while developing the capacity of the local people and also enhancing their livelihoods. The GEF SGP South Africa is classified as a category IIB country programme which has been operating for 10 years and has a number of projects that have been already completed. Since its inception in 2001, the GEF SGP in South Africa has contributed towards environmental benefits at the community level through conservation of the environment, promotion of sustainable livelihoods interventions, and empowerment of local communities for self reliance. To achieve its mandate, the GEF-SGP SA worked in partnership with various local and international stakeholders with interest in the environment and development of rural communities.

Since 2001, over 60 projects to the value of US\$ 2, 600 000 have been implemented in partnership with various NGO's and communities. Approximately US\$2, 500 000 in both cash and in-kind co-financing has been raised through these projects. During GEF Operational Phase 4 (OP4) period (2007-10), 30 projects were supported through GEF RAF funds, 20 in biodiversity conservation and 9 in the climate change mitigation. The total grant amount issued in OP4 was US\$1, 350 000, with US\$900 000 and US\$450 000 supporting biodiversity and climate change projects respectively.

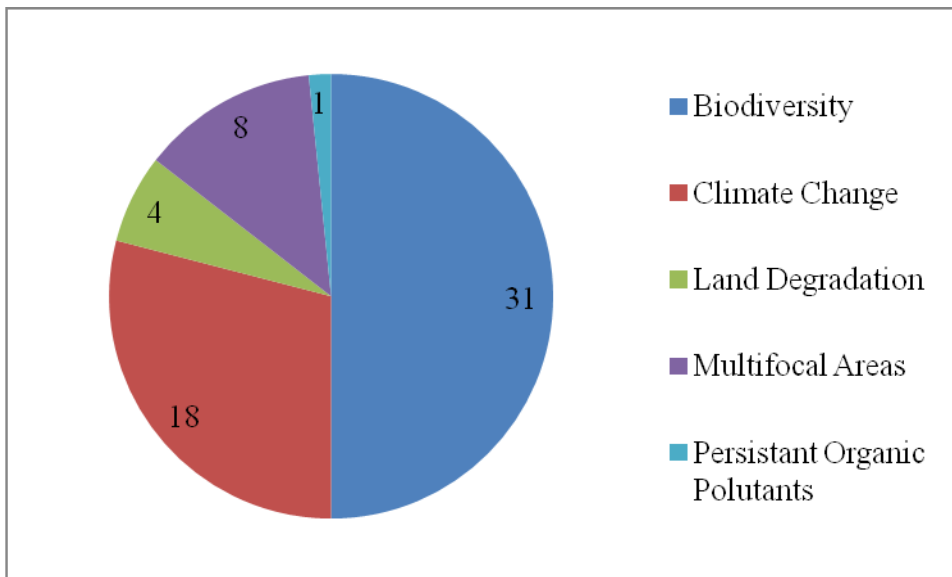


Figure 1: GEF Focal distribution of projects implemented since inception of GEF SGP South Africa

About 50% of the projects implemented in South Africa were implemented under the biodiversity focal area, followed by climate change (18%) and multifocal (8%) (Fig1). In terms of the outputs, key achievements in the biodiversity focal areas includes community conservation activities in 1 World Heritage Site and 2 RAMSAR Sites, more than 5000 indigenous plants planted in important production areas and forests and over 400 000 ha of community conserved area especially with the involvement of indigenous community. Over 50 indigenous plants including endangered species have been conserved. The projects benefited the livelihoods of more than 600 households in the rural areas with an average of 6 people per household, thereby contributing to reduction of poverty.

Through the climate change mitigation interventions in the past years, about 400 households are utilizing the energy efficient technologies such as solar energy, while there has been increased awareness on climate change and renewable energy by over 10 000 rural and peri-urban community. Through some 4 projects on policy dialogue civil society has managed to contribute to 1 national policy on Climate Change response as well and 1 provincial policy decision.

Through land degradation projects, more than 60 hectares of communal land has been conserved and sustainably utilized for agricultural purposes. These agricultural projects have led to employment of over 100 people with one project exporting Rooibos Tea to 4 continents. The projects on elimination of persistent organic pollutants have resulted in significant influence of national Waste Management policy and also establishment of 25 waste recycling team creating jobs for over 100 people. The projects have resulted in the networks and developed capacities of more over 100 civil society organizations. Some 4 projects contributed to the improved management of the programme and projects for better realization of global environmental benefits

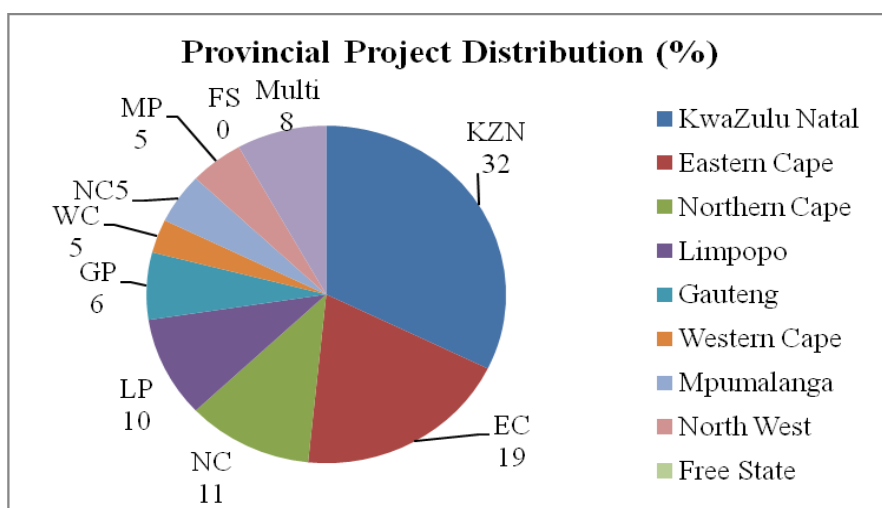


Figure 2: Provincial distribution of projects implements since the inception of GEF SGP South Africa (Total number of projects = 62)

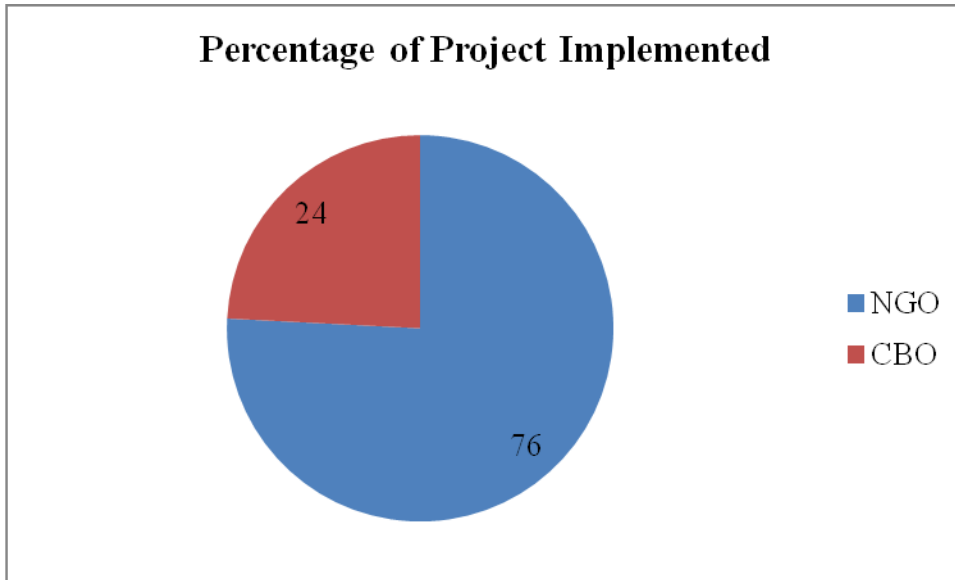


Figure 3: Disaggregation of number of projects implemented by CBO’s and NGO’s since the inception of the GEF SGP South Africa (n=62).

About 76% of the projects in the SGP Country Portfolio have been implemented by the Non-Governmental Organizations (Figure 3). Due to insufficient capacity and awareness, the Community Based Organizations had implemented fewer projects. This warranted the need for the current strategy which focuses on empowerment of CBO’s.

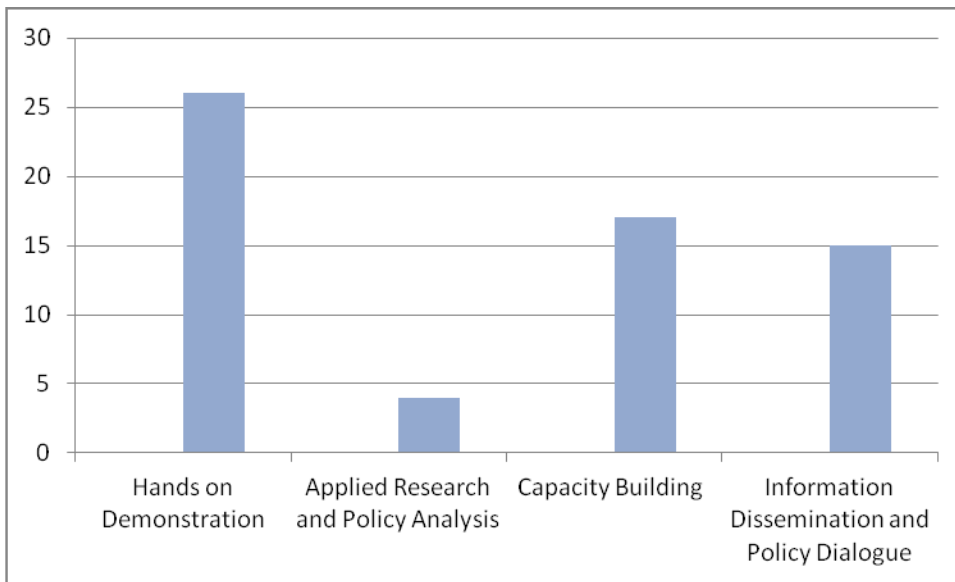


Figure 4: Implemented project breakdown according to various project categories (n=62)

Over the years, projects were implemented under the various categories, with over 41% of grants focused on hand-on demonstration projects and 27% on capacity building, 24% on information dissemination and policy dialogue (Figure 4).

1.2. Programme Financing

The GEF SGP in South Africa has been utilizing funds received from the GEF through the allocation from the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP), the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), which the SGP key stakeholder . In addition to the funds received through this GEF Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), in kind and cash co-financing has been received at project level from various stakeholders including beneficiary community, Civil Society Organizations, Government and its agencies at both national , provincial and municipal level, private sector and multilateral development agencies

Table 1: Programme financing since SGP inception in South Africa

GEF Phase	No of projects	GEF RAF funds (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)			Total funds (US\$)
			Cash	In-kind	Total co-financing	
OP 2	17	576312	423217	141639	564,856	988073
OP 3	16	749209	1 275823	410260	1 686083	2 435292
OP 4	29	1350000	908648.	285190	1 193,838.1	2 543838.1
Total	62	2675521	2 607688.10	837089	3 444 777.1	6 120 298.1

2. SGP CONTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

2.1. South Africa's engagement in Multilateral Environment Agreements

The Government of South Africa is committed to the global sustainable development and environmental conservation initiatives. Therefore, the country is a signatory to and has ratified a number of multilateral environment agreements (Table 2).

Table 2: List of relevant conventions and responsive planning frameworks ratified by South Africa

Rio Conventions and national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	02 November 1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	04 January 2005
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	29 August 1997
Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)	May 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd)	October 2000, 08 November 2011
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	15 July 1975
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	January 2010
RAMSAR Convention- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance,	12 March 1975
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)	10 July 1997
South African Developing Countries Protocol on Fisheries	July 2003
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	30 September 1997
South African Developing Countries Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement in the South African Development Community	October 2003
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	November 2004
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (SC)	04 September 2002
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	September 2011
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	2003

2.2. Relevant national legislative frameworks in South Africa

The objective for SGP South Africa will be to support projects which are consistent with GEF strategies for addressing strategic environmental issues in an integrated manner through GEF focal areas while contributing to the improvements of livelihoods of the local communities. The primary legislation governing the environment in South Africa is the Constitution (Act no 108 of 1996) – specifically Section 24, which states that South Africans have the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being. In order to be relevant to the country’s priorities, all the SGP supported projects will be implemented within the national legislative frameworks as well as the appropriate response strategies (Table 3). The programme will facilitate collaboration with government-supported initiatives in SGP supported projects.

Table 3: Key National Legislative frameworks guiding the implementation of SGP South Africa

GEF Focal area	Description	Objective
Biodiversity	National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998)	To ensure sustainable timber production, minimization of waste, and sustainable use of resources
	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity (NEMBA) Act no 10 of 2004	Provide for the management and conservation of South Africa’s biodiversity within the framework of NEMA Act, 1998, the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection, the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources, the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting involving indigenous biological resources
	National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy(NPAES)	Conservation and sustainable use of South Africa’s biological diversity and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from its use.
	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of 2005	Achieve cost-effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and increased resilience to climate change
	Biodiversity Policy and Strategy for South Africa : Strategy on Buffer Zones for National Parks	Establishment and management of buffer zones around national parks
Climate Change	National Climate Change Response White Paper	Effective climate change response and transition to a climate resilient and low carbon economy and society
Land Degradation	The Conservation of Agricultural Resources (No. 43 of 1983)	To conserve the natural agricultural resources of the Republic by, amongst other things, maintaining the production potential of the land and combating and preventing erosion.

	The Development Facilitation Act (No. 67 of 1995)	To introduce measures to facilitate and speed up the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes
Chemicals	National Environmental Management : Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)	Protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development
	The Hazardous Substances Act (No. 15 of 1973)	To provide for the control of substances that may cause injury, ill-health, or death to human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature, or by the generation of pressure.
International waters	The National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)	To ensure the protection, use, development, conservation, management, and control of water resources in a sustainable and equitable manner.
Crosscutting focal areas -Capacity building -Rural development -Poverty alleviation -Livelihoods	Indigenous Knowledge Strategy	Recognition, promotion, development, protection and affirmation of IKS
	National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)	To introduce an integrated and interactive system for the management of national heritage and empower civil society to nurture and conserved their heritage resources for future generations
	The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme	Enabling rural people through government support to reduce poverty through optimal use and management of natural resources

2.3. Strategic Priorities during GEF 5 in consistency with National Priorities

The strategic priorities for GEF OP5 in South Africa will concentrate on the thematic areas indicated below within the 5 GEF focal areas, namely biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, combating land degradation, chemicals and international waters. An additional capacity building focal area which is also a crosscutting one in GEF focal area will be prioritized.

2.3.1. Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity

To support initiatives on biodiversity conservation, SGP South Africa will focus on the two objectives improving the sustainability of protected area systems, and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors

In support of the Protected Areas Strategy, the projects will focus on the conservation of community natural and production areas, heritage and sacred sites as well as biosphere reserves including areas buffering the National Parks and some RAMSAR Sites. In terms

of mainstreaming the project will focus on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in order to contribute to poverty alleviation and job creation. The programme will also support national Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP) e.g. Working for Wetland (WFWetland) which helps in capacity building and creation of jobs for poverty alleviation for rural communities through clearing and sustainable use of alien invasive species, and sustainable utilization of biodiversity for non timber forest products as well as promotion of benefit sharing in communities

2.3.2. Reduction or Avoidance of GHG Emissions while Building Climate Resilience at the Community-level

In alignment with the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the United Nations Framework on Climate Change, the GEF-SGP SA will implement projects in support of the country's priorities which are aimed at sustainable development, sustainable energy & reductions of emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as resilience of communities to climate change in various sectors. The projects will be in line with the three GEF 5 climate change strategic objectives, namely, to promote the demonstration, development and transfer of innovative low-carbon solutions at the community level, such as micro-solar power and fuel-efficient stoves; promote energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level; and support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry. Various projects ranging from solar energy and greening activities will be implemented in the communities.

2.3.3. Reverse and Prevent Desertification/Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought in Affected Areas

The GEF SGP programme interventions support the following GEF 5 objectives: to maintain or improve the flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services; to sustain community livelihoods; as well as to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses at the community level. These community led interventions will form part of the integrated development programmes of local municipalities; contribute to the development of an integrated natural resources management policy; and promote poverty alleviation approaches which include prevention of soil erosion, restoration of degraded ecosystems and preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources by communities.

2.3.4. Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Bodies¹

¹ Not the main strategic focal area supported by GEF STAR resources in GEF 5 for SGP South Africa

The GEF SGP South Africa will support the National Water Resource Strategy which focus on management of water resources to promote equity, efficiency and sustainability in various as well as the conservation of marine resources in line with the National Environmental Management Act. It will contribute to South Africa's intergovernmental approach to the management of natural resources. The project will be implemented in line with the Sustainable Coastal Livelihood Initiatives which ensures the sustainability of natural resources around the coast and to securing the future livelihoods of coastal communities. The projects will support the GEF 5 objective of supporting transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives, including community-level linkages for implementation of Strategic Action Plans, in partnership with other GEF initiatives.

2.3.5. Reduce and Eliminate the Release of Harmful Chemicals into the Environment ²

The objective of the programme is focused on managing and reducing use of these chemicals and then addressing the disposal, clean-up and mitigation of environmental contamination brought by these chemicals. The ultimate target is elimination of the accumulation and spreading of harmful chemicals at the community level.

SGP South Africa will support projects focused on selecting waste and recycling waste, recycling of rubber and avoiding burying, promotion organic products in order while discouraging harmful agrochemicals.

2.3.6. Enhance and Strengthen Capacity of Communities and Civil Society to Address Global Environmental Challenges

Capacity building is central to the sustainable conservation of the environment and development of local communities. For SGP South Africa, the focus of the grants will be on replication, upscaling and influencing policy. Through the projects lessons will be drawn from the relevant focal areas and cross cutting themes to facilitate action learning in many other communities. This will be done through demonstration sites and the mainstreaming of innovative technologies developed by SGP grantees in other communities. These projects will also be utilized to serve as a reference point and also inform or influence policy. The capacity building projects will follow the normal grant process starting with the call for proposals with the budget not exceeding 10% of the total STAR allocation. Priority will be given to projects that demonstrate efficiency and effectiveness especially by reaching a large number of CSOs including those that have not been funded by SGP. These capacity development projects will focus on the activities described below.

- a) **Knowledge fairs** : Knowledge and learning is fundamental to build capacity of the communities on the ground and the learning-by-doing approach of SGP is instrumental in generating successful projects that provide good models for other community based

² Not the main strategic focal area supported by GEF STAR resources in GEF 5 for SGP South Africa

initiatives. The projects will focus creating a platform for SGP grantees, other civil society organization as key stakeholders to share and exchange information on successful models of projects that were implemented. Various products, including knowledge products and marketable products that resulted from the projects will also be displayed. The will result ensure learning, inform policy and catalyze other communities and institutions to replicate the same projects.

- b) **Training and workshops on the implementation of convention guidelines:**Capacity building projects will focus on ensuring that local communities acquire awareness, knowledge, skills in order to understand their ecological, economic, social and cultural interdependence to the environmental resources. Capacity building projects will also be targeted to youth in and out of schools in order to enhance their understanding on environmental issues as they are tomorrow's leaders. Effort will also be made to utilize opportunities to mainstream environmental education into the education curriculum which will ensure communities learn by doing.
- c) **Training workshops to enhance monitoring and evaluation by grantees:** The activities will focus on training, piloting and testing of community based monitoring and evaluation techniques with respect to achieving environmental benefits and sustainable livelihoods outcomes. The project's aim will be to ensure that various local communities and stakeholders understand the community based methodologies and tools for collecting data and monitoring the impacts of the projects.
- d) **Knowledge Management :**The projects will focus on the documentation of results and portfolio reviews of the projects impact since its inception. The projects will be conducted by an independent NGO and lessons and recommendations will be applied for future improvements at both SGP programme level as well as programme level. This will improve the capacity development of the grantees and future grantees.

2.4. Geographical Focus of the SGP South Africa in GEF 5.

In addition to alignment with GEF focal area, and alignment with national priorities, the GEF SGP South Africa has adopted a principle of clustering of the projects based on the geographical area in order to maximize impact (Fig 10).

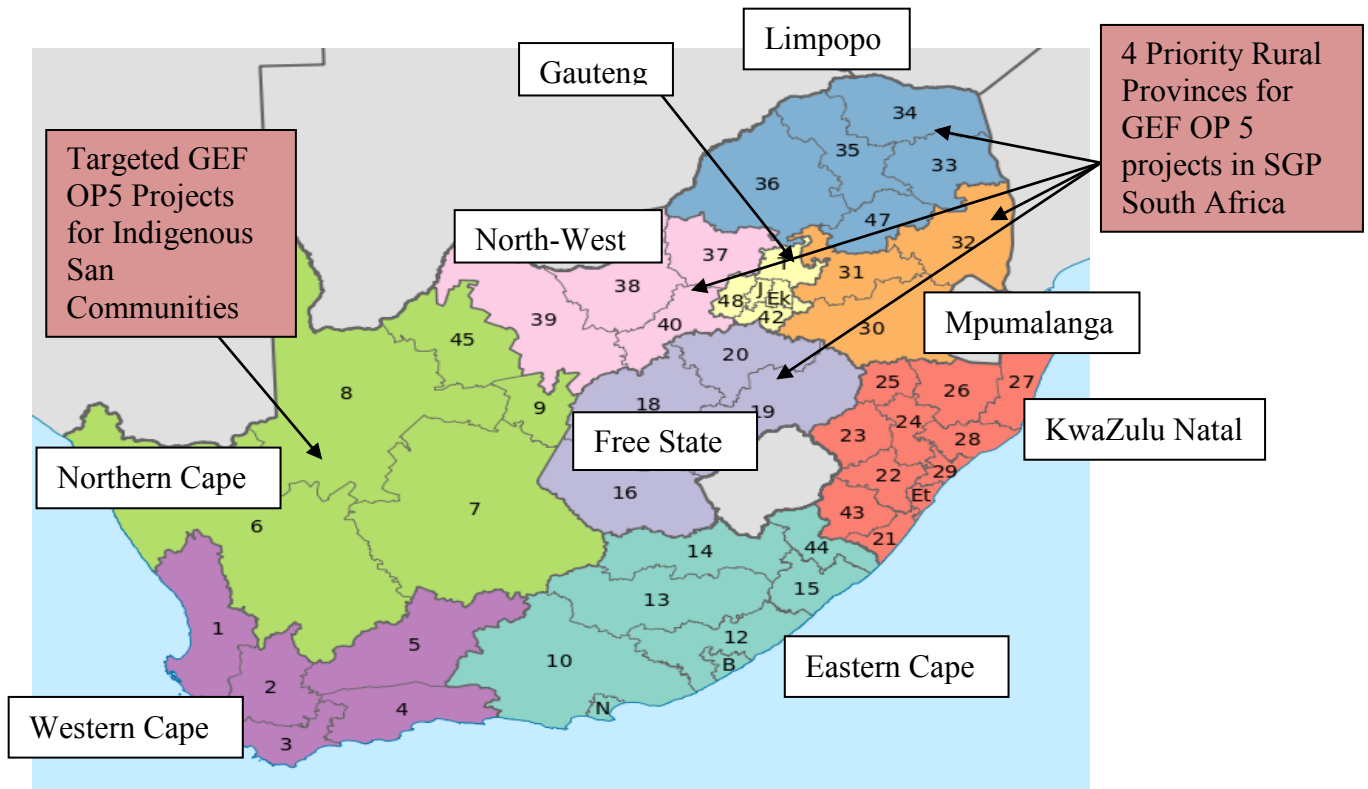


Figure 5: Map of South Africa with provincial and district boundaries and geographical areas targeted for GEF SGP in GEF 5.

In line with the country's priorities, the main targeted geographical areas for GEF SGP community interventions will be focused on areas that are more environmental threatened (as well as those with high poverty levels (Figure 5). However due to the need to cluster and also balances the portfolio in the provinces, more than 60% of the projects will be implemented in the Free State, North West ,Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces which are rural provinces. The ideal projects area will be those where there is dependence on natural resources. The Northern Cape provinces, with majority of poor population being indigenous San communities will also be specifically targeted. In terms of climate change mitigation, projects will be implemented in priority areas in line with the other national programmes for example , projects will be supported in the selected provinces but in the rural areas particularly those without access to grid. Projects will focus on important areas prone to degradation, biodiversity hotspots particularly in communal owned areas in the selected provinces.

2.5. OP5 Country Programme Objectives and alignment with Country Priorities

Table 4: Target OP5 Objectives in consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP South Africa interventions niche
<u>BD SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	Establishment and management of a representative and effectively managed system of protected areas Conservation and management terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people. Expansion of protected areas and integration of indigenous community conserved areas and ensuring that the communities benefits in the process	Community Conservation of communal natural, sacred sites, cultural sites and production land Local and indigenous communities involved conservation and management of their fragile eco-systems for the benefit of both the inhabitants and biological resources and the ecosystem services in the areas.
<u>BD SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	Priorities are on sustainable use of natural resources, e.g. management of natural forests, promotion of agro-ecological agriculture to ensure food is produced in sustainable and environmental friendly way. The aim is to promote conservation and sustainable use of natural resources to contribute to economic growth and poverty alleviation	Enterprises aimed projects focusing sustainable management of biodiversity which is important to agriculture, including plants, animals, insects, and micro-organisms, and the wild relatives of domesticated plants and animals. Removal of removal of alien invasive species and utilization of biomass in partnership with the working for water, wetland, fire and woodlands programmes
<u>CC SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level	Mitigation through sustainable application of energy saving activities, renewable energy and reduction of greenhouse gas emission. South Africa's aim is to ensure reduction of CO ₂ emissions by 42% by 2025	Demonstration and implementation of community level projects to contribute towards the reduction of emissions through the uses of renewable energy technologies such as biogas digester and solar energy.
<u>CC SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	To have an efficient, competitive and responsive energy infrastructure. It Promotion of low carbon transport system through provision of appropriate infrastructure.	Projects will focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from ground transport sources by contributing to removing barriers to the development and adoption of appropriate technologies and transport modalities at community levels, and promoting the use of non-motorized transport such as bicycle.
<u>CC SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	The focus of the SA government is to ensure that environmental assets and natural resources are protected and continually enhanced through interventions such as greening and forest regeneration for carbon sequestration.	Opportunities exist in the energy efficiency interventions (increased efficiency of wood or charcoal burning stoves) that contribute to reducing the unsustainable use of fuel wood, biofuel activities that restore degraded land, as well as biomass cover in order to produce, harvest, and utilize biomass in sustainable ways. The communities will focus on greening projects through re-plantation of forest & plants such as Spekboom to provide carbon sinks.

<p><u>LD SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p>The NBSAP's focus on ensuring integrated terrestrial and aquatic management across the country which minimizes the impacts of threatening processes on biodiversity, enhances ecosystem services and improves social and economic security</p>	<p>Integrated natural resource management and sustainable land management to reverse and prevent desertification and land degradation. Focus will be on developing capacity to demonstrate and scale-up good practices for crop and livestock production through community-based agricultural management, to enhance agro-ecosystem service</p>
<p><u>LDSGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<p>To ensure sustainable land use management, by ensuring greater alignment of sustainability criteria in all levels of integrated and spatial planning and utilization of land for activities such as agricultural stock farming.</p>	<p>Promotion of biodiversity-friendly land use. The projects will also focus on appropriate agro-forestry systems, and ecological restoration of degraded pasture and farm lands.</p>
<p><u>IW SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support trans-boundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p>To establish practical management mechanisms and frameworks for effective, appropriate and consistent management, regulation and protection of the ocean and coastal environment and other water bodies</p>	<p>-Management of trans-boundary river basin to reduce land based pollution -Conservation and sustainable use of river based natural resources</p>
<p><u>POPS SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p>To reduce the generation of waste and the environmental impact of all forms of waste, so that the socio-economic development of South Africa, the health of its people, and the quality of its environmental resources are no longer adversely affected.</p>	<p>Community initiatives to eliminate the causes of land and marine-based sources of pollution, particularly POP's, nutrients and certain metals. Also focus on reduction of agricultural run-off in the form of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and reduction of industrial waste dumping by promoting reuse and recycling</p>
<p><u>CD SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor & evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p>Government has initiative on capacity building and skills development of local communities in relation to environmental management. The New Growth Path aims to support and capacitate social economy and civil society initiatives The IKS strategy's aims to ensure that the indigenous knowledge from communities can be documented and made useful to products and services that can enhance their livelihoods status.</p>	<p>CBO's and NGOs will be mobilized to engage in activities that influence policy, practical research and building civil society capacity in the field of climate change and biodiversity as well as land degradation. Civil Society to participate in peer to peer lessons, share information, partners with each other and also government and academic institutions responsible for capacity building.</p>
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods and Gender</p>	<p>Employment creation, gender empowerment and poverty eradication are priority areas of the government of South Africa. There is intensified involvement in the relevant areas of the Expanded Publics Works Programme (EPWP) particularly in relation to generating green jobs and eradication of poverty for local communities.</p>	<p>Involvement of rural and peri-urban communities including youth and women and other disadvantaged groups in the environmental conservation and livelihoods interventions in line with the priorities of the country through various projects that are aimed at ensuring food security, creating jobs and SMME development.</p>

3. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY REDUCTION AND GENDER RESULTS FOR SGP PRIORITIES

3.1. Capacity building of CSO's in order to achieve global Environmental benefits

The capacity building initiatives will focus on strengthening the abilities of prospective CBO's and NGO's to be able to implement the community activities that are aligned to the GEF focal areas as well as the national priorities. Grantees will be trained on key development project management issues from design to monitoring and evaluation. In addition to the capacity development grants, portfolio capacity building initiatives will be supported through the planning grants, GEF focal areas projects, country office budget. The SGP, through the leadership and involvement of NSC members, will facilitate the capacity building initiatives in partnership with the UNDP and the OFP in the Department of environmental Affairs. These capacity building initiatives will be enabled through the following initiatives;

- a) **Needs assessment and capacity:** SGP will facilitate focused workshops that are aimed at needs assessment and capacity in order to develop interventions that benefits women and marginalized groups including indigenous communities.
- b) **Preparation and review of projects:** The civil society organizations and communities who have genuine needs for conservation of environment and improvement of livelihoods will be prioritized. The SGP will facilitate support on preparation of proposals and facilitate project partnerships. Capacity building initiatives will ensure that there is strong involvement and complete ownership of the projects by the local of local communities. Furthermore the design and implementation each funded project will incorporate capacity building initiatives in order to develop the capacity of the communities.
- c) **Induction and Capacity building to prospective grantees:** Before the projects could commence, the grantees will receive induction with specific focus on different GEF focal areas and linkages towards achieving global environmental benefits and livelihoods strategies. The induction will also address the community project management issues including community based monitoring and evaluation.
- d) **Involvement of Volunteers including youth:** Capacity development grantees and other technical organizations will be done through engagement of volunteers e.g. unemployed matric or university graduates who will assist CBO's in project management issues. The projects will also be linked with other national initiatives and in that way capacity building could be leveraged for other agencies. In this way, the programme will also be contributing to the skills development and job creation priorities of the countries.
- e) **Networking:** The strategies will also entail improving management structures, providing access to information and technology by NGO and networking are important in institutional capacity building. Creating a sense of ownership in the community

3.2. Poverty alleviation

Poverty is a major challenge threatening the population globally and this in turn creates pressure to the natural resources due to the fact that most poor communities in underdeveloped and developing countries are dependent on these resources. It therefore imperative that the development agencies to incorporate poverty alleviation activities in the initiatives. Although the GEF is mainly concerned with global environmental benefits amongst others, the implementation of GEF SGP projects ensures there is sustainable benefit to both the environment and participating communities. Various strategies will be put in place to ensure that poverty alleviation mainstreamed in the GEF SGP projects.

- a) SGP will facilitate needs assessments and identify interventions that are more responsive to poverty alleviation
- b) The SGP should support projects that are components of larger poverty alleviation initiatives e.g. the rural developments pilot projects
- c) In addition to global environmental objectives, SGP will support projects aimed at generation of food production, income generation and job creation.

3.3. Gender Mainstreaming

The GEF SGP promotes participation of marginalized communities particularly women as they play key roles in the households. Projects with active involvement of women, youths and marginalized groups will be prioritized and the participation should be from conception throughout the implementation process. The NSC will use gender mainstreaming as one of the main criteria for grant approvals. The SGP will promote projects with women and marginalized groups as the only target group as well as projects where they influence decisions. The current contributions of women in key areas such as biodiversity management and in-situ conservation of agro-biodiversity will be documented to enhance integration of gender considerations in current and future projects. The NSC will utilize guidelines, checklist and criteria to assess and screen projects on how they mainstream gender.

3.4. Indigenous communities

The SGP SA is rooted in the fact that the development needs of indigenous people should be defined by the indigenous communities themselves while projects will assist them utilize their indigenous knowledge to address their needs. In line with the priorities of the GEF and that of the country, SGP SA will promote the participation of indigenous communities through various processes through accessing the small grants on GEF focal areas, involvement in various policy process, workshops as well as initiatives that prioritize indigenous peoples' development. In terms of SGP projects, the programme will ensure that indigenous projects are prioritized and grantees will be assisted in developing proposals through various methods including video proposal. Since the indigenous communities are tied with the land, forest, water, wildlife, and other natural resources, their greatest involvement will be on conservation of biodiversity as well as associated indigenous knowledge.

4. OP5 COUNTRY OUTCOMES, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES

Goal of the OP5: Global environmental benefits secured in the GEF focal areas through Community-based initiatives and actions

Table 5: Results Framework for OP5

Outcomes	Targets indicators	Means of verification	Outputs (projects)
Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions			
Outcome 1: Improved sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced, some with improved conservation status - Amount of land available for conservation resulting from communal land use Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced Local community conserve fisheries and generate livelihoods	Project reports, monitoring and evaluation reports Existence of community conserved areas Improvement in community livelihood	4 community and civil-society based projects supporting biodiversity conservation in indigenous and community conservation areas with tourism related projects
Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
Outcome 2: Mainstreamed biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced Communities derive sustainable livelihoods from their own biodiversity activities Number of local community projects developing into tourism based Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME's) in partnership with other funders and local government structures	Projects reports Quality of life of the poor changes and the environment improves Sales receipts from biodiversity products sales	More than 5 community and civil-society based projects funded supporting biodiversity conservation through mainstreaming including demonstration projects that will grow into strong SMME's through utilization of biodiversity.
Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low-GHG technologies at the community level			
Outcome 3: Demonstration, development and transfer of low-GHG technologies at the community level	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies renewable energy such as solar and biogas digester and energy efficiency measures Number of community members and institution demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies	Project reports and monitoring and evaluation reports Increased enquiries by CBO's/NGO's on energy saving and renewable energy	More than 5 community and civil-society based projects supporting the transfer of low-carbon technologies including renewable energy and energy efficiency project
Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low-GHG transport at the community level			

Outcome 4: Increased energy efficient, low-GHG transport at the community level	Total value of energy, technology and transport services provided Percentage usage of low carbon transport Number of new low carbon transport technologies introduced	Project reports and monitoring & evaluation reports Utilization of low energy transport	About 2 community and civil-society based projects funded supporting low-GHG transport such as community renting of bicycles
Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
Outcome 5: Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices Number of plants species introduced Tonnes of CO ₂ avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices	Project reports and monitoring & evaluation reports Forest regeneration.	More than 6 community and civil-society based projects funded and supporting conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks e.g. greening activities
Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agroecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local community			
Outcome 6: Maintenance or improvement in flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	Number and variety of agroecosystem and forest based activities taking place Number of communities involved in sustainable land use activities.	Project reports, monitoring & evaluation reports Improved agro-ecosystems	More than 4 community and civil-society based projects supporting maintenance or improvement of flow of ecosystem services e.g. agro-forestry projects
Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscape)			
Outcome 7: Reduction of pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	Project reports , monitoring & evaluation reports Improved land use practices	More than 4 community and civil-society based projects funded supporting reduction of pressures from competing land uses e.g. management of livestock grazing
Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
Outcome 8: Sustainable transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided	Project reports and monitoring & evaluation reports Reduced pollution on water bodies	2 projects focusing on prevention of land based pollution
Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at the community level			
Phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level	Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal and business activities through recycling Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release Tonnes of agricultural produce free of	Project reports and monitoring & evaluation reports Reduction in usage of pesticides Operation of	At least 2 community based projects focusing on eliminating the causes of land based pollution and reduction of industrial waste and

	agro-chemicals	Recycling based SMME's Organic certificates	agricultural run-off of agrochemicals, as well as promotion of recycling
Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of community-based and non-governmental organizations to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, and implement convention guidelines			
Outcome 10: Enhanced and strengthened capacities of community-based and non-governmental organizations to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, and implement convention guidelines	No of partner grantees participating and national policy processes Number of policies influenced by CSO's Number of additional enquiries by CBO's/NGO's intending to be involved in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and prevention of land degradation projects aimed at improving the socio-economic circumstances of the local and indigenous communities Number of MOU signed between SGP and other development partners	Programme reports Increased participation and national policy processes by grantee partners as well as the National Steering Committee Operational partnerships between SGP and other development role players Visibility of the SGP nationally	1 project on knowledge fair for sharing lessons by CBO's, stakeholder a 1 project documenting and disseminating good practice by SGP 1 projects enhancing capacities of over 50 civil society organisations to understand GEF priorities Strengthened NSC actively engaged with GEF national consultative processes and partnerships development for SGP
Objective 11: Enhance capacities of CBOs and NGOs to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
Outcome 11: Enhance capacities of CBOs and NGOs to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends	Number of NGO's and CBO's with improved capacity to implement environmental conservation projects Number of documents compiled mainly by communities/NGO/CBO's based on their indigenous knowledge & projects experiences on saving the environment	-Projects reports from the grantees -Efficient and effective project management processes by CSO's -Monitoring and evaluation reports. -Compiled documents with indigenous knowledge and experiences of local communities	More than 30 NGOs and CBOs as SGP partners with strengthened capacities to implement environmental conservation and livelihoods project. Learning & knowledge management platform established to share lessons learned among CBOs and NGOs

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

5.1. Monitoring and evaluation programme level

At programme level (Table 6), monitoring and evaluation will be done at the end of GEF 5, by the NSC, to ensure that the objectives outlined by this strategy are achieved. The main areas of evaluation will be on programme effectiveness and efficiency with regard to implementation of country programme strategy, portfolio compliance with GEF focal areas, mainstreaming, and replication and up scaling, visibility, programme, project sustainability, resource mobilization and partnerships, capacity building, knowledge management and advocacy. The focus will to ensure that SGP South Africa as a Category IIB country programme achieve its key GEF 5 mandate of replication and up scaling and dissemination of successful initiatives to make maximum impact through partnerships. In addition to the annual reporting, the key assessment will be done through a programme a Mid Term Review in 2013 and final programme evaluation at the end of 2014.

Table 6: Monitoring and evaluation Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
SGP Capacity Building and Grantee training in GEF thematic areas	NC/PA, NSC, UNDP and Grantees	Once a year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT, GEF Focal Points, Stakeholders	Once per year
Country Programme briefing	NC, NSC to Key Stakeholder Workshop	At least once per year
Financial 5-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly
GEF Evaluation for country programme	GEF Evaluation Unit	As per UNOPS, CPMT guide
Country Programme Audit	UNOPS, CPMT, Auditor	As per UNOPS, CPMT guide

5.2. Monitoring and evaluation at Project level

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the GEF SGP is rooted in the fact that M&E is a participatory process which enables capacity building and applications of lessons learnt. The responsible actors in the project monitoring will be the National Programme Officers, NSC, civil society organizations and local communities. The monitoring will be done in partnership and in a participatory manner with the communities and other local project stakeholders. The projects will be monitored and evaluated for their effectiveness and achievements in achieving the targeted results. The project beneficiaries will also be encouraged to monitor projects using their traditional knowledge and tools combined with the modern technology such as GPS enabled cameras. In addition to the project aimed at capacity building for monitoring and evaluation, local communities and CSO's will participate in exchange visits to facilitate community based learning and knowledge exchange. Partnership with local development agencies to promoted to ensure that post-projects' cycle visits are conducted to ensure sustainability those projects. Cost effectiveness mechanisms will involve visiting projects in clusters as well involving local stakeholders in the monitoring process.

Table 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
About 3 Project Progress and Financial Reports	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

6. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1. Capturing and disseminating lessons learned & good practices through the country portfolio of projects with civil society, relevant stakeholders

6.1.1. Process of generating the knowledge

The knowledge will be generated through primary information as well as secondary information. The primary information will be captured by obtaining feedback from the grantees, project beneficiaries, general population and project stakeholders. This information will be gathered through various strategies including projects visits, project progress report, individual and group interviews. Secondary information will be obtained from existing reports, articles by other agencies e.g. government reports on expanded conservation areas or statistical information on farming activities in the project area.

6.1.2. Type of knowledge products

At both grantee and programme level, different knowledge products will be developed to disseminate the information to key stakeholders such as convention focal points and project partners. The type of knowledge products will include progress reports, annual reports, and video and photo material, photo stories, brochures, technical and research reports, newspaper and newsletter articles, webpage information, radio and television interviews and theme publications.

6.1.3. Strategies for sharing the knowledge

In order to increase the visibility of the GEF and the GEF SGP in the country, the programme will ensure that it continuously contribute to the news, articles, publications and reports and exchange of information with national stakeholders in workshops. The key reports will also be submitted to the SGP CPMT, for sharing with the GEF secretariat, while appropriate reports will be submitted.

- a) **Knowledge fairs:** The SGP will facilitate a knowledge fairs and events along with the national constituency of civil society organizations. These events will allow the different communities, CBO's and NGO's to share knowledge and successes with each other as well as the national role player, thereby ensuring capacity building based on good practices by other community members
- b) **Knowledge centers:** The SGP will partner with existing knowledge centers and facilitate development of knowledge centers at civil society in order to promote dissemination of information and learning.
- c) **Demonstration sites:** Selected previously implemented and ongoing projects with good success stories will be used as demonstration and reference sites other projects and interested stakeholders. The demonstration sites and exchange visits will encourage and catalyze other community members to learn by doing.
- d) **Other National and International gatherings:** Grantees and project beneficiaries' national staff, NSC will participate in various national and international stakeholders to share the successes of the projects in relation to global environmental benefits and livelihoods enhancement.
- e) **Key stakeholders reports:** Projects and programme reports will be done to update the key stakeholders such as the GEF operational & political focal point, Convention focal points, UNDP, CPMT for inclusion in the reports and websites.

6.2. Knowledge contribution and influence to the policy

The success of the SGP programme in the country is also determined by the ability to inform policy. In addition to strategies outlined in section 6.1.2, the programme will explore available opportunities to inform and influence policy at all 3 government tiers i.e. locally, regionally and nationally.

- a) **Project design and implementation:** Firstly the design and implementation of the SGP projects will be in alignment with the national priorities and they will serve as “mini-policy laboratories” to demonstrate to policy makers the impacts that could be realized when the project is done at a scale. Lessons will be drawn from the community projects to inform future initiatives by the government and other stakeholders.
- b) **Policy consultations in the country:** The policy processes in South Africa involve stages where there are public consultations. This present an opportunity for CSO’s and local communities, national programme officers and NSC to make policy representations based on the successes , findings and lessons drawn from the community projects
- c) **Relevant institutional networks:** The communities and civil society organizations will establish links with available networks based on the project relevance e.g. the Climate Change Network of SA or the GEF NGO network. These linkages will help in giving a voice to the marginalized communities into the policy making processes
- d) **Participation in national and international events:** The SGP supported project beneficiaries (previous & current) will participate in various national and international events e.g. international day of wetlands, arbour week. Local communities, the national SGP officers and NSC members will also participate through activities linked to GEF priorities and where possible some national or regional events will be hosted at the SGP project site.
- e) **National and international policy conferences:** Participation by project beneficiaries, NSC and SGP officers in these conferences will provide an opportunity to contribute to the policies through lesson and achievements from the community projects. During these conferences, relevant projects within close proximity to the conference venue will be utilized as demonstrations delegates.

6.3. Replication and Scaling up of good practices & lessons from SGP projects

The successful projects and good practices will be widely shared with key stakeholders in order to highlight the achievements and create learning platform. These projects will therefore be linked with government, UNDP and other key actors in order to facilitate scaling up and replication of the successful models in other communities with similar challenges through sharing of knowledge in various workshops and knowledge fairs.

6.4. GEF Branding

The country programme will ensure that the GEF is visible in all programme and project material and events. A sign post with appropriate project details, logos of the GEF; SGP and other partners will be installed at the site of the supported projects. The equipments, infrastructure and products will also be branded. All knowledge materials and products will acknowledge the GEF as the funding mechanism.

7. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

7.1. Resource mobilization strategy for enhancing sustainability of the SGP Country programme

7.1.1. Allocation of GEF STAR funds for GEF5

The GEF-SGP South Africa is currently a programme that is dependent on GEF STAR financial resources allocation as highlighted in table 8. It will therefore be imperative for SGP office in partnership with the UNDP to strengthen resource mobilization capacity of the programme in order to tap into other non-GEF resources e.g. funds from the government departments, multilateral development banks and national funding agencies.

Table 8: Indicative figured of STAR funds allocation during GEF 5(Total = US\$1,600,000)

INDICATIVE FIGURES FOR GEF 5 GRANTS IN GEF 5								
Focal area	OP5 Y1 (2011-12)		OP5 Y2 (2012-13)		OP5 Y3 (2013-14)		Total no of projects	Total grants (US\$)
	No of projects	Grants (US\$)	No of Projects	Grants (\$)	No of Projects	Grants (\$)		
Climate change	1	50,000	3	130,000	3	140,000	7	320,000
Biodiversity	2	100,000	6	260,000	6	280,000	14	640,000
Land degradation	1	50,000	3	130,000	3	140,000	7	320,000
International waters	0	0	2	65,000	2	70,000	4	135,000
Chemicals	0	0	2	65,000	2	70,000	4	135,000
Capacity development	0	0	2	50,000	2		4	50,000
Total	4	200,000	18	700,000	18	700,000	40	1,600,000

7.12. Diversification of funds to achieve greater impact

Resource mobilization is one of the key strategies towards achieving maximum impact in during GEF 5 and therefore diversification of funding source will be crucial. Therefore At programme level, the office will ensure that a dedicated resource mobilization and knowledge management focal persons are selected from the NSC members, and they will work with the National coordinator along other NSC members in the resource mobilization process.

The resource mobilization strategy will be based on the following approaches

- a) Demonstrating the ability of SGP as a grant delivery mechanism for institutions various development priorities in South Africa e.g. poverty alleviation ,
- b) Mobilization and partnerships with organizations and individuals who would provide knowledge and resources to enhance effectiveness at both programme and project level e.g. the Monitoring and Evaluation Units of the government.

- c) Partnership with other financing institutions wherein the SGP will contribute towards the achievements of environmental projects a the same project with the other partners
- d) Establishing linkages for grantees and prospective grantee partners to leverage and apply for funding directly from the funders
- e) Strategic projects that are particularly linked with the national priorities and programmes for example support participation and partnerships on women empowerment and green economy.

7.13. Cost Recovery Mechanisms

Cost recovery mechanisms will be implemented in situations where the SGP officials are involved in managing and delivering funds from other donors or delivering funds. In order to facilitate the cost recovery process, the particular donor will be informed in advance on the actual costs associated with the delivery of funds as well as project management.

Table 9: Targeted Indicative Funding figures for GEF 5

FUND SOURCES	OPERATIONAL YEAR			TOTAL FUNDS (US\$)
	OP 5 Y1 2011-2012	OP5 Y2 2012-2013	OP5 Y3 2013-2014	
GEF STAR Funds	200 000	700 000	700 000	1 600 000
Programme in-kind co-financing	50 000	150000	200 000	400 000
Programme cash co-financing	0	50 000	150 000	200 000
Project level Cash co-financing	80 000	200 000	400 000	680 000
Project level in-kind co-financing	150 000	500 000	600 000	1 250 000
Total	480 000	1 600 000	2 050 000	4 130 000

7.2. Identified Strategic Partnerships for GEF 5

In South Africa, GEF-SGP works with relevant strategic stakeholders in the country that are responsible for various thematic areas and programmes. For resource mobilizations SGP will explore and establish working partnerships with the following entities

- a) **Community (beneficiaries):** The programme will ensure that prospective grantees do have own co-funding prior to project approval and during project development. Each project will be expected to at least 50% of project cost as in-kind co-financing and should target to meet the 1:1 ratio of GEF to confinancing contribution. The in kind co-financing will cover communtiy members time, land, and any other existing input from the grantee. Each project should target to meet the at least 50% in kind co-financing.

- b) **Income generating projects:** Efforts will be made to assist the local communities to identify and design projects that will be implemented to generate income, e.g. SMME's on products and services or through carbon trading. This will also help to sustain the project beyond the GEF SGP funding period
- c) **Volunteers:** Through local service providers and institutions the SGP will facilitate linkages with graduate unemployed volunteers. These volunteers will be trained and assist in providing technical capacity to the community based organizations with technical challenges.
- d) **Government institutions and agencies:** The SGP will select community projects that are linked to government priority programmes and initiatives and operational location for instance the rural development presidential pilot projects. In this way, effort will be made to establish linkages and agreements with various government institutions to provide technical, infrastructural, organizational and financial assistance to community based organizations. In addition partnerships will be sought with national funding agencies such as the National Development Agency and for co-financing and capacity development purposes. Academic and scientific institutions such as the Agricultural Research Council will also be targeted for partnerships for providing technical assistance and applied research.
- e) **Multi and Bilateral lateral agencies and development banks:** At both programme and project levels, the SGP will seek to establish partnerships with embassies from developed countries as well as development banks such as the World Bank and African Development Bank.
- f) **UNDP & other UN agencies:** SGP will seek to partnership with the UNDP on various priorities such as capacity building, rural development and involvement of women in Green Economy. Although UNDP operates at policy level, SGP projects will utilize its community projects as "mini policy implementation laboratories" where potential policy impact could be demonstrated
- g) **GEF Medium and Full size projects:** SGP will seek to collaborate with the bigger GEF projects particularly in Kruger to Canyon Biosphere and the Succulent Karoo. Linkages will also be made with climate change and mitigation projects. The objective will be to provide the MSP with linkages to the grassroots communities and also deliver funds to replicate successful SGP projects.
- h) **Non-governmental organizations and foundations:** The programme will establish linkages with the national and international NGO's such as World Vision; Wildlands Conservation Trust and African foundation through strategic projects aligned to their work. Successful SGP projects will be replicated in desired areas.
- i) **Private sector:** The programme will make effort to collaborate with private institutions including banks and mining companies in their corporate social responsibility programmes. In mining companies the key strategy will be to support projects within their operational area.

7.3. Marketing and visibility of SGP

The SGP understands that the resource mobilization objectives will be realized when the potential donors see impacts of previous and current projects. Therefore, in order to increase visibility and raise the profile of the SGP among the stakeholders, the programme will embark on documenting the outcomes of previous projects. Different knowledge materials including country portfolio profile, 10 year report, pamphlets, photo stories, lessons, achievements and impact analysis reports will be done. This will be shared with all key stakeholders at various platforms e.g. workshops and knowledge fairs. Going forward the supported projects will be designed to make impact and therefore serve as reference points. Project and programme reports will be supplied to key stakeholders such as convention focal points, donors and other partners. The webpage on the UNDP website will be improved and be updated with latest relevant information.

ANNEX 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

The following represent the core set of project level indicators for OP5:

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices ○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status ○ Number of the plants established ○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy measures such as solar, biomass, biogas and wind ▪ Energy efficiency measures such as off Grid LED lights ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low carbon transport practices ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	

SGP OP5 results indicators	
IW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs ○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal ○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately ○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) ○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) ○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) ○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment	
Cross-cutting	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported ○ Number of women-led projects supported ○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place